

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
PROPOSED REVISION TO STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**



**Pre-Hearing
SUBMITTAL NUMBER 2021-03**

**CHAPTER 62-296, F.A.C.,
STATIONARY SOURCES - EMISSION STANDARDS
RULE REMOVALS AND AMENDMENTS**

December 15, 2021

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Proposed Revision to Florida’s State Implementation Plan

Pre-Hearing Submittal Number 2021-03 Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., Stationary Sources - Emission Standards Rule Removals and 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 This proposed SIP revision consists of the removal of outdated or superseded Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) requirements including the required CAA Section 110(l) noninterference demonstration. 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 to be removed from, or amended within, Florida’s SIP is contained in Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., Stationary Sources – Emission Standards.

In accordance with Clean Air Act paragraph 110(k)(6), the DEP previously submitted a request to EPA in a letter on March 16, 2021, to make the following corrections to Florida’s SIP to remove various F.A.C. provisions which have been incorporated into Florida’s SIP in error:

- 62-296.320(2) – because objectionable odor is not a SIP pollutant;
- 62-296.403 – because fluorides are not a SIP pollutant; and
- 62-296.404(1)(b), (4)(a)3, (4)(b)3, (4)(c)3, (4)(d), (4)(e), (5), (6) – because Total Reduced Sulfur is regulated by Florida’s approved 111(d) state plan for existing kraft pulp mills.

Through CAA Section 110(l) Noninterference Demonstrations, the DEP requests in this submittal that EPA remove the following F.A.C. provisions from Florida’s SIP:

- 62-296.100;
- 62-296.402(1);
- 62-296.404(1)(a), (2), (4)(a) - (c);
- Nonsensical tail end of 62-296.405(1)(c)1.;
- 62-296.405(1)(c)1.b. - e., (1)(c)1.g. - i., (1)(c)2., (1)(c)3., (1)(d)2. - 4., (2);
- 62-296.406(2) - (3);
- 62-296.408;
- 62-296.412(1) - (3), and (5);
- 62-296.470;
- 62-296.570(3), (4)(a)1. - 2., (b)1. - 4.;
- 62-296.701; 62-296.703; 62-296.706; 62-296.709; and 62-296.710.

The following rules have been amended through rulemaking, and these amendments are being submitted to update Florida's SIP:

- Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., "General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards;"
- Rule 62-296.401, F.A.C., "Incinerators;"
- Rule 62-296.402, F.A.C., "Sulfuric Acid Plants;"
- Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., "Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input;"
- Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., "Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Units;"
- Rule 62-296.409, F.A.C., "Sulfur Recovery Plants;"
- Rule 62-296.410, F.A.C., "Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment;"
- Rule 62-296.412, F.A.C., "Dry Cleaning Facilities;"
- Rule 62-296.414, F.A.C., "Concrete Batching Plants;"
- Rule 62-296.415, F.A.C., "Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities;"
- Rule 62-296.418, F.A.C., "Bulk Gasoline Plants;"
- Rule 62-296.500, F.A.C., "Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Emitting Facilities;"
- Rule 62-296.501, F.A.C., "Can Coating;"
- Rule 62-296.502, F.A.C., "Coil Coating;"
- Rule 62-296.503, F.A.C., "Paper Coating;"
- Rule 62-296.504, F.A.C., "Fabric and Vinyl Coating;"
- Rule 62-296.505, F.A.C., "Metal Furniture Coating;"
- Rule 62-296.506, F.A.C., "Surface Coating of Large Appliances;"
- Rule 62-296.507, F.A.C., "Magnet Wire Coating;"
- Rule 62-296.508, "Petroleum Liquid Storage;"
- Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C., "Bulk Gasoline Terminals;"
- Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., "Solvent Metal Cleaning;"
- Rule 62-296.512, F.A.C., "Cutback Asphalt;"
- Rule 62-296.513, F.A.C., "Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products;"
- Rule 62-296.514, F.A.C., "Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling;"
- Rule 62-296.515, F.A.C., "Graphic Arts Systems;"
- Rule 62-296.516, F.A.C., "Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks with External Floating Roofs
- Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., "Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Requirements for Major VOC- and NOx-Emitting Facilities
- Rule 62-296.600, F.A.C., "Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Lead;"
- Rule 62-296.601, F.A.C., "Lead Processing Operations in General;"
- Rule 62-296.602, F.A.C., "Primary Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Operations;"
- Rule 62-296.603, F.A.C., "Secondary Lead Smelting Operations;"
- Rule 62-296.604, F.A.C., "Electric Arc Furnace Equipment Secondary Steel Manufacturing Operations;"
- Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C., "Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Particulate Matter;"
- Rule 62-296.702, F.A.C., "Fossil Fuel Steam Generators;"

- Rule 62-296.704, F.A.C., “Asphalt Concrete Plants;”
- Rule 62-296.705, F.A.C., “Phosphate Processing Operations;”
- Rule 62-296.707, F.A.C., “Electric Arc Furnaces;”
- Rule 62-296.708, F.A.C., “Sweat or Pot Furnaces;”
- Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., “Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening Crushing and Grinding Operations;” and
- Rule 62-296.712, F.A.C., “Miscellaneous Manufacturing Process Operations.”

{Note: No removals or amendments are included in this submittal for Rule 62-296.340, F.A.C., “Best Available Retrofit Technology” or Rule 62-296.605, F.A.C., “Lead Oxide Handling Operations.” Rule 62-296.340, F.A.C., will be addressed in a separate SIP and there have been no amendments to Rule 62-296.605, F.A.C. }

Background

The amendments to Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., “Stationary Sources – Emission Standards,” include seven separate groups of rule amendments that made various changes designed to cleanup confusing, outdated, and superseded provisions at stationary sources of air pollution. These seven separate groups of amendments occurred in 1996, 1997, 2007, 2008, 2014, 2019 and 2020.

Repeals of rules from Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., were made in 2017 and 2019. In 2017, five particulate matter RACT rules were repealed because there were no longer any existing sources in Florida subject to the rules and the rules did not apply to new sources. In 2019, obsolete Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., “Implementation of Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule,” was repealed.

Though not repealed, DEP is requesting that other rules in Chapter 62-296, F.A.C, be entirely removed from Florida’s SIP through CAA Section 110(l) Noninterference Demonstrations, as provided in this submittal.

The following table shows a status summary of Florida’s SIP Submittals and EPA Approvals for revisions to rule sections found in Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

Table 1. Chapter 62-296 F.A.C., Summary of Florida’s SIP Submittals and EPA Approvals

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C. - Summary of Florida’s SIP Submittals and EPA Approvals [Approved Version Currently Listed in 40 CFR 52.520(c)]					
F.A.C. Rule Revision	F.A.C. Rule Effective Date	FDEP SIP Submittal #	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
62-296.100 Purpose and Scope					
Original Reg	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
1 st Revision	03/13/96	1996-03	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2nd Revision	10/06/08	2011-01	07/01/11	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	Not Applicable (N/A)	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.320 General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	03/13/96	1996-03	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	10/06/08	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
5 th Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
N/A - 110(k)(6) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.340 Best Available Retrofit Technology					
Original Reg	01/31/07	2010-01	03/19/10 08/31/10 09/17/12	08/29/13	78 FR 53250
62-296.401 Incinerators					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/02/92	1992-04	12/09/92		
2 nd Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4th Revision	03/13/96	1996-03	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
5 th Revision	11/13/97	1999-01 2011-01 2021-03	06/23/99 07/01/11 Date of final submittal		
6 th Revision	01/10/07	2011-01 2021-03	07/01/11 Date of final submittal		
7 th Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
8 th Revision	11/05/20	2021-03	Date of final submittal		

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C. - Summary of Florida's SIP Submittals and EPA Approvals
[Approved Version Currently Listed in [40 CFR 52.520\(c\)](#)]

F.A.C. Rule Revision	F.A.C. Rule Effective Date	FDEP SIP Submittal #	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
62-296.402 Sulfuric Acid Plants					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	03/13/96	1996-03	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.403 Phosphate Processing					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	03/13/96	1996-03	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	03/13/96	1996-03	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
N/A - 110(k)(6) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.405 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	06/29/93	1993-06	07/02/93	04/14/94	59 FR 17696
2 nd Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	03/13/96	1996-03	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
5th Revision	03/02/99	1999-01 2011-01	06/23/99 07/01/11	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
6 th Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C. - Summary of Florida's SIP Submittals and EPA Approvals
[Approved Version Currently Listed in [40 CFR 52.520\(c\)](#)]

F.A.C. Rule Revision	F.A.C. Rule Effective Date	FDEP SIP Submittal #	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
62-296.406 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less than 250 Million Btu per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	06/29/93	1993-06	07/02/93	04/14/94	59 FR 17696
2 nd Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	03/13/96	1996-03	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4th Revision	03/02/99	1999-01 2011-01	06/23/99 07/01/11	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
5 th Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
6 th Revision	11/05/20	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.408 Nitric Acid Plants					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.409 Sulfur Recovery Plants					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
4 th Revision	11/05/20	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.410 Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
4 th Revision	11/05/20	2021-03	Date of final submittal		

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C. - Summary of Florida's SIP Submittals and EPA Approvals
[Approved Version Currently Listed in [40 CFR 52.520\(c\)](#)]

F.A.C. Rule Revision	F.A.C. Rule Effective Date	FDEP SIP Submittal #	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
62 296.412 <u>Petroleum Solvent</u> Dry Cleaning Facilities					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	04/18/95	1995-02	04/24/95	04/25/96	61 FR 18259
3 rd Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	03/13/96	1996-03	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
5 th Revision	06/25/96	1996-04	07/22/96	01/16/03	68 FR 2204
6 th Revision	10/07/96	EPA approval no longer needed because of 08/14/19 revision			
7th Revision	03/11/10	2011-01	07/01/11	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
8 th Revision	07/10/14				
9 th Revision	08/14/19	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.414 Concrete Batching Plants					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	11/13/97	1999-01 2011-01	06/23/99 07/01/11	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
4th Revision	01/10/07	2011-01	07/01/11	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
5 th Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
6 th Revision	11/05/20	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
N/A - 110(k)(6) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C. - Summary of Florida's SIP Submittals and EPA Approvals					
[Approved Version Currently Listed in 40 CFR 52.520(c)]					
F.A.C. Rule Revision	F.A.C. Rule Effective Date	FDEP SIP Submittal #	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
62-296.415 Soil Thermal Treatment Facility					
Original Reg	11/17/92	1992-03	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
Recodification This 17-2 to 17-296 recodification did not include 17-296.415 because the original reg was already in the 17-296 numbering format.	01/11/93	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	03/13/96	1996-03	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
5 th Revision	11/05/20	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.418 Bulk Gasoline Plants					
Original Reg	05/09/07	2007-02	05/31/07	06/01/09	74 FR 26103
1st Revision	03/11/10	2011-01	07/01/11	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
2 nd Revision	08/14/19	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.470 Implementation of Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule					
Original Reg	09/06/04	2007-01	3/16/2007	10/12/07	72 FR 58016
1st Revision	04/01/07	2007-01	3/16/2007	10/12/07	72 FR 58016
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.500 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Emitting Facilities					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	02/02/93	1993-01	01/08/93	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
2 nd Revision	04/17/94	1994-03	04/25/94	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
3 rd Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
5th Revision	03/11/10	2011-01	07/01/11	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
6 th Revision	08/14/19	2021-03	Date of final submittal		

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C. - Summary of Florida's SIP Submittals and EPA Approvals					
[Approved Version Currently Listed in 40 CFR 52.520(c)]					
F.A.C. Rule Revision	F.A.C. Rule Effective Date	FDEP SIP Submittal #	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
62-296.501 Can Coating					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
N/A - 110(k)(6) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62 296.502 Coil Coating					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62 296.503 Paper Coating					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.504 Fabric and Vinyl Coating					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.505 Metal Furniture Coating					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.506 Surface Coating of Large Appliances					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		

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[Approved Version Currently Listed in [40 CFR 52.520\(c\)](#)]

F.A.C. Rule Revision	F.A.C. Rule Effective Date	FDEP SIP Submittal #	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
62-296.507 Magnet Wire Coating					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.508 Petroleum Liquid Storage					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	10/06/08	2011-01	07/01/11	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
4 th Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.510 Bulk Gasoline Terminals					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.511 Solvent Metal Cleaning					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	06/25/96 (Not 06/05/96)	1996-04	07/22/96	01/16/03	68 FR 2204
4 th Revision	10/07/96	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
5 th Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
6 th Revision	11/05/20	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.512 Cutback Asphalt					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14				
4 th Revision	08/14/19	2021-03	Date of final submittal		

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F.A.C. Rule Revision	F.A.C. Rule Effective Date	FDEP SIP Submittal #	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
62-296.513 Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62 296.514 Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.515 Graphic Arts Systems					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.516 Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks with External Floating Roofs					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.570 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Requirements for Major VOC- and NOx-Emitting Facilities					
Original Reg	02/02/93	1993-01	01/08/93		
1 st Revision	04/17/94	1994-03	04/25/94		
2nd Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision*	03/02/99	Submitted 1999-01 Withdrawn 2011-01 Withdrawn 2013-02	06/23/99 07/01/11 02/27/13	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
		2021-03	Date of final submittal		
5 th Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		

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F.A.C. Rule Revision	F.A.C. Rule Effective Date	FDEP SIP Submittal #	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
62-296.600 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) - Lead					
Original Reg	08/08/94	1994-05	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2nd Revision	03/13/96	1996-03	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
4 th Revision	08/14/19	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.601 Lead Processing Operations in General					
Original Reg	08/08/94	1994-05	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision	01/01/96	1996-02 2021-03	04/15/96 Date of final submittal	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
62-296.602 Primary Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Operations					
Original Reg	08/08/94	1994-05	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2nd Revision	03/13/96	1996-03	04/15/96	09/18/96 06/16/99	61 FR 49064 64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.603 Secondary Lead Smelting Operations					
Original Reg	08/08/94	1994-05	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.604 Electric Arc Furnace Equipped Secondary Steel Manufacturing Operations					
Original Reg	08/08/94	1994-05	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.605 Lead Oxide Handling Operations					
Original Reg	08/08/94	1994-05	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
62-296.700 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Particulate Matter					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02 2021-03	04/15/96 Date of final submittal	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	08/14/19	2021-03	Date of final submittal		

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F.A.C. Rule Revision	F.A.C. Rule Effective Date	FDEP SIP Submittal #	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
62-296.701 Portland Cement Plants					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	06/29/93	1993-06	07/02/93	04/14/94	59 FR 17696
2nd Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.702 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.703 Carbonaceous Fuel Burners					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.704 Asphalt Concrete Plants					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.705 Phosphate Processing Operations					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		

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F.A.C. Rule Revision	F.A.C. Rule Effective Date	FDEP SIP Submittal #	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
62-296.706 Glass Manufacturing Process					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.707 Electric Arc Furnaces					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.708 Sweat or of Pot Furnaces					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.709 Lime Kilns					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.710 Smelt Dissolving Tanks					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
N/A - 110(l) Removal Request	N/A	2021-03	Date of final submittal		

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[Approved Version Currently Listed in [40 CFR 52.520\(c\)](#)]

F.A.C. Rule Revision	F.A.C. Rule Effective Date	FDEP SIP Submittal #	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
62-296.711 Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		
62-296.712 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Process Operations					
Recodification	09/25/92	1993-02	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	11/23/94	1994-08	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision*	01/01/96	1996-02	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/10/14	2021-03	Date of final submittal		

*These revisions appear to have been approved into the SIP; however, the table in 40 CFR 52.520(c) does not list these revisions as the most recently approved version.

Details of Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., Rule Removals and Amendments

62-296.100 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Current SIP:

62-296.100 Purpose and Scope.

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

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

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

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

History: New 11-23-94, Amended 3-13-96, 10-6-08.

62-296.100

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
1 st Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	07/01/11	10/6/17	82 FR 46682

Requested SIP Revision:

The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that the entire rule section 62-296.100, F.A.C., be removed from the SIP.

Demonstration: Rule section 62-296.100, F.A.C., contains no emissions limits. Paragraph (1) states the purpose of the rule chapter; paragraph (2) states the scope of the rule chapter; paragraph (3) simply states that federal requirements may also apply; and paragraph (4) states that definitions are in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. The SIP-approved Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., states that the definitions therein apply to Chapter 62-296, F.A.C. Removal of this rule does not affect any of the requirements in the rest of the Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revision:

Nothing of Rule 62-296.100, F.A.C., would remain in Florida's SIP.

62-296.320 GENERAL POLLUTANT EMISSION LIMITING STANDARDS

Current SIP:

62-296.320 General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards.

(1) Volatile organic compounds emissions or organic solvents emissions.

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

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

(3) Industrial, Commercial, and Municipal Open Burning Prohibited. Open burning in connection with industrial, commercial, or municipal operations is prohibited, except when:

(a) Open burning is determined by the Department to be the only feasible method of operation and is authorized by an air permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-210 or 62-213, F.A.C.; or

(b) An emergency exists which requires immediate action to protect human health and safety; or

(c) A county or municipality would use a portable air curtain incinerator to burn yard trash generated by a hurricane, tornado, fire or other disaster and the air curtain incinerator would otherwise be operated in accordance with the permitting exemption criteria of Rule 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.

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

(a) Process Weight Table.

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

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

b. Burn refuse.

c. Salvage materials by burning.

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

PROCESS WEIGHT TABLE
TABLE 296.320-1

Rate (Tons Per Hour)	Emission Rate (Pounds Per Hour)
.025	0.36
.050	0.56
.250	1.52
.50	2.34
2.50	6.34

5	9.74
10	14.97
30	29.57
40	31.23
60	33.33
80	34.90
100	36.17
200	40.41
500	46.79

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) General Visible Emissions Standard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.

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

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

3. Reasonable precautions include the following:

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

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

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

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

e. Landscaping or planting of vegetation.

f. Use of hoods, fans, filters, and similar equipment to contain, capture and/or vent particulate matter.

g. Confining abrasive blasting where possible.

h. Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

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

History: Formerly 17-2.620, Formerly 17-296.320, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

62-296.320

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revisions:

- (1) The first subsection, 62-296.320(1), F.A.C., does not need to include an extraneous paragraph label of “(a)” as there is no paragraph (b), so the “(a)” should be removed from the SIP. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that subsection, 62-296.320(1), F.A.C., edited as follows:

*(1) Volatile organic compounds emissions or organic solvents emissions =
(a) No person shall store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and*

existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.

- (2) In a letter sent to EPA on March 16, 2021, through the CAA 110(k)(6) process, the DEP previously requested that rule subsection 62-296.320(2), be removed from the SIP because objectionable odor is not a SIP pollutant.

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

- (3) Effective 10/06/2008, rule subsection 62-296.320(3), F.A.C., was revised for consistency with Chapter 62-256, F.A.C., and the DEP is requesting that the SIP should be revised as follows:

~~(3) *Permitted Industrial, Commercial, and Municipal Open Burning Prohibited*. Open burning in connection with industrial, commercial, institutional, or governmental municipal operations is allowed only as provided at Chapter 62-256, F.A.C. or prohibited, except when:~~

~~(a) Open burning is determined by the Department to be the only available method of disposal feasible method of operation and is authorized by an air permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-210 or 62-213, F.A.C.; and or~~

~~(b) Such open burning does not involve any material prohibited from being burned at Rule 62-256.300, F.A.C. An emergency exists which requires immediate action to protect human health and safety; or~~

~~(c) A county or municipality would use a portable air curtain incinerator to burn yard trash generated by a hurricane, tornado, fire or other disaster and the air curtain incinerator would otherwise be operated in accordance with the permitting exemption criteria of Rule 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.~~

- (4) Effective 10/06/2008, the exponents in rule subsection 62-296.320(4), F.A.C., were corrected as follows:

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

~~(a) *Process Weight Table*.~~

~~1. No change.~~

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

~~Table 296.320-1 No change.~~

3. No change.
- (b) through (c) No change.

However, it appears that these minor formatting corrections were already made to the SIP, so no action is needed regarding this rule revision.

- (5) Effective 7/10/2014, cross-references in rule subsection 62-296.320(4), F.A.C., were revised to state that EPA test methods are adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., instead of Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C., due to the repeal of Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and an obsolete reference to the Ringelmann Chart was removed. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the SIP be revised as follows:

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

(a) Process Weight Table.

1. through 2. No change

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

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

(i) Citrus Plants. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet.

(ii) All Others. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used.

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

(i) Phosphate Processing. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(ii) All Others. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 17, with an acetone wash and an average stack temperature below 275 degrees Fahrenheit, or EPA Method 5 with an acetone wash. EPA Method 17 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6; and EPA Method 5 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3. These test methods are adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

c. No change.

(b) General Visible Emissions Standard.

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

2. through 3. No change.

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

a. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800-in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

b. No change.

(c) No change.

- (6) The list of historical rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.620, ~~Formerly 17-296.320~~, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 10-6-08, 7-10-14.

- (7) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included at the end of the rule section in the SIP needs to be corrected as follows, because although the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93:

	62-296.320		
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
Original Reg			
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	04/15/1996	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submittal</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.320 General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards.

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

{Rule section 62-296.320(2), F.A.C., is not included in the SIP.}

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

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

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

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

(a) Process Weight Table.

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

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

b. Burn refuse.

c. Salvage materials by burning.

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

PROCESS WEIGHT TABLE TABLE 296.320-1	
Process Rate (Tons Per Hour)	Emission Rate (Pounds Per Hour)
.025	0.36
.050	0.56
.250	1.52
.50	2.34
2.50	6.34
5	9.74
10	14.97
30	29.57
40	31.23
60	33.33
80	34.90
100	36.17
200	40.41
500	46.79

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

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

(I) Citrus Plants. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet.

(II) All Others. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used.

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

(I) Phosphate Processing. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(II) All Others. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 17, with an acetone wash and an average stack temperature below 275 degrees Fahrenheit, or EPA Method 5

with an acetone wash. EPA Method 17 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6; and EPA Method 5 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3. These test methods are adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

(b) General Visible Emissions Standard.

1. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

(c) Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.

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

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

3. Reasonable precautions include the following:

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

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

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

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

e. Landscaping or planting of vegetation.

f. Use of hoods, fans, filters, and similar equipment to contain, capture and/or vent particulate matter.

- g. Confining abrasive blasting where possible.
- h. Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

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

History—Formerly 17-2.620, 17-296.320, Amended 1-1-96, Amended 3-13-96, 10-6-08, 7-10-14.

62-296.320

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submittal }		

62-296.401 INCINERATORS

Current SIP:

62-296.401 Incinerators.

(1) Any incinerator with a charging rate of less than 50 tons per day.

(a) No visible emission (5 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 20 percent opacity are allowed for up to three minutes in any one-hour period.

(b) No objectionable odor allowed.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) No objectionable odor allowed.

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

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

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

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

$$Cs_{50} = \frac{Cs(100 + \%EA)}{150} \quad \text{Equation 296.401-1}$$

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

Cs is the pollutant concentration computed at standard conditions on a dry basis;
and

$\%EA$ is calculated by equation 296.401-2:

$$\%EA = \frac{(\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO) * 100}{0.264\%N_2 - (\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO)} \quad \text{Equation 296.401-2}$$

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

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

(b) No objectionable odor allowed.

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

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

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

$$Cs_{50} = \frac{Cs(100 + \%EA)}{150} \quad \text{Equation 296.401-1}$$

where: Cs_{50} is the pollutant concentration at 50% excess air;
 Cs is the pollutant concentration computed at standard conditions on a dry basis;
and
 $\%EA$ is calculated by equation 296.401-2:

$$\%EA = \frac{(\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO) * 100}{0.264\%N_2 - (\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO)} \quad \text{Equation 296.401-2}$$

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

(4) Biological Waste Incineration Facilities. The following requirements apply to all biological waste incineration facilities. This rule does not apply to human remains for which a DHRS death certificate has been issued, that are disposed of by a person licensed under the provisions of Chapter 470, F.S.

(a) Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals.

1. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O_2 .

2. Facilities subject to this rule shall incinerate only dead animals and, if applicable, the bedding and the remains associated with the animals placed in leak proof containers. Containers may contain up to 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics. Plastic bags used for the incineration of animals shall be nonchlorinated and no less than 3 mils thick.

a. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics must be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least two years after their use. This documentation must also be submitted with any permit renewal application.

b. If plastic bags are incinerated, documentation must be provided to prove that the bags are nonchlorinated and no less than 3 mils thick.

3. Facilities subject to this rule shall not incinerate dead animals which were used for biomedical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biohazardous waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(b) Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour that are not used solely for the incineration of dead animals.

1. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.100 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O_2 .

2. Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) emissions shall not exceed 4.0 pounds per hour.

(c) Facilities with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour, but less than or equal to 2,000 pounds per hour.

1. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.030 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O_2 .

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

(d) Facilities with a capacity greater than 2000 pounds per hour.

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

2. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) emissions shall not exceed 50 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to 7% O₂ on a three-hour average basis; or shall be reduced by 90% by weight on an hourly average basis.

(e) All facilities unless otherwise noted are subject to the following design, operating, monitoring and operator training requirements.

1. Any incinerator with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Combustion in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.

2. Any incinerator with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Combustion in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Any incinerator that is not used solely for the incineration of dead animals or any incinerator with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour shall operate with a combustion zone design temperature of no less than 1800 degrees Fahrenheit for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time in the secondary (or last) combustion chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be utilized in calculating this residence time.

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

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

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

7. Radioactive waste may not be burned in an incinerator subject to this rule unless the incinerator has been issued a Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) license to incinerate radioactive waste or the waste is of such quantity to be exempt in accordance with DHRS Rule 10D-91 or 10D-104.003, F.A.C.

8. Hazardous waste may not be burned in an incinerator subject to this rule unless the incinerator has been issued a hazardous waste permit by the Department or the waste is of such quantity to be exempt in accordance with Chapter 62-730, F.A.C.

9. Any operators of incinerators with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or an equivalent state-approved organization.

a. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program, or reference a previously submitted training program, with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and maintenance of the incinerator, and increase awareness of regulation requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands-on experience involving start-up, operation of at least one incineration cycle, shut-down of equipment, and one full cycle of preventative maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the criteria set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook EPA 453/B-93-018 and Instructor's Guide EPA 453/B-93-019.

b. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department-approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. If the emissions unit is modified to the extent that a Department construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit. Owners of new and modified emissions units shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of initial compliance test.

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

10. Any operator of an incinerator that is not used solely for the incineration of dead animals or any operator of an incinerator with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representative or an equivalent state-approved organization.

a. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program, or reference a previously submitted training program, with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on proper operating practices and procedures, and increase awareness of regulation requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be minimum of 16 hours of instruction. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the criteria set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook EPA 453/B-93-018 and Instructor's Guide EPA 453/B-93-019.

b. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department-approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. If the incinerator is modified to the extent that a Department construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified incinerator. Owners of new and modified incinerators shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of the initial compliance test.

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

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

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

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

3. The test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3 or 3A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

4. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or 26A, incorporated and

adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

5. The test method for hydrochloric acid shall be EPA Method 26, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

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

(g) Frequency of Testing.

1. Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour shall demonstrate compliance as follows.

a. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual emissions unit compliance with the visible emissions standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter.

b. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual emissions unit compliance with the remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operation permit.

2. New and existing facilities with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the applicable standards upon initial compliance and annually thereafter.

(h) Compliance Demonstration. Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and permitted capacity) crematory unit operating in compliance with a valid Department air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five years old and may or may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.

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

1. The monitors shall record the following operating parameters.

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

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

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

(5) Human Crematories. The following requirements apply to all human crematory facilities.

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

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

(c) Crematory units for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.

(d) Crematory units for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the

combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.

(e) Human crematories shall cremate only dead human bodies with appropriate containers. The bodies may be clothed. The containers may contain up to 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics must be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least two years after their use. This documentation must also be submitted with any permit renewal applications. No other material, including biohazardous waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(f) All crematory operators shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or another qualified organization.

1. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program or reference a previously approved training program with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and maintenance of the crematory unit, and increase awareness of regulation requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands-on experience involving start-up, operation of at least one cremation, shut-down of the equipment, and one full cycle of preventive maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, as are applicable to cremation, the criteria set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook EPA 453/B-93-018 and Instructor's Guide EPA 453/B-93-019.

2. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department-approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. If the crematory unit is modified to the extent that a Department construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit. Owners of new and modified emissions units shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of initial compliance test.

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

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

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

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

3. The test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

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

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

(h) Operation During Compliance Test. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the source operating at the maximum permitted capacity.

(i) Frequency of Testing.

1. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the visible emissions standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter.

2. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the

remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operating permit.

(j) Compliance Demonstration. Facilities may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and permitted capacity) crematory unit operating in compliance with a valid Department air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five years old and may or may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.

(k) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each crematory facility shall install, operate, and maintain continuous monitors to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A complete file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. Continuous temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber begins, date, time, and temperature markings. The file shall be retained for at least two years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

(6) Any air curtain incinerator, new or existing, located at a landfill for any time period or at any other site for more than six months.

(a) Outside of startup periods, no visible emissions (5 percent opacity or less) shall be allowed, except that an opacity of up to 20 percent shall be permitted for not more than three minutes in any one hour.

(b) During startup periods, which shall not exceed the first 30 minutes of operation, an opacity of up to 35 percent, averaged over a six-minute period, shall be allowed.

(c) The general excess emissions rule, Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., to handle startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions, shall not apply to air curtain incinerators.

(d) The following dimensions for the pit must be strictly adhered to: no more than 12 feet wide, between 8 and 15 feet deep, and no longer than the length of the manifold. The pit shall not be dug within a previously active portion of the landfill.

(e) The only materials that can be burned in an air curtain incinerator are wood wastes consisting of trees, logs, large brush, stumps relatively free of soil, unbagged leaves and yard trash, tree surgeon debris, and clean dry lumber such as pallets.

(f) The burning of sawdust, paper, trash, tires, garbage, plastics, liquid wastes, chemically treated or painted wood, and other similar materials is expressly prohibited.

(g) Only virgin oil, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas may be used to start the fire. The use of waste oil, chemicals, gasoline, or tires is expressly prohibited.

(h) In no case shall an air curtain incinerator be started before sunrise. For refractory lined air curtain incinerators, charging must have completely stopped before sunset. For all other air curtain incinerators, charging must have completely stopped two hours before sunset.

(i) In no case shall the permitted burning rate, in tons per day, exceed the value obtained by dividing the number 100,000 by the permitted number of days that burning will be authorized to take place.

(j) New air curtain incinerators must be located at least three hundred (300) feet from any pre-existing occupied building located off site. Air curtain incinerators existing as of October 1, 1986, must be located at least two hundred (200) feet from any occupied building located off site. The Department may issue a permit for an air curtain incinerator which does not meet this setback if the applicant submits with the application a signed affidavit from the owner(s) of all occupied buildings within the setback area that waives the setback requirement.

(k) Air curtain incinerators used at landfills may not be operated within one thousand (1000) feet of any active portion of the landfill unless the air curtain incinerator is separated from the active portion of the landfill by a controlled gate or check-in station.

(l) The material shall not be loaded into the air curtain incinerator such that it will protrude above the air curtain.

(m) Ash shall not be allowed to build up in the pit to higher than 1/3 the pit depth or to the point where the ash begins to impede combustion, whichever occurs first.

(n) A detailed operation and maintenance guide must be available to the operators at all times, and the permittee must provide the proper training to all operators before they work at the incinerator. The Department may request a copy of this guide.

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

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

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

History: Formerly 17-2.600(1), Amended 10-14-92, 12-02-92; Formerly 17-296.401; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

62-296.401

	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
2 nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Revisions to Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., effective 1/01/1996, were submitted to EPA for approval on 4/15/1996. When the rule revisions were approved into the SIP, it appears that new paragraph 62-296.401(3)(d), F.A.C., was inserted incorrectly between existing subparagraphs 62-296.401(3)(c)1. and (c)2., instead of after subparagraph (c)2. Therefore, paragraph 62-296.401(3)(c)2., F.A.C, needs to be moved to follow just after paragraph (c)1.

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

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

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

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

$$Cs_{50} = \frac{Cs(100 + \%EA)}{150} \quad \text{Equation 296.401-1}$$

where: Cs₅₀ is the pollutant concentration at 50% excess air;

Cs is the pollutant concentration computed at standard conditions on a dry basis;

and

%EA is calculated by equation 296.401-2:

$$\%EA = \frac{(\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO) * 100}{0.264\%N_2 - (\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO)} \quad \text{Equation 296.401-2}$$

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

- 2) Revisions to Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., effective 1/01/1996, were submitted to EPA for approval on 4/15/1996. Though the rest of the 1/01/1996 revisions to the *Test Methods and Procedures* for Biological Waste Incineration Facilities in paragraph 62-296.401(4)(f), F.A.C., are included in the current SIP, it appears that the 1/01/1996 revisions to subparagraph 62-296.401(4)(f)5., F.A.C., were inadvertently left out of the SIP. Also, it appears that the sentence “The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet,” was inadvertently removed from subparagraph 62-296.401(4)(f)4., F.A.C. Consequently, the following amendments need to be included in the SIP to the extent that they were not subsequently changed by further rule revisions that DEP is also requesting to be included in the SIP (See **Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP** section of this submittal for a consolidated underline/~~striketrough~~ compilation of all requested revisions):

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

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

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

3. *The test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3 or 3A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.*

4. *The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or 26A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.*

5. *The test method for hydrochloric acid shall be EPA Method 26 or 26A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. ~~The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.~~*

6. *Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. {Note: Paragraph (4)(f) subsequently became paragraph (4)(d), effective 1-10-2007.}*

- 3) Effective 11/13/1997, language addressing crematories was clarified, and language addressing animal crematories was moved from Rule 62-296.401(4) to Rule 62-296.401(6), F.A.C. Consequently, the following amendments need to be included in the SIP to the extent that they were not subsequently changed by further rule revisions that DEP is also requesting to be included in the SIP:

(4) *Biological Waste Incineration Facilities. The following requirements apply to all biological waste incineration facilities. This rule does not apply to facilities licensed under the provisions of Chapter 470, F.S., which cremate human remains for which a Department of Health*

DHRS death certificate has been issued, or fetal remains in circumstances when a fetal death certificate is not issued under Chapter 382, F.S. and that are disposed of by a person licensed under the provisions of Chapter 470. This rule also does not apply to animal crematories as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

~~(a) Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals:~~

~~1. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂.~~

~~2. Facilities subject to this rule shall incinerate only dead animals and, if applicable, the bedding and the remains associated with the animals placed in leak proof containers. Containers may contain up to 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics. Plastic bags used for the incineration of animals shall be nonchlorinated and no less than 3 mils thick.~~

~~a. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics must be kept on file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least two years after their use. This documentation must also be submitted with any permit renewal application.~~

~~b. If plastic bags are incinerated, documentation must be provided to prove that the bags are nonchlorinated and no less than 3 mils thick.~~

~~3. Facilities subject to this rule shall not incinerate dead animals which were used for biomedical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biohazardous waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.~~

~~(a) (b) Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour that are not used solely for the incineration of dead animals.~~

~~1. THROUGH 2. - No Change.~~

~~Renumber (c) THROUGH (d) as (b) THROUGH (c)~~

~~(d) (e) All facilities unless otherwise noted are subject to the following design, operating, monitoring and operator training requirements.~~

~~1. Any incinerator with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Combustion in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

~~2. Any incinerator with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1100 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Combustion in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

~~1. 3. Any incinerator subject to Rule 62-296.401(4), F.A.C., that is not used solely for the incineration of dead animals or any incinerator with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour shall operate with a combustion zone design temperature of no less than 1800 degrees~~

Fahrenheit for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time in the secondary (or last) combustion chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be utilized in calculating this residence time.

Renumber 4. THROUGH 8. as 2. THROUGH 6.

~~9. Any operators of incinerators with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or an equivalent state approved organization.~~

~~a. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program, or reference a previously submitted training program, with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and maintenance of the incinerator, and increase awareness of regulation requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands on experience involving start up, operation of at least one incineration cycle, shut down of equipment, and one full cycle of preventative maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the criteria set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook EPA 453/B-93-018 and Instructor's Guide EPA 453/B-93-019.~~

~~b. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. If the emission unit is modified to the extent that a Department construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit. Owners of new and modified emissions units shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of initial compliance test.~~

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

~~7. 10. Any operator of an incinerator subject to Rule 62-296.401(4), F.A.C., that is not used solely for the incineration of dead animals or any operator of an incinerator with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representative or an equivalent state approved organization using a state approved training program.~~

Renumber (f) THROUGH (g) as (e) THROUGH (f)

~~(h) Compliance Demonstration. Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and permitted capacity) crematory unit operating in compliance with a valid Department air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five years old and may or may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.~~

Renumber (i) as (g)

(5) Human Crematories. The following requirements apply to all human crematory facilities.
{(a) THROUGH (d) - No Change.}

(e) Human crematories shall cremate only dead human bodies with appropriate containers. The bodies may be clothed. The containers may contain no more than ~~up to~~ 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics must be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least two years after their use. This documentation must also be submitted with any application for an initial or renewal air operation permit or air general

~~permit notification form renewal applications.~~ No other material, including biomedical biohazardous waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(f) All crematory operators shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or another qualified organization. Only operators trained by a Department-approved training program shall be allowed to operate a human crematory.

1. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval through the permitting process. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program or reference a previously approved training program with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and maintenance of the crematory unit, and increase awareness of ~~regulatory regulation~~ requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands-on experience involving start-up, operation of at least one cremation, shut-down of the equipment, and one full cycle of preventive maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, ~~as are applicable to cremation,~~ the criteria applicable to cremation set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook, EPA 453/B-93-018, and Instructor's Guide, EPA 453/B-93-019.

2. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department-approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. ~~If the crematory unit is modified to the extent that a Department construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit.~~ The owner Owners of any new or ~~and~~ modified crematory emissions units shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of the initial compliance test pursuant to the unit's air construction permit. If a crematory unit is modified to the extent that a Department air construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit.

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

(h) Operation During Compliance Test. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the source operating at the manufacturer's recommended ~~maximum permitted~~ capacity.

(i) Frequency of Testing.

1. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the visible emissions standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter. Facilities permitted pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, shall demonstrate compliance within 60 days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form and within 60 days prior to each anniversary of such date.

2. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operating permit or, if the facility is permitted pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, within 60 days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form.

(j) Compliance Demonstration. Facilities may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and ~~permitted~~ capacity) crematory unit operating in compliance with a valid Department air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five years old and may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.

(6) Animal Crematories. The following requirements apply to all animal crematory facilities.

(a) Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂ on an hourly basis.

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

(c) Crematory units for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.

(d) Crematory units for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.

(e) Animal crematories shall cremate only dead animals and, if applicable, the bedding and the remains associated with the animals, placed in leak-proof containers. Containers may contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics. Plastic bags used for the cremation of animals shall be nonchlorinated and no less than 3 mils thick. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics must be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least two years after their use. This documentation must also be submitted with any application for an initial or renewal air operation permit or air general permit notification form.

(f) Animal crematories shall not cremate dead animals which were used for medical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(g) All crematory operators shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or another qualified organization. Only operators trained by a Department-approved training program shall be allowed to operate an animal crematory.

1. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval through the permitting process. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program or reference a previously approved training program with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and maintenance of the crematory unit, and increase awareness of regulatory requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands-on experience involving start-up, operation of at least one cremation, shut-down of the equipment, and one full cycle of preventive maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the criteria applicable to cremation set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook, EPA 453/B-93-018, and Instructor's Guide, EPA 453/B-93-019.

2. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department-approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. The owner of any new or modified crematory units shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of the initial compliance test pursuant to the

unit's air construction permit. If a crematory unit is modified to the extent that a Department air construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit.

3. An operator's certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional two years after termination of employment.

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

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

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

3. The test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

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

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

(i) Operation During Compliance Test. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the source operating at the manufacturer's recommended capacity.

(j) Frequency of Testing.

1. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the visible emissions standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter. Facilities permitted pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, shall demonstrate compliance within 60 days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form and within 60 days prior to each anniversary of such date.

2. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operating permit or, if the facility is permitted pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, within 60 days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form.

(k) Compliance Demonstration. Animal crematories may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and capacity) crematory unit operating in compliance with a valid Department air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five years old and may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.

(l) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each animal crematory shall install, operate, and maintain continuous monitors to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A complete file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. Continuous temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber begins, date, time, and temperature markings. The file shall be retained for at least two years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

Renumber (6) as (7)

- 4) Effective 1/10/2007, amendments removed requirements for state-approved operator training for human and animal crematory units, revised language regarding the inspection of the burner flame in human and animal crematories, revised the location where EPA

test methods are adopted into the F.A.C., and changed testing requirements. Consequently, the following amendments need to be included in the SIP to the extent that they were not subsequently changed by further rule revisions that DEP is also requesting to be included in the SIP (See **Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP** section of this submittal for a consolidated underline/strikethrough compilation of all requested revisions):

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

(a) *Emission Limiting Standards.* ~~No~~ ~~Visible~~ emissions shall not exceed five percent (5%) opacity except that visible emissions not exceeding fifteen (15%) ~~twenty (20%)~~ percent opacity are allowed for up to six (6) ~~three (3)~~ minutes in anyone (1) hour period.

(b) ~~No objectionable odor allowed.~~

(b) ~~(e)~~ *Test Methods and Procedures.* All emission tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection ~~rule~~ shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA ~~DEP~~ Method 9, as described at 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62c204.800 ~~in Chapter 62-297~~, F.A.C.

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

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

(2) through (3) No change.

(4) *Biological Waste Incinerators* ~~Incineration Facilities~~.

(a) *Applicability.* The ~~following~~ requirements of this subsection apply to all biological waste incinerator units ~~incineration facilities~~.

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

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

3. This subsection ~~rule~~ does not apply to human or animal crematories facilities licensed under the provisions of Chapter 470, F.S., which cremate human remains for which a Department of Health death certificate has been issued or fetal remains in circumstances when a fetal death certificate is not issued under Chapter 382, F.S. This rule also does not apply to animal crematories as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(b) *Emission Limiting Standards.*

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

~~2.(a)~~ For any unit Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour;

1. through 2. renumbered a. through b. No change.

~~3.(b)~~ For any unit Facilities with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour, but less than or equal to 2,000 pounds per hour;

1. through 2. renumbered a. through b. No change.

~~4.(e)~~ For any unit Facilities with a capacity greater than 2000 pounds per hour;

1. renumbered a. No change.

~~b.2.~~ Hydrochloric acid (HCl) emissions shall not exceed fifty (50) parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to seven percent (7%) O₂ on a three (3) hour average basis. ~~or~~ As an alternative to this HCl limit, the HCl emissions produced by the unit shall be reduced, by its air pollution control equipment, by at least ninety (90%) by weight on an hourly average basis.

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

~~(c) (d)~~ Design and Operating Requirements. All biological waste incineration units, shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with facilities unless otherwise noted are subject to the following design, operating, monitoring and operator training requirements.

1. The unit Any incinerator subject to subsection 62-296.401(4), F.A.C., shall operate with a combustion zone design temperature of no less than 1800 degrees Fahrenheit for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time in the secondary (or last) combustion chamber. The pPrimary chamber and stack volumes shall not be utilized in calculating this residence time.

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

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

4. renumbered 3. No change.

~~5. The owner or operator is advised to contact the Department of Health regarding requirements that may apply to any proposed burning of rRadioactive waste may not be burned in an incinerator subject to this rule unless the incinerator has been issued a Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) license to incinerate radioactive waste or the waste is of such quantity to be exempt in accordance with DHRS Rule 10D-91 or 10D-104.003, F.A.C.~~

~~5.6. The owner or operator is advised to contact the Department's Division of Waste Management regarding requirements that may apply to any proposed burning of hHazardous waste may not be burned in an incinerator subject to this rule unless the incinerator has been issued a hazardous waste permit by the Department or the waste is of such quantity to be exempt in accordance with Chapter 62-730, F.A.C.~~

~~6.7. Each Any operator of the unit shall successfully complete a training program meeting the an incinerator subject to subsection 62-296.401(4), F.A.C., shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representative or an equivalent organization using a state approved training program requirements of 40 CFR 60.53c(c) and the annual refresher training course requirements of 40 CFR 60.53c(f), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~a. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program, or reference a previously submitted training program, with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on proper operating practices and procedures, and increase awareness of regulation requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be minimum of sixteen (16) hours of instruction. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the~~

~~criteria set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook EPA 453/B-93-018 and Instructor's Guide EPA 453/B-93-019.~~

~~b. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department approved training program must be submitted to the Department within fifteen (15) days of training.~~

~~a. If the incinerator is modified to the extent that a Department construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified incinerator. Owners of new and modified incinerators shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within fifteen (15) days after completion of the initial compliance test.~~

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

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

~~1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297.~~

~~2. The reference test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~3. The reference test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3 or 3A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~4. The reference test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or 26A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be thirty (30) dry standard cubic feet.~~

~~5. The reference test method for hydrochloric acid shall be EPA Method 26 or 26A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

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

~~(e)(f) Frequency of Testing.~~

~~1. The owner or operator of any biological waste incineration unit ~~Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour shall; demonstrate compliance as follows:~~~~

~~a. Have a performance test conducted for New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual emissions unit compliance with the visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter.~~

~~b. Have performance tests conducted for particulate matter and hydrochloric acid prior to submitting the application for an initial or renewal air New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual emissions unit compliance with the remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operation permit.~~

~~2. The owner or operator of any biological waste incineration unit New and existing facilities with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour shall;~~

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

~~b. Have performance tests conducted for particulate matter and hydrochloric acid prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, demonstrate individual source compliance with the applicable standards upon initial compliance and annually thereafter.~~

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

1. The monitors shall record the following operating parameters:-

a. through b. No change.

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

(5) Human Crematories.

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

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

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

(a) through (b) renumbered 2. through 3. No change.

(c) Operating Temperatures.

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

~~2.(d)~~ The owner or operator of any crematory units for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct ~~a new unit~~ was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall ~~provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone. to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. The~~ maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at shall be no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.

~~(d)(e)~~ Allowed Materials. Human crematory ~~ies~~ units shall cremate only ~~dead human or fetal remains~~ bodies with appropriate containers. The remains ~~bodies~~ may be clothed. The containers shall may contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall must be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at

least two (2) years after their use. ~~This documentation must also be submitted with any application for an initial or renewal air operation permit or air general permit notification form. No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.~~

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

~~(f) All crematory operators shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or another qualified organization. Only operators trained by a Department approved training program shall be allowed to operate a human crematory:~~

~~1. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval through the permitting process. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program or reference a previously approved training program with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and maintenance of the crematory unit, and increase awareness of regulatory requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands on experience involving start up, operation of at least one cremation, shut down of the equipment, and one full cycle of preventive maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the criteria applicable to cremation set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook, EPA 453/B-93-018, and Instructor's Guide, EPA 453/B-93-019.~~

~~2. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. The owner of any new or modified crematory unit shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of the initial compliance test pursuant to the unit's air construction permit. If a crematory unit is modified to the extent that a Department air construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit.~~

~~3. An operator's certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional two years after termination of employment.~~

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

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

~~2. The reference test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10; incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~3. The reference test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3; incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~4. The reference test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5; incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be thirty (30) dry standard cubic feet.~~

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

~~(g)(h)~~ Operation During Emissions Compliance Test. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the unit source operating at a the manufacturer's recommended capacity of one (1) adult-sized cadaver.

~~(h)(i)~~ Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit using an air general permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions no later than thirty (30) days after the unit commences operation, and annually thereafter. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the visible emissions standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter. Facilities permitted pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, shall demonstrate compliance within sixty (60) days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form and within sixty (60) days prior to each anniversary of such date.

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

~~3.2.~~ The owner or operator of any human crematory unit shall not be required to have performance tests conducted for carbon monoxide and particulate matter, except as provided at paragraph 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operation permit or, if the facility is permitted pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, within sixty (60) days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form.

~~(j)~~ Compliance Demonstration. ~~Facilities may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and capacity) crematory unit operating in compliance with a valid Department air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five (5) years old and may or may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.~~

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

(6) Animal Crematories.

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

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

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

~~(a) through (b) renumbered 2. through 3. No change.~~

(c) Operating Temperatures.

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

~~2.(d) The owner or operator of any crematory units for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. The maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at shall be no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

(d)(e) Allowed Materials. ~~Animal crematoryies units shall cremate only dead animals remains and, if applicable, the bedding and the remains associated with the animals and appropriate placed in leak proof containers. Containers shall may contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. Plastic bags used for the cremation of animals shall be nonchlorinated and no less than three (3) mils thick. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall must be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least two (2) years after their use. This documentation must also be submitted with any application for an initial or renewal air operation permit or air general permit notification form.~~

~~(f) Animal crematoryies units shall not cremate dead animals which were used for medical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.~~

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

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

~~(g) All crematory operators shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or another qualified organization. Only operators trained by a Department-approved training program shall be allowed to operate an animal crematory.~~

~~1. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval through the permitting process. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program or reference a previously approved training program with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and maintenance of the crematory unit, and increase awareness of regulatory requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands-on experience involving start up, operation of at least one cremation, shut down of the equipment, and one full cycle of preventive maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the criteria applicable to cremation set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook, EPA 453/B-93-018, and Instructor's Guide, EPA 453/B-93-019.~~

~~2. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department-approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. The owner of any new or modified crematory unit shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of the initial compliance test pursuant to the unit's air construction permit. If a crematory unit is modified to the extent that a Department air construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit.~~

~~3. An operator's certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional two years after termination of employment.~~

~~(f)(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

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

~~2. The reference test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10; incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~3. The reference test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3; incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~4. The reference test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5; incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be thirty (30) dry standard cubic feet.~~

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

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

~~(h)(j) Frequency of Testing.~~

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

demonstrate individual source compliance with the visible emissions standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter. Facilities permitted pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, shall demonstrate compliance within sixty (60) days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form and within sixty (60) days prior to each anniversary of such date.

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

~~3.2. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit with a capacity of less than 500 pounds per hour shall not be required to have performance tests conducted for carbon monoxide and particulate matter, except as provided at paragraph 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operation permit or, if the facility is permitted pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, within sixty (60) days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form.~~

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

~~(k) Compliance Demonstration. Animal Crematories may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and capacity) crematory air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five (5) years old and may or may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.~~

~~(i)(4) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each animal crematory unit shall be equipped and operated with a install, operate, and maintain continuous monitors to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In addition, each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding fifteen percent (15%) opacity is occurring. A complete file of all temperature measurements; all including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and all adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. Continuous temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber was begun begins, date, time, and temperature markings. Pollutant monitoring system documentation shall include indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule. The file shall be retained for at least two (2) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.~~

(7) Air Curtain Incinerators.

(a) Applicability.

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

296.401(7)(b), F.A.C., to the extent that those requirements are stricter than, or supplemental to, the requirements of the applicable subpart.

2. Any air curtain incinerator not subject to any subpart of 40 CFR Part 60 and not claiming the exemption from air permitting at subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with the requirements of paragraph 62-296.401(7)(b), F.A.C. Any air curtain incinerator, new or existing, located at a landfill for any time period or at any other site for more than six (6) months.

(b) Operating Requirements.

1.~~(a)~~ Outside of startup periods, ~~no~~ visible emissions shall not exceed ten percent (10%) opacity, six (6) minute average five percent (5% opacity or less) shall be allowed, except that an opacity of up to twenty percent (20%) shall be permitted for not more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour.

(b) During startup periods, which shall not exceed the first thirty (30) minutes of operation, an opacity of up to thirty-five (35%), averaged over a six (6) minute period, shall be allowed.

(c) The general excess emissions rule, Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., ~~to handle startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions,~~ shall not apply ~~to air curtain incinerators.~~

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

3.~~(e)~~ Except as provided herein and at subsection 4., ~~t~~he only materials that shall ~~can~~ be burned in the ~~an~~ air curtain incinerator are vegetative material and untreated wood, excluding sawdust. The air curtain incinerator shall not be used to burn any biological waste, hazardous waste, asbestos-containing materials, mercury-containing devices, pharmaceuticals, tires, rubber material, residual oil, used oil, asphalt, roofing material, tar, treated wood, plastics, garbage, trash or other material prohibited to be open burned as set forth at subsection 62-256.300(2), F.A.C. wood wastes consisting of trees, logs, large brush, stumps relatively free of soil, unbagged leaves and yard trash, tree surgeon debris, and clean dry lumber such as pallets.

(f) The burning of sawdust, paper, trash, tires, garbage, plastics, liquid wastes, chemically treated or painted wood, and other similar materials is expressly prohibited.

(g) Only kerosene, diesel fuel, drip-torch fuel (as used to ignite prescribed fires), untreated wood, virgin oil, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas shall ~~may~~ be used to start the fire in the air curtain incinerator. The use of ~~used waste~~ oil, chemicals, gasoline, or tires to start the fire is expressly prohibited.

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

5.~~(h)~~ In no case shall the ~~an~~ air curtain incinerator be started before sunrise. ~~All ~~For~~ refractory lined air curtain incinerators,~~ charging shall end no later than one (1) hour after ~~must~~ have completely stopped before sunset. After charging ceases, air flow shall be maintained until all material within the air curtain incinerator has been reduced to coals, and flames are no longer visible. A log shall be maintained onsite that documents daily beginning and ending times of charging. ~~For all other air curtain incinerators, charging must have completely stopped two (2) hours before sunset.~~

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

(i) In no case shall the permitted burning rate, in tons per day, exceed the value obtained by dividing the number 100,000 by the permitted number of days that burning will be authorized to take place.

7.(j) ~~The~~ New air curtain incinerators shall ~~must~~ be located at least fifty (50) feet from any wildlands, brush, combustible structure, or paved public roadway ~~three hundred (300) feet from any pre-existing occupied building located off site.~~ Air curtain incinerators existing as of October 1, 1986, must be located at least two hundred (200) feet from any occupied building located off site. The Department may issue a permit for an air curtain incinerator which does not meet this setback if the applicant submits with the application a signed affidavit from the owner(s) of all occupied buildings within the setback area that waives the setback requirement.

(k) Air curtain incinerators used at landfills may not be operated within one thousand (1000) feet of any active portion of the landfill unless the air curtain incinerator is separated from the active portion of the landfill by a controlled gate or check in station.

8.(h) The material shall not be loaded into the air curtain incinerator such that it ~~will~~ protrudes above the air curtain.

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

10.(n) An ~~detailed~~ operation and maintenance guide shall ~~must~~ be available to the operators of the air curtain incinerator at all times, and the owner shall ~~permittee must~~ provide ~~the proper~~ training to all operators before they work at the incinerator. This guide shall be made available to the Department or for an inspector's onsite review upon request ~~The Department may request a copy of this guide.~~

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

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, as described at 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

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

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

(d) Frequency of Testing.

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

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

- 5) Effective 7-10-2014, amendments revised cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and increased regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language and eliminating redundancy. Consequently, the following amendments need to be included in the SIP to the extent that they were not subsequently changed by the rule revision, effective 11-5-2020, that DEP is also requesting to be included in the SIP (See **Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP** section of this submittal for a consolidated underline/strikethrough compilation of all requested revisions):

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

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

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

1. *The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.*

2. *No change.*

(c) *No change.*

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

(a) *through (b) No change.*

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

1. *The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 3 or 3A, using Orsat analysis is required for percent excess air correction. EPA Methods 3 and 3A, are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.*

2. *No change.*

(d) *No change.*

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

(a) *through (b) No change.*

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

1. *The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 3 or 3A, using Orsat analysis is required for percent excess air correction. EPA Methods 3 and 3A, are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.*

2. *No change.*

(d) *No change.*

(4) *Biological Waste Incinerators.*

(a) *No change.*

(b) *Emission Limiting Standards.*

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

2. through 5. No change.

(c) No change.

(d) *Test Methods and Procedures.* All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, ~~Appendices~~ A-2 through A-8, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. through 6. No change.

(e) No change.

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

1. The monitors shall record the following operating parameters:

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

b. No change.

2. No change.

(5) *Human Crematories.*

(a) No change.

(b) *Emission Limiting Standards.*

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

2. through 3. No change.

(c) through (e) No change.

(f) *Test Methods and Procedures.* All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, ~~Appendices~~ A-2 through A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. through 5. No change.

(g) No change.

(h) *Frequency of Testing.*

1. through 2. No change.

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

(i) No change.

(6) *Animal Crematories.*

(a) No change.

(b) *Emission Limiting Standards.*

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

2. through 3. No change.

(c) through (e) No change.

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

test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices ~~A-2 through A-4~~, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. through 5. No change.

(g) No change.

(h) Frequency of Testing.

1. through 2. No change.

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

4. No change.

(i) No change.

(7) Air Curtain Incinerators.

(a) No change.

(b) Operating Requirements.

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

2. through 10. No change.

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

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. through 3. No change.

(d) No change.

- 6) Effective 11-5-2020, amendments clarified whether the standards apply to new and/or existing units, by specifying the date that separates new and existing units. This date was previously defined in Rule 62-210.200, Definitions, F.A.C. In addition, the rule language formatting was restructured for clarity, and crematory facilities will now have 60 days after commencing initial operation, instead of 30 days, to submit an initial visible emissions test. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to Rule 62-296.401, F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(1) No change.

(2) Existing incinerators, other than those which are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste, with a charging rate equal to or greater than 50 tons per day shall comply with the following requirements. For the purposes of this subsection, an “existing incinerator” is an incinerator which was in existence, in operation, or under construction, or had received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972.

(a) through (d) No change.

(3) New incinerators, other than those which are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste, with a charging rate equal to or greater than 50 tons per day shall comply with the following requirements. For the purposes of this subsection, a “new incinerator” is any incinerator other than an “existing incinerator” as described for the purposes of subsection 62-296.401(2), F.A.C.

(a) through (d) No change.

(4) No change.

(5) Human Crematories.

(a) through (b) No change.

(c) Operating Temperatures.

1. New Units. The owner or operator of any proposed new crematory unit which submits either a complete application for a permit to construct the new unit or an initial air general permit registration for the new unit to the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. This information shall be provided to the Department with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration form for the proposed new unit. ~~The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Except as provided in subparagraph 62-296.401(5)(c)2., F.A.C., cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

a. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time.

b. Remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit.

2. Existing Units. The owner or operator of any crematory unit for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at no less than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit. ~~Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

(d) Allowed Materials. Human crematory units shall cremate only human or fetal remains with appropriate containers. The remains may be clothed. The containers shall contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturer certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least five (5) ~~two (2)~~ years after their use. No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

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

1. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity or efficiency of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service.

2. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted.

3. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of

each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during those events.

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

5. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least five (5) years.

(f) *Test Methods and Procedures.* All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices A-2 through A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. through 5. No change.

(g) No change.

(h) *Frequency of Testing.*

1. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit using an air general permit shall have a visible emissions performance test conducted ~~for visible emissions~~ no later than sixty (60) ~~thirty (30)~~ days after the unit commences initial operation, and annually thereafter.

2. through 3. No change.

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

1. Each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding 15% opacity is occurring.

2. The following records shall be recorded and maintained on-site readily available for review at the request of the Department. The file shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

a. All temperature measurements, including indication of when cremation in the primary chamber commenced, temperature markings, the date and time, and the name of the operator;

b. All continuous monitoring systems, monitoring devices, and performance testing measurements;

c. All continuous monitoring system performance evaluations;

d. All continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and

e. All adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for

inspection, including indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule.

(6) Animal Crematories.

(a) through (b) No change.

(c) Operating Temperatures.

1. New Units. The owner or operator of any proposed new crematory unit which submits either a complete application for a permit to construct the new unit or an initial air general permit registration for the new unit to the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit. This information shall be provided to the Department with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration form for the proposed new unit. ~~The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Except as provided in subparagraph 62-296.401(6)(c)2., F.A.C., cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

a. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time.

b. Animal remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit. If an animal crematory cannot commence operation without first loading the primary chamber, then loading before commencing operation is allowed; however, firing of the primary chamber burners shall not begin until the secondary chamber zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit.

2. Existing Units. The owner or operator of any crematory unit for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at no less than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Animal remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit. If an animal crematory cannot commence operation without first loading the primary chamber, then loading before commencing operation is allowed; however, firing of the primary chamber burners shall not begin until the secondary chamber zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit.

(d) Allowed Materials. Animal crematory units shall cremate only animal remains and, if applicable, the bedding associated with the animals and appropriate containers. Containers shall contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least five (5) ~~two (2)~~ years after their use. Animal crematory units shall not cremate dead animals which were used for medical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(e) Equipment Maintenance. All animal crematory units shall be maintained in proper working order in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the equipment. ~~If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity of the~~

~~unit, the unit shall be taken out of service. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least two (2) years. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during those events. Each unit's burners shall be operated with a proper air to fuel ratio. If the unit so allows, the burners' flame characteristics shall be visually checked at least once during each operating shift and adjusted when warranted by the visual checks.~~

1. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service.

2. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted.

3. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during those events.

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

5. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least five (5) years.

(f) through (g) No change.

(h) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit using an air general permit shall have a visible emissions performance test conducted ~~for visible emissions~~ no later than sixty (60) ~~thirty (30)~~ days after the unit commences initial operation, and annually thereafter.

2. through 4. No change.

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

1. Each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding fifteen percent (15%) opacity is occurring.

2. The following records shall be recorded and maintained on-site readily available for review at the request of the Department. The file shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

a. All temperature measurements, including indication of when cremation in the primary chamber commenced, temperature markings, the date and time, and the name of the operator;

b. All continuous monitoring systems, monitoring devices, and performance testing measurements;

c. All continuous monitoring system performance evaluations;

d. All continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and

e. All adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection, including indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule.

(7) No change.

- 7) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.401, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History—Formerly 17-2.600(1), Amended ~~10-14-92~~, 12-2-92, Formerly 17-296.401, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 11-13-97, 1-10-07, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

- 8) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included at the end of the rule section in the SIP needs to be corrected as follows because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93:

	62-296.401		
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93 11/23/92</u>	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>1st Revision</u>	12/21/94, 04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submittal</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.401 Incinerators.

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

(a) Emission Limiting Standards. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity except that visible emissions not exceeding 15% opacity are allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period.

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

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

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

(2) Existing incinerators, other than those which are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste, with a charging rate equal to or greater than 50 tons per day shall comply with the following requirements. For the purposes of this subsection, an “existing incinerator” is an incinerator which was in existence, in operation, or under construction, or had received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972.

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

(b) No objectionable odor allowed.

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

1. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 3 or 3A, using Orsat analysis is required for percent excess air correction. EPA Methods 3 and 3A, are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

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

$$Cs_{50} = \frac{Cs (100 + \%EA)}{150} \quad \text{Equation 296.401-1}$$

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

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

$$\%EA = \frac{(\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO) \times 100}{0.264\%N_2 - (\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO)} \quad \text{Equation 296.401-2}$$

(3) New incinerators, other than those which are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste, with a charging rate equal to or greater than 50 tons per day shall comply with the following requirements. For the purposes of this subsection, a “new incinerator” is any incinerator other than an “existing incinerator” as described for the purposes of subsection 62-296.401(2), F.A.C.

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

(b) No objectionable odor allowed.

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

1. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 3 or 3A, using Orsat analysis is required for percent excess air correction. EPA Methods 3 and 3A, are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

(d) Calculations Correcting Concentrations to 50% Excess Air (EA), EPA Method 3, Section 1.2.

When correcting a pollutant emission concentration to 50% excess air, pursuant to this rule, the following equation shall be used:

$$Cs_{50} = \frac{Cs (100 + \%EA)}{150} \quad \text{Equation 296.401-1}$$

where: Cs_{50} is the pollutant concentration at 50% excess air;
 Cs is the pollutant concentration computed at standard conditions on a dry basis; and %EA is calculated by equation 296.401-2:

$$\%EA = \frac{(\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO) \times 100}{0.264\%N_2 - (\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO)} \quad \text{Equation 296.401-2}$$

(4) Biological Waste Incinerators.

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

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

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

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

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. For any biological waste incinerator unit with a capacity less than 50 tons per day, visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity, except that visible emissions not exceeding 15% opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period.

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

a. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.100 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O_2 .

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

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

a. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.030 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O_2 .

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

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

a. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.020 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O_2 .

b. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) emissions shall not exceed fifty (50) parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to seven percent (7%) O_2 on a three (3) hour average basis. As an alternative to this HCl limit, the HCl emission produced by the unit shall be reduced, by its air pollution control equipment, by at least ninety percent (90%) by weight on an hourly average basis.

5. For any unit, carbon monoxide emissions (CO) shall not exceed 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to 7% O_2 on an hourly average basis.

(c) Design and Operating Requirements. All biological waste incineration units, shall be

constructed and operated so as to comply with the following design, operating, monitoring and operator training requirements.

1. The unit shall operate with a combustion zone design temperature of no less than 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time in the secondary (or last) combustion chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be utilized in calculating this residence time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendices A-2 through A-8, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Frequency of Testing.

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

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

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

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

a. Have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the

application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

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

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

1. The monitors shall record the following operating parameters:

a. Temperature.

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

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

(5) Human Crematories.

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

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

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

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

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

(c) Operating Temperatures.

1. New Units. The owner or operator of any proposed new crematory unit which submits either a complete application for a permit to construct the new unit or an initial air general permit registration for the new unit to the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. This information shall be provided to the Department with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration form for the proposed new unit.

a. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time.

b. Remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit.

2. Existing Units. The owner or operator of any crematory unit for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at no less than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit.

(d) Allowed Materials. Human crematory units shall cremate only human or fetal remains with appropriate containers. The remains may be clothed. The containers shall contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturer certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least five (5) years after their use. No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in rule 62-210.200,

F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(e) Equipment Maintenance. All human crematory units shall be maintained in proper working order in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the equipment.

1. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity or efficiency of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service.

2. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted.

3. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during those events.

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

5. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least five (5) years.

(f) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices A-2 through A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit using an air general permit shall have a visible emissions test conducted no later than sixty (60) days after the unit commences initial operation, and annually thereafter.

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

3. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit shall not be required to have performance tests conducted for carbon monoxide and particulate matter, except as provided at paragraph 62-297.310(8)(c), F.A.C.

(i) Continuous Monitoring Requirements. Each crematory unit shall be equipped and operated with a continuous monitor to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

1. Each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding 15% opacity is occurring.

2. The following records shall be recorded and maintained on-site readily available for review at the request of the Department. The file shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

a. All temperature measurements, including indication of when cremation in the primary chamber commenced, temperature markings, the date and time, and the name of the operator;

b. All continuous monitoring systems, monitoring devices, and performance testing measurements;

c. All continuous monitoring system performance evaluations;

d. All continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and

e. All adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection, including indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule.

(6) Animal Crematories.

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

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

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

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

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

(c) Operating Temperatures.

1. New Units. The owner or operator of any proposed new crematory unit which submits either a complete application for a permit to construct the new unit or an initial air general permit registration for the new unit to the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit. This information shall be provided to the Department with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration form for the proposed new unit.

a. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time.

b. Animal remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit. If an animal crematory cannot commence operation without first loading the primary chamber, then loading before commencing operation is allowed; however, firing of the primary chamber burners shall not begin until the secondary chamber zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit.

2. Existing Units. The owner or operator of any crematory unit for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at no less than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Animal remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit. If an animal crematory cannot commence operation without first loading the primary chamber, then loading before commencing operation is allowed; however, firing of the primary chamber burners shall not begin until the secondary chamber zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit.

(d) Allowed Materials. Animal crematory units shall cremate only animal remains and, if applicable, the bedding associated with the animals and appropriate containers. Containers shall contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least five (5) years after their use. Animal crematory units shall not cremate dead animals which were used for medical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(e) Equipment Maintenance. All animal crematory units shall be maintained in proper working order in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the equipment.

1. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service.

2. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted.

3. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during those events.

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

5. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least five (5) years.

(f) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendices A-2 through A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit using an air general permit shall have a visible emissions test conducted no later than sixty (60) days after the unit commences initial operation, and annually thereafter.

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

3. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit with a capacity of less than 500 pounds per hour shall not be required to have performance tests conducted for carbon monoxide and particulate matter, except as provided at paragraph 62-297.310(8)(c), F.A.C.

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

(i) Continuous Monitoring Requirements. Each animal crematory unit shall be equipped and operated with a continuous monitor to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

1. Each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any

opacity exceeding fifteen percent (15%) opacity is occurring.

2. The following records shall be recorded and maintained on-site readily available for review at the request of the Department. The file shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

a. All temperature measurements, including indication of when cremation in the primary chamber commenced, temperature markings, the date and time, and the name of the operator;

b. All continuous monitoring systems, monitoring devices, and performance testing measurements;

c. All continuous monitoring system performance evaluations;

d. All continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and

e. All adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection, including indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule.

(7) Air Curtain Incinerators.

(a) Applicability.

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

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

(b) Operating Requirements.

1. Outside of startup periods, visible emissions shall not exceed 10% opacity. During startup periods, which shall not exceed the first 30 minutes of operation, an opacity of up to 35% shall be allowed. The general excess emissions rule, Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., shall not apply.

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

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

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

5. In no case shall the air curtain incinerator be started before sunrise. All charging shall end no later than one (1) hour after sunset. After charging ceases, air flow shall be maintained until all material

within the air curtain incinerator has been reduced to coals, and flames are no longer visible. A log shall be maintained onsite that documents daily beginning and ending times of charging.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

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

(d) Frequency of Testing.

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

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

History—Formerly 17-2.600(1), Amended 12-2-92, Formerly 17-296.401, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 11-13-97, 1-10-07, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

62-296.401

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2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submittal }		

62-296.402 SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Current SIP:

62-296.402 Sulfuric Acid Plants.

(1) Existing Plants.

(a) Florida portion of the Jacksonville, Florida - Brunswick, Georgia, Interstate Air Quality Control Region as defined in 40 CFR Section 81.91.

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

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

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

(2) New Plants.

(a) Visible emissions - ten percent opacity.

(b) Sulfur Dioxide - four pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.

(c) Acid Mist - 0.15 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

History: Formerly 17-2.600(2); Formerly 17-296.402; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

	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
2 nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule subsection 62-296.402(1), F.A.C., be removed from Florida's SIP because all currently permitted existing sulfuric acid plants (SAPs) subject to this rule comply with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart H, Standards of Performance for Sulfuric Acid Plants, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

~~(1) Existing Plants.~~

- ~~(a) Florida portion of the Jacksonville, Florida—Brunswick, Georgia, Interstate Air Quality Control Region as defined in 40 CFR Section 81.91.~~
 - ~~1. Visible Emissions—ten percent opacity.~~
 - ~~2. Sulfur Dioxide 29 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.~~
 - ~~3. Acid Mist—0.5 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.~~
- ~~(b) All other areas of the State of Florida.~~
 - ~~1. Visible Emissions—ten percent opacity.~~
 - ~~2. Sulfur Dioxide 10 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.~~
 - ~~3. Acid Mist—0.3 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.~~

Demonstration: The NSPS limits in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart H are at least as stringent, or more stringent, than the limits in rule subsection 62-296.402(1), F.A.C. (See **Table 2**, below.) Therefore, removing rule subsection 62-296.402(1), F.A.C., from Florida's SIP would not interfere with attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS because all remaining existing sulfuric acid plants (SAPs) subject to this rule subsection (see **Table 3**, below) are also subject to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart H, Standards of Performance for Sulfuric Acid Plants, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

Although the Acid Mist (SAM) F.A.C. limits listed in **Table 2** are the same SAM F.A.C. limits approved into Florida's 111(d) State Plan, the DEP also previously requested that the SAM limits be included in Florida's (110) SIP and, as a result, the limits were subsequently approved by EPA into the (110) SIP. Though the DEP is now requesting that these redundant SAM limits be removed from the (110) SIP, the limits as approved in Florida's 111(d) State Plan at 40 CFR Part 62, Subpart K, would not change with the removal of the SAM limits from the (110) SIP.

Table 2. Comparison of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart H to Rule Subsection 62-296.402(1), F.A.C.

Emissions	Limit in 40 C.F.R. Subpart H	Limit in 62-296.402(1), F.A.C.
Visible Emissions	Ten percent opacity	Ten percent opacity
Sulfur Dioxide	4 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced	(a) 29 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced (b) 4 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced
Acid Mist	0.15 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced	(a) 0.5 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced (b) 0.3 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced

Table 3. Sulfuric Acid Plants in Florida subject to Rule Subsection 62-296.402(1), F.A.C.

Facility ID	Name	Unit	Subject to NSPS because Commenced Construction Date or Modification Date after Subpart H applicability date of 8/17/71)? (If “Yes”, Date)
0470002	Nutrien White Springs Phosphate	E Acid Plant	Yes (7/26/1984)
		F Acid Plant	Yes (7/26/1984)
1050055	Mosaic Fertilizer - South Pierce	#10 SAP (EU4)	Yes (9/22/1997)
		#11 SAP (EU5)	Yes (9/22/1997)
0570008	Mosaic Fertilizer - Riverview	7 SAP (EU4)	Yes (7/11/1980)
		8 SAP (EU5)	Yes (3/7/1995)
		9 SAP (EU6)	Yes (3/7/1995)
1050059	Mosaic Fertilizer - New Wales	No. 1 SAP	Yes (7/16/1991)
		No. 2 SAP	Yes (7/16/1991)
		No. 3 SAP	Yes (7/16/1991)
		No. 4 SAP	Yes (7/16/1991)
		No. 5 SAP	Yes (7/16/1991)
1050046	Mosaic Fertilizer - Bartow	No. 4 SAP	Yes (11/16/1995)
		No. 5 SAP	Yes (11/16/1995)
		No. 6 SAP	Yes (11/16/1995)

*{Note: Rule subsection 62-296.402(2), F.A.C., which applies to **new** plants, will remain in the SIP, as that subsection currently regulates one non-NSPS SAP and will regulate any future SAP that would not be subject to Subpart H because it is excluded under 40 CFR*

60.81(a) as a facility where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of preventing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.}

- 2) Effective 7-10-2014, amendments revised cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and replaced DEP Method 9 with EPA Method 9. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to Rule 62-296.402, F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(1) through (2) No change.

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

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be ~~EPA~~DEP Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for acid mist/sulfur dioxide shall be EPA Method 8, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 40 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

(4) through (5) No change.

- 3) The list of historical rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.402, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History—Formerly 17-2.600(2), 17-296.402, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14.

- 4) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included at the end of the rule section in the SIP needs to be corrected as follows because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93:

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
Original Reg			
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	{ Date of final submittal }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.402 Sulfuric Acid Plants.

{ Subsection 62-296.402(1), Existing Plants, F.A.C. is not included in the SIP. }

(2) New Plants.

(a) Visible emissions – ten percent opacity.

(b) Sulfur Dioxide – four pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.

(c) Acid Mist – 0.15 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.

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

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part

60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for acid mist/sulfur dioxide shall be EPA Method 8, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 40 dry standard cubic feet.

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

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

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

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

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

History—Formerly 17-2.600(2), 17-296.402, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.402

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	{ Date of final submittal }		

62-296.403 PHOSPHATE PROCESSING

Current SIP:

62-296.403 Phosphate Processing.

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

- (1) New Plants or Plant Sections.
 - (a) Wet process phosphoric acid production and auxiliary equipment - 0.02 pounds.
 - (b) Run-of-pile triple super phosphate (TSP) mixing belt and den and auxiliary equipment - 0.05 pounds.
 - (c) Run-of-pile TSP curing or storage process and auxiliary equipment - 0.12 pounds.
 - (d) Granular triple super phosphate (GTSP) production and auxiliary equipment.
 - 1. GTSP made by granulating run-of-pile TSP - 0.06 pounds.
 - 2. GTSP made from phosphoric acid and phosphate rock slurry - 0.15 pounds.
 - (e) GTSP storage and auxiliary equipment - 0.05 pounds.
 - (f) Diammonium phosphate production and auxiliary equipment - 0.06 pounds.
 - (g) Calcining or other thermal phosphate rock processing and auxiliary equipment excepting phosphate rock drying and defluorinating - 0.05 pounds.
 - (h) Defluorinating phosphate rock by thermal processing and auxiliary equipment - 0.37 pounds.
 - (i) All plants, plant sections or unit operations and auxiliary equipment not listed in paragraphs (a) through (h) above must use the best available control technology.

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

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

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

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

History: Formerly 17-2.600(3); Formerly 17-296.403; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

62-296.403

	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
2 nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revision:

As previously requested by DEP on March 16, 2021, through the CAA 110(k)(6) process, the entire rule section 62-296.403, F.A.C., should be removed from the SIP because fluoride is not a SIP pollutant.

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revision:

Nothing of Rule 62-296.403, F.A.C., would remain in Florida's SIP.

62-296.404 KRAFT (SULFATE) PULP MILLS AND TALL OIL PLANTS.

Current SIP:

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

(1) New plants.

(a) Particulate Matter - three pounds per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed.

(b) Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) - one ppm expressed as H₂S on the dry basis or 0.03 pounds per 3000 pounds black liquor solids fed, whichever is more restrictive.

(2) Existing plants.

(a) Particulate Matter - three pounds per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed.

(b) Visible emission limits for kraft pulp mill sources equipped with wet scrubbers shall be effective only if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.570, F.A.C., Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall oil Plants.

[Note: Florida has a more comprehensive Section 62-296.404(1)-(3) but has not submitted it for inclusion in the SIP. It is shown here in italics to indicate it is not a part of the federally enforceable SIP]

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

(1) *Visible Emissions.*

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

1. Visible emissions of up to 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period during any hour; or

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

(b) (Reserved).

(c) (Reserved).

(2) *Particulate Matter.*

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

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

(3) *Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS).*

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

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

combustion device meeting the requirements of either Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.

1. Straight kraft recovery furnaces.

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

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

c. Any straight kraft recovery furnace shall comply with the total reduced sulfur

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

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

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

(d) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

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

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

(e) Lime Kilns and Calciners.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.

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

2. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. For EPA Method 5, the filter temperature must not exceed 320 degrees Fahrenheit. EPA Method 17 may be used if stack temperature is less than 400 degrees Fahrenheit. An adjustment of 0.004 grains per dry standard cubic foot shall be added to the test results when using Method 17. A water wash shall be used with either method.

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

(b) Lime Kilns and Calciners.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber-controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample

volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

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

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

(c) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

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

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

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

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

(e) Other Combustion Devices used to Incinerate TRS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Continuous determination of total reduced sulfur emissions.

1. A total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system shall be installed, calibrated, certified and operated pursuant to all of the following provisions:

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

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

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

d. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be located, installed and certified pursuant to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 and Performance Specification 3, and 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 5, which are adopted by reference in Rule ~~62-204.800(7)-62-296.800~~, F.A.C. The exception is that the phrase "or other approved alternative" in s. 3.2 of Performance Specification 5 is not adopted. For the purposes of compliance testing and certification of continuous emissions monitoring systems, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Reference Method 16 and Method 16A adopted by reference in Rule ~~62-204.800(7)-62-296.800~~, F.A.C., are to be used.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Reduce all data to one-hour averages for each 60-minute period beginning on the hour. One-hour averages shall be computed from a minimum of four data points equally spaced over each one-hour period. Data recorded during periods of system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the computation. Either an arithmetic or integrated average shall be used. The data output of the continuous emissions monitoring system may, at the owner's or operator's option, include a numerical format showing individual numerical readings and

averages in addition to the required strip chart format with legible ink tracings and calibration information. All data output shall be clearly and properly identified by the operator. All system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, span adjustments and periods of excess emissions shall legibly appear on all data output.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Incinerators subject to Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor temperature at the point of combustion and oxygen.

The temperature devices shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within ± 1 percent of the temperature being measured. The oxygen monitors shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 0.1 percent oxygen by volume.

(d) The owner or operator of any kraft pulp mill shall provide the Department with a list of physical and chemical parameters for each regulated total reduced sulfur emissions unit that is not required to be equipped with a total reduced sulfur continuous monitor, which will be regularly monitored to demonstrate that the emissions unit is being operated in a manner that can reasonably be expected to result in compliance with the applicable total reduced sulfur emission limiting standards. The owner or operator shall provide information showing the correlation between the specific magnitudes of the specific surrogate parameters and the associated emissions of total reduced sulfur. The owner or operator shall recommend the frequency and method of monitoring for each parameter. The Department shall issue notice to the company pursuant to Rule 62-103, F.A.C., that specifies the parameters that are to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, and the parameter limits that must be maintained. The parameters, parameter limits and frequency of monitoring shall become a modification to the permit for each affected emissions unit. Excess emissions shall be deemed to occur if the parameters exceed the parameter limits specified in the permit.

Such parameter limits may be in the form of the applicable total reduced sulfur emission standard, if an equation is used that estimates the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission rate based on the surrogate parameter values during each 12-hour averaging period; or the parameter limits may be in the form of specific parameter values that are not to be exceeded (or dropped below) more often than a specified period of time during each 12-hour averaging period.

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

(a) The report shall include the following information:

1. The magnitude of excess emissions and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period in which excess emissions occurred.
2. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs including startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected emissions unit. An explanation of the cause of each period of excess emissions, and any corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. Excess emissions shall be all 12-hour periods for which the appropriate surrogate parameter data or total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring data indicates that an applicable 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission limiting standard for the emissions unit was exceeded.
3. The date and time identifying each period during which each continuous emissions monitoring system used to measure total reduced sulfur emissions or surrogate parameters was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
4. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous emissions monitoring system(s) have not been operative, or have been repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

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

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

1. For kraft recovery furnaces subject to the emissions limits of Rule 62-296.404(3)(c), F.A.C., the excess emissions occur during more than one percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown or malfunction of the kraft recovery furnace occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the kraft recovery furnace was not operating), or
2. For lime kilns and calciners subject to the emissions limits of Rule 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., the excess emissions occur during more than two percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown or malfunction of the lime kiln, calciner, or their control equipment occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the lime kiln or calciner was not operating), or
3. For other regulated non-NSPS total reduced sulfur emissions units, the excess emissions as indicated by the appropriate surrogate parameters occur during more than one percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the emissions unit or its control equipment occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the source was not operating), and
4. The Department determines that the affected emissions unit, including air pollution control equipment, is not maintained and operated in a manner which is consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Such determination shall be based on the failure of the owner or

operator of the facility to provide records of maintenance and operation of the emissions unit and related equipment showing operation consistent with good air pollution control practices. Good air pollution control practices shall include:

- a. Operation of all equipment within permit limits for loading rates and other process parameters,
- b. An adequate preventive maintenance program based on manufacturer's recommendations or other accepted industry practices,
- c. Training of personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment,
- d. Visual and instrument inspections of equipment on a regular basis, and
- e. Maintenance of an adequate on-site, or readily available, supply of equipment for routine repairs.

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

History: Formerly 17-2.600(4); Formerly 17-296.404; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

62-296.404

	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
2 nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

Requested Rule 62-296.404 SIP Revisions:

- 1) The current SIP shows, but does not include, an italicized section that starts off with the following note: *[Note: Florida has a more comprehensive Section 62-296.404(1)-(3) but has not submitted it for inclusion in the SIP. It is shown here in italics to indicate it is not a part of the federally enforceable SIP.]* The DEP requests that this note, and the entire italicized Section 62-296.404(1)-(3) that follows it, be removed from the SIP as it was never submitted for inclusion in the SIP.
- 2) As previously requested by DEP on March 16, 2021, through the CAA 110(k)(6) process, rule paragraphs 62-296.404(1)(b), (4)(d), and (4)(e); rule sub-paragraphs 62-296.404(4)(a)3., (4)(b)3., (4)(c)3.; and rule subsections 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C.; need to be removed from the SIP because they regulate Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS), which is regulated by Florida's approved 111(d) state plan for existing kraft pulp mills.

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

1) New plants.

~~(b) Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) — one ppm expressed as H₂S on the dry basis or 0.03 pounds per 3000 pounds black liquor solids fed, whichever is more restrictive.~~

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

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.

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

(b) Lime Kilns and Calciners.

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

(c) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

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

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

~~(e) Other Combustion Devices used to Incinerate TRS.~~

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

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

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

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

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

~~(a) Straight kraft recovery furnaces, whether new or old design, cross recovery furnaces, lime kilns and calciners, shall be equipped with total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring~~

systems as specified in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b), F.A.C. All digester systems and multiple effect evaporator systems, shall be equipped with total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring systems as specified in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b), F.A.C. (Continuous Emission Monitoring), if a technology other than incineration is used.

(b) ~~Continuous determination of total reduced sulfur emissions.~~

1. A total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system shall be installed, calibrated, certified and operated pursuant to all of the following provisions:

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

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

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

d. ~~The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be located, installed and certified pursuant to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 and Performance Specification 3, and 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 5, which are adopted by reference in Rule ~~62-204.800(7)~~ 62-296.800, F.A.C. The exception is that the phrase "or other approved alternative" in s. 3.2 of Performance Specification 5 is not adopted. For the purposes of compliance testing and certification of continuous emissions monitoring systems, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Reference Method 16 and Method 16A adopted by reference in Rule ~~62-204.800(7)~~ 62-296.800, F.A.C., are to be used.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

checks to be recorded and quantified.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Y = the measured 12 hour average volumetric oxygen concentration.

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

(e) Incinerators subject to Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor temperature at the point of combustion and oxygen.

The temperature devices shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within ± 1 percent of the temperature being measured. The oxygen monitors shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 0.1 percent oxygen by volume.

(d) The owner or operator of any kraft pulp mill shall provide the Department with a list of physical and chemical parameters for each regulated total reduced sulfur emissions unit that is not required to be equipped with a total reduced sulfur continuous monitor, which will be regularly monitored to demonstrate that the emissions unit is being operated in a manner that can reasonably be expected to result in compliance with the applicable total reduced sulfur emission limiting standards. The owner or operator shall provide information showing the correlation between the specific magnitudes of the specific surrogate parameters and the associated emissions of total reduced sulfur.

The owner or operator shall recommend the frequency and method of monitoring for each parameter. The Department shall issue notice to the company pursuant to Rule 62-103, F.A.C., that specifies the parameters that are to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, and the parameter limits that must be maintained. The parameters, parameter limits and frequency of monitoring shall become a modification to the permit for each affected emissions unit. Excess emissions shall be deemed to occur if the parameters exceed the parameter limits specified in the permit.

Such parameter limits may be in the form of the applicable total reduced sulfur emission standard, if an equation is used that estimates the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission rate based on the surrogate parameter values during each 12-hour averaging period; or the parameter limits may be in the form of specific parameter values that are not to be exceeded (or dropped below) more often than a specified period of time during each 12-hour averaging period.

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

(a) The report shall include the following information:

1. The magnitude of excess emissions and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period in which excess emissions occurred.
2. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs including startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected emissions unit. An explanation of the cause of each period of excess emissions, and any corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. Excess emissions shall be all 12-hour periods for which the appropriate surrogate parameter data or total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring data indicates that an applicable 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission limiting standard for the emissions unit was exceeded.
3. The date and time identifying each period during which each continuous emissions monitoring system used to measure total reduced sulfur emissions or surrogate parameters was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
4. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous emissions monitoring system(s) have not been operative, or have been repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. Operation of all equipment within permit limits for loading rates and other process parameters;
- b. An adequate preventive maintenance program based on manufacturer's recommendations or other accepted industry practices;
- c. Training of personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment;
- d. Visual and instrument inspections of equipment on a regular basis; and
- e. Maintenance of an adequate on-site, or readily available, supply of equipment for routine repairs.

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

- 3) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule paragraphs 62-296.404(1)(a), (2)(a), and (2)(b), F.A.C., be removed from Florida's SIP. If, as requested, the particulate matter and visible emissions requirements in rule paragraphs 62-296.404(1)(a), (2)(a), and (2)(b), F.A.C., are removed from Florida's SIP, then the test method specifications for these pollutants found in rule subparagraphs 62-296.404(4)(a)1. and 2., F.A.C., are no longer needed in the SIP and, therefore, DEP is requesting that these subparagraphs also be removed from the SIP.

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

~~(1) New plants.~~

~~(a) Particulate Matter—three pounds per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed.~~

~~(2) Existing plants.~~

~~(a) Particulate Matter—three pounds per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed.~~

~~(b) Visible emission limits for kraft pulp mill sources equipped with wet scrubbers shall be effective only if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.570, F.A.C., Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall oil Plants.~~

~~(4) (a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.~~

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

2. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. For EPA Method 5, the filter temperature must not exceed 320 degrees Fahrenheit. EPA Method 17 may be used if stack temperature is less than 400 degrees Fahrenheit. An adjustment of 0.004 grains per dry standard cubic foot shall be added to the test results when using Method 17. A water wash shall be used with either method.

Demonstration:

All Kraft Recovery Furnaces in Florida (see **Table 4** below) are required to meet the more stringent particulate matter and visible emission requirements established pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart MM, *Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills*, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

Table 4. Kraft Recovery Furnaces in Florida

Facility ID	Facility Name	Emissions Units
0050009	WestRock Panama City	EU 001 - No. 1 Recovery Boiler EU 019 - No. 2 Recovery Boiler
0330042	International Paper Pensacola	EU 029 - Recovery Furnace No. 2 EU 030 - Recovery Furnace No. 1
0890003	WestRock Fernandina Beach	EU 007 - No. 4 Recovery Boiler EU 011 - No. 5 Recovery Boiler
1070005	Palatka Mill	EU 018 - No. 4 Recovery Boiler
1230001	Foley Mill	EU 006 - No. 2 Recovery Boiler EU 007 - No. 3 Recovery Boiler EU 011 - No. 4 Recovery Boiler

A comparison of Kraft Recovery Furnaces PM Standards in the F.A.C. and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart MM, Kraft Recovery Furnaces PM Standards, (see **Table 5** below) shows that the PM emissions limits are in “pounds per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed” in the F.A.C. and “grains per dry standard cubic foot” in the CFR.

Table 5. Comparison of F.A.C. and 40 CFR Part 63 Kraft Recovery Furnaces PM Standards

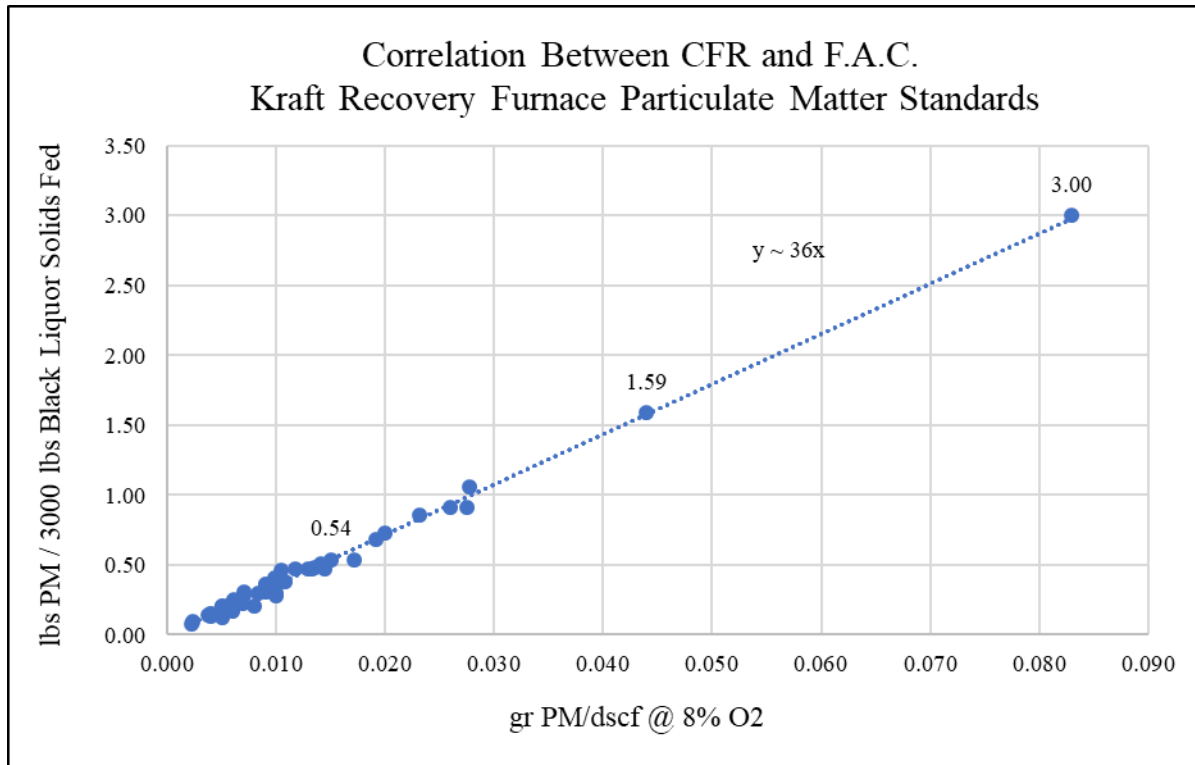
Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C.	40 CFR Part 63 63.862 (Subpart MM)
(1)(a) New Plants - Three pounds PM per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed.	(b)(1) The owner or operator of any new (<i>initial startup date after March 13, 2001</i>) kraft or soda recovery furnace must ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.034 g/dscm (0.015 gr/dscf) corrected to 8 percent oxygen (@ 8% O ₂).
2(a) Existing Plants (<i>in existence, in operation, or under construction, or</i>	(a)(1)(i)(A) The owner or operator of each existing kraft or soda recovery furnace must ensure that the concentration

had received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972)
 - Three pounds PM per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed.

of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) (0.044 grain per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)) corrected to 8 percent oxygen (@ 8% O₂).

In order to show that the PM limits in 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart MM are more stringent than the PM limits in Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C., the results of 53, 3-run PM stack tests, performed from 2015 to 2021 for Florida’s Kraft recovery furnaces, were compiled and graphed to show the correlation between “Pounds (lbs) PM per each 3000 lbs of black liquor solids fed” and “PM grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) @ 8% O₂.” The data indicates an average ratio of 36 “lbs PM/3000 lbs of black liquor solids fed” to 1 “gr PM/dscf @ 8% O₂”. See **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1. Correlation Between CFR and F.A.C. Kraft Recovery Furnace Particulate Matter Standards



Based on this average ratio of 36:1, the F.A.C. limit of “3 pounds PM per 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed” is equivalent to 0.083 grains PM per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) and is, therefore, less stringent than the PM limits in 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart MM (0.015 gr/dscf @ 8% O₂ for new units, and 0.044 gr/dscf @ 8% O₂ for existing units.)

Conversely, the Subpart MM PM limit of 0.015 gr/dscf @ 8% O₂ is equivalent to 0.54 pounds per 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed, and the Subpart MM PM limit of 0.044 gr/dscf @ 8% O₂ is roughly equivalent to 1.59 pounds per 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed, which indicates that the Subpart MM limits are more stringent than the “3 pounds PM per 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed” limit in Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. Therefore, the “3 pounds PM per

3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed” limit in Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C., is no longer needed in Florida’s SIP. {Note: This is still true even if the maximum *individual* test ratio of 44:1 or the minimum *individual* test ratio of 25:1 is used, instead of the average ratio of 36:1 for all tests. }

When comparing the opacity standard found in SIP rule paragraph 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C., to the opacity standards found in 40 CFR 63.864(k)(1)(i) of Subpart MM, the following information should be taken into consideration:

- There is no specific opacity limit in the SIP. The corrective action trigger of 20% opacity in SIP rule paragraph 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C., is comparable to the *corrective action* trigger of 20% opacity as described at Subpart MM - 40 CFR 63.864(k)(1)(i) and, therefore, SIP rule paragraph 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C., is no longer needed. (See **Table 6**, below.)

Table 6. Comparison of F.A.C. and 40 CFR Part 63 Kraft Recovery Furnaces Opacity Standards

Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C.	40 CFR 63.862 (Subpart MM)
<p>(2)(b) Existing Plants (<i>in existence, in operation, or under construction, or had received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972</i>) - Visible emission limits for kraft pulp mill sources equipped with wet scrubbers shall be effective only if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test <i>may</i> be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.570, F.A.C., Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall oil Plants.</p>	<p>63.864 Monitoring Requirements (k) On-going compliance provisions. (1) Following the compliance date, owners or operators of all affected sources or process units are required to implement <i>corrective action</i> if the monitoring exceedances in paragraphs (k)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section occur during times when spent pulping liquor or lime mud is fed (as applicable). Corrective action can include completion of transient startup and shutdown conditions as expediently as possible. (i) For a new or existing kraft or soda recovery furnace or lime kiln equipped with an ESP, when the average of ten consecutive 6-minute averages result in a measurement greater than 20 percent opacity</p>
	<p>(k)(2) Following the compliance date, owners or operators of all affected sources or process units are in <i>violation</i> of the standards of §63.862 if the monitoring exceedances in paragraphs (k)(2)(i) through (ix) of this section occur during times when spent pulping liquor or lime mud is fed (as applicable): (i) For an existing kraft or soda recovery furnace equipped with an ESP, when opacity is greater than 35 percent for 2 percent or more of the operating time within any semiannual period.</p>

- The title of repealed Rule 62-297.570, F.A.C., is incorrectly listed in the SIP rule paragraph 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C., as "Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants." The actual title of Rule 62-297.570, F.A.C., was "Test Reports." Though Rule 62-297.570, F.A.C., was "repealed" on 3/13/1996, its entire content (i.e., the requirements for test report content and timing for all types of emissions units) just became SIP-approved rule subsection 62-297.310(10), F.A.C., Test Reports.
- Rule paragraph 62-297.310(8)(c), F.A.C., Special Compliance Tests, also approved into Florida's SIP, enables the DEP to require special testing for all types of emissions units. When the DEP, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it *shall* require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit, unless the Department obtains other information sufficient to demonstrate compliance. In the case of increased visible emissions at a Kraft recovery furnace, the *corrective action* would be for the DEP to require a special (particulate matter) compliance test to determine whether the PM limit was being exceeded, unless the Department obtains other information sufficient to demonstrate compliance.
- SIP Rule 62-296.404(4)(a)1., F.A.C., specifies that the test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources. When EPA Method 9 is used, the method itself provides instruction as to how steam plumes should be handled, specifically:
 - a. 2.3.1 Attached Steam Plumes. When condensed water vapor is present within the plume as it emerges from the emission outlet, opacity observations shall be made beyond the point in the plume at which condensed water vapor is no longer visible. The observer shall record the approximate distance from the emission outlet to the point in the plume at which the observations are made; and
 - b. 2.3.2 Detached Steam Plume. When water vapor in the plume condenses and becomes visible at a distinct distance from the emission outlet, the opacity of emissions should be evaluated at the emission outlet prior to the condensation of water vapor and the formation of the steam plume.

Because EPA Method 9 is adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., the instruction regarding plume mixing or moisture condensation in SIP rule paragraph 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C., is not needed.
- Subpart MM – 40 CFR 62.864(d) requires the owner or operator of each affected kraft furnace equipped with an ESP to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) in accordance with Performance Specification 1 (PS-1) in appendix B to 40 CFR part 60 and the provisions in §§63.6(h) and 63.8 and paragraphs 62.864(d)(3) and (4). The opacity monitoring system specified in paragraph 62.864(d) is not required for combination ESP/wet scrubber control device systems. Subpart MM – 40 CFR 62.864(e) requires a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) for all affected kraft recovery furnaces. Because they are continuous, COMS and CPMS are more stringent than an EPA Method 9 test. For this reason, and because of the requested removal of rule

subsections 62-296.404(1) and (2), F.A.C., from the SIP, rule paragraph 62-296.404(4)(a), F.A.C., is no longer needed in the SIP.

- 4) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule paragraphs 62-296.404(4)(b) and (c), F.A.C., be removed from the SIP.

Demonstration: These two rule paragraphs only specify particulate emission *test methods* for lime kilns, calciners, and smelt dissolving tanks, and there are no particulate emission *limits* for lime kilns, calciners, or smelt dissolving tanks in Florida's SIP.

- 5) After the removals requested above have been made, all that would remain in the SIP for Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C., would be the rule titles and rule paragraph 62-296.404(4)(f), F.A.C., which states "Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C." As there would no longer be any test procedures specified in the SIP for rule 62-296.404, F.A.C., paragraph 62-296.404(4)(f), F.A.C., would become meaningless and so the DEP requests that this paragraph and the rule titles also be removed by means of the 110(l) process. As a result, *the DEP requests that Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C., be entirely removed from the SIP.*

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

Nothing of Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C., would remain in Florida's SIP.

62-296.405 FOSSIL FUEL STEAM GENERATORS WITH MORE THAN 250 MILLION BTU PER HOUR HEAT INPUT

Current SIP:

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

(1) Existing Emissions Units.

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

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

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

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

1. Emissions units burning liquid fuel.

Stations – 2.5 pounds per million Btu heat input.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Emissions units burning solid fuel.

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

b. Hillsborough County, no emissions unit with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 400 MW which commenced operation after November 1, 1967, and prior to June 1, 1976, shall emit in total more than 6.5 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btu heat input on a two hour average nor shall a group of such emissions units located on 418 one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and which are under common control emit more than 31.5 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a three-hour average and 25 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a 24- hour average.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B or 6C, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure was incorporated in the operation permit for the emissions unit prior to April 23, 1985. Otherwise, fuel sampling and analysis may be used if the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Such alternate procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require

EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedances of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program or continuous emissions monitoring program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards.

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

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

(f) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each owner or operator of an emissions unit subject to subsection 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain a continuous monitoring system for continuously monitoring the pollutants specified in this subsection. Performance specifications, location of monitor, 419 data requirements, data reduction and reporting requirements shall conform with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix P, adopted and incorporated by reference in subsection 62-204.800(2), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, adopted by reference in subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., for existing and new emissions units provided, however, any alternative procedure (as specified in Section 3.9, 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix P) or special consideration (as specified in Section 6.0, 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix P) shall be incorporated in the Department's air permit for the emissions unit and submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a proposed revision to the State Implementation Plan.

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

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

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

(ii) Any emissions unit using a wet scrubber.

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

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

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

2. The exemption from opacity monitoring under sub-sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(f)1.a.(i), F.A.C., shall not apply to any emissions unit which has been found to be in violation of the visible emission limiting standard pursuant to administrative proceedings conducted under Chapter

120, Florida Statutes, or judicial proceedings after January 1, 1978. No later than ninety days following the date an order establishing such violation becomes final, the owner or operator of such emissions unit shall submit to the Department a proposed compliance schedule for installing a continuous opacity monitoring system. Following incorporation of a compliance schedule into the emission unit's air permit, the owner or operator shall install the continuous monitoring system in accordance with the schedule.

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

(2) New Emissions Units.

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

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

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

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

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

History: Formerly 17-2.600(5); Amended 6-29-93; Formerly 17-296.405; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

62-296.405

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	07/02/93	04/14/94	59 FR 17696
2 nd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	03/02/99	10/6/2017	82 FR 46682

Requested Rule 62-296.405 SIP Revisions:

1) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)1., F.A.C., be revised to remove the nonsensical phrase “Stations – 2.5 pounds per million Btu heat input.”

*1. Emissions units burning liquid fuel.
Stations—2.5 pounds per million Btu heat input.*

Demonstration: This was the tail end of the former, not current, rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)1.a., “*Duval County north of Heckscher Drive excluding Jacksonville Electric Authority Northside Generating Stations – 2.5 pounds per million Btu heat input,*” which was inadvertently left in the rule subparagraph when the rest of former rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)1.a., was deleted from the F.A.C.

- 2) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)1.b., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it no longer applies to any emission units.

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

Demonstration: This sub-subparagraph only applied to Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) Southside Units 4 and 5, which permanently shut down on October 31, 2001, and JEA Kennedy Units 7, 8, and 9, which permanently shut down on October 30, 2000.

- 3) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)1.c., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because there are no longer any “existing other” emissions units in Duval County and, therefore, this rule sub-subparagraph limit for sulfur dioxide is no longer needed in the SIP.

62-296.405(1) Existing Emissions Units.

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

1. Emissions units burning liquid fuel.

~~*Stations – 2.5 pounds per million Btu heat input.*~~

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

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

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

Demonstration: Rule subsection 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., applies to existing fossil fuel steam generators with greater than or equal to 250 MMBtu per hour heat input. For the purposes of this subsection, and as defined in SIP Rule 62-210.200, Definitions, F.A.C., "existing" means the emission unit was in existence, in operation, or under construction, or had received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972. An emission unit is not subject to this rule if the unit was modified or reconstructed on or after January 18, 1972. As shown above, the rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)1.c., F.A.C., phrase “All other emissions units in Duval County” specifically means the emissions units in Duval County other than those Duval County emissions units listed in rule sub-subparagraphs 62-296.405(1)(c)1.a. and b., F.A.C.

- 4) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)1.d., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it no longer applies to any emission units.

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

Demonstration: This rule sub-subparagraph only applied to the Tampa Electric Company (TECO) Gannon and Hooker’s Point Units, which permanently shut down on the dates shown below.

EMISSIONS UNIT (EU)	PERMANENT SHUT DOWN DATE
TECO Gannon EU 1	4/16/2003
TECO Gannon EU 2	4/15/2003
TECO Gannon EU 3	11/1/2003
TECO Gannon EU 4	10/12/2003
TECO Hookers Point EUs 1 - 6	1/1/2003

- 5) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)1.e., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it no longer applies to any emission units.

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

Demonstration: This rule sub-subparagraph only applied to Gulf Power Crist Units 1-3, which permanently shut down on December 31, 2005.

- 6) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)1.g., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it is no longer needed.

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

Demonstration: This rule sub-subparagraph is no longer needed in the SIP because the only emissions units that it applies to, Florida Power & Light (FP&L) Manatee Units 1 & 2, are now regulated by the following, more stringent, air construction permit 0810010-017-AC limit for Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂): “Sulfur dioxide emissions rate from each fossil fuel fired steam electric generator Units 1 and 2 shall not exceed 0.80 lb/MMBtu during any rolling 12 months.” In addition, the federally enforceable construction permit restricts the authorized fuels to be burned for Units 1 and 2 to low sulfur fuel oil containing a maximum of 0.7% sulfur content, by weight; natural gas; or, a mixture of low sulfur fuel oil containing a maximum of 1.0% sulfur content, by weight, and natural gas in a ratio that shall not exceed the sulfur dioxide emission limitation standard of 0.80 lb/MMBtu heat input. Per Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C., the method for demonstrating compliance with both the SIP SO₂ limit and the more stringent permit SO₂ limit is (EPA Method 19) fuel sampling and analysis. The Public Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit 0810010-017-AC was published on August 9,

2012, in the Bradenton Herald. The DEP will maintain the authority to enforce this permit emissions limit.

{Note: FP&L plans to replace these fossil fuel units with solar units sometime in 2022. }

- 7) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)1.h., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it is no longer applies to any emission units.

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

Demonstration: This rule sub-subparagraph only applied to City of Tallahassee Hopkins and Purdom Units, which permanently shut down on the dates shown below. Therefore, this rule sub-subparagraph is no longer needed in the SIP.

EMISSIONS UNIT (EU)	PERMANENT SHUT DOWN DATE
COT Hopkins EU 1	11/17/2018
COT Hopkins EU 3	6/1/2017
COT Hopkins EU 4	2/9/2008
COT Purdom EU 5 & 6	8/4/2000
COT Purdom EU 7	12/31/2013

- 8) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)1.i., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it is no longer applies to any emission units.

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

Demonstration: This rule sub-subparagraph only applied to FP&L Cutler, Lauderdale, and Riviera Beach Units which were permanently shut down on the dates shown below. Therefore, this rule sub-subparagraph is no longer needed in the SIP.

EMISSIONS UNIT (EU)	PERMANENT SHUT DOWN DATE
FP&L Cutler Unit EU 1	6/29/1982
FP&L Cutler Unit EU 3 & 4	5/21/2013
FP&L Lauderdale Unit EU 1	10/7/1991
FP&L Lauderdale Unit EU 2	10/14/1991
FP&L Riviera Beach EU 1	9/1/1995

- 9) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)2.a., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it no longer applies to any emission units.

~~2. Emissions units burning solid fuel:~~

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

Demonstration: This rule sub-subparagraph only applied to TECO Gannon Units which were permanently shut down on the dates shown below. Therefore, this rule sub-subparagraph is no longer needed in the SIP.

EMISSIONS UNIT (EU)	PERMANENT SHUT DOWN DATE
TECO Gannon EU 1	4/16/2003
TECO Gannon EU 2	4/15/2003
TECO Gannon EU 3	11/1/2003
TECO Gannon EU 4	10/12/2003
TECO Gannon EU 5	1/30/2003
TECO Gannon EU 6	9/30/2003

- 10) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)2.b., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it is no longer needed.

~~b. Hillsborough County, no emissions unit with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 400 MW which commenced operation after November 1, 1967, and prior to June 1, 1976, shall emit in total more than 6.5 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btu heat input on a two hour average nor shall a group of such emissions units located on 418 one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and which are under common control emit more than 31.5 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a three hour average and 25 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a 24 hour average.~~

Demonstration: The only emission units to which this sub-subparagraph applies, TECO Big Bend Units 1 & 2, are restricted from burning solid fuel by permit 0570039-020-AC. Permit 0570039-129-AC contains the following, more stringent, SO₂ limit for regulated Unit 3: “Regional Haze SO₂ Emission Limit: As determined by CEMS, the SO₂ emission rate shall not exceed 0.20 lb/MMBtu based on a heat input-weighted 30-boiler operating day rolling average. Compliance shall be demonstrated as determined in §63.10021(a) and (b) of the MATS rule.” Because the regulated units either no longer burn solid fuel or have a more stringent SO₂ limit, this rule sub-subparagraph is no longer needed in the SIP.

- 11) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)2.c., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it is no longer needed.

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

Demonstration: The only emission units to which this sub-subparagraph applies, Gulf Crist Units 4, 5, 6, and 7, are limited by the following more stringent construction permit conditions:

a. All Fuels. Except as provided in item e. below, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.40 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. [Permit Nos. 0330045-008-AC and 0330045-010-AC]

e. FGD Bypass Operation. When operating in FGD bypass mode, SO₂ emissions from all four units combined shall not exceed 25,840 lb/hour (equivalent to 2.1 lb SO₂/MMBtu) based on 3-hour block CEMS averages (or a fuel-based calculation if the CEMS is down). [Permit No. 0330045-029-AC, Specific Condition A.3.]

Therefore, rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)2.c., F.A.C., is no longer needed in the SIP.

- 12) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)2.d., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it no longer applies to any emission units.

~~*d. All other areas of the State—6.17 pounds per million Btu heat input.*~~

Demonstration: The only other “existing” units in the Florida that this rule sub-subparagraph applied to, Gulf Power Scholz Units 1 and 2, were permanently shut down April 16, 2015. Therefore, this rule sub-subparagraph is no longer needed in the SIP.

- 13) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(c)3., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it is no longer needed.

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

Demonstration: The Department has deemed this discretionary rule subparagraph to no longer be necessary or appropriate in the SIP. This paragraph refers to ambient monitoring and does not refer to monitoring of stack emissions. Monitoring of stack emissions is regulated by SIP-approved Chapter 62-297, Stationary Sources – Emissions Monitoring. The DEP has the capability to set up ambient monitors as deemed necessary, without requiring the owners of fossil fuel steam generators to do so. However, per rule subsection 17-4.070(3), F.A.C., the DEP also has the authority when issuing permits to request reasonable

assurance from a permittee that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards will not be violated. This assurance can be in the form of modeled or monitored emissions. Also, for PSD purposes, rule subsection 62-212.400(7), Air Quality Analysis, F.A.C., requires that the owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification provide any required monitoring and analysis as required in 40 C.F.R. 52.21(m), adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

- 14) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(d)2., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it is no longer needed.

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

Demonstration: This rule subparagraph is no longer needed in the SIP because the Acid Rain emissions units it regulated, FP&L Manatee Units 1 and 2, are now regulated by the following, more stringent, federally-enforceable construction permit 0810010-010-AC limit for nitrogen oxides: 0.25 pounds per million Btu (lbs/MMBtu) heat input (30-day rolling average).

- This construction permit was issued by DEP in order for FP&L to comply with the settlement agreement reached between DEP and FP&L on September 19, 2002. Public Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit 0810010-010-AC was published on June 6, 2005, in the Bradenton Herald. DEP will maintain the authority to enforce this permit emissions limit.
- Rule subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(e)4., F.A.C., explains that:

“For emission units not subject to nitrogen oxides continuous monitoring requirements, the test methods for nitrogen oxides emissions shall be EPA Methods 7, 7A, or 7E, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Four grab samples at 15- minute intervals (±2 min.) per run shall be required for EPA Methods 7 and 7A.

For emission units that are subject to continuous monitoring requirements under 42 U.S.C. sections 7661 – 7661f or 40 C.F.R. Part 75, compliance with nitrogen oxides emission limits shall be demonstrated *based on a 30-day rolling average*, except as specifically provided by 40 C.F.R. Parts 60 or 76.”

Because these Acid Rain emissions units are subject to the continuous monitoring requirements under 40 C.F.R. Part 75, compliance with the obsolete SIP limit of 0.30 pound per million Btu heat input was based on a 30-day rolling average. Therefore, the limit of 0.25 lbs/MMBtu heat input, in the federally-enforceable construction permit 0810010-010-AC, is more stringent than the limit of 0.30 lbs/MMBtu heat input, in rule subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(d)2., F.A.C., because both limits are based on a 30-day rolling average.

{Note: FP&L plans to replace these fossil fuel units with solar units sometime in 2022. }

- 15) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(d)3., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it no longer applies to any emission units.

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

Demonstration: The only emission unit to which this subparagraph applied, City of Tallahassee Hopkins Boiler 2, was permanently shut down on February 9, 2008. Therefore, this rule subparagraph is no longer needed in the SIP.

- 16) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(d)4., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because it is no longer needed.

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

Demonstration: This rule subparagraph is no longer needed because the construction permit (0570039-109-AC) for the only emission unit it applied to, TECO Big Bend Unit 3, contains the following, more stringent, NO_x limit for Unit 3: “As determined by CEMS, NO_x emissions from each electrical generating unit shall not exceed 0.12 pounds per million British thermal unit (lb/MMBtu) of heat input based on a heat input weighted 30-day rolling average.” Therefore, the limit of 0.70 pounds per million Btu heat input is no longer needed in the SIP.

- 17) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule subsection 62-296.405(2), F.A.C., be removed from the SIP.

~~62-296.405(2) New Emissions Units.~~

- ~~(a) Visible Emissions—(See subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.42 and 60.42a).
(b) Particulate Matter—(See subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.42 and 60.42a).
(c) Sulfur Dioxide—(See subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.43 and 60.43a).
(d) Nitrogen Oxides—(See subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.44 and 60.44a).~~

Demonstration: This rule subsection is simply a listing of the enforceable federal regulations, already adopted and incorporated by reference at 62-204.800(8), F.A.C., that apply to new units. Therefore, because these federal regulations are already adopted and enforceable, this rule subsection does not need to be retained in the SIP.

- 18) Effective 7/10/2014, cross-references in the rule subsection 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., were revised to state that EPA test methods are adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., instead of Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C., due to the repeal of Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and regulatory certainty was increased by clarifying rule language, eliminating redundancy and eliminating a reference to repealed DEP Method 9. Therefore, the DEP is

requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(1) Existing Emissions Units Emissions Limits.

(a) Visible emissions – 20 percent opacity except for ~~either one six-minute period per one-hour period during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent, or one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent. The option selected shall be specified in the emissions unit's construction and operation permits.~~ Emissions units governed by this visible emission limit shall test for particulate emissions ~~compliance~~ annually and as otherwise required by Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Emissions units electing to test for particulate matter emissions ~~compliance~~ quarterly shall be allowed visible emissions of 40 percent opacity. The results of such tests shall be submitted to the Department or local program, as specified in the facility's permit. Upon demonstration that the particulate standard has been regularly complied with, the Secretary, upon petition by the applicant, shall reduce the frequency of particulate testing to no less than once annually.

(b) through (d) No change.

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

1. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. In lieu of Method 9 testing, a transmissometer utilizing a ~~six~~6-minute block average for opacity measurement may be used, provided such transmissometer is installed, certified, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 75, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F; ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~ The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature at no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. ~~The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance.~~ EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when the oxygen base F-factor computed according to EPA Method 19 is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17. Methods 3 and 3A are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2; EPA Methods 5, 5B, and 5F are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3; EPA Method 17 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6; and EPA Method 19 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7; adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

3. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B or 6C, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure was incorporated in the operation permit for the emissions unit prior to April 23, 1985. Otherwise, fuel sampling and analysis may be used if the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Such alternate procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedances of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program or continuous emissions monitoring program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards.

4. For emission units not subject to nitrogen oxides continuous monitoring requirements, the test methods for nitrogen oxides emissions shall be EPA Methods 7, 7A, or 7E, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4 adopted and incorporated and adopted by

reference ~~at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297~~, F.A.C. Four grab samples at 15-minute intervals (± 2 min.) per run shall be required for EPA Methods 7 and 7A. For emission units that are subject to continuous monitoring requirements under 42 U.S.C. sections 7661 – 7661f or 40 C.F.R. Part 75, emissions of compliance with nitrogen oxides emission limits shall be determined demonstrated based on a 30-day rolling average, except as specifically provided by 40 C.F.R. Parts 60 or 76. 40 C.F.R. Parts 60, 75, and 76 are adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

5. No change.

(f) through (g) No change.

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

19) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17 2.600(5); Amended 6-29-93; Formerly 17-296.405; Amended 11 23 94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 3-2-99, 7-10-14.

20) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included at the end of the rule section in the SIP needs to be corrected as follows because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93; and though rule revisions were effective 3/2/1999, those revisions were actually submitted to EPA on 6/23/1999 and again on 7/1/11:

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>Original Reg</u>			
1 st Revision	07/02/93	04/14/94	59 FR 17696
2 nd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	06/23/99 & 07/01/11 3/2/1999	10/6/2017	82 FR 46682
5 th Revision	{Date of final submittal}		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

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

(1) Existing Emissions Units Emissions Limits.

(a) Visible emissions – 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per one-hour period during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent. Emissions units governed by this visible emissions limit shall test for particulate emissions annually and as otherwise required by Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Emissions units electing to test for particulate matter emissions quarterly shall be allowed visible emissions of 40 percent opacity. The results of such tests shall be submitted to the Department or local program, as specified in the facility's permit. Upon demonstration that the particulate standard has been regularly complied with, the Secretary, upon petition by the applicant, shall reduce the frequency of particulate testing to no less than once annually.

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

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

1. Emissions units burning liquid fuel.

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

{Sub-subparagraphs 62-296.405(1)(c)1.b.-e., F.A.C., are not included in the SIP.}

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

{Sub-subparagraphs 62-296.405(1)(c)1.g.-i., F.A.C., are not included in the SIP.}

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

{Subparagraphs 62-296.405(1)(c)2. - 3., F.A.C., are not included in the SIP.}

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

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

{Subparagraphs 62-296.405(1)(d)2. - .4., F.A.C., are not included in the SIP.}

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

1. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. In lieu of Method 9 testing, a transmissometer utilizing a six-minute block average for opacity measurement may be used, provided such transmissometer is installed, certified, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 75, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature at no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when the oxygen base F-factor computed according to EPA Method 19 is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17. Methods 3 and 3A are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2; EPA Methods 5, 5B, and 5F are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3; EPA Method 17 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6; and EPA Method 19 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7; adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

3. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B or 6C, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure

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

4. For emission units not subject to nitrogen oxides continuous monitoring requirements, the test methods for nitrogen oxides emissions shall be EPA Methods 7, 7A, or 7E, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4 adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Four grab samples at 15 minute intervals (± 2 min.) per run shall be required for EPA Methods 7 and 7A. For emission units that are subject to continuous monitoring requirements under 42 U.S.C. sections 7661 – 7661f or 40 C.F.R. Part 75, emissions of nitrogen oxides shall be determined based on a 30-day rolling average, except as specifically provided by 40 C.F.R. Parts 60 or 76. 40 C.F.R. Parts 60, 75, and 76 are adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

(f) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each owner or operator of an emissions unit subject to subsection 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain a continuous monitoring system for continuously monitoring the pollutants specified in this subsection. Performance specifications, location of monitor, data requirements, data reduction and reporting requirements shall conform with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix P, adopted and incorporated by reference in subsection 62-204.800(2), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, adopted by reference in subsection 62-204.800, F.A.C., for existing and new emissions units provided, however, any alternative procedure (as specified in Section 3.9, 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix P) or special consideration (as specified in Section 6.0, 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix P) shall be incorporated in the Department's air permit for the emissions unit and submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a proposed revision to the State Implementation Plan.

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

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

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

(II) Any emissions unit using a wet scrubber.

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

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

d. Oxygen or Carbon Dioxide. A continuous monitoring system shall be installed at each

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

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

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

{ Subsection 62-296.405(2), F.A.C., is not included in the SIP. }

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

History—Formerly 17-2.600(5), Amended 6-29-93, Formerly 17-296.405, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 3-2-99, 7-10-14.

62-296.405

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	07/02/93	04/14/94	59 FR 17696
2 nd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	06/23/99 & 07/01/11	10/6/2017	82 FR 46682
5 th Revision	{ Date of final submittal }		

62-296.406 FOSSIL FUEL STEAM GENERATORS WITH LESS THAN 250 MILLION BTU PER HOUR HEAT INPUT

Current SIP:

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

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

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

(2) Particulate Matter - Best available control technology

(3) Sulfur Dioxide - Best available control technology.

History: Formerly 17-2.600(6); Amended 6-29-93; Formerly 17-296.406; Amended 11-23-94, 3-13-96, 3-2-99.

62-296.406

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	07/02/93	04/14/94	59 FR 17696
2 nd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	3/2/1999	10/6/2017	82 FR 46682

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 11/5/2020, the title and applicability of rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., was revised to remove the unnecessary phrases “New and Existing Emissions Units,” and “new and existing,” respectively. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

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

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

- 2) Effective 7/10/2014, regulatory certainty was increased by clarifying rule language, and eliminating references to repealed DEP Method 9, such as a “two-minute period per hour.” Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsections 62-296.406(1), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

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

- 3) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(1) noninterference demonstration, that rule subsections 62-296.406(2) and (3), F.A.C., be removed from the SIP because they are not needed.

~~(2) Particulate Matter – Best available control technology~~

~~(3) Sulfur Dioxide – Best available control technology.~~

Demonstration: These two rule subsections are not emissions standards; they are just specifications of a subjective process for setting limits. Therefore, they do not need to be kept in the SIP. The process, which the generators undergo regardless of PSD applicability, is Best Available Control Technology (BACT). BACT is defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and included in Florida’s SIP as follows:

“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.”

- 4) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-295.405, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17 2.600(6); Amended 6 29 93; Formerly 17 296.406; Amended 11 23 94, 3-13-96, 3-2-99, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

- 5) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included at the end of the rule section in the *SIP* needs to be corrected as follows because, though the recodification of the rule was *effective* 11/23/92, that recodification was *submitted to EPA* on 1/11/93; and though rule revisions were *effective* 3/2/1999, those revisions were actually *submitted to EPA* on 6/23/1999 and again on 7/01/11:

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
Original Reg			
1 st Revision	07/02/93	04/14/94	59 FR 17696
2 nd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	<u>06/23/99 & 07/01/11</u> 3/2/1999	10/6/2017	82 FR 46682
5 th Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.406 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input.

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

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

{Subsections 62-296.405(2) and (3), F.A.C., are not included in the SIP.}

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(6), Amended 6-29-93, Formerly 17-296.406, Amended 11-23-94, 3-13-96, 3-2-99, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

62-296.406

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	07/02/93	04/14/94	59 FR 17696
2 nd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	06/23/99 & 07/01/11	10/6/2017	82 FR 46682
5 th Revision	{Date of final submission}		

62-296.408 NITRIC ACID PLANTS

Current SIP:

62-296.408 Nitric Acid Plants.

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

- (1) Visible emissions - 10 percent opacity.
- (2) Nitrogen Oxides - 3 pounds per ton of acid produced (100 percent basis).
- (3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

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

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

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

History: Formerly 17-2.600(8); Formerly 17-296.408; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.408

	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

Requested SIP Revision:

The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that *the entire rule section 62-296.408, F.A.C., be removed from the SIP.*

Demonstration: Rule 62-296.408, F.A.C., can be removed from Florida’s SIP because all currently-permitted nitric acid plants commenced construction after August 17, 1971, and are subject to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart G, Standards of Performance for Nitric Acid Plants, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The limits in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart G, are the same as the limits in Rule 62-296.408, F.A.C. (see **Table 7**, below). **Table 8**, below, lists all nitric acid plants in Florida.

Table 7. Emissions Limits for Nitric Acid Plants

Standard	Emission Limits in Subpart G and 62-296.408
Visible Emissions	Ten percent opacity
Nitrogen Dioxide	3 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced

Table 8. Nitric Acid Plants in Florida

Facility ID	Facility Name	Emissions Unit	Commence Construction Date
0330040	Ascend Pensacola Plant	Nitric Acid Plant	1/1/1976
0570025	Trademark Nitrogen Corp	Nitric Acid Plant	12/8/1975

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revision:

Nothing of Rule 62-296.408, F.A.C., would remain in Florida's SIP.

62-296.409 SULFUR RECOVERY PLANTS.

Current SIP:

62-296.409 Sulfur Recovery Plants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

History: Formerly 17-2.600(9); Formerly 17-296.409; Amended 11-23-94.

62-296.409

	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

Requested SIP revision:

- 1) Effective 7/10/14, cross-references in rule 62-296.409, F.A.C., were revised to state that EPA test methods are adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., instead of Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C., due to the repeal of Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and regulatory certainty was increased by clarifying rule language. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule 62-296.409, F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

62-296.409 Sulfur Recovery Plants.

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

~~(1) New Plants recovering sulfur from crude oil gas – emissions shall not exceed 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur input to the recovery system or 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur removed from an oil well.~~

~~(2) Existing Plants (for which a valid Department Construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1973) recovering sulfur from crude oil gas – emissions shall not exceed 0.08 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur input to the recovery system or 0.08 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur removed from crude oil or gas processed.~~

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

(a) The test method for sulfur dioxide shall be EPA Method 6, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 0.71 dry standard cubic feet. Two 20-minute samples (+ or - five minutes) per run required.

(b) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(9), 17-296.409, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-2014.

- 2) Effective 11/05/20, Rule 62-296.409, F.A.C., was revised to clarify whether the standards apply to new and/or existing units by specifying the date that separates new and existing. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendment to rule 62-296.409, F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

62-296.409 Sulfur Recovery Plants.

(1) New Plants recovering sulfur from crude oil gas – emissions shall not exceed 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur input to the recovery system or 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur removed from an oil well. “New Plants” are those plants which did not receive an air construction permit from the department prior to July 1, 1973.

(2) through (3) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(9), 17-296.409, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

- 3) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.409, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.600(9); Formerly 17-296.409; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

- 4) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be corrected as follows because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93; and though the rule revision effective 1-1-96 (and submitted to EPA on 4-15-96) is actually included in the current SIP, it is not shown in the table nor in 40 CFR 52.520(c).

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>1st Revision</u>	<u>12/21/94 & 04/15/96</u>	<u>06/16/99</u>	<u>64 FR 32346</u>
<u>2nd Revision</u>	<u>{ Date of final submission }</u>		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.409 Sulfur Recovery Plants.

(1) New Plants recovering sulfur from crude oil gas – emissions shall not exceed 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur input to the recovery system or 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of

sulfur removed from an oil well. “New Plants” are those plants which did not receive an air construction permit from the department prior to July 1, 1973.

(2) Existing Plants (for which a valid Department Construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1973) recovering sulfur from crude oil gas – emissions shall not exceed 0.08 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur input to the recovery system or 0.08 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur removed from crude oil or gas processed.

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

(a) The test method for sulfur dioxide shall be EPA Method 6, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 0.71 dry standard cubic feet. Two 20-minute samples (+ or – five minutes) per run required.

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

History—Formerly 17-2.600(9), 17-296.409, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

62-296.409

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.410 CARBONACEOUS FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT

Current SIP:

62-296.410 Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) New Emissions Units.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

History: Formerly 17-2.600(10); Formerly 17-296.410; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.410

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revisions:

1) Effective 7/10/14, cross-references in rule 62-296.410, F.A.C., were revised to state that EPA test methods are adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., instead of Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C., due to the repeal of Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C. References to DEP

Method 9 were replaced with EPA Method 9; and regulatory certainty was increased by clarifying rule language. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule 62-296.410, F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

62-296.410 Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment.

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

(a) Burners with a capacity less than 30 million Btu per hour heat input – Visible emissions ~~shall not exceed with a density of Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity)~~ except that visible emissions not exceeding 27 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period. ~~with a density of Number 2 (40 percent opacity) are permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.~~

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

1. Visible Emissions – ~~shall not exceed Visible emissions with a density of Number 1.5 on the Ringelmann Chart (30 percent opacity)~~ except that visible emissions not exceeding 33 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period. ~~a density of Ringelmann Number 2 (40 percent opacity) is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.~~

2. Particulate Matter – shall not exceed 0.3 pounds per million Btu of heat input of carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input of fossil fuel.

(2) New Emissions Units.

(a) Burners of capacity less than 30 million Btu per hour total heat input – Visible emissions shall not exceed Ringelmann Number 1 (20 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 27 percent opacity shall be allowed for one-six minute period in any one-hour period. ~~a density of Ringelmann Number 2 (40 percent opacity) is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.~~

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

1. Visible Emissions – shall not exceed Number 1.5 on the Ringelmann Chart (30 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 33 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period. ~~a density of Ringelmann Number 2 (40 percent opacity) is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.~~

2. Particulate Matter – shall not exceed 0.2 pounds per million Btu of heat input of carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input of fossil fuel.

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

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA/DEP Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 ~~in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 ~~in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(c) No change.

- 2) Effective 11/05/20, Rule 62-296.410, F.A.C., was revised to clarify whether the standards apply to new and/or existing units by specifying in Rule 62-296.410, F.A.C., itself, the date that separates new and existing. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendment to rule 62-296.410, F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

62-296.410 Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment.

(1) No change.

(2) *New Emissions Units. “New Emissions Units” are those emissions units which did not receive an operation or air construction permit from the department prior to July 1, 1974.*

(a) through (b) *No change.*

(3) *No change.*

- 3) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.410, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History—Formerly 17-2.600(10), 17-296.410, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

- 4) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the *SIP* at the end of the rule section needs to be corrected as follows because, though the recodification of the rule was *effective* 11/23/92, that recodification was *submitted to EPA* on 1/11/93; and because, though the rule revision effective 1-1-96 (and submitted to EPA on 4-15-96) is actually included in the current *SIP*, it is not shown in the table nor in 40 CFR 52.520(c):

	62-296.410		
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>Original Reg</u>			
1st Revision	12/21/94 & 04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.410 Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment.

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

(a) Burners with a capacity less than 30 million Btu per hour heat input – Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity except that visible emissions not exceeding 27 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period.

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

1. Visible Emissions – shall not exceed 30 percent opacity except that visible emissions not exceeding 33 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period.

2. Particulate Matter – shall not exceed 0.3 pounds per million Btu of heat input of carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input of fossil fuel.

(2) *New Emissions Units. “New Emissions Units” are those emissions units which did not receive an operation or air construction permit from the department prior to July 1, 1974.*

(a) Burners of capacity less than 30 million Btu per hour total heat input – Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity except that visible emissions not exceeding 27 percent opacity shall be allowed for one-six minute period in any one-hour period.

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

1. Visible Emissions – shall not exceed 30 percent opacity except that visible emissions not exceeding 33 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period.

2. Particulate Matter – shall not exceed 0.2 pounds per million Btu of heat input of

carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input of fossil fuel.

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

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

History—Formerly 17-2.600(10), 17-296.410, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

62-296.410

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.412 PETROLEUM SOLVENT DRY CLEANING FACILITIES

Current SIP:

62-296.412 Dry Cleaning Facilities.

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

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

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

1. The dryer/condenser system must be closed to the atmosphere at all times except when articles are being loaded or unloaded through the door of the machine; and
2. The dryer/condenser system must not vent to the atmosphere until the air-vapor stream temperature on the outlet side of the refrigerated condenser is equal to or less than 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Keep monthly records of solvent consumption.

(3) New or existing (as of October 1, 1986) perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities, located outside of ozone nonattainment or air quality maintenance areas as defined in Chapter 62-204, F.A.C., and their respective metropolitan statistical areas, with total rated dryer capacity equal to or greater than 10 pounds of articles shall be exempt from the requirements of Rule 62-296.412(2), F.A.C., if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that the solvent mileage (pounds of articles cleansed per drum of solvent consumed) is equal to or greater than 20,000 or 15,000 pounds of articles cleansed per 52-gallon drum of perchloroethylene consumed for new or existing facilities, respectively. Such facilities are not exempt from the requirements of the national emission standard for perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities promulgated in 40 CFR Part 63 and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(9), F.A.C.

(4) Petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities, located in areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C., (including the respective metropolitan statistical areas) and all such facilities located in ozone attainment areas, with solvent consumption equal to or greater than 9,750 and 15,000 gallons per year, respectively, shall comply with the following:

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

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

to their removal.

(c) Each owner or operator of an affected petroleum solvent dryer shall include leak inspection and leak repair cycle information in the operating manual and on a clearly visible label posted on each affected facility. Such information should state: "To protect against fire hazards, loss of valuable solvents and emissions of solvent to the atmosphere, periodic inspection of this equipment for evidence of leaks and prompt repair of any leaks is required. The equipment must be inspected every 15 days and all vapor or liquid leaks be repaired within the subsequent 15 day period."

(d) Keep monthly records of solvent consumption.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

History: Formerly 17-2.600(12); Formerly 17-296.412; Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 6-25-96, 10-7-96, 3-11-10.

62-296.412

	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
2 nd Revision	04/24/95	04/25/96	61 FR 18259
3 rd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	07/22/96	01/16/03	68 FR 2204
5 th Revision	03/11/10	10/06/17	82 FR 46682

Requested SIP Revisions:

1) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule subsections 62-296.412(1) – (3), and (5), F.A.C., be removed from Florida’s SIP.

~~(1) All new and existing perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities are subject to the requirements (including compliance deadlines) of the national emission standard for perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(9), F.A.C. Until compliance is achieved with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M, existing (as of December 9, 1991)~~

~~perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities with a solvent consumption of 1,475 gallons per year or more must also comply with the requirements of Rule 62-296.412(2), F.A.C. The requirements of Rule 62-296.412(2), F.A.C., shall not apply to any perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility after it has achieved compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~(g) Keep monthly records of solvent consumption.~~

~~(3) New or existing (as of October 1, 1986) perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities, located outside of ozone nonattainment or air quality maintenance areas as defined in Chapter 62-204, F.A.C., and their respective metropolitan statistical areas, with total rated dryer capacity equal to or greater than 10 pounds of articles shall be exempt from the requirements of Rule 62-296.412(2), F.A.C., if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that the solvent mileage (pounds of articles cleansed per drum of solvent consumed) is equal to or greater than 20,000 or 15,000 pounds of articles cleansed per 52 gallon drum of perchloroethylene consumed for new or existing facilities, respectively. Such facilities are not exempt from the requirements of the national emission standard for perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities promulgated in 40 CFR Part 63 and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(9), F.A.C.~~

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

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

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

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

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

~~(e) The concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust vent of multiple bed carbon~~

adsorbers and others shall be determined using the equipment specifications per the manufacturer's specifications, or stack testing per Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

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

Demonstration: Effective 3/08/1996, perchloroethylene is no longer included in the definition of VOC on the basis that it has negligible photochemical reactivity (61 Fed. Reg. 4,588). Therefore, these rule subsections regulating only perchloroethylene are no longer needed in the SIP to regulate VOC. {Note: Perchloroethylene is now regulated as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP) under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., which applies to all perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities.}

- 2) Effective 8/14/2019, rule subsections 62-296.412(1) – (3), and (5) were removed from the F.A.C. As a result, rule subsection 62-296.412(4), F.A.C, was renumbered and revised for clarification. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule 62-296.412, F.A.C., addressing petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities, be included in the SIP:

62-296.412 Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaning Facilities.

(1) Applicability. The requirements of subsections (2) through (5), below, apply to the following:

(a)(4) Petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities located in Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, or Pinellas County, areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C., (including the respective metropolitan statistical areas) and all such facilities located in ozone attainment areas with solvent consumption equal to or greater than 9,750 gallons per year; and

(b) Petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities in all other areas of the state with solvent consumption equal to or greater than 15,000 gallons per year, respectively, shall comply with the following:

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

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

(4)(e) Each owner or operator of an affected petroleum solvent dryer shall include leak inspection and leak repair cycle information in the operating manual and on a clearly visible label posted on each affected facility. Such information should state: "To protect against fire hazards, loss of valuable solvents and emissions of solvent to the atmosphere, periodic inspection of this equipment for evidence of leaks and prompt repair of any leaks is required. The equipment must be inspected every 15 days and all vapor or liquid leaks be repaired within the subsequent 15 day period."

(5)(d) Keep monthly records of equipment inspections and monthly solvent consumption.

- 3) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.412, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History—Formerly 17-2.600(12), 17-296.412, Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 6-25-96, 10-7-96, 3-11-10, 7-10-14, 8-14-19.

- 4) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because the 5th *SIP* revision in the table incorrectly shows the *effective date of the rule revision* (3/11/10) instead of the *date submitted to EPA* (7/01/11). Also, though the recodification of the rule was *effective* 11/23/92, that recodification was *submitted to EPA* on 1/11/93.

62-296.412

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>Original Reg</u>			
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	04/24/95	04/25/96	61 FR 18259
3 rd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	07/22/96	01/16/03	68 FR 2204
5 th Revision	<u>07/01/11</u> 03/11/10	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
6 th Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.412 Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaning Facilities.

(1) Applicability. The requirements of subsections (2) through (5), below, apply to the following:

(a) Petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities located in Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, or Pinellas County, with solvent consumption equal to or greater than 9,750 gallons per year; and

(b) Petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities in all other areas of the state with solvent consumption equal to or greater than 15,000 gallons per year.

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

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

(4) Each owner or operator of an affected petroleum solvent dryer shall include leak inspection and leak repair cycle information in the operating manual and on a clearly visible label posted on each affected facility. Such information should state: “To protect against fire hazards, loss of valuable solvents and emissions of solvent to the atmosphere, periodic inspection of this equipment for evidence of leaks and prompt repair of any leaks is required. The equipment must be inspected every 15 days and all vapor or liquid leaks be repaired within the subsequent 15 day period.”

(5) Keep records of equipment inspections and monthly solvent consumption.

History—Formerly 17-2.600(12), 17-296.412, Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 6-25-96, 10-7-96, 3-11-10, 7-10-14, 8-14-19.

62-296.412

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	04/24/95	04/25/96	61 FR 18259
3 rd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	07/22/96	01/16/03	68 FR 2204
5 th Revision	07/01/11	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
6 th Revision	{Date of final submission}	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.414 CONCRETE BATCHING PLANTS

Current SIP:

62-296.414 Concrete Batching Plants.

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

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

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

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

1. Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas, and yards.
2. Application of water or environmentally safe dust-suppressant chemicals when necessary to control emissions
3. Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under control of the owner or operator to mitigate reentrainment, and from building or work areas to reduce airborne particulate matter.
4. Reduction of stockpile height or installation of wind breaks to mitigate wind entrainment of particulate matter from stock piles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Frequency of Testing.

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

(b) The owner or operator of any concrete batching plant operating under the authority of an air construction permit or air operation permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions for each dust collector exhaust point prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

History: Formerly 17-2.600(14); Formerly 17-296.414; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**, 11-13-97, 1-10-07.
62-296.414

	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
2 nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	1/10/07	10/06/17	82 FR 46682

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule paragraph 62-296.414(3)(a), F.A.C., was revised to reflect that 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A had been split into multiple parts. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendment to rule paragraph 62-296.414(3)(a), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

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

(a) The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

- 2) Effective 11/05/2020, the rule 62-296.414, was revised to clarify visible emissions testing references, extend the *initial* testing deadline to the more realistic goal of 60 days, instead of 30 days, after commencing operation, and eliminate the unnecessary phrase “new and existing” because all concrete batching plants are either new or existing. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule 62-296.414, F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

62-296.414 Concrete Batching Plants.

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

(1) through (2) No change.

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

(a) through (d) No change.

(4) Frequency of Testing.

(a) The owner or operator of any concrete batching plant using an air general permit shall have a visible emissions performance test conducted for stack emissions referenced in subsection 62-296.414(1), F.A.C., visible emissions for each dust collector exhaust point no later than sixty (60) ~~thirty~~ (30) days after commencing initial operation, and annually thereafter.

(b) The owner or operator of any concrete batching plant operating under the authority of an air construction permit or air operation permit shall have a visible emissions performance test conducted for stack emissions referenced in subsection 62-296.414(1), F.A.C., visible emissions for each dust collector exhaust point prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

- 3) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.414, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17 2.600(14); Formerly 17 296.414; Amended 11 23 94, 1-1-96, 11-13-97, 1-10-07, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

- 4) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the *SIP* at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because the 3rd *SIP* revision in the table incorrectly shows the *effective date of the rule revision* (1/10/07) instead of the *date submitted to EPA* (7/01/11). Also, though the recodification of the rule was *effective* 11/23/92, that recodification was *submitted to EPA* on 1/11/93.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
Original Reg			
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	<u>07/01/11</u> 1/10/07	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
4 th Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.414 Concrete Batching Plants.

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

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

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

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

1. Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas, and yards.
2. Application of water or environmentally safe dust-suppressant chemicals when necessary to control emissions.

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

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

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

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

(a) The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R., Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

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

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

(4) Frequency of Testing.

(a) The owner or operator of any concrete batching plant using an air general permit shall have a visible emissions test conducted for stack emissions referenced in subsection 62-296.414(1), F.A.C., no later than sixty (60) days after commencing initial operation, and annually thereafter.

(b) The owner or operator of any concrete batching plant operating under the authority of an air construction permit or air operation permit shall have a visible emissions test conducted for stack emissions referenced in subsection 62-296.414(1), F.A.C., prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

History—Formerly 17-2.600(14), 17-296.414, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 11-13-97, 1-10-07, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

62-296.414

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	07/01/11	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
4 th Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.415 SOIL THERMAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

Current SIP:

62-296.415 Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities.

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

(1) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Unconfined Emissions. A soil thermal treatment facility is subject to Rule 62-296.310, F.A.C., Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter. As a minimum, before and after thermal soil treatment is accomplished, unconfined emissions of particulate matter from the soil shall be controlled by application of water or containment.

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

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by

reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

History: Formerly 17-2.100; Amended 11-17-92; Formerly 17-296.415; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

62-296.415

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
2 nd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Revisions to Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., effective 1/01/1996, were submitted to EPA for approval on 4/15/1996. A minor rule revision to change the word “section” to “rule” in the introductory paragraph to rule 62-296.415, F.A.C., appears to have been inadvertently left out when the SIP was revised with the other amendments that were approved by EPA on 6/16/99, such as changing the word “section” to “rule” in subsection 62-296.415(5), F.A.C. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendment to the introductory paragraph to rule 296.415, F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

62-296.415 Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities.

This ~~rule section~~ prescribes air pollution control requirements for soil thermal treatment facilities. Soil thermal treatment facilities are only authorized to treat petroleum contaminated

soil as defined in Chapter 62-775, F.A.C., Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities. The following requirements apply to all new, modified, and existing soil thermal treatment facilities. All facilities shall comply with these requirements by December 1, 1992.

- 2) Revisions to Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., effective 3/13/1996, were submitted to EPA for approval on 4/15/1996. A minor rule revision to update a rule citation from 62-296.310 to 62-296.320 in subsection 62-296.415(4), F.A.C., appears to have been inadvertently left out when the SIP was revised with the other amendments that were approved by EPA on 6/16/99, such as updating a rule citation from 62-296.800 to 62-204.800(7) in subsection 62-296.415(6), F.A.C. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendment to subsection 62-296.415(4), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(4) Unconfined Emissions. A soil thermal treatment facility is subject to Rule ~~62-296.310~~ 62-296.320, F.A.C., Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter. As a minimum, before and after thermal soil treatment is accomplished, unconfined emissions of particulate matter from the soil shall be controlled by application of water or containment.

- 3) Effective 7/10/2014, rule 62-296.415, F.A.C., was revised as follows:
- an obsolete compliance date of December 1, 1992, was eliminated;
 - the rule citation for requiring a continuous emission monitor was changed from Rule 62-297.500, F.A.C., to subsection 62-296.415(6), F.A.C., due to the repeal of Rule 62-297.500, F.A.C.;
 - references to 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A were updated to reflect that EPA had split Appendix A into multiple parts; and
 - cross-references in the rule were revised to state that EPA test methods are adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., instead of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., due to the repeal of Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.

Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendment to rule 296.415, F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

62-296.415 Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities.

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

(1) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

(a) No change.

(b) The average carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 100 parts per million (ppm) by volume, dry basis, during all 60-consecutive-minute periods of plant operation. The average CO emissions is the arithmetic mean of all CO concentration measurements during any consecutive 60 minutes of plant operation that were recorded by the continuous emissions monitor required pursuant to subsection 62-296.415(6) ~~Rule 62-297.500~~, F.A.C.

(c) through (d) No change.

(2) through (4) No change.

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

(a) *The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.*

(b) *The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.*

(c) *The test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.*

(d) *No change.*

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

- 4) Effective 11/05/2020, Rule 62-296.415, F.A.C., was revised to eliminate the unnecessary phrase “new, modified, and existing” because all soil thermal treatment facilities are either new or existing. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule 62-296.415, F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

62-296.415 Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities.

This rule prescribes air pollution control requirements for soil thermal treatment facilities. Soil thermal treatment facilities are only authorized to treat petroleum contaminated soil as defined in chapter 62-775, F.A.C., Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities. The following requirements apply to all new, modified, and existing soil thermal treatment facilities.

(1) through (6) No change.

- 5) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.415, F.A.C., needs to be revised as follows to accurately show the history of Rule 62-296.415, F.A.C.:

History—New 11-17-92; Formerly 17-2-100; Amended 11-17-92; Formerly 17-296.415; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

- 6) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because the 1st SIP revision in the table

incorrectly implies that Rule 17-296.415, F.A.C., was included in the 1/11/93 submittal to recodify the 17-2, F.A.C., regulations to 17-296, et al, regulations. However, because Rule 17-296.415, F.A.C., was newly-created in the “296” format, there was no need to recodify it, so it was not included in 1/11/93 submittal.

62-296.415

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st 2nd Revision</u>	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd 3rd Revision</u>	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>3rd Revision</u>	{Date of final submission}		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.415 Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities.

This rule prescribes air pollution control requirements for soil thermal treatment facilities. Soil thermal treatment facilities are only authorized to treat petroleum contaminated soil as defined in chapter 62-775, F.A.C., Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities. The following requirements apply to all soil thermal treatment facilities.

(1) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

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

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

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

(b) The average carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 100 parts per million (ppm) by volume, dry basis, during all 60-consecutive-minute periods of plant operation. The average CO emissions is the arithmetic mean of all CO concentration measurements during any consecutive 60 minutes of plant operation that were recorded by the continuous emissions monitor required pursuant to subsection 62-296.415(6), F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) The test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

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

*History—New 11-17-92, Formerly 17-296.415, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.
62-296.415*

	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
2 nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	<u>xx/xx/xx</u>	<u>xx FR xxxxx</u>

62-296.418 BULK GASOLINE PLANTS

Current SIP:

62-296.418 Bulk Gasoline Plants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 5-9-07, Amended 3-11-10.

62-296.418

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	5/31/2007	06/01/09	74 FR 26103
1 st Revision	3/11/10	10/06/17	82 FR 46682

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 8/14/2019, Rule 62-296.418, F.A.C., was revised to clearly specify the counties that were designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone prior to August 1, 2007. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule 62-296.418, F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

62-296.418 Bulk Gasoline Plants.

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

- (a) through (b) No change.
 (2) No change.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.418, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

Rulemaking Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History–New 5-9-07, Amended 3-11-10, 8-14-19.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because the 1st SIP revision in the table incorrectly shows the effective date of the rule revision (3/11/10) instead of the date submitted to EPA (7/01/11)

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	5/31/2007	06/01/09	74 FR 26103
1 st Revision	7/01/11 3/11/10	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
2 nd Revision	{Date of final submission}		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.418 Bulk Gasoline Plants.

(1) The owner or operator of a bulk gasoline plant that has begun operation prior to August 1, 2007, is located in Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, or Pinellas County, and has an average annual daily throughput of more than 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters) shall comply with the following requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History–New 5-9-07, Amended 3-11-10, 8-14-19.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	5/31/2007	06/01/09	74 FR 26103
1 st Revision	7/01/11	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
2 nd Revision	{Date of final submission}	xx/xx/xx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.470 IMPLEMENTATION OF FEDERAL CLEAN AIR INTERSTATE RULE

Current SIP:

62-296.470 Implementation of Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule.

1) Definitions. For purposes of this rule, the terms "CAIR," "CAIR NO_x allowance," "CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program," "CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance," "CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program," "CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit," "CAIR NO_x unit," "CAIR SO₂ allowance," "CAIR SO₂ Trading Program," "CAIR source," and "CAIR unit," shall have the meanings given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. All provisions of 40 CFR Part 96 cited within this rule are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Notwithstanding the first sentence of this paragraph, for purposes of the verbatim application of the cited subparts of 40 CFR Part 96, as modified by the substitute language set forth in this rule, the definitions contained within 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts AA, AAA and AAAAA, shall apply, with the understanding that the term "permitting authority" shall mean the Department, the term "State" shall mean the State of Florida, the phrase "permitting authority's title V operating permits regulations" shall mean Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., and the terms "best available control technology" (BACT) and "biomass" shall have the meanings given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(2) Orders.

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Subpart CC, Permits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"For each control period in 2009 and thereafter, the permitting authority will allocate to all CAIR NO_x units in the State that have a baseline heat input (as determined under paragraph (a) of this

section a total amount of CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 95 percent of the tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.140 (except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section).”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“The permitting authority will establish a separate compliance supplement pool for the control period in 2009 and will allocate CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 8.335 tons to such pool. These allowances are in addition to the CAIR NO_x allowances allocated under section 96.142.”

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Subpart GG. CAIR NO_x Allowance Transfers.

(g) Subpart HH, Monitoring and Reporting

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

- (a) Subpart AAA. CAIR SO₂ Trading Program General Provisions.
- (b) Subpart BBB. CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR SO₂ Sources.
- (c) Subpart CCC. Permits.
- (d) Subpart FFF. CAIR SO₂ Allowance Tracking System.
- (e) Subpart GGG. CAIR SO₂ Allowance Transfers.
- (f) Subpart HHH. Monitoring and Reporting

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

- (a) Subpart AAAA, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program General Provisions.
- (b) Subpart BBBB, CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Sources.
- (c) Subpart CCCC, Permits.
- (d) Subpart EEEE, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Allocations, provided that substitute language, as set forth below, shall apply in lieu of the indicated provisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) For units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2007: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's total converted control period heat input over the first 5 calendar years

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

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

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

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

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

"Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(B) or (C) of this section. the control period gross electrical output of the generator or generators served by the unit multiplied by 7.900 Btu/kWh if the unit is biomass fired (85 percent or more on a Btu basis) for the year. 7,900 Btu/kWh if the unit is coal-fired for the year, or 6,675 Btu/kWh if the unit is not biomass-fired or coal-fired for the year, and divided by 1,000.000 Btu/mmBtu, provided that if a generator is served by 2 or more units, then the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total control period heat input of such units for the year:"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"If, after completion of the procedures under paragraph (c)(4) of this section for a control period, any unallocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances remain in the new unit set-aside for the control period, the permitting authority will allocate to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit that was allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances under paragraph (b) of this section an amount of CAIR

NOx Ozone Season allowances equal to the total amount of such remaining unallocated CAIR NOx Ozone Season allowances, multiplied by the unit's allocation under paragraph (b) of this section, divided by 95 percent of the amount of tons of NOx emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.340, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance using such rounding convention that results in allocation of the precise number of allowances remaining in the new unit set-aside."

- (e) Subpart FFFF, CAIR NOx Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System.
- (f) Subpart GGGG, CAIR NOx Ozone Season Allowance Transfers.
- (g) Subpart HHHH, Monitoring and Reporting.

New 9-4-06, Amended 4-1-07, 10-6-08

62-296.470

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	3/16/2007	10/12/2007	72 FR 58016

Requested SIP Revision:

The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., repealed 8/14/2019, be removed from the SIP because it is no longer needed.

Demonstration: The CAIR (Clean Air Interstate Rule) was a federal rule that addressed interstate pollution transport, but it is no longer in effect. EPA replaced CAIR with the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) in 2015. However, the EPA determined that CSAPR did not apply to Florida after demonstrating Florida's noninterference with other states' air quality. For these reasons, this rule, which was repealed on 8/14/2019, is no longer needed in the SIP.

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

Nothing of Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., would remain in Florida's SIP.

62-296.500 REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (RACT) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC) AND NITROGEN OXIDES (NOX) EMITTING FACILITIES

Current SIP:

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

(1) Applicability.

(a) The specific emission limiting standards and other requirements of Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall apply to existing VOC-emitting facilities in areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C. In addition, the emission limiting standards of these rules shall apply to new and modified VOC-emitting facilities in areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C., except those new and modified VOC-emitting facilities which have been or would be subject to review pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21, or Rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C.

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

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

(a) Permits - Special Considerations.

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

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

(b) Recordkeeping.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Exceptions.

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

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

1. The operation of the emissions unit is not an integral part of any production process; and
2. The emissions from the emissions unit do not exceed 800 pounds (363 kilograms) in any one calendar month.

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

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

Let x = mass of exempt solvent per unit volume of coating

y = mass of VOC per unit volume of coating

d = density of exempt solvent

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

Then

$z = [y/(1 - x/d)]$ or

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

$$d = \frac{d_1V_1 + d_2V_2 + \dots + d_nV_n}{V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n}$$

where

V = volume of each component solvent

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

(6) Specific Emission Limitations. The specific volatile organic compounds emission limiting standards set forth in Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.416, F.A.C., have been found to represent the application of RACT for each emissions unit category listed in those rules except for those emissions unit categories listed in Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., and Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C. For those emissions unit categories the volatile organic compounds emission standards of Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., and Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., have been found to represent the application of RACT. Emission limitations for surface coating operations shall be expressed in units of pounds VOC/gallon of solids as applied rather than pounds VOC/gallon of coating (less water and exempt solvents) when crossline averaging or compliance using add-on control equipment such as incineration is involved. The method of calculating pounds VOC/gallon of solids as applied from the pounds VOC/gallon of coating is shown in Table 296.500-1.

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

These calculations shall be determined as follows:

EXAMPLE CONVERSION

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \text{ pounds VOC} \quad 1 \text{ gallon VOC} \quad 0.408 \text{ gallon VOC} \\ \text{-----} \times \quad \text{-----} = \text{-----} \\ \text{gallons coating} \quad 7.36 \text{ pounds VOC} \quad \text{gallon coating} \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ GALLON COATING} - \text{VOLUME VOC} = \text{VOLUME SOLIDS} \\ 1 - 0.408 = 0.592 \text{ GALLON SOLIDS} \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ GALLON COATING} \quad 1.689 \text{ GALLON COATING} \\ \text{-----} = \text{-----} \\ 0.592 \text{ GALLON SOLIDS} \quad \text{GALLON SOLIDS} \end{array}$$

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

$$3 \text{ POUNDS VOC} \quad 1.689 \text{ GALLON COATING} \quad 5.07 \text{ POUNDS VOC}$$

$$\text{----- X -----} = \text{-----}$$

GALLON COATING GALLON SOLIDS GALLON SOLIDS

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

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1) - (1)(f), Amended 2-2-93, 4-17-94; Formerly 17-296.500; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-11-10.

62-296.500

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	01/08/93	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
2 nd Revision	04/25/94	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
3 rd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	3/11/2010	10/6/2017	82 FR 46682

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) A minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule paragraphs 62-296.500(1)(b) and (2)(c), F.A.C., submitted for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to not have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting again that the following amendments to rule paragraphs 62-296.500(1)(b) and (2)(c), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

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

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

- 2) Effective 8/14/2019, rule subsections 62-296.500(1) and (2), F.A.C., were revised to
 - (1) include a clarification of what “existing” VOC-emitting facilities are;
 - (2) remove the references to “areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule subsection 62-204.340, F.A.C.,” and simply list the counties in which the rules apply;
 - (3) clarify what the rule citations (Rules 62-212.400 and 62-212.500, F.A.C.) refer to, i.e., Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Preconstruction Review of Nonattainment Areas, respectively;
 - (4) add exemption from permits to construct or operate for emissions units which are, instead, operating under an Air General Permit; and
 - (5) adopt by reference EPA’s “Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings.”

Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsections 62-296.500(1) and (2), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

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

(1) Applicability.

(a) The specific emission limiting standards and other requirements of Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall apply to each stationary VOC-emitting stationary emissions unit in Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, or Pinellas County, except for any emission unit which has been or would be subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration review or Preconstruction Review for Nonattainment Areas, existing VOC-emitting facilities in areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C. In addition, the emission limiting standards of these rules shall apply to new and modified ~~VOC-emitting facilities in areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under~~

~~Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C., except those new and modified VOC emitting facilities which have been or would be subject to review pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 52.21, as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C.~~

(b) In addition to the applicable requirements of this rule, the specific emission limiting standards and other requirements of Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., shall apply in Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach counties to major VOC-emitting facilities not regulated in whole under Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., and major NOx-emitting facilities, except those new and modified major VOC- and NOx-emitting facilities which have been or would be subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration review or Preconstruction Review for Nonattainment Areas, review pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 52.21, as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400, or 62-212.500, F.A.C.

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

(a) Permits – Special Considerations.

1. Permits to construct or operate are required for all emissions units subject to a specific emission limiting standard or other requirement of Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, or 62-296.570, F.A.C., except those emissions units subject to Rule 62-296.512, F.A.C., Cutback Asphalt, or emissions units operating under an Air General Permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C.

2. No change.

(b) Recordkeeping.

1. through 3. No change.

4. The Department may accept, instead of the coating analysis methods required under paragraphs 62-296.500(2)(b)2. and 3., F.A.C., a certification by the coating manufacturer of the composition of the coating if it is supported by actual batch formulation records. The manufacturer's certification shall be consistent with EPA's document number 450/3-84-019, titled, "Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings," effective December 1984, herein adopted and incorporated by reference (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-10762>).

5. No change.

(c) No change.

(3) through (6) No change.

- 3) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.500, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1) - (1)(f), Amended 2-2-93, 4-17-94; Formerly 17-296.500; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-11-10, 8-14-19.

- 4) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93:

_____ 62-296.500

Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
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Original Reg

<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	01/08/93	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
2 nd Revision	04/25/94	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
3 rd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	3/11/2010	10/6/2017	82 FR 46682
5 th Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

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

(1) Applicability.

(a) The specific emission limiting standards and other requirements of rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall apply to each stationary VOC-emitting stationary emissions unit in Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, or Pinellas County, except for any emission unit which has been or would be subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration review or Preconstruction Review for Nonattainment Areas, pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 52.21, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C.

(b) In addition to the applicable requirements of this rule, the specific emission limiting standards and other requirements of rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., shall apply in Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach counties to major VOC-emitting facilities not regulated in whole under rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., and major NOx-emitting facilities, except those new and modified major VOC- and NOx-emitting facilities which have been or would be subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration review or Preconstruction Review for Nonattainment Areas, pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 52.21, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400, or 62-212.500, F.A.C.

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

(a) Permits – Special Considerations.

1. Permits to construct or operate are required for all emissions units subject to a specific emission limiting standard or other requirement of rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, or 62-296.570, F.A.C., except those emissions units subject to rule 62-296.512, F.A.C., Cutback Asphalt, or emissions units operating under an Air General Permit pursuant to rule 62-210.310, F.A.C.

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

(b) Recordkeeping.

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

- a. The rule number applicable to the operation for which the records are being maintained.
- b. The application method and substrate type (metal, plastic, paper, etc.).

c. The amount and type of adhesive, coatings (including catalyst and reducer for multicomponent coatings), solvent, and/or graphic arts material used at each point of application, including exempt compounds.

d. The VOC content as applied in each adhesive coating, solvent, and/or graphic arts material.

e. The date for each application of adhesive coating, solvent, and/or graphic arts material.
f. The amount of surface preparation, clean-up, wash-up of solvent (including exempt compounds) used and the VOC content of each.

g. Oven temperature (where applicable).

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

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

4. The Department may accept, instead of the coating analysis methods required under paragraphs 62-296.500(2)(b)2. and 3., F.A.C., a certification by the coating manufacturer of the composition of the coating if it is supported by actual batch formulation records. The manufacturer's certification shall be consistent with EPA's document number 450/3-84-019, titled, "Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings," effective December 1984, herein adopted and incorporated by reference (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-10762>).

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Exceptions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Let

x = mass of exempt solvent per unit volume of coating

y = mass of VOC per unit volume of coating

d = density of exempt solvent

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

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

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

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

where

V = volume of each component solvent

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

(6) Specific Emission Limitations. The specific volatile organic compounds emission limiting standards set forth in rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.416, F.A.C., have been found to represent the application of RACT for each emissions unit category listed in those rules except for those emissions unit categories listed in rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, and 62-296.570, F.A.C. For those emissions unit categories the volatile organic compounds emission standards of rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, and 62-296.570, F.A.C., have been found to represent the application of RACT. Emission limitations for surface coating operations shall be expressed in units of pounds VOC/gallon of solids as applied rather than pounds VOC/gallon of coating (less water and exempt solvents) when crossline averaging or compliance using add-on control equipment such as incineration is involved. The method of calculating pounds VOC/gallon of solids as applied from the pounds VOC/gallon of coating is shown in Table 296.500-1.

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

These calculations shall be determined as follows:

EXAMPLE CONVERSION

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

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

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

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

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

$$1 \text{ GALLON COATING} - \text{VOLUME VOC} = \text{VOLUME SOLIDS}$$

$$1 - 0.408 = 0.592 \text{ GALLON SOLIDS}$$

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

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

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

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

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

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1) – (1)(f), Amended 2-2-93, 3-17-94, Formerly 17-296.500, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-11-10, 8-14-19.

62-296.500

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	01/08/93	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
2 nd Revision	04/25/94	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
3 rd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	3/11/2010	10/6/2017	82 FR 46682
5 th Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.501 CAN COATING

Current SIP:

62-296.501 Can Coating.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of can coating lines subject to Rule 62-296.501, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of the total discharge that would occur if each coating line complied with the emission limitations contained in Rule 62-296.501(2)(a) through (d), F.A.C. below. Compliance with these limitations for any given day's operation shall be determined by using the method contained in 45 FR 80824. A copy of the above referenced document is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., and may be inspected at the Department's Tallahassee office.

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

1. Sheet basecoat (exterior and interior) and overvarnish, or

2. Two-piece can exterior (basecoat and overvarnish) operation.

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

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

(d) 3.7 pounds per gallon of coating (0.44 kilograms per liter) excluding water delivered to the coating applicator from can side-seams and end sealing compound operations.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limits in Rule 62-296.501(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or,

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

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

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures Rule 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

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

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)1; Formerly 17-296.501; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.501(4), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.501(4), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

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

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 ~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.501, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)1., ~~Formerly~~ 17-296.501; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.501(4), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 *submittal* date is not included in the table,

only the 12/21/94 *submittal* date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.501 Can Coating.

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

- (a) Coating applicators and ovens of sheet, can, or end coating lines involved in sheet basecoat (exterior and interior) and overvarnish;
- (b) Two-piece can exterior (basecoat and overvarnish);
- (c) Two- and three-piece can interior body spray;
- (d) Two-piece can exterior end (spray or roll coat);
- (e) Three-piece can side-seam and end sealing compound operation.

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

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

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

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

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

(d) 3.7 pounds per gallon of coating (0.44 kilograms per liter) excluding water delivered to the coating applicator from can side-seams and end sealing compound operations.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limits in subsection 62-296.501(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

- (a) The application of low solvent content coating technology, or
- (b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

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

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

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

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)1., 17-296.501, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.501

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.502 COIL COATING

Current SIP:

62-296.502 Coil Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standard set forth in Rule 62-296.502, F.A.C., will apply to coating applicators, coating lines with or without ovens, and quench areas of coil coating lines involved in prime and topcoat or single-coat operations.

(2) Emission Limiting Standard. No owner or operator of a coil coating line subject to Rule 62-296.502, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 2.6 pounds per gallon of coating (0.31 kilograms per liter), excluding water delivered to a coating applicator from prime and topcoat or single-coat operations.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under Rule 62-296.502(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as a total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

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

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures Rule 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

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

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)2.; Formerly 17-296.502; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

62-296.502

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.502(4), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.502(4), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

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

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity

of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 ~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.502, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)2.; ~~Formerly 17-296.502~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.502(4), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 submittal date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 submittal date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	62-296.502		
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Recodification	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.502 Coil Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standard set forth in Rule 62-296.502, F.A.C., will apply to coating applicators, coating lines with or without ovens, and quench areas of coil coating lines involved in prime and topcoat or single-coat operations.

(2) Emission Limiting Standard. No owner or operator of a coil coating line subject to Rule 62-296.502, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 2.6 pounds per gallon of coating (0.31 kilograms per liter), excluding water delivered to a

coating applicator from prime and topcoat or single-coat operations.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under subsection 62-296.502(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology, or

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as a total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

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

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described in Rule 62-297.450, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

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

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)2., 17-296.502, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.502

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.503 PAPER COATING

Current SIP:

62-296.503 Paper Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.503, F.A.C., will apply to roll, knife, or rotogravure coaters and drying ovens of paper coating lines. The following standards shall also apply to saturation operations.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a paper coating line subject to Rule 62-296.503, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 2.9 pounds per gallon of coating (0.35 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from a paper coating line.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under Rule 62-296.503(2), F.A.C.; shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

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

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures Rule 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

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

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)3.; Formerly 17-296.503; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

62-296.503

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.503(4), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.503(4), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

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

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by

reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be ~~EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450~~ subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.503, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)3.; ~~Formerly~~ 17 296.503; Amended 11 23 94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was *effective* 11/23/92, that recodification was *submitted to EPA* on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, *effective* 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.503(4), F.A.C., and *submitted to EPA* for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 *submittal* date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 *submittal* date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	62-296.503		
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.503 Paper Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.503, F.A.C., will apply to roll, knife, or rotogravure coaters and drying ovens of paper coating lines. The following standards shall also apply to saturation operations.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a paper coating line subject to Rule 62-296.503, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic

compounds in excess of 2.9 pounds per gallon of coating (0.35 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from a paper coating line.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under subsection 62-296.503(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology, or

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

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

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

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

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)3., 17-296.503, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.503

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{Date of final submission}	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.504 FABRIC AND VINYL COATING

Current SIP:

62-296.504 Fabric and Vinyl Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.504, F.A.C., will apply to roll, knife, or rotogravure coaters and drying ovens of fabric and vinyl coating lines. The following standards shall also apply to saturation operations.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards.

(a) No owner or operator of a fabric coating line or a vinyl coating line subject to Rule 62-296.504, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of:

1. 2.9 pounds per gallon of coating (0.35 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator from a fabric coating line.

2. 3.8 pounds per gallon of coating (0.46 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator from a vinyl coating line.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limits under Rule 62-296.504(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

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

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures Rule 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

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

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)4.; Formerly 17-296.504; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.504

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revisions:

1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.504(4), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.504(4), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

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

(a) *Low Solvent Technology.* The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, *Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings* (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) *Add-on Control Device.*

1. *Destructive.* The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, *Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer*, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. *Non-destructive.* The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 ~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) *No change.*

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.504, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)4., ~~Formerly~~ 17 296.504; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.504(4), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 *submittal* date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 *submittal* date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg			
Recodification	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.504 Fabric and Vinyl Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.504, F.A.C., will apply to roll, knife, or rotogravure coaters and drying ovens of fabric and vinyl coating lines. The following standards shall also apply to saturation operations.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards.

(a) No owner or operator of a fabric coating line or a vinyl coating line subject to Rule 62-296.504, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of:

1. 2.9 pounds per gallon of coating (0.35 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator from a fabric coating line.

2. 3.8 pounds per gallon of coating (0.46 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator from a vinyl coating line.

(3) Control Technology.

The emission limits under subsection 62-296.504(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology, or

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)4., 17-296.504, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.504

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.505 METAL FURNITURE COATING

Current SIP:

62-296.505 Metal Furniture Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.505, F.A.C., will apply to the application areas, flash-off areas, and ovens of metal furniture coating lines involved in prime and topcoat or single-coating operations.

(2) Emissions Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a metal furniture coating line subject to Rule 62-296.505, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 3.0 pounds per gallon of coating (0.36 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from prime and topcoat or single-coat operations. Credit for transfer efficiency above the baseline of 60% for spray coating operations can be granted according to the following formula:

$$X = \frac{(TE)(Z)(Y)}{Y + (TE)(Z)}$$

Where

X = allowable maximum VOC content (kg VOC/liter of coating less water)
Y = density of the VOC in the maximum VOC content coating (kg/liter)
Z = applicable emission limit (kg VOC/liter of coating solids deposited)
TE = transfer efficiency

An EPA and state approved test method for determination of transfer efficiency above the baseline is required.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under Rule 62-296.505(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

- (a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or
- (b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this **rule** shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures Rule 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)5.; Formerly 17-296.505; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.505

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.505(4), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.505(4), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7., adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be ~~EPA~~ VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 ~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.505, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)5.; ~~Formerly~~ 17 296.505; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.505(4), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 *submittal* date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 *submittal* date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.505 Metal Furniture Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.505, F.A.C., will apply to the application areas, flash-off areas, and ovens of metal furniture coating lines involved in prime and topcoat or single-coating operations.

(2) Emissions Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a metal furniture coating line subject to Rule 62-296.505, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 3.0 pounds per gallon of coating (0.36 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from prime and topcoat or single-coat operations. Credit for transfer efficiency above the baseline of 60% for spray coating operations can be granted according to the following formula:

$$X = \frac{(TE)(Z)(Y)}{Y + (TE)(Z)}$$

where

X = allowable maximum VOC content (kg VOC/liter of coating less water)

Y = density of the VOC in the maximum VOC content coating (kg/liter)

Z = applicable emission limit (kg VOC/liter of coating solids deposited)

TE = transfer efficiency

An EPA and state approved test method for determination of transfer efficiency above the baseline is required.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under subsection 62-296.505(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology, or

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)5., 17-296.505, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.505

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.506 SURFACE COATING OF LARGE APPLIANCES

Current SIP:

62-296.506 Surface Coating of Large Appliances.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.506, F.A.C., shall apply to application areas, flash-off areas, and ovens of large appliance coating lines involved in prime, single, or topcoat coating operations. Credit for transfer efficiency above the baseline of 60% for spray coating operations can be granted according to the following formula:

$$X = \frac{(TE)(Z)(Y)}{Y + (TE)(Z)}$$

Where

X = allowable maximum VOC content (kg VOC/liter of coating less water)

Y = density of the VOC in the maximum VOC content coating (kg/liter)

Z = applicable emission limit (kg VOC/liter of coating solids deposited)

TE = transfer efficiency

An EPA and state approved test method for determination of transfer efficiency above the baseline is required.

(b) Rule 62-296.506, F.A.C., does not apply to the use of quick-drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks that occur during assembly, provided that the volume of coating does not exceed one quart (0.95 liters) in any one 8-hour period.

(2) Emission Limiting Standard. No owner or operator of a large appliance coating line subject to Rule 62-296.506, F.A.C., may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 0.34 kilograms per liter of coating (2.8 pounds per gallon), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from prime, single, or topcoat coating operations.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under Rule 62-296.506(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures Rule 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)6.; Formerly 17-296.506; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

62-296.506

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.506(4), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.506(4), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 ~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.506, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)6.; ~~Formerly~~ 17 296.506; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.506(4), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 submittal date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 submittal date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.506 Surface Coating of Large Appliances.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.506, F.A.C., shall apply to application areas, flash-off areas, and ovens of large appliance coating lines involved in prime, single, or topcoat coating operations. Credit for transfer efficiency above the baseline of 60% for spray coating operations can be granted according to the following formula:

$$X = \frac{(TE)(Z)(Y)}{Y + (TE)(Z)}$$

where

- X = allowable maximum VOC content (kg VOC/liter of coating less water)
 Y = density of the VOC in the maximum VOC content coating (kg/liter)
 Z = applicable emission limit (kg VOC/liter of coating solids deposited)
 TE = transfer efficiency

An EPA and state approved test method for determination of transfer efficiency above the baseline is required.

(b) Rule 62-296.506, F.A.C., does not apply to the use of quick-drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks that occur during assembly, provided that the volume of coating does not exceed one quart (0.95 liters) in any one 8-hour period.

(2) Emission Limiting Standard. No owner or operator of a large appliance coating line subject to Rule 62-296.506, F.A.C., may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 0.34 kilograms per liter of coating (2.8 pounds per gallon), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from prime, single, or topcoat coating operations.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under subsection 62-296.506(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

- (a) The application of low solvent content coating technology, or
 (b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

- (b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)6., 17-296.506, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.506

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.507 MAGNET WIRE COATING

Current SIP:

62-296.507 Magnet Wire Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standard set forth in Rule 62-296.507, F.A.C., shall apply to the ovens of magnet wire coating operations.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a magnet wire coating oven subject to Rule 62-296.507, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 1.7 pounds per gallon of coating (0.20 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from magnet wire coating operations.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under Rule 62-296.507(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures Rule 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)7.; Formerly 17-296.507; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

62-296.507

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.507(4), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.507(4), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity

of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 ~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.506, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)7.; ~~Formerly~~ 17 296.507; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.507(4), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 submittal date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 submittal date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	62-296.507		
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg			
Recodification	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.507 Magnet Wire Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standard set forth in Rule 62-296.507, F.A.C., shall apply to the ovens of magnet wire coating operations.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a magnet wire coating oven subject to Rule 62-296.507, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 1.7 pounds per gallon of coating (0.20 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from magnet wire coating operations.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under subsection 62-296.507(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology, or

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)7., 17-296.507, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.507

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.508 PETROLEUM LIQUID STORAGE

Current SIP:

62-296.508 Petroleum Liquid Storage.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C., shall apply to all fixed roof storage vessels with capacities equal to or greater than 42,000 gallons (159,000 liters; nominal design 1,000 barrels (bbls.) containing petroleum liquids whose true vapor pressure is greater than 1.50 psia (10.3 kilopascals) but shall not be used if the petroleum liquid has a true vapor pressure of 11.0 psia (76 kilopascals) or greater under actual storage conditions.

(b) Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C., shall not apply to volatile petroleum liquid storage vessels:

1. Equipped with external floating roofs before the effective date of this rule; or,
2. Having capacities equal to or less than 420,000 gallons (1,590,000 liters; nominal design 10,000 bbls.) located at oil field production sites and used to store produced oil and condensate prior to lease custody transfer.

(2) Control Technology. Except as provided under Rule 62-296.508(1)(b), F.A.C., no owner or operator of an affected emissions unit under Rule 62-296.508(1)(a), F.A.C., shall permit the use of such emissions unit unless:

(a) The emissions unit has been retrofitted with an internal floating roof equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall, or the emissions unit has been retrofitted with an equally effective alternative control; and,

(b) The emissions unit is maintained such that there are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or any seal fabric or materials; and,

(c) All openings, except stub drains are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:

1. The cover, lid, or seal is in the closed position at all times except on demand for sampling, maintenance, repair, or necessary operational practices; and,
2. Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and,
3. Rim vents, if provided, are set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this **section** shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Internal Floating Roof and Roof Seals. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be p. 6-2 of EPA 450/2-77-036, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures Rule 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)8.; Formerly 17-296.508; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**, 10-6-08.

	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
2 nd Revision	10/6/08	10/06/17	82 FR 46682

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Revisions to Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., effective 1/01/1996, were submitted to EPA for approval on 4/15/1996. A minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.508(3), F.A.C., submitted for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to not have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting again that the following amendment to rule subsection 62-296.508(3), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this ~~rule section~~ shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) through (c) No change.

- 2) Effective 7/10/2014, rule paragraph 62-296.508(3)(b), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule paragraph 62-296.508(3)(b), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 ~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

- 3) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.506, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)8.; Formerly 17-296.508; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 10-6-08, 7-10-14.

- 4) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. Similarly, the

rule revision, effective 10/06/2008 was submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 7/01/2011. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg			
Recodification	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	07/01/11 10/6/08	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
3 rd Revision	{ Date of final submission }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.508 Petroleum Liquid Storage.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C., shall apply to all fixed roof storage vessels with capacities equal to or greater than 42,000 gallons (159,000 liters; nominal design 1,000 barrels (bbls.)) containing petroleum liquids whose true vapor pressure is greater than 1.50 psia (10.3 kilopascals) but shall not be used if the petroleum liquid has a true vapor pressure of 11.0 psia (76 kilopascals) or greater under actual storage conditions.

(b) Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C., shall not apply to volatile petroleum liquid storage vessels:

1. Equipped with external floating roofs before the effective date of this rule, or
2. Having capacities equal to or less than 420,000 gallons (1,590,000 liters; nominal design 10,000 bbls.) located at oil field production sites and used to store produced oil and condensate prior to lease custody transfer.

(2) Control Technology. Except as provided under paragraph 62-296.508(1)(b), F.A.C., no owner or operator of an affected emissions unit under paragraph 62-296.508(1)(a), F.A.C., shall permit the use of such emissions unit unless:

(a) The emissions unit has been retrofitted with an internal floating roof equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall, or the emissions unit has been retrofitted with an equally effective alternative control; and,

(b) The emissions unit is maintained such that there are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or any seal fabric or materials; and,

(c) All openings, except stub drains are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:

1. The cover, lid, or seal is in the closed position at all times except on demand for sampling, maintenance, repair, or necessary operational practices; and,
2. Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and,
3. Rim vents, if provided, are set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer’s recommended setting.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Internal Floating Roof and Roof Seals. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be p. 6-2 of EPA 450/2-77-036, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as

described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)8., 17-296.508, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 10-6-08, 7-10-14.

62-296.508

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	07/01/11	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
3 rd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.510 BULK GASOLINE TERMINALS

Current SIP:

62-296.510 Bulk Gasoline Terminals.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standards or control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C., applies to bulk gasoline terminals and the appurtenant equipment necessary to load the tank truck or trailer compartments.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. Emissions units affected under Rule 62-296.510(1), F.A.C., shall not allow mass emissions of volatile organic compounds from control equipment to exceed 4.7 grains per gallon (80 milligrams per liter) of gasoline loaded.

(3) Control Technology. No person shall load gasoline into any tank, trucks or trailers from any bulk gasoline terminal unless:

(a) Displaced vapors are vented only to the-vapor control system; and,

(b) A means is provided to prevent liquid waste from the loading device to exceed the quantity specified for the self-sealing coupler or adapter according to API regulation RP 1004 (or equivalent) upon the loading device being disconnected or when it is not in use (the above referenced are available from the American Petroleum Institute, 2101 'L' Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037); and,

(c) All loading and vapor lines equipped with fittings are vapor tight; and,

(d) The bulk gasoline terminal is equipped with a properly installed and operated vapor control system complying with Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C., and which recovers vapors from the equipment being controlled or which directs all vapors to a combustion or incineration system.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Vapor Control Emissions. The test methods for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Methods 2A, 2B, 25A and 25B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Rule 62-297.440(2)(b)1.a., F.A.C., shall also apply.

(b) Equipment Vapor-Leak Detection. The test methods for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Methods 21 and 27, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Rule 62-297.440(2)(b)2.a., F.A.C., shall also apply.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)10.; Formerly 17-296.510; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

62-296.510

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346

Requested Revisions to SIP:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.510(4), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.510(4), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(4) *Test Methods and Procedures.* All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) *Vapor Control Emissions.* The test methods for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Methods 2A, and 2B, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-1; and EPA Methods 25A and 25B, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7; adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. §Sub-subparagraph 62-297.440(2)(b)1.a., F.A.C., shall also apply.

(b) *Equipment Vapor-Leak Detection.* The test methods for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Methods 21, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7; and EPA Method 27, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-8; adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. §Sub-subparagraph 62-297.440(2)(b)2.a., F.A.C., shall also apply.

(c) *No change.*

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)10., Formerly 17 296.510; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.510(4), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 submittal date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 submittal date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification</u> Original Reg	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.510 Bulk Gasoline Terminals.

(1) *Applicability.* The emission limiting standards or control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C., applies to bulk gasoline terminals and the appurtenant equipment necessary to load the tank truck or trailer compartments.

(2) *Emission Limiting Standards.* Emissions units affected under subsection 62-296.510(1), F.A.C., shall not allow mass emissions of volatile organic compounds from control equipment to exceed 4.7 grains per gallon (80 milligrams per liter) of gasoline loaded.

(3) *Control Technology.* No person shall load gasoline into any tank, trucks or trailers from any bulk gasoline terminal unless:

- (a) Displaced vapors are vented only to the vapor control system; and,

(b) A means is provided to prevent liquid waste from the loading device to exceed the quantity specified for the self sealing coupler or adapter according to API regulation RP 1004 (or equivalent) upon the loading device being disconnected or when it is not in use (the above referenced are available from the American Petroleum Institute, 2101 “L” Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037); and,

(c) All loading and vapor lines equipped with fittings are vapor tight; and,

(d) The bulk gasoline terminal is equipped with a properly installed and operated vapor control system complying with Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C., and which recovers vapors from the equipment being controlled or which directs all vapors to a combustion or incineration system.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Vapor Control Emissions. The test methods for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Methods 2A and 2B, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-1; and EPA Methods 25A and 25B, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7; adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Sub-subparagraph 62-297.440(2)(b)1.a., F.A.C., shall also apply.

(b) Equipment Vapor-Leak Detection. The test methods for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Methods 21, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7; and EPA Method 27, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-8; adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Sub-subparagraph 62-297.440(2)(b)2.a., F.A.C., shall also apply.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)10., 17-296.510, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.510

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.511 SOLVENT METAL CLEANING

Current SIP:

62-296.511 Solvent Metal Cleaning.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards and control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., shall apply to cold cleaning, open-top vapor degreasing, and conveyORIZED degreasing operations. All new and existing degreasing facilities using the following halogenated solvents are subject to the requirements (including compliance deadlines) of the national emission standard for halogenated solvent degreasers at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(9), F.A.C.; carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and methylene chloride. Until compliance is achieved with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T, existing (as of November 29, 1993) halogenated solvent degreasing facilities must also comply with the requirements of this rule. The requirements of this rule shall not apply to any halogenated solvent degreasing facility after it has achieved compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T.

(b) The provisions of Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., shall apply with the following exceptions:

1. Open-top vapor degreasers with an open area smaller than 10.8 square feet (one square meter) shall be exempt from Rule 62-296.511(3)(c), F.A.C.;
2. ConveyORIZED degreasers with an air/vapor interface smaller than 21.5 square feet (2.0 square meters) shall be exempt from Rule 62-296.511(4)(b), F.A.C.

(2) Cold Cleaning Control Technology. Except as provided under Rule 62-296.511(l), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility shall comply with each of the following requirements:

(a) Equip the cleaner with a cover. The cover shall be so designed that it can be easily operated with one hand if:

1. The solvent volatility is greater than 0.3 pounds per square inch (15 millimeters of mercury or 2 kilopascals) measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius);
2. The solvent is agitated;
3. The solvent is heated.

(b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts. The drainage facility shall be constructed internally so that parts are enclosed under the cover while draining if the solvent volatility is greater than 0.6 pounds per square inch (31 millimeters of mercury or 4.1 kilopascals) measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius), except that the drainage facility may be external for the applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

(c) Install one of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than 0.6 pounds per square inch (31 millimeters of mercury or 4.1 kilopascals) measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius), or if the solvent is heated above 120 degrees Fahrenheit (50 degrees Celsius):

1. Freeboard that gives a freeboard ratio greater than or equal to 0.7; or,
2. Water cover (solvent must be insoluble in and heavier than water); or,
3. Other systems of equivalent control such as refrigerated chiller or carbon absorption.

(d) Provided a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operating requirements.

(e) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, such that greater than 20 percent of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

(f) Close the cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner.

(g) Drain the cleaned parts for at least 15 seconds or until dripping ceases.

(h) If used, supply a solvent spray that is a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized, or shower-type spray) at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.

(3) Open Top Vapor Degreaser Control Technology. Except as provided under Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., the owner or operator of an open top vapor degreaser shall comply with each of the following

requirements:

- (a) Equip the vapor degreaser with a cover that can be opened and closed easily without disturbing the vapor zone.
- (b) Provide the following safety switches:
 - 1. A condenser flow switch and thermostat which shut off the heat if the condenser coolant is either not circulating or too warm; and,
 - 2. A spray safety switch which shuts off the spray pump if the vapor level drops more than 4 inches (10 centimeters) below the bottom condenser coil; and,
 - 3. A vapor level control thermostat which shuts off the heat when the vapor level rises too high.
- (c) Install one of the following control devices:
 - 1. A freeboard ratio greater than or equal to 0.75, and a powered or mechanically assisted cover if the degreaser opening is greater than 10.8 square feet (1.0 square meter); or,
 - 2. Refrigerated chiller; or,
 - 3. An enclosed design (cover or door opens only when the dry part is actually entering or exiting the degreaser); or,
 - 4. A carbon adsorption system, with ventilation greater than or equal to 50 cubic feet per minute per square foot (15 cubic meters per minute per square meter) of air/vapor area (when cover is open), and exhausting less than 25 parts per million of solvent averaged over one complete adsorption cycle.
- (d) Keep the cover closed at all times except when processing workloads through the degreaser.
- (e) Minimize solvent carryout by:
 - 1. Racking parts to allow complete drainage; and,
 - 2. Moving parts in and out of the degreaser at less than 11 feet per minute (3.3 meters per minute); and,
 - 3. Holding the parts in the vapor zone at least 30 seconds or until condensation ceases; and,
 - 4. Decanting any pools of solvent on the cleaned parts before removal from the vapor zone;and,
 - 5. Allowing parts to dry within the degreaser for at least 15 seconds or until visually dry.
- (f) Not degrease porous or absorbent materials, such as cloth, leather, wood, or rope.
- (g) Not occupy more than half of the degreaser's open-top area with a workload.
- (h) Not load the degreaser to the point where the vapor level would drop more than 4 inches (10 centimeters) below the bottom condenser coil when the workload is removed from the vapor zone.
- (i) Always spray below the vapor level.
- (j) Repair solvent leaks immediately, or shut down the degreaser.
- (k) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, such that greater than 20 percent of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.
- (l) Not operate the cleaner so as to allow water to be visually detectable in solvent exiting the water separator.
- (m) Not use ventilation fans near the degreaser opening, nor provide exhaust ventilation exceeding 66 cubic feet per minute per square foot (20 cubic meters-per minute per square meter) of degreaser open area, unless necessary to meet OSHA requirements.

(n) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label, summarizing the operating procedure of Rule 62-296.511(3)(d) through (1), F.A.C.

(4) Conveyorized Degreaser Control Technology. Except as provided under Rule 62-296.511(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a conveyorized degreaser shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) Not use work-place fans near the degreaser opening, nor provide exhaust ventilation exceeding 66 cubic feet per minute per square foot (20 cubic meters per minute per square meter) of degreaser opening, unless necessary to meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements. OSHA regulations are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government

Printing Office, Washington, D.C., and may be inspected at the Department's Tallahassee office.

(b) Install one of the following control devices:

1. Refrigerated chiller; or,
2. Carbon absorption system, with ventilation greater than or equal to 49 cubic feet per minute per square foot (15 cubic meters per square meter) of air/vapor area (when downtime covers are open), and exhausting less than 25 parts per million of solvent by volume averaged over a complete absorption cycle.

(c) Equip the cleaner with equipment, such as a drying tunnel or rotating (tumbling) basket, sufficient to prevent cleaned parts from carrying out solvent or liquid vapor.

(d) Provide the following safety switches:

1. A condenser flow switch and thermostat which shut off the sump heat if the condenser coolant is either not circulating or too warm; and,
2. A spray safety switch which shuts off the spray pump or the conveyor if the vapor level drops more than 4 inches (10 centimeters) below the bottom condenser coil; and,
3. A vapor level control thermostat which shuts off the heat when the vapor level rises too high.

(e) Minimize openings during operation so that entrances and exits will silhouette workloads with an average clearance between-the parts and the edge of the degreaser opening of less than 4 inches (10 centimeters) or less than 10 percent of the width of the opening.

(f) Provide downtime covers for closing off the entrance and exit during shutdown hours.

(g) Minimize carryout emissions by:

1. Racking parts for best drainage; and,
2. Maintaining the vertical conveyor speed at less than 11 feet per minute (3.3 meters per minute).

(h) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, such that greater than 20 percent of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

(i) Repair solvent leaks immediately, or shut down the degreaser.

(j) Not operate the cleaner so as to allow water to be visually detectable in solvent exiting the water separator.

(k) Place downtime covers over entrances and exits of conveyORIZED degreasers immediately after the conveyors and exhausts are shutdown and do not remove them until just before a startup.

(5) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this **rule** shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for volatile organic compound emissions from the specified equipment shall be EPA Method 21, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for non-halogenated organic solvent emissions from a destructive add-on control device shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(c) The test method for organic solvent emissions from a non-destructive add-on control device shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures Rule 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(d) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)12.; Formerly 17-296.511; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

62-296.511

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
2 nd Revision	7/22/96	01/16/03	68 FR 2204

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 10/07/1996, in rule paragraph 62-296.511(1)(a), F.A.C., the rule citation where 40 CFR Part 62, subpart T, is adopted and incorporated by reference was updated from Rule 62-204.800(9) to Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendment to rule paragraph 62-296.511(1)(a), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

1) The emission limiting standards and control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., shall apply to cold cleaning, open-top vapor degreasing, and conveyORIZED degreasing operations. All new and existing degreasing facilities using the following halogenated solvents are subject to the requirements (including compliance deadlines) of the national emission standard for halogenated solvent degreasers at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(9), F.A.C.; carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and methylene chloride. Until compliance is achieved with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T, existing (as of November 29, 1993) halogenated solvent degreasing facilities must also comply with the requirements of this rule. The requirements of this rule shall not apply to any halogenated solvent degreasing facility after it has achieved compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T.

- 2) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.511(5), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.511(5), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(5) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for volatile organic compound emissions from the specified equipment shall be EPA Method 21, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for non-halogenated organic solvent emissions from a destructive add-on control device shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(c) The test method for organic solvent emissions from a non-destructive add-on control device shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 ~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(d) No change.

- 3) Effective 11/05/2020, rule paragraph 62-296.511(1)(a), F.A.C., was revised to remove the unnecessary phrase “new and existing” because all applicable facilities are either new or existing. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendment to rule paragraph 62-296.511(1)(a), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(a) The emission limiting standards and control technology set forth in rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., shall apply to cold cleaning, open-top vapor degreasing, and conveyORIZED degreasing operations. All ~~new and existing~~ degreasing facilities using the following halogenated solvents are subject to the requirements (including compliance deadlines) of the national emission standard for halogenated solvent degreasers at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T, adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.: carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and methylene chloride. Until compliance is achieved with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T, existing (as of November 29, 1993) halogenated solvent degreasing facilities must also comply with the requirements of this rule. The requirements of this rule shall not apply to any halogenated solvent degreasing facility after it has achieved compliance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T.

- 4) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)12. ~~Formerly~~ 17-296.511; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 6-25-96, 10-7-96, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

- 5) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was *effective* 11/23/92, that recodification was *submitted to EPA* on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, *effective* 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.511(5), F.A.C., and *submitted to EPA* for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 *submittal* date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 *submittal* date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	62-296.511		
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & <u>4/15/96</u>	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	7/22/96	01/16/03	68 FR 2204
3 rd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.511 Solvent Metal Cleaning.

- (1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards and control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C.,

shall apply to cold cleaning, open-top vapor degreasing, and conveyORIZED degreasing operations. All degreasing facilities using the following halogenated solvents are subject to the requirements (including compliance deadlines) of the national emission standard for halogenated solvent degreasers at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.: carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and methylene chloride. Until compliance is achieved with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T, existing (as of November 29, 1993) halogenated solvent degreasing facilities must also comply with the requirements of this rule. The requirements of this rule shall not apply to any halogenated solvent degreasing facility after it has achieved compliance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T.

(b) The provisions of Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., shall apply with the following exceptions:

1. Open-top vapor degreasers with an open area smaller than 10.8 square feet (one square meter) shall be exempt from paragraph 62-296.511(3)(c), F.A.C.,

2. ConveyORIZED degreasers with an air/vapor interface smaller than 21.5 square feet (2.0 square meters) shall be exempt from paragraph 62-296.511(4)(b), F.A.C.

(2) Cold Cleaning Control Technology. Except as provided under subsection 62-296.511(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility shall comply with each of the following requirements:

(a) Equip the cleaner with a cover. The cover shall be so designed that it can be easily operated with one hand if:

1. The solvent volatility is greater than 0.3 pounds per square inch (15 millimeters of mercury or 2 kilopascals) measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius),

2. The solvent is agitated,

3. The solvent is heated.

(b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts. The drainage facility shall be constructed internally so that parts are enclosed under the cover while draining if the solvent volatility is greater than 0.6 pounds per square inch (31 millimeters of mercury or 4.1 kilopascals) measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius), except that the drainage facility may be external for the applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

(c) Install one of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than 0.6 pounds per square inch (31 millimeters of mercury or 4.1 kilopascals) measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius), or if the solvent is heated above 120 degrees Fahrenheit (50 degrees Celsius):

1. Freeboard that gives a freeboard ratio greater than or equal to 0.7, or

2. Water cover (solvent must be insoluble in and heavier than water), or

3. Other systems of equivalent control such as refrigerated chiller or carbon absorption.

(d) Provided a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operating requirements.

(e) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, such that greater than 20 percent of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

(f) Close the cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner.

(g) Drain the cleaned parts for at least 15 seconds or until dripping ceases.

(h) If used, supply a solvent spray that is a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized, or shower-type spray) at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.

(3) Open Top Vapor Degreaser Control Technology. Except as provided under Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., the owner or operator of an open top vapor degreaser shall comply with each of the following requirements:

(a) Equip the vapor degreaser with a cover that can be opened and closed easily without disturbing the vapor zone.

(b) Provide the following safety switches:

1. A condenser flow switch and thermostat which shut off the heat if the condenser coolant is either not circulating or too warm; and,

2. A spray safety switch which shuts off the spray pump if the vapor level drops more than 4 inches (10 centimeters) below the bottom condenser coil; and,

3. A vapor level control thermostat which shuts off the heat when the vapor level rises too high.

(c) Install one of the following control devices:

1. A freeboard ratio greater than or equal to 0.75, and a powered or mechanically assisted cover if the degreaser opening is greater than 10.8 square feet (1.0 square meter), or

2. Refrigerated chiller, or

3. An enclosed design (cover or door opens only when the dry part is actually entering or exiting the degreaser), or

4. A carbon adsorption system, with ventilation greater than or equal to 50 cubic feet per minute per square foot (15 cubic meters per minute per square meter) of air/vapor area (when cover is open), and exhausting less than 25 parts per million of solvent averaged over one complete adsorption cycle.

(d) Keep the cover closed at all times except when processing work loads through the degreaser.

(e) Minimize solvent carryout by:

1. Racking parts to allow complete drainage; and,

2. Moving parts in and out of the degreaser at less than 11 feet per minute (3.3 meters per minute); and,

3. Holding the parts in the vapor zone at least 30 seconds or until condensation ceases; and,

4. Decanting any pools of solvent on the cleaned parts before removal from the vapor zone;

and,

5. Allowing parts to dry within the degreaser for at least 15 seconds or until visually dry.

(f) Not degrease porous or absorbent materials, such as cloth, leather, wood, or rope.

(g) Not occupy more than half of the degreaser's open-top area with a workload.

(h) Not load the degreaser to the point where the vapor level would drop more than 4 inches (10 centimeters) below the bottom condenser coil when the workload is removed from the vapor zone.

(i) Always spray below the vapor level.

(j) Repair solvent leaks immediately, or shut down the degreaser.

(k) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, such that greater than 20 percent of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

(l) Not operate the cleaner so as to allow water to be visually detectable in solvent exiting the water separator.

(m) Not use ventilation fans near the degreaser opening, nor provide exhaust ventilation exceeding 66 cubic feet per minute per square foot (20 cubic meters per minute per square meter) of degreaser open area, unless necessary to meet OSHA requirements.

(n) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label, summarizing the operating procedure of paragraphs 62-296.511(3)(d) through (l), F.A.C.

(4) Conveyorized Degreaser Control Technology. Except as provided under subsection 62-296.511(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a conveyorized degreaser shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) Not use work-place fans near the degreaser opening, nor provide exhaust ventilation exceeding 66 cubic feet per minute per square foot (20 cubic meters per minute per square meter) of degreaser opening, unless necessary to meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements. OSHA regulations are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., and may be inspected at the Department's Tallahassee office.

(b) Install one of the following control devices:

1. Refrigerated chiller, or

2. Carbon absorption system, with ventilation greater than or equal to 49 cubic feet per minute per square foot (15 cubic meters per square meter) of air/vapor area (when downtime covers are open), and exhausting less than 25 parts per million of solvent by volume averaged over a complete absorption cycle.

(c) Equip the cleaner with equipment, such as a drying tunnel or rotating (tumbling) basket, sufficient to prevent cleaned parts from carrying out solvent or liquid vapor.

(d) Provide the following safety switches:

1. A condenser flow switch and thermostat which shut off the sump heat if the condenser coolant is either not circulating or too warm; and,

2. A spray safety switch which shuts off the spray pump or the conveyor if the vapor level drops more than 4 inches (10 centimeters) below the bottom condenser coil; and,

3. A vapor level control thermostat which shuts off the heat when the vapor level rises too high.

(e) Minimize openings during operation so that entrances and exits will silhouette workloads with an average clearance between the parts and the edge of the degreaser opening of less than 4 inches (10 centimeters) or less than 10 percent of the width of the opening.

(f) Provide downtime covers for closing off the entrance and exit during shutdown hours.

(g) Minimize carryout emissions by:

1. Racking parts for best drainage; and,

2. Maintaining the vertical conveyor speed at less than 11 feet per minute (3.3 meters per minute).

(h) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, such that greater than 20 percent of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

(i) Repair solvent leaks immediately, or shut down the degreaser.

(j) Not operate the cleaner so as to allow water to be visually detectable in solvent exiting the water separator.

(k) Place downtime covers over entrances and exits of conveyORIZED degreasers immediately after the conveyors and exhausts are shutdown and do not remove them until just before a startup.

(5) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for volatile organic compound emissions from the specified equipment shall be EPA Method 21, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for non-halogenated organic solvent emissions from a destructive add-on control device shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(c) The test method for organic solvent emissions from a non-destructive add-on control device shall be VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(d) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)12., 17-296.511, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 6-25-96, 10-7-96, 7-10-14, 11-5-20

62-296.511

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	7/22/96	01/06/03	68 FR 2204
3 rd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.512 CUTBACK ASPHALT

Current SIP:

62-296.512 Cutback Asphalt.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standard or control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.512(2), F.A.C., shall apply to the manufacture and use of cutback asphalts for paving or maintaining roads, streets, highways, and parking lots.

(2) Control Standards. No person shall cause, allow, or permit the manufacture, mixing, storage, use, or application of cutback asphalts except where:

- (a) Long-life storage of liquid asphalt is necessary; or,
- (b) Stockpile storage of cold mixed asphaltic concrete patching material is necessary; or,
- (c) The use or application at ambient temperature less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (10 degrees Celsius) as determined by the nearest National Weather Service Station is necessary; or,
- (d) The cutback asphalt is to be used solely as a penetrating prime coat; or,
- (e) The cutback asphalt is to be used in a sand seal coat; or,
- (f) The cutback asphalt is to be used as a tack coat in the routine maintenance of public roads, or the minor betterment of public roads.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)13.; Formerly 17-296.512; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.512

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 8/14/2019, rule 62-296.512, F.A.C., was revised to remove rule subsection 62-296.512(3), F.A.C., because it references a test method for particulate matter, a pollutant that is not regulated by the rule. Rule 62-296.512, F.A.C., regulates emissions of volatile organic compounds from cutback asphalt plants. Also, the reference to “control technology” was removed from 62-296.512(1), F.A.C., because there are only “control standards” listed in 62-296.512(2), F.A.C., Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule 62-296.512, F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

62-296.512 Cutback Asphalt

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting control standards ~~or control technology~~ set forth in subsection 62-296.512(2), F.A.C., shall apply to the manufacture and use of cutback asphalts for paving or maintaining roads, streets, highways, and parking lots.

(2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.512, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)13.; ~~Formerly 17-296.512~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14, 8-14-19.

{Note: The 7/10/2014 revision to rule subsection 62-296.512(3), F.A.C., does not need to be included in the SIP because of the complete removal of rule subsection 62-296.512(3), F.A.C., effective 8/14/2019.}

- 3) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was *effective* 11/23/92, that recodification was *submitted to EPA* on 1/11/93. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	62-296.512		
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

{Note: The 7/10/2014 revision to rule subsection 62-296.512(3), F.A.C., does not need to be included in the table because of this request to completely remove rule subsection 62-296.512(3), F.A.C., from the SIP.}

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.512 Cutback Asphalt.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting control standards set forth in subsection 62-296.512(2), F.A.C., shall apply to the manufacture and use of cutback asphalts for paving or maintaining roads, streets, highways, and parking lots.

(2) Control Standards. No person shall cause, allow, or permit the manufacture, mixing, storage, use, or application of cutback asphalts except where:

- (a) Long-life storage of liquid asphalt is necessary, or
- (b) Stockpile storage of cold mixed asphaltic concrete patching material is necessary, or
- (c) The use or application at ambient temperature less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (10 degrees Celsius) as determined by the nearest National Weather Service Station is necessary, or
- (d) The cutback asphalt is to be used solely as a penetrating prime coat, or
- (e) The cutback asphalt is to be used in a sand seal coat, or
- (f) The cutback asphalt is to be used as a tack coat in the routine maintenance of public roads, or the minor betterment of public roads.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)13., 17-296.512, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14, 8-14-19.

62-296.512

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxxx

62-296.513 SURFACE COATING OF MISCELLANEOUS METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS

Current SIP:

62-296.513 Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.513(2), F.A.C., shall apply to surface coating of the following metal parts and products:

1. Large farm machinery, such as harvesting, fertilizing and planting machines, tractors and combines;
2. Small farm machinery, such as lawn and garden tractors, lawn mowers and rototillers;
3. Small appliances, such as fans, mixers, blenders, crock pots, dehumidifiers and vacuum cleaners;
4. Commercial machinery, such as office equipment, computers and auxiliary equipment, typewriters, calculators and vending machines;
5. Industrial machinery, such as pumps, compressors, conveyor components, fans, blowers and transformers;

6. Fabricated metal products, such as metal covered doors, frames, etc.; and,
7. Any other industrial category which coats metal parts or products under the Standard Industrial Classification Code of Major Group 33 (primary metal industries), Major Group 34 (fabricated metal products), Major Group 35 (nonelectric machinery), Major Group 36 (electrical machinery), Major Group 37 (transportation equipment), Major Group 38 (miscellaneous instruments), and Major Group 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries). The Standard Industrial Classification Code is available from the superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, and may be examined at the Department of Environmental Regulation, Tallahassee.

(b) The provisions of Rule 62-296.513, F.A.C., shall not apply to the surface coating of the following metal parts and products:

1. Automobiles and light-duty trucks;
2. Metal cans;
3. Flat metal sheets and strips in the form of rolls or coils;
4. Magnet wire for use in electrical machinery;
5. Metal furniture;
6. Large appliances;
7. Exterior of airplanes;
8. Automobile refinishing;
9. Customized top coating of automobiles and trucks if production is less than 35 vehicles per day; and,
10. Exterior of marine vessels.

(c) The provisions of Rule 62-296.513, F.A.C., apply to the application area (s), flashoff area(s), air and forced air dryer(s), and oven(s) used in the surface coating of the metal parts and products listed in Rule 62-296.513(1)(a), F.A.C. These provisions also apply to prime coat, top coat, and single coat operations. Credit for transfer efficiency above the baseline of 60% for spray coating operations can be granted according to the following formula:

$$X = \frac{(TE)(Z)(Y)}{Y + (TE)(Z)}$$

Where

X = allowable maximum VOC content (kg VOC/liter of coating less water)

Y = density of the VOC in the maximum VOC content coating (kg/liter)

Z = applicable emission limit (kg VOC/liter of coating solids deposited)

TE = transfer efficiency

An EPA and state approved test method for determination of transfer efficiency above the baseline is required.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards

(a) No owner or operator of a coating line for miscellaneous metal parts and products shall cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of:

1. 4.3 pounds per gallon of coating (0.52 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies clear coatings;

2. 3.5 pounds per gallon of coating (0.42 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator in a coating application system that is air dried or forced warm air dried at temperatures up to 194 degrees Fahrenheit (90 degrees Celsius);

3. 3.5 pounds per gallon of coating (0.42 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies extreme performance coatings; or,

4. 3.0 pounds per gallon of coating (0.36 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator for all other coatings and coating application systems.

(b) If more than one emission limitation in Rule 62-296.513(2)(a), F.A.C., applies to a specific coating, then the least stringent emission limitation shall be applied.

(c) All volatile organic compound emissions from solvent washings shall be considered in the emission limitations in Rule 62-296.513(2)(a), F.A.C., unless the solvent is directed into containers that prevent evaporation into the atmosphere.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limits in Rule 62-296.513(2)(a), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent coating technology; or,

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this **rule** shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures Rule 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)14.; Formerly 17-296.513; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

62-296.513

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.513(4), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.513(4), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~Incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 ~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.513, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)14., ~~Formerly~~ 17-296.513; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.513(4), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 submittal date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 submittal date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	62-296.513		
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg			
Recodification	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.513 Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards set forth in subsection 62-296.513(2), F.A.C., shall apply to surface coating of the following metal parts and products:

1. Large farm machinery, such as harvesting, fertilizing and planting machines, tractors and combines,
2. Small farm machinery, such as lawn and garden tractors, lawn mowers and rototillers,
3. Small appliances, such as fans, mixers, blenders, crock pots, dehumidifiers and vacuum cleaners,
4. Commercial machinery, such as office equipment, computers and auxiliary equipment, typewriters, calculators and vending machines,
5. Industrial machinery, such as pumps, compressors, conveyor components, fans, blowers and transformers,
6. Fabricated metal products, such as metal covered doors, frames, etc.; and,
7. Any other industrial category which coats metal parts or products under the Standard Industrial Classification Code of Major Group 33 (primary metal industries), Major Group 34 (fabricated metal products), Major Group 35 (nonelectric machinery), Major Group 36 (electrical machinery), Major Group 37 (transportation equipment), Major Group 38 (miscellaneous instruments), and Major Group 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries). The Standard Industrial Classification Code is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, and may be examined at the Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee.

(b) The provisions of Rule 62-296.513, F.A.C., shall not apply to the surface coating of the following metal parts and products:

1. Automobiles and light-duty trucks,
2. Metal cans,
3. Flat metal sheets and strips in the form of rolls or coils,
4. Magnet wire for use in electrical machinery,
5. Metal furniture,
6. Large appliances,
7. Exterior of airplanes,
8. Automobile refinishing,
9. Customized top coating of automobiles and trucks if production is less than 35 vehicles per day; and,
10. Exterior of marine vessels.

(c) The provisions of Rule 62-296.513, F.A.C., apply to the application area(s), flashoff area(s), air and forced air dryer(s), and oven(s) used in the surface coating of the metal parts and products listed in paragraph 62-296.513(1)(a), F.A.C. These provisions also apply to prime coat, top coat, and single coat operations. Credit for transfer efficiency above the baseline of 60% for spray coating operations can be granted according to the following formula:

$$X = \frac{(TE)(Z)(Y)}{Y + (TE)(Z)}$$

where

X = allowable maximum VOC content (kg VOC/liter of coating less

- water)
- Y = density of the VOC in the maximum VOC content coating (kg/liter)
- Z = applicable emission limit (kg VOC/liter of coating solids deposited)
- TE = transfer efficiency

An EPA and state approved test method for determination of transfer efficiency above the baseline is required.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards.

(a) No owner or operator of a coating line for miscellaneous metal parts and products shall cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of:

1. 4.3 pounds per gallon of coating (0.52 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies clear coatings,

2. 3.5 pounds per gallon of coating (0.42 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator in a coating application system that is air dried or forced warm air dried at temperatures up to 194 degrees Fahrenheit (90 degrees Celsius),

3. 3.5 pounds per gallon of coating (0.42 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies extreme performance coatings, or

4. 3.0 pounds per gallon of coating (0.36 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator for all other coatings and coating application systems.

(b) If more than one emission limitation in paragraph 62-296.513(2)(a), F.A.C., applies to a specific coating, then the least stringent emission limitation shall be applied.

(c) All volatile organic compound emissions from solvent washings shall be considered in the emission limitations in paragraph 62-296.513(2)(a), F.A.C., unless the solvent is directed into containers that prevent evaporation into the atmosphere.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limits in paragraph 62-296.513(2)(a), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent coating technology, or

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)14., 17-296.513, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.513

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.514 SURFACE COATING OF FLAT WOOD PANELING

Current SIP:

62-296.514 Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.514(2), F.A.C., shall apply to all flat wood manufacturing and surface finishing facilities that manufacture the following products:

1. Printed interior panels made of hardwood, plywood and thin particle board;
2. Natural finish hardwood plywood panels, or
3. Hardboard paneling with Class II finishes.

(b) The provisions stated in Rule 62-296.514(2), F.A.C., do not apply to the manufacture of exterior siding, tileboard, or particle board used as a furniture component.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a flat wood coating line subject to Rule 62-296.514, F.A.C., may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of:

(a) 6.0 pounds per 1,000 square feet of coated finished product (2.9 kilograms per 100 square meters) from the coating of printed interior panels, regardless of the number of coats applied;

(b) 12.0 pounds per 1,000 square feet of coated finished product (5.8 kilograms per 100 square meters) from the coating of natural finish hardwood plywood panels, regardless of the number of coats applied; or,

(c) 10.0 pounds per 1,000 square feet of coated finished product (4.8 kilograms per 100 square meters) from the coating of Class II finishes on hardboard panels, regardless of the number of coats applied.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limits in Rule 62-296.514(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent coating technology; or,

(b) Incineration, provided that 90% of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this **rule** shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures Rule 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)15.; Formerly 17-296.514; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.514

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.514(4), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.514(4), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be ~~EPA~~ VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 ~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.513, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)15.; ~~Formerly~~ 17-296.514; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.514(4), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 *submittal* date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 *submittal* date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.514 Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards set forth in subsection 62-296.514(2), F.A.C., shall apply to all flat wood manufacturing and surface finishing facilities that manufacture the following products:

1. Printed interior panels made of hardwood, plywood and thin particle board,
2. Natural finish hardwood plywood panels, or
3. Hardboard paneling with Class II finishes.

(b) The provisions stated in subsection 62-296.514(2), F.A.C., do not apply to the manufacture of exterior siding, tileboard, or particle board used as a furniture component.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a flat wood coating line subject to Rule 62-296.514, F.A.C., may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of:

(a) 6.0 pounds per 1,000 square feet of coated finished product (2.9 kilograms per 100 square meters) from the coating of printed interior panels, regardless of the number of coats applied;

(b) 12.0 pounds per 1,000 square feet of coated finished product (5.8 kilograms per 100 square meters) from the coating of natural finish hardwood plywood panels, regardless of the number of coats applied, or

(c) 10.0 pounds per 1,000 square feet of coated finished product (4.8 kilograms per 100 square meters) from the coating of Class II finishes on hardboard panels, regardless of the number of coats applied.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limits in subsection 62-296.514(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent coating technology, or

(b) Incineration, provided that 90% of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be VOC Capture

Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)15., 17-296.514, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.515 GRAPHIC ARTS SYSTEMS

Current SIP:

62-296.515 Graphic Arts Systems.

(1) Applicability. The control technology and provisions set forth in Rule 62-296.515(2), F.A.C., shall apply to all packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure, or flexographic printing operations whose prior to control potential to emit volatile organic compounds is equal to or more than 100 tons per year (90 megagrams per year).

(2) Control Technology.

(a) No owner or operator of a packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure, or flexographic printing operation subject to Rule 62-296.515, F.A.C., and employing solvent containing ink shall cause, allow or permit the operation of the facility unless:

1. The volatile fraction of ink as it is applied to the substrate, contains 25 percent by volume or less of organic solvent and 75 percent by volume or more of water; or,

2. The ink as it is applied to the substrate, less water, contains 60 percent by volume or more nonvolatile material; or,

3. An incineration system is employed which oxidizes at least 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this **rule** shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, 24A or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, with equipment specifications per Industrial Ventilation Manual, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures Rule 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)16.; Formerly 17-296.515; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.515

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.515(3), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.515(3), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(3) *Test Methods and Procedures.* All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) *Low Solvent Technology.* The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or 24A, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, *Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings* (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) *Add-on Control Device.*

1. *Destructive.* The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, *Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer*, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. *Non-destructive.* The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 ~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) *No change.*

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.515, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)16., ~~Formerly~~ 17-296.515; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.515(3), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 submittal date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 submittal date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st Revision</u>	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.515 Graphic Arts Systems.

(1) Applicability. The control technology and provisions set forth in subsection 62-296.515(2), F.A.C., shall apply to all packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure, or flexographic printing operations whose prior to control potential to emit volatile organic compounds is equal to or more than 100 tons per year (90 megagrams per year).

(2) Control Technology.

(a) No owner or operator of a packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure, or flexographic printing operation subject to Rule 62-296.515, F.A.C., and employing solvent containing ink shall cause, allow or permit the operation of the facility unless:

1. The volatile fraction of ink as it is applied to the substrate, contains 25 percent by volume or less of organic solvent and 75 percent by volume or more of water, or

2. The ink as it is applied to the substrate, less water, contains 60 percent by volume or more nonvolatile material, or

3. An incineration system is employed which oxidizes at least 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or 24A, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted with equipment specifications per Industrial Ventilation Manual, and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)16., 17-296.515, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.515

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.516 PETROLEUM LIQUID STORAGE TANKS WITH EXTERNAL FLOATING ROOFS

Current SIP:

62-296.516 Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks with External Floating Roofs.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The control technology and provisions set forth in Rule 62-296.516(2), F.A.C., shall apply to all petroleum liquid storage vessels equipped with external floating roofs, having capacities equal to or greater than 42,000 gallons (159,000 liters, nominal design 1,000 barrels);

(b) Rule 62-296.516(2), F.A.C., shall not apply to petroleum liquid storage vessels which:

1. Are used to store waxy, heavy pour crude oil; or,
2. Have capacities equal to or less than 420,000 gallons (1,590,000 liters, nominal 10,000 barrels) and are used to store crude oil and condensate prior to lease custody transfer; or,
3. Contain a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure of less than 1.5 psia (10.15 kPa); or,
4. Contain a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure of less than 4.0 psia (27.6 kPa) if such vessel is of welded construction and presently possesses a metallic-type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, a liquid-mounted liquid-filled type of seal, or other closure device of demonstrated equivalence approved by the Department; or,
5. Are of welded construction, equipped with a metallic-type shoe primary seal and with a secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the tank wall (shoe-mounted secondary seal).

(2) Control Technology.

(a) No owner or operator of a petroleum liquid storage vessel subject to Rule 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall store a petroleum liquid in that vessel unless:

1. The vessel has been fitted with a continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the tank wall (rim-mounted secondary seal); or another closure or device, approved by the Department, which is equally effective in controlling emissions; and,
2. All seal closure devices meet the following requirements:
 - a. The seal(s) are intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and the tank wall; and,
 - b. There are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal(s) or seal fabric; and,
 - c. For vapor mounted (primary) seals, the accumulated area of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width between the secondary seal and the tank wall shall not exceed 1.0 square inch per foot of tank diameter (21.2 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter); and,
3. All openings in the external floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, and leg sleeves, are:
 - a. Equipped with covers, seals, or lids in the closed position except when the openings are in actual use; and,
 - b. Equipped with projections in the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times; and,
4. Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floating off or landed on the roof leg supports; and,
5. Rim vents are set to open when the roof is being floated off the leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting; and,
6. Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers which cover at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 21 and p. 5-3 of EPA 450/2-78-047, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)17.; Formerly 17-296.516; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.516

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.516(3), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the location of adoption and incorporation of an EPA test method. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.516(3), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 21, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and as described in section 5.2 on p. 5-3 of EPA 450/2-78-047, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) No change.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.516, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)17.; ~~Formerly~~ 17-296.516; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was *effective* 11/23/92, that recodification was *submitted to EPA* on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, *effective* 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.516(3), F.A.C., and *submitted to EPA* for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 *submittal* date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 *submittal* date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

62-296.516

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.516 Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks with External Floating Roofs.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The control technology and provisions set forth in subsection 62-296.516(2), F.A.C., shall apply to all petroleum liquid storage vessels equipped with external floating roofs, having capacities equal to or greater than 42,000 gallons (159,000 liters, nominal design 1,000 barrels);

(b) Subsection 62-296.516(2), F.A.C., shall not apply to petroleum liquid storage vessels which:

1. Are used to store waxy, heavy pour crude oil, or
2. Have capacities equal to or less than 420,000 gallons (1,590,000 liters, nominal 10,000 barrels) and are used to store crude oil and condensate prior to lease custody transfer, or
3. Contain a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure of less than 1.5 psia (10.15 kPa), or
4. Contain a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure of less than 4.0 psia (27.6 kPa) if such vessel is of welded construction and presently possesses a metallic-type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, a liquid-mounted liquid-filled type of seal, or other closure device of demonstrated equivalence approved by the Department, or
5. Are of welded construction, equipped with a metallic-type shoe primary seal and with a secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the tank wall (shoe-mounted secondary seal).

(2) Control Technology.

(a) No owner or operator of a petroleum liquid storage vessel subject to Rule 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall store a petroleum liquid in that vessel unless:

1. The vessel has been fitted with a continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the tank wall (rim-mounted secondary seal); or another closure or device, approved by the Department, which is equally effective in controlling emissions; and,
2. All seal closure devices meet the following requirements:
 - a. The seal(s) are intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and the tank wall; and,
 - b. There are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal(s) or seal fabric; and,
 - c. For vapor mounted (primary) seals, the accumulated area of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width between the secondary seal and the tank wall shall not exceed 1.0 square inch per foot of tank diameter (21.2 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter); and,
3. All openings in the external floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, and leg sleeves, are:
 - a. Equipped with covers, seals, or lids in the closed position except when the openings are in actual use; and,
 - b. Equipped with projections in the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times; and,
4. Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floating off or landed on the roof leg supports; and,
5. Rim vents are set to open when the roof is being floated off the leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting; and,
6. Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers which cover at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 21, as described at 40

C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and as described in section 5.2 on p. 5-3 of EPA 450/2-78-047, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)17., 17-296.516, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.570 REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (RACT) - REQUIREMENTS FOR MAJOR VOC- AND NOX-EMITTING FACILITIES

Current SIP:

62-296.570 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Requirements for Major VOC- and NOx-Emitting Facilities.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The requirements of this rule shall apply to those major VOC- and NOx-emitting facilities specified in Rule 62-296.500(1)(b), F.A.C.; specifically, to those VOC emissions units within such facilities which are not regulated for VOC under Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., and those VOC and NOx emissions units which have not been exempted pursuant to Rule 62-296.500(1)(b), F.A.C., or by a specific provision of Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.516, F.A.C.

(b) The requirements of this rule shall not apply to emissions units that are exempt from the air permitting requirements of the Department pursuant to Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C.

(2) Compliance Requirements. Emissions units subject to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the operation permit requirements of Rule 62-296.570(3), F.A.C., and the RACT emission limiting standards of Rule 62-296.570(4), F.A.C. If, pursuant to an air operation or construction permit, the owner or operator of a emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule assumes (or has assumed) a more stringent NOx or VOC emissions limit than the RACT emissions limit established in Rule 62-296.570(4), F.A.C., for the applicable emissions unit category, compliance with the emissions unit's NOx or VOC emissions limit in its air operation or construction permit shall be considered compliance with RACT for purposes of this rule.

(3) Operation Permit Requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of any emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule shall apply for a new or revised permit to operate in accordance with the provisions of this rule by March 1, 1993, unless a later filing date is specified by the Department in writing.

(b) If the existing operation permit for any emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule would expire between the effective date of this section and March 1, 1993, or any later filing date specified by the Department, the expiration date of such permit is hereby extended until March 1, 1993, or such later date. This provision shall not apply in the case of a revocation or suspension of such permit pursuant to Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

(4) RACT Emission Limiting Standards.

(a) Compliance Dates and Monitoring.

1. Each applicant for a new or revised operation permit for an emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule shall propose a schedule for implementing the RACT emission limiting standards as expeditiously as practicable but no later than May 31, 1995. The emissions unit shall demonstrate compliance with the RACT emission limiting standards in accordance with a schedule specified in the emissions unit's air operation permit issued pursuant to Rule 62-296.570(3), F.A.C.

2. Fuel-specific NOx and VOC emission limits established under this rule shall be incorporated into the new or revised operation permit for each emissions unit and become effective in accordance with the terms of the permit.

3. For units that are not equipped with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) for NOx or VOCs, compliance with the emission limits established in this rule shall be demonstrated by annual emission testing in accordance with applicable EPA Reference Methods from Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C., or other methods approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., except as otherwise provided in Rule 62-296.570(4)(b), F.A.C. If required, such annual emission testing shall be conducted during each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30). Annual compliance testing while firing oil is unnecessary for units operating on oil for less than 400 hours in the current federal fiscal year.

4. For units that are equipped with a CEMS, compliance shall be demonstrated based on a 30-day rolling average. The CEMs must meet the performance specifications contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60, Appendix B, or 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 75, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. Emissions of NOx from any rear wall fired, forced circulation, 16-burner, compact furnace shall not exceed 0.20 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.36 lb/million BTU while firing oil.

2. Emissions of NOx from any front wall fired, natural circulation, 18-burner, compact furnace shall not exceed 0.40 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.53 lb/million BTU of NOx while firing oil.

3. Emissions of NOx from any front wall fired, natural circulation, 24-burner, compact furnace shall not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.62 lb/million BTU of NOx while firing oil.

4. Emissions of NOx from any tangentially fired, low heat release, large furnace shall not exceed 0.20 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas.

5. Emissions of NOx from any gas turbine shall not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.90 lb/million BTU while firing oil. Unless compliance is demonstrated using a CEMS, compliance shall be demonstrated by a stack test on one representative turbine unit within a facility if the turbines are substantially similar.

6. Emissions of VOC and NOx from carbonaceous fuel burning facilities, other than waste-to-energy facilities, shall not exceed 5.0 lbs/million BTU and 0.9 lb/million BTU, respectively.

7. Emissions of NOx from any oil-fired diesel generator shall not exceed 4.75 lb/million BTU.

8. Emissions of NOx from any cement plant shall not exceed 2.0 lb/million BTU.

9. Emissions of NOx from any other combustion emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule, and not covered in Rule 62-296.570(4)(b)1. through 8., F.A.C., shall not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU. Compliance shall be demonstrated annually in accordance with the applicable EPA Method from Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C., or other method approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

10. Emissions of VOC from resin coating operations shall be limited by the use of low-VOC resin or thermal oxidation of emissions from the purge cycle.

11. Emissions of VOC from any emissions unit subject to this rule but specifically exempted from any of the control technology requirements of Rules 62-296.501, through 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall not exceed the applicable exemption criteria.

(c) Exception for Startup, Shutdown, or Malfunction. The emission limits in this rule shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction as provided by Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.

History: New 2-2-93; Amended 4-17-94; Formerly 17-296.570; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.570

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	01/08/93	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
1 st Revision	04/25/94	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
2 nd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule subsection 62-296.570(3) and rule subparagraphs 62-296.570(4)(a)1. and 2., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP as follows:

{Subsection 62-296.570(3), F.A.C., is not included in the SIP.}

~~(3) Operation Permit Requirements.~~

~~(a) The owner or operator of any emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule shall apply for a new or revised permit to operate in accordance with the provisions of this rule by March 1, 1993, unless a later filing date is specified by the Department in writing.~~

~~(b) If the existing operation permit for any emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule would expire between the effective date of this section and March 1, 1993, or any later filing date specified by the Department, the expiration date of such permit is hereby extended until March 1, 1993, or such later date. This provision shall not apply in the case of a revocation or suspension of such permit pursuant to Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.~~

~~(4) RACT Emission Limiting Standards.~~

~~(a) Compliance Dates and Monitoring.~~

{Rule subparagraphs 62-296.570(4)(a)1. and 2., F.A.C., are not included in the SIP.}

~~1. Each applicant for a new or revised operation permit for an emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule shall propose a schedule for implementing the RACT emission limiting standards as expeditiously as practicable but no later than May 31, 1995. The emissions unit shall demonstrate compliance with the RACT emission limiting standards in accordance with a schedule specified in the emissions unit's air operation permit issued pursuant to Rule 62-296.570(3), F.A.C.~~

~~2. Fuel-specific NO_x and VOC emission limits established under this rule shall be incorporated into the new or revised operation permit for each emissions unit and become effective in accordance with the terms of the permit.~~

Demonstration: This rule language contains obsolete rule-implementing provisions. Specifically, this rule language contains requirements for affected facilities to obtain operating permits. All affected facilities already have operating permits; therefore, these rules are no longer needed in the SIP.

- 2) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)1., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP as follows:

{Rule subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)1., F.A.C., is not included in the SIP.}

~~1. Emissions of NO_x from any rear wall fired, forced circulation, 16 burner, compact furnace shall not exceed 0.20 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.36 lb/million BTU while firing oil.~~

Demonstration: This rule subparagraph is no longer needed in the SIP because the emissions units regulated by it, FP&L Port Everglades Units 1 and 2, are permanently shut down.

- 3) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)2., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP as follows:

{Rule subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)2., F.A.C., is not included in the SIP.}
~~2. Emissions of NO_x from any front wall fired, natural circulation, 18 burner, compact furnace shall not exceed 0.40 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.53 lb/million BTU of NO_x while firing oil.~~

Demonstration: This rule subparagraph is no longer needed in the SIP because the emissions units regulated by it, FP&L Port Everglades Units 3 and 4, and Turkey Point Units 1 and 2, are permanently shut down.

- 4) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)3., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP as follows:

{Rule subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)3., F.A.C., is not included in the SIP.}
~~3. Emissions of NO_x from any front wall fired, natural circulation, 24 burner, compact furnace shall not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.62 lb/million BTU of NO_x while firing oil.~~

Demonstration: This rule subparagraph is no longer needed in the SIP because the emissions units regulated by it, FP&L Riviera Beach Units 3 and 4, are permanently shut down.

- 5) The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that rule subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)4., F.A.C., be removed from the SIP as follows:

{Rule subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)4., F.A.C., is not included in the SIP.}
~~4. Emissions of NO_x from any tangentially fired, low heat release, large furnace shall not exceed 0.20 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas.~~

Demonstration: This rule subparagraph is no longer needed in the SIP because the emissions units regulated by it, FP&L Cutler Units 3 and 4, are permanently shut down.

- 6) Effective 3/02/1999, rule paragraph 62-296.570(1)(b), F.A.C., was revised to clearly state that rule 62-296.570 would not interfere with the permitting exemption for insignificant emissions units. As the rule title states, Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., does not apply if the emission units are not *Major* VOC- and NO_x-Emitting Facilities. In addition, rule subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)9., F.A.C., was revised to clarify the intent of the rule is to apply to other *external* combustion emissions. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule paragraph 62-296.570(1)(b), F.A.C., and rule subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)9., F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

1) (b) The requirements of this rule shall not apply to emissions units that would otherwise be ~~are~~ exempt from the air permitting requirements of the Department pursuant to

Rule 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., or that would otherwise be considered insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.300(2)(a)1., F.A.C., or Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C.

(4) (b)9. Emissions of NO_x from any other external combustion emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule and not covered in Rule 62-296.570(4) (b)l. through 8., F.A.C., shall not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU. Compliance shall be demonstrated annually in accordance with the applicable EPA Method from Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C., or other method approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

- 7) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.570(4), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the location of adoption and incorporation of EPA test methods and to clarify that not all testing performed is for determination of compliance. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.570(4), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(4) RACT Emission Limiting Standards.

(a) ~~Emissions Testing-Compliance Dates and Monitoring.~~

1. through 2. No change.

3. For units that are not equipped with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) for NO_x or VOCs, ~~compliance with the emission limits established in this rule shall be demonstrated by annual emissions testing is required in accordance with applicable EPA Reference Methods from as described in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendices A-1 through A-8, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~~~Rule 62-297.401~~, F.A.C., or other methods approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., except as otherwise provided in paragraph 62-296.570(4)(b), F.A.C. If required, such annual emission testing shall be conducted during each federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30). Annual ~~emissions compliance~~-testing while firing oil is unnecessary for units operating on oil for less than 400 hours in the current federal fiscal year.

4. No change.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. through 8. No change.

9. Emissions of NO_x from any other external combustion emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule, and not covered in subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)1. through 8., F.A.C., shall not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU. ~~Emissions Compliance~~-shall be ~~determined demonstrated~~ annually in accordance with the applicable EPA Method from 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendices A-1 through A-8, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~Rule 62-297.401~~, F.A.C., or other method approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

10. through 11. No change.

(c) No change.

- 8) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: New 2-2-93; Amended 4-17-94; Formerly 17-296.570; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-2-99, 7-10-14.

- 9) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because a minor rule revision, *effective*

1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in many instances in Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., and *submitted to EPA* for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 *submittal* date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 *submittal* date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	62-296.570		
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	01/08/93	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
1 st Revision	04/25/94	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
2 nd Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	{ Date of final submission }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.570 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Requirements for Major VOC- and NOx-Emitting Facilities.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The requirements of this rule shall apply to those major VOC- and NOx-emitting facilities specified in paragraph 62-296.500(1)(b), F.A.C.; specifically, to those VOC emissions units within such facilities which are not regulated for VOC under Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., and those VOC and NOx emissions units which have not been exempted pursuant to paragraph 62-296.500(1)(b), F.A.C., or by a specific provision of Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.516, F.A.C.

(b) The requirements of this rule shall not apply to emissions units that would otherwise be exempt from the air permitting requirements of the Department pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., or that would otherwise be considered insignificant pursuant to subparagraph 62-213.300(2)(a)1., or paragraph 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C.

(2) Compliance Requirements. Emissions units subject to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the operation permit requirements of subsection 62-296.570(3), F.A.C., and the RACT emission limiting standards of subsection 62-296.570(4), F.A.C. If, pursuant to an air operation or construction permit, the owner or operator of a emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule assumes (or has assumed) a more stringent NOx or VOC emissions limit than the RACT emissions limit established in subsection 62-296.570(4), F.A.C., for the applicable emissions unit category, compliance with the emissions unit’s NOx or VOC emissions limit in its air operation or construction permit shall be considered compliance with RACT for purposes of this rule.

{Subsection 62-296.570(3), F.A.C., is not included in the SIP.}

(4) RACT Emission Limiting Standards.

(a) Emissions Testing Dates and Monitoring.

{Rule subparagraphs 62-296.570(4)(a)1. and 2., F.A.C., are not included in the SIP.}

3. For units that are not equipped with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) for NOx or VOCs, annual emissions testing is required in accordance with applicable EPA Reference Methods as described in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendices A-1 through A-8, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or other methods approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., except as otherwise provided in paragraph 62-296.570(4)(b), F.A.C. If required, such annual emission testing shall be conducted during each federal

fiscal year (October 1 – September 30). Annual emissions testing while firing oil is unnecessary for units operating on oil for less than 400 hours in the current federal fiscal year.

4. For units that are equipped with a CEMs, compliance shall be demonstrated based on a 30-day rolling average. The CEMs must meet the performance specifications contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60, Appendix B, or 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 75, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

{Rule subparagraphs 62-296.570(4)(b)1. through 4., F.A.C., are not included in the SIP.}

5. Emissions of NOx from any gas turbine shall not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.90 lb/million BTU while firing oil. Unless compliance is demonstrated using a CEMs, compliance shall be demonstrated by a stack test on one representative turbine unit within a facility if the turbines are substantially similar.

6. Emissions of VOC and NOx from carbonaceous fuel burning facilities, other than waste-to-energy facilities, shall not exceed 5.0 lbs/million BTU and 0.9 lb/million BTU, respectively.

7. Emissions of NOx from any oil-fired diesel generator shall not exceed 4.75 lb/million BTU.

8. Emissions of NOx from any cement plant shall not exceed 2.0 lb/million BTU.

9. Emissions of NOx from any other external combustion emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule, and not covered in subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)1. through 8., F.A.C., shall not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU. Emissions shall be determined annually in accordance with the applicable EPA Method from 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendices A-1 through A-8, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or other method approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

10. Emissions of VOC from resin coating operations shall be limited by the use of low-VOC resin or thermal oxidation of emissions from the purge cycle.

11. Emissions of VOC from any emissions unit subject to this rule but specifically exempted from any of the control technology requirements of Rules 62-296.501, through 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall not exceed the applicable exemption criteria.

(c) Exception for Startup, Shutdown, or Malfunction. The emission limits in this rule shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction as provided by Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.

History—New 2-2-93, Amended 4-17-94, Formerly 17-296.570, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-2-99, 7-10-14.

62-296.570

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	01/08/93	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
1 st Revision	04/25/94	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
2 nd Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.600 REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (RACT) – LEAD

Current SIP:

62-296.600 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) - Lead.

(1) Applicability. Any new or existing lead processing operation that is located in an area designated under Chapter 62-275, F.A.C., as a lead nonattainment or air quality maintenance area, or in the area of influence of such an area, shall limit the emission of lead through the application of reasonably available control technology (RACT) as specified in Rules 62-296.601 through 62-296.605, F.A.C.

(2) Compliance Requirements. Lead processing operations subject to the requirements of this **rule** shall comply with the permit requirements, operation and maintenance plan requirements, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, and compliance demonstration requirements of Rules 62-296.600(3) through 62-296.600(6), F.A.C., respectively, the general requirements of Rule 62-296.601, F.A.C., and the specific emission limiting standards of Rules 62-296.602 through 62-296.605, F.A.C. For existing facilities, compliance with these requirements shall be achieved as expeditiously as possible, in accordance with a schedule of compliance established in the permit required pursuant to this **rule**.

(3) Permit Requirements. By September 30, 1994, the owner or operator of any existing facility subject to the requirements of this **rule** shall apply for a new or revised federally enforceable, as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., air permit, pursuant to Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., addressing the requirements of this **rule**.

(4) Operation and Maintenance Plan. In any application for a permit, the owner or operator of any facility subject to the requirements of this **rule** shall submit to the Department an operation and maintenance plan for the lead emissions control devices, collection systems, and processing systems. The operation and maintenance plan shall include quarterly inspection methods for the lead emissions control devices, including black light leak detection tests or broken bag detectors in the baghouses, to prevent reduced lead collection efficiency. Lead oxide handling operations with the potential to emit 200 pounds or less of lead per year shall be exempt from this operation and maintenance plan provision.

(5) Recordkeeping and Reporting. The owner or operator of any facility subject to the requirements of this **rule** shall keep the following records for a minimum of two years, and make them available to any representative of the Department or an approved local air program upon request:

(a) Records of control equipment operating parameters.

(b) Maintenance records on the control equipment, including black-light tests, bag replacements, structural repairs, and motor replacements.

(c) Records of control system malfunctions or failures and corrective actions taken.

(6) Compliance Demonstration. The owner or operator of any facility subject to an emissions limiting standard pursuant to Rule 62-296.602 through 62-296.605, F.A.C., shall demonstrate compliance with such limit by the initial compliance date established in the permit required pursuant to this **rule**, or in accordance with the terms of any construction permit addressing the requirements of this **rule**, and every five years thereafter unless a more frequent schedule is specified in the permit. Compliance shall be demonstrated as follows:

(a) Compliance with lead emission standards shall be demonstrated by EPA Method 12, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Compliance with opacity standards shall be demonstrated by EPA Method 9, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: New: 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.600, Amended **1-1-96**, 3-13-96.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision	04/15/96	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.600(6), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the location of adoption and incorporation of EPA test methods and to clarify that not all testing performed is for determination of compliance. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.600(6), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(6) Emissions Determination Compliance Demonstration. The owner or operator of any facility subject to an emissions limiting standard pursuant to Rules 62-296.602 through 62-296.605, F.A.C., shall determine emissions demonstrate compliance with such limit by the initial compliance date established in the permit required pursuant to this rule, or in accordance with the terms of any construction permit addressing the requirements of this rule, and every five years thereafter unless a more frequent schedule is specified in the permit. Emissions Compliance shall be determined demonstrated as follows:

(a) Compliance with Lead emissions standards shall be determined demonstrated by EPA Method 12, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-5, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Compliance with Opacity standards shall be determined demonstrated by EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

- 2) Effective 8/14/2019, rule subsection 62-296.600(1), F.A.C., was revised to replace a reference to the repealed Chapter 62-275, F.A.C., Air Quality Areas, to specify the geographic area in Hillsborough County that was nonattainment for lead; and to clarify what is meant by an area of influence for the pollutant lead. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.600(1), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(1) Applicability. Any ~~new or existing~~ lead processing operation that is located in the area of Hillsborough County encompassed within a radius of 5 kilometers centered at UTM coordinates 364.0 East, 3093.5 North, zone 17 (in city of Tampa), designated as unclassifiable for the 1978 Lead National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in 40 C.F.R., Part 81, §81.310, as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or within 50 kilometers outside the boundary an area designated under Chapter 62-275, F.A.C., as a lead nonattainment or air quality maintenance area, or in the area of influence of such an area, shall limit the emission of lead through the application of reasonably available control technology (RACT) as specified in Rules 62-296.601 through 62-296.605, F.A.C.

- 3) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: New: 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.600, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14, 8-14-19.

- 4) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below. Though not mentioned in the 6/16/1999 Federal Register approval, a minor rule revision, *effective 1/01/1996*, to change the word “section” to “rule” in many instances in Rule 62-296.600, F.A.C., was *submitted to EPA* for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996. Based on the current SIP, this revision appears to have been approved into the SIP on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table only be updated as follows:

62-296.600			
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision	04/15/96	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	<u>{Date of final submission}</u>		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.600 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Lead.

(1) Applicability. Any lead processing operation that is located in the area of Hillsborough County encompassed within a radius of 5 kilometers centered at UTM coordinates 364.0 East, 3093.5 North, zone 17 (in city of Tampa), designated as unclassifiable for the 1978 Lead National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in 40 C.F.R., Part 81, §81.310, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or within 50 kilometers outside the boundary of such an area, shall limit the emission of lead through the application of reasonably available control technology (RACT) as specified in rules 62-296.601 through 62-296.605, F.A.C.

(2) Compliance Requirements. Lead processing operations subject to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the permit requirements, operation and maintenance plan requirements, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, and compliance demonstration requirements of subsections 62-296.600(3) through 62-296.600(6), F.A.C., respectively, the general requirements of rule 62-296.601, F.A.C., and the specific emission limiting standards of rules 62-296.602 through 62-296.605, F.A.C. For existing facilities, compliance with these requirements shall be achieved as expeditiously as possible, in accordance with a schedule of compliance established in the permit required pursuant to this rule.

(3) Permit Requirements. By September 30, 1994, the owner or operator of any existing facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall apply for a new or revised federally enforceable, as defined in rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., air permit, pursuant to chapter 62-4, F.A.C., addressing the requirements of this rule.

(4) Operation and Maintenance Plan. In any application for a permit, the owner or operator of any facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall submit to the Department an operation and maintenance plan for the lead emissions control devices, collection systems, and processing systems. The operation and maintenance plan shall include quarterly inspection methods for the lead emissions control devices, including black light leak detection tests or broken bag detectors in the baghouses, to prevent reduced lead collection efficiency. Lead oxide handling operations with the potential to emit 200 pounds or less of lead per year shall be exempt from this operation and maintenance plan provision.

(5) Recordkeeping and Reporting. The owner or operator of any facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall keep the following records for a minimum of two years, and make them available to any representative of the Department or an approved local air program upon request:

(a) Records of control equipment operating parameters.

(b) Maintenance records on the control equipment, including black-light tests, bag replacements, structural repairs, and motor replacements.

(c) Records of control system malfunctions or failures and corrective actions taken.

(6) Emissions Determination. The owner or operator of any facility subject to an emissions limiting standard pursuant to rules 62-296.602 through 62-296.605, F.A.C., shall determine emissions by the initial compliance date established in the permit required pursuant to this rule, or in accordance with the terms of any construction permit addressing the requirements of this rule, and every five years thereafter unless a more frequent schedule is specified in the permit. Emissions shall be determined as follows:

(a) Lead emissions shall be determined by EPA Method 12, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-5, adopted and incorporated by reference at rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) Opacity shall be determined by EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

History—New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.600, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14, 8-14-19.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision	04/15/96	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{Date of final submission}	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxx

62-296.601 LEAD PROCESSING OPERATIONS IN GENERAL

Current SIP:

62-296.601 Lead Processing Operations in General.

(1) Applicability. The provisions of this **rule** shall apply to all lead processing operations as specified in Rule 62-296.600(1), F.A.C.

(2) Prohibition.

(a) No owner or operator of a lead processing operation shall cause, allow, or permit the emissions of lead, including emissions of lead from vehicular movement, transportation of materials, construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking, or industrially-related activities such as loading, unloading, charging, melting, tapping, casting, storing or handling, unless reasonably available control technology is employed to control such lead emissions.

(b) Examples of measures that constitute RACT are:

1. Paving, curbing, and maintaining roads, parking areas and yards which are routinely used by vehicular traffic.

2. Applying water or chemicals to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing.

3. Installing a permanent sprinkler system to continuously moisten open stock piles.

4. Vacuuming the roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the facility to prevent lead from becoming airborne.

5. Landscaping or vegetating unpaved roads, parking areas and yards.

6. Using hoods, fans, filters, and similar equipment to capture, contain, and control lead emissions.

7. Enclosing or covering conveyor systems.

8. Using walls or windbreaks to contain lead-bearing scrap, products, or raw materials.

(c) As part of any application for a permit, the owner or operator of any facility subject to the requirements of this **rule** shall submit to the Department a description of the reasonably available control technology that will be employed to meet the requirements of this section.

History: New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.601, Amended **1-1-96**.

62-296.601

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064

Requested SIP Revision:

The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below. Though not mentioned in the 6/16/1999 Federal Register approval, a minor rule revision, *effective 1/01/1996*, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsections 62-296.601(1) and (3), F.A.C., was *submitted to EPA* for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996. *Based on the current SIP*, this revision appears to have been approved into the SIP on 6/16/1999 but the FR notice, this table, and 40 CFR 52.520(c), were not updated to reflect this approval. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

62-296.601

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
<u>1st Revision</u>	<u>04/15/96</u>	<u>xx/xx/xxxx</u>	<u>xx FR xxxxx</u>
<u>2nd Revision</u>	<u>{Date of final submission}</u>	<u>xx/xx/xxx</u>	<u>xx FR xxxxx</u>

If the SIP was revised with the 1/01/1996 rule revision in error, because the 4/15/1996 SIP submittal was not actually approved, the DEP requests that the 1/01/1996 rule revision be approved now, along with the currently submitted 7/10/2014 rule revision. In this scenario, there would be only one revision shown in the table.

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revision:

The rule language in the current SIP is correct and no changes are needed because Rule 62-296.601, F.A.C., has not been revised since 1/01/1996. However, the updates to the table of SIP revisions included in the SIP at the end of the rule section would result in the following table:

62-296.601

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision	04/15/96	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx
2 nd Revision	{Date of final submission}	xx/xx/xxx	xx FR xxxxx

{Note: 1st and 2nd Revisions might be combined into one revision.}

62-296.602 PRIMARY LEAD-ACID BATTERY MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

Current SIP:

62-296.602 Primary Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Operations.

(1) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a primary lead-acid battery manufacturing operation subject to Rule 62-296.600, F.A.C., shall cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of lead in excess of the following emission standards, in grains of lead per dry standard cubic foot, nor shall visible emissions exceed the following standards, in percent opacity:

- (a) Grid casting sources: 0.000176 grains and 0% opacity.
- (b) Paste mixing sources: 0.00044 grains and 0% opacity.
- (c) Three-process operation sources: 0.00044 grains and 0% opacity.
- (d) Lead oxide manufacturing sources: 0.0005 grains and 0% opacity.
- (e) Lead reclamation sources: 0.00198 grains and 5% opacity.
- (f) Any other lead sources: 0.00044 grains and 0% opacity.

(2) Collection Systems. Collection systems representing RACT shall be installed and operated to capture, contain, and control lead emissions resulting from all lead-emitting processes including charging, melting, tapping, and casting. No lead emissions shall be vented to the outside of any enclosed or partially enclosed process unless RACT is employed to control such emission.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to Rule 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this **rule** shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the ambient air quality standard for lead as set forth in Rule 62-204.240, F.A.C. The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in Rule 62-204.220(2), F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

History: New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.602, Amended **1-1-96**, 3-13-96.

62-296.602

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision	04/15/96	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.602(3), F.A.C., was updated to revise the reference to the location of adoption and incorporation of EPA air quality models and to clarify that the ambient air quality standard for lead is a national standard. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.602(3), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standard for lead ~~as set forth in Rule 62-204.240, F.A.C.~~ The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix W, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800-subsection 62-204.220(2), F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.602, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: New: 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.602, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below. Though not mentioned in the 6/16/1999 Federal Register approval, a minor rule revision, *effective 1/01/1996*, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.602(3), F.A.C., was *submitted to EPA* for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996. Based on the current SIP, this 1/01/1996 rule revision appears to have been approved into the SIP on 6/16/1999 along with the 3/13/1996 rule revision, which was also submitted for approval on 4/15/1996. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table only be updated as follows:

	62-296.602		
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision	04/15/96	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

{Note: Though this SIP table correctly lists an approval date of 6/16/1999 and a Federal Register citation of 64 FR 32346 for the 1st revision, the current version of 40 CFR 52.520(c) incorrectly lists an approval date of 9/18/1996 and an FR citation of 61 FR 49064. The CFR should be corrected when this requested 2nd revision is approved.}

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.602 Primary Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Operations.

(1) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a primary lead-acid battery manufacturing operation subject to Rule 62-296.600, F.A.C., shall cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of lead in excess of the following emission standards, in grains of lead per dry standard cubic foot, nor shall visible emissions exceed the following standards, in percent opacity:

- (a) Grid casting sources: 0.000176 grains and 0% opacity.
- (b) Paste mixing sources: 0.00044 grains and 0% opacity.
- (c) Three-process operation sources: 0.00044 grains and 0% opacity.
- (d) Lead oxide manufacturing sources: 0.0005 grains and 0% opacity.
- (e) Lead reclamation sources: 0.00198 grains and 5% opacity.
- (f) Any other lead sources: 0.00044 grains and 0% opacity.

(2) Collection Systems. Collection systems representing RACT shall be installed and operated to capture, contain, and control lead emissions resulting from all lead-emitting processes including charging, melting, tapping, and casting. No lead emissions shall be vented to the outside of any enclosed or partially enclosed process unless RACT is employed to control such emission.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standard for lead. The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix W, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

History—New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.602, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.602

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision	04/15/96	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.603 SECONDARY LEAD SMELTING OPERATIONS

Current SIP:

62-296.603 Secondary Lead Smelting Operations.

(1) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a secondary lead smelting operation subject to Rule 62-296.600, F.A.C., shall cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of lead in excess of the following emission standards, in grains of lead per dry standard cubic foot, nor shall visible emissions exceed the following standards, in percent opacity:

(a) Blast and slag furnaces: 0.010 grains and 3% opacity at the exit point of the emissions control device.

(b) Blast furnace charging: 0.002 grains and 3% opacity at the exit point of the emissions control device.

1. Visible emissions from the closed charge doors on the blast furnace shall not exceed 3% opacity during furnace operation.

2. Visible emissions from the charge doors on the blast furnace shall not exceed 6% opacity during charging operation.

(c) Blast and slag furnaces, slag and product tapping: 0.002 grains and 3% opacity at the exit point of the emissions control device.

(d) Melt kettles and pot furnaces: 0.0002 grains and 3% opacity.

(e) Battery cracking operations: 3% opacity.

(f) Slag handling and processing operations: 0.0000333 grains and 3% opacity.

(2) Collection Systems. Collection systems representing RACT shall be installed and operated to capture, contain, and control lead emissions resulting from the storage, transport, and processing of all lead-bearing materials and products at secondary lead smelting operations. No lead emissions shall be vented to the outside of any enclosed or partially enclosed process unless RACT is employed to control such emissions.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to Rule 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this **rule** shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the ambient air quality standard for lead as set forth in Rule 62-272.300, F.A.C. The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in Rule 62-210.500, F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

History: New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.603, Amended **1-1-96**.

62-296.603

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.603(3), F.A.C., was updated to revise the reference to the location of adoption and incorporation of EPA air quality models and to clarify that the ambient air quality standard for lead is a national standard. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.603(3), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standard for lead ~~as set forth in Rule 62-272.300, F.A.C.~~ The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix W, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 ~~Rule 62-210.500~~, F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.603, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.603, Amended 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below. Though not mentioned in the 6/16/1999 Federal Register approval, a minor rule revision, *effective 1/01/1996*, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.603(3), F.A.C., was *submitted to EPA* for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996. *Based on the current SIP*, this 1/01/1996 rule revision appears to have been approved into the SIP on 6/16/1999 but the FR notice, this table, and 40 CFR 52.520(c), were not updated to reflect this approval. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	62-296.603		
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
<u>1st Revision</u>	<u>04/15/96</u>	<u>xx/xx/xxxx</u>	<u>xx FR xxxxx</u>
<u>2nd Revision</u>	<u>{Date of final submission}</u>	<u>xx/xx/xxx</u>	<u>xx FR xxxxx</u>

If the SIP was revised with the 1/01/1996 rule revision in error, because the 4/15/1996 SIP submittal was not actually approved, the DEP requests that the 1/01/1996 rule revision be approved now, along with the currently submitted 7/10/2014 rule revision. In this scenario, there would be only one revision shown in the table.

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.603 Secondary Lead Smelting Operations.

(1) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a secondary lead smelting operation subject to Rule 62-296.600, F.A.C., shall cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of lead in excess of the following emission standards, in grains of lead per dry standard cubic foot, nor shall visible emissions exceed the following standards, in percent opacity:

(a) Blast and slag furnaces: 0.010 grains and 3% opacity at the exit point of the emissions control device.

(b) Blast furnace charging: 0.002 grains and 3% opacity at the exit point of the emissions control device.

1. Visible emissions from the closed charge doors on the blast furnace shall not exceed 3% opacity during furnace operation.

2. Visible emissions from the charge doors on the blast furnace shall not exceed 6% opacity during charging operation.

(c) Blast and slag furnaces, slag and product tapping: 0.002 grains and 3% opacity at the exit point of the emissions control device.

(d) Melt kettles and pot furnaces: 0.0002 grains and 3% opacity.

(e) Battery cracking operations: 3% opacity.

(f) Slag handling and processing operations: 0.0000333 grains and 3% opacity.

(2) Collection Systems. Collection systems representing RACT shall be installed and operated to capture, contain, and control lead emissions resulting from the storage, transport, and processing of all lead-bearing materials and products at secondary lead smelting operations. No lead emissions shall be vented to the outside of any enclosed or partially enclosed process unless RACT is employed to control such emissions.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standard for lead. The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix W, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

History—New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.603, Amended 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.603

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision	04/15/96	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx
2 nd Revision	{Date of final submission}	xx/xx/xxx	xx FR xxxxx
{Note: 1 st and 2 nd Revisions might be combined into one revision.}			

62-296.604 ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE EQUIPPED SECONDARY STEEL MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

Current SIP:

62-296.604 Electric Arc Furnace Equipped Secondary Steel Manufacturing Operations.

(1) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a secondary steel manufacturing operation subject to Rule 62-296.600, F.A.C., shall cause, allow or permit the discharge of lead into the atmosphere in excess of the following emission standards, in grains of lead per dry standard cubic foot as a weighted average of the exhaust from the entire control equipment system, nor shall visible emissions exceed the following standards, in percent opacity:

- (a) Electric arc furnace control device: 0.0002 grains and 3% opacity.
- (b) Melt shop building roof ventilators: 6% opacity.

(2) Collection Systems. Collection systems representing RACT shall be installed and operated to capture, contain, and control lead emissions resulting from all lead-emitting processes including charging, melting, tapping, and casting. No lead emissions shall be vented to the outside of any enclosed or partially enclosed process unless RACT is employed to control such emission.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to Rule 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this **rule** shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the ambient air quality standard for lead as set forth in Rule 62-272.300, F.A.C. The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in Rule 62-210.500, F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

History: New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.604, Amended **1-1-96**.

62-296.604

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.604(3), F.A.C., was updated to revise the reference to the location of adoption and incorporation of EPA air quality models and to clarify that the ambient air quality standard for lead is a national standard. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.604(3), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standard for lead as set forth in Rule 62-272.300, F.A.C. The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix W, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~Rule 62-210.500~~, F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

- 2) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.604, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.604, Amended 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below. Though not mentioned in the 6/16/1999 Federal Register approval, a minor rule revision, *effective 1/01/1996*, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.604(3), F.A.C., was *submitted to EPA* for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996. *Based on the current SIP*, this 1/01/1996 rule revision appears to have been approved into the SIP on 6/16/1999 but the FR notice, this table, and 40 CFR 52.520(c), were not updated to reflect this approval. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

62-296.604			
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
<u>1st Revision</u>	04/15/96	<u>xx/xx/xxxx</u>	<u>xx FR xxxxx</u>
<u>2nd Revision</u>	<u>{Date of final submission}</u>	<u>xx/xx/xxx</u>	<u>xx FR xxxxx</u>

If the SIP was revised with the 1/01/1996 rule revision in error, because the 4/15/1996 SIP submittal was not actually approved, the DEP requests that the 1/01/1996 rule revision be approved now, along with this currently submitted 7/10/2014 rule revision. In this scenario, there would be only one revision shown in the table.

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.604 Electric Arc Furnace Equipped Secondary Steel Manufacturing Operations.

(1) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a secondary steel manufacturing operation subject to Rule 62-296.600, F.A.C., shall cause, allow or permit the discharge of lead into the atmosphere in excess of the following emission standards, in grains of lead per dry standard cubic foot as a weighted average of the exhaust from the entire control equipment system, nor shall visible emissions exceed the following standards, in percent opacity:

- (a) Electric arc furnace control device: 0.0002 grains and 3% opacity.
- (b) Melt shop building roof ventilators: 6% opacity.

(2) Collection Systems. Collection systems representing RACT shall be installed and operated to capture, contain, and control lead emissions resulting from all lead-emitting processes including charging, melting, tapping, and casting. No lead emissions shall be vented to the outside of any enclosed or partially enclosed process unless RACT is employed to control such emission.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standard for lead. The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix W, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

FS. History–New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.604, Amended 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.604

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1 st Revision	04/15/96	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx
2 nd Revision	{Date of final submission}	xx/xx/xxx	xx FR xxxxx

{Note: 1st and 2nd Revisions might be combined into one revision.}

62-296.700 REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (RACT) PARTICULATE MATTER

Current SIP:

62-296.700 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Particulate Matter.

(1) Applicability.

(a) Any existing emissions unit that emits particulate matter and is located in a particulate matter air quality maintenance area or in the area of influence of such an air quality maintenance area, except an emissions unit which has received a determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to Rule 17-2.630 (repealed) or 62-296.330, F.A.C., or received a permit in connection with Rule 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., shall limit the emission of particulate matter through the application of Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) as specified in Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., or Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.415, F.A.C.

(b) (Reserved)

(2) Exemptions. The following facilities and emissions units which are located within a particulate matter air quality maintenance area or area of influence are exempt from the provisions of this section:

(a) Any facility with total maximum allowable emissions of particulate matter of less than 15 tons per year and 5 pounds per hour.

(b) Any facility whose owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that the impact within the designated air quality maintenance area of the total maximum allowable particulate matter emissions from such facility will not exceed 1 ug/m^3 , annual average, and 5 ug/m^3 , 24-hour average.

(c) Any emissions unit which has total allowable emissions of particulate matter of less than one ton per year.

(d) Any emissions unit of unconfined particulate matter which is located more than five kilometers outside the boundary of a particulate matter air quality maintenance area.

(e) Any emissions unit of unconfined particulate matter from open stockpiling of materials, vehicular traffic and other emissions from roads and plant grounds, or construction activities.

(f) Any moveable drop transfer point where the discharge point and receiving point of the materials being handled must be moved in relationship to each other, either continuously or intermittently, such that enclosure of the drop transfer point with a device to control emissions of particulate matter is not practicable.

(3) Specific RACT Emission Limiting Standards for Stationary Emission Units. The specific particulate matter emission limiting standards set forth in Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.414, F.A.C., have been found to represent the application of RACT for each emissions unit category listed in those rules except for those emissions unit categories listed in Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C. For those emissions unit categories the particulate matter emission standards in Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., have been found to represent the application of RACT.

(4) Maximum Allowable Emission Rates.

(a) Emissions Unit Data. The new or revised operating permit for each emissions unit subject to the provisions of this section shall specify:

1. The maximum heat input rate, charging rate, production rate, through-put rate, and/or materials handling rate, as appropriate. The maximum heat input rate, charging rate, production rate, through-put rate, or materials handling-rate shall be the maximum rate at which the emissions unit is capable of being operated on a continuous basis.

2. The maximum dry standard volumetric flow rate for each emission point, when applicable:
The maximum dry standard volumetric flow rate for each emissions unit or component emissions unit operation shall be the minimum dry standard volumetric flow rate that is necessary to safely and properly vent or operate the emissions unit when it is operated at its maximum continuous

operating rate.

3. The control device through which each gas stream is vented and the emission point from which each gas stream is discharged to the open air;

4. The height above ground, exit diameter, UTM coordinates, and nature of each emission point through which particulate is or may be vented;

5. The exit gas temperature, actual volumetric flow rate and moisture content of each particulate bearing gas stream that is or may be vented to the open air;

6. Pertinent operating or control equipment parameters, such as pH of scrubber solution, pressure drop in scrubber, pressure on spray nozzle, etc., when such information is needed to confirm the control device is operating normally;

7. The permitted operating schedule (hrs./day, days/wk., wk./yr.).

(b) Maximum Emission Rates. The new or revised operating permit for each emissions unit shall specify the maximum allowable emission rate for each emissions unit or group of commonly vented emissions units in accordance with the following provisions:

1. The maximum allowable emission rate expressed in lbs/hr, lbs/day and tons/yr (or other equivalent units) shall be determined for each emissions unit (for example, each drop transfer point, screening operation, kiln, or dryer) by applying the appropriate emission limitation contained in Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.414, F.A.C., or Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., to the maximum applicable emissions unit operation rate or dry standard volumetric flow rate and the permitted operating schedule as specified in the operating permit pursuant to the provisions of Rule 62-296.700(4)(a), F.A.C.

2. If several emissions units are vented through a common control device or emission point, the maximum allowable emission rate for the common emission point shall be the sum of the individual maximum allowable emission rates for each emissions unit vented by the emission point.

3. The owner or operator of a emissions unit or a group of emissions units that is subject to an emission limitation set forth in Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., and that is vented through more than one emission point, shall, subject to the approval of the Department, prorate the total allowable emission for such emissions unit among all emission points that vent the affected emissions unit such that a specific maximum allowable emission rate is assigned to each emission point.

The operating permits for emissions units shall be revised in accordance with Rule 62-296.700(4), F.A.C., to reflect the maximum allowable emission rates for each emission point.

4. The operating permit shall specify whether compliance shall be determined by measuring the emissions vented from each individual emissions unit or by measuring the emissions from the common emission point. In determining whether compliance shall be determined for each emissions unit individually or for a group of commonly vented emissions units at the common emission point, the department shall consider the following factors:

a. If all emissions units that are vented through a common emission point are subject to the same type of emission limiting standard (i.e., grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)) and are all part of the same system of unit operations such that when one emissions unit is in operation the other emissions units will also normally be in operation, the Department may specify that compliance be determined at the common point of emission.

b. If the various emissions units that are vented through a common emission point are parts of different operating systems or are subject to different types of emission limiting standards (i.e., gr/dscf, lbs/ton of feed, lbs/MMBTU, percent opacity, etc.). The Department may specify that compliance with the various emission standards be determined separately for each emissions unit operation.

(5) Circumvention. No owner or operator of an emissions unit subject to the requirements of Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.414, F.A.C., or Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., establishing maximum concentrations of emissions of particulate matter in the exhaust gas from the emissions unit shall circumvent the provisions of an applicable emission limitation by increasing the volume of gas in any exhaust or group of exhausts for the purpose of reducing the stack gas concentration. This includes

allowing dilution air to enter the system through leaks, open vents, or similar means.

(6) Operation and Maintenance Plan. The new or revised operating permit for each emissions unit subject to the provisions of this section shall specify an operation and maintenance plan for the particulate control devices, the collection systems and the processing systems.

(a) Air Pollution Control devices and collection systems. The plan shall include a schedule for the maintenance and inspection of each control device and collection system and a schedule for recording performance parameters of the control devices, collection systems and auxiliary equipment. Records of inspections, maintenance and performance data of control devices and auxiliary equipment shall be retained by the emissions unit for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request. The performance parameters shall include such physical, chemical or electrical characteristics as are applicable to the particular emissions unit and which are indicators of the condition, operating rates and efficiencies. Such parameters may include, but shall not be limited to, the following indicators for:

1. Scrubbers

Pressure drop, total

Pressure drop, scrubber

Pressure drop, mist eliminator

Liquor feed rate

Liquor feed composition and pH

Liquor feed solids and undissolved solids contents

Water makeup rate

Fan(s) current at rated voltage

Pump(s) current at rated voltage

Gas flowrate

Gas temperatures, inlet and outlet (minimum)

2. Baghouses

Bag pressure drop

Gas flowrate: direct method preferred; indirect method acceptable

Air to cloth ratio

Bag Weave

Bag material

Gas temperature, inlet and outlet

Bag cleaning conditions:

Pulse: Air pressure

Shake: shaker motor current

Reverse: reverse air fan current

Bag cleaning cycle:

Shake: duration, frequency, and delay periods

Reverse: duration, frequency, and delay periods

3. Electrostatic Precipitators. The following information shall be recorded unless otherwise agreed to by the Department:

Primary voltage

Primary current

Secondary current

Spark rate

Additional information, including but not limited to the following, may be required to be included as descriptive information in the operation and maintenance plan, but shall not be required to be recorded routinely unless the Department determines that a precipitator's ability to achieve compliance with applicable emission limiting standards is questionable:

Secondary voltage

Rapper frequency, plate

Rapper Vibrator frequency, wire
 Rapper duration, plate
 Rapper Vibrator duration, wire
 Gas temperature, inlet and outlet
 Estimated gas flowrate
 Static pressure

(b) Control Equipment Data. The Operation and Maintenance plan shall include identification of control device(s) for each emissions unit subject to provisions of this section including but not limited to the following appropriate design specifications and other descriptive data:

1. Manufacturer
2. Model name and number
3. Type: scrubber, baghouse, electrostatic precipitator, dry scrubber, etc.
4. Design flow rate (liquid and/or gas)
5. For EPS's: primary and secondary voltage and current
6. Efficiency rating at design capacity
7. Pressure drop
8. Liquid to gas ratio
9. Scrubbing liquor composition

(c) Processing or Materials Handling Systems.

1. Appropriate parameters of processing or materials handling systems provide a measure of the rate of operations. The operation and maintenance plan shall include performance parameters which indicate the rate of operation, process weight through-put, the fuel or other energy source, the materials being processed or other physical or chemical characteristics, as applicable. Such parameters may include, but shall not be limited to the following:

- a. Weight per unit time of raw materials input;
- b. Process temperature or pressure;
- c. Fuel or fuel mixture;
- d. Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials;
- e. Air to fuel ratio or percent excess oxygen;
- f. Electrical power use rate by auxiliary equipment.

2. The plan shall contain inspection and maintenance schedules including periodic assessments of the condition of manholes ducting, breaching, hoods, conveyor and elevator housing, loading sheds and other equipment, and a schedule for recording of performance parameter data.

(d) Fossil Fuel Steam Generators. The operation and maintenance plan for fossil fuel steam generators may include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

Steam flow
 Fuel type (e.g., gas, oil, coal, or mixtures thereof)
 Consumption rate for type(s) of fuel(s) burned
 Fuel oil temperature (if applicable)

(e) Records of inspection, maintenance and performance parameter data shall be retained for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(a)-(g); Formerly 17-296.700; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.700

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Revisions to Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., effective 1/01/1996, were *submitted* to EPA for approval on 4/15/1996, including a minor rule revision to Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C., to change the word “section” to “rule” in 62-296.700(2), (4)(a), (6) and (6)(b), F.A.C. However, this 1/01/1996 rule revision appears never to have been approved into the SIP. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to 62-296.700(2), (4)(a), (6) and (6)(b), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(2) Exemptions. The following facilities and emissions units which are located within a particulate matter air quality maintenance area or area of influence are exempt from the provisions of this rule section:

(4) (a) Emissions Unit Data. The new or revised operating permit for each emissions unit subject to the provisions of this rule section shall specify:

(6) Operation and Maintenance Plan. The new or revised operating permit for each emissions unit subject to the provisions of this rule section shall specify an operation and maintenance plan for the particulate control devices, the collection systems and the processing systems.

(b) Control Equipment Data. The Operation and Maintenance plan shall include identification of control device(s) for each emissions unit subject to provisions of this rule section including but not limited to the following appropriate design specifications and other descriptive data:

- 2) Effective 8/14/2019, rule subsections 62-296.700(1) and (2), F.A.C., were revised to clarify: rule citations; what is meant by an “existing” emissions unit; and what areas of the state the PM RACT rules apply to, i.e., the areas that were in PM (TSP) air quality maintenance areas and areas of influence (areas within 50 kilometers outside the boundary of an air quality maintenance area.) Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsections 62-296.700(1) and (2), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(1) Applicability.

(a) Emissions of particulate matter shall be limited through the application of Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for any existing emissions unit, issued an air permit on or before May 30, 1988, that emits particulate matter and is located in:

1. That portion of Hillsborough County which falls within the area of the circle having a centerpoint at the intersection of US 41 South and State Road 60 and a radius of 12 kilometers;

2. The downtown Jacksonville area in Duval County located within the following boundary lines: south and then west along the St. Johns River from its confluence with Long Branch Creek, to Main Street; north along Main Street to Eighth Street; east along Eighth Street to Evergreen Avenue; north along Evergreen Avenue to Long Branch Creek; and east along Long Branch Creek to the St. Johns River; or

3. An area within 50 kilometers outside the boundary of such an area as described in subparagraph 62-296.700(1)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., above.

a particulate matter air quality maintenance area or in the area of influence of such an area, except an emissions unit which has received a determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to Rule 17-2.630 (repealed) or 62-296.330 (repealed), F.A.C., or received a

~~permit in connection with Rule 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., shall limit the emission of particulate matter through the application of Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) as specified in Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., or Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.415, F.A.C.~~

(b) [Reserved].

(2) Exemptions. ~~The following facilities and emissions units which are located within a particulate matter air quality maintenance area or area of influence are exempt from the provisions of this rule:~~

(a) No change.

(b) Any facility whose owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that the impact within an area as described in subparagraph 62-296.700(1)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., above, that the designated air quality maintenance area of the total maximum allowable particulate matter emissions from such facility will not exceed 1 ug/m³, annual average, and 5 ug/m³, 24-hour average.

(c) No change.

(d) Any emissions unit of unconfined particulate matter which is located more than five kilometers outside the boundary of an area as described in subparagraph 62-296.700(1)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., above. ~~a particulate matter air quality maintenance area.~~

(e) through (f) No change.

(g) Any emissions unit which has received a determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to Rule 17-2.630 (repealed) or 62-296.330 (repealed), F.A.C., or received a permit in connection with Rule 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) or 62-212.500 (Preconstruction Review of Nonattainment Areas), F.A.C.

- 3) The list of rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(a)-(g); ~~Formerly 17-296.700~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 8-14-19.

- 4) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in 62-296.700(2), (4)(a), (6) and (6)(b), F.A.C., was submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, but appears not to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999, and so is hereby being resubmitted along with the 8/14/2019 rule revisions. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st Revision</u>	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.700 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Particulate Matter.

(1) Applicability.

(a) Emissions of particulate matter shall be limited through the application of Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for any emissions unit, issued an air permit on or before May 30, 1988, that emits particulate matter and is located in:

1. That portion of Hillsborough County which falls within the area of the circle having a centerpoint at the intersection of US 41 South and State Road 60 and a radius of 12 kilometers;

2. The downtown Jacksonville area in Duval County located within the following boundary lines: south and then west along the St. Johns River from its confluence with Long Branch Creek, to Main Street; north along Main Street to Eighth Street; east along Eighth Street to Evergreen Avenue; north along Evergreen Avenue to Long Branch Creek; and east along Long Branch Creek to the St. Johns River; or

3. An area within 50 kilometers outside the boundary of such an area as described in subparagraph 62-296.700(1)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., above.

(b) [Reserved].

(2) Exemptions. The following facilities and emissions units are exempt from the provisions of this rule:

(a) Any facility with total maximum allowable emissions of particulate matter of less than 15 tons per year and 5 pounds per hour.

(b) Any facility whose owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that the impact within an area as described in subparagraph 62-296.700(1)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., above, that the total maximum allowable particulate matter emissions from such facility will not exceed 1 ug/m³, annual average, and 5 ug/m³, 24-hour average.

(c) Any emissions unit which has total allowable emissions of particulate matter of less than one ton per year.

(d) Any emissions unit of unconfined particulate matter which is located more than five kilometers outside the boundary of an area as described in subparagraph 62-296.700(1)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., above.

(e) Any emissions unit of unconfined particulate matter from open stockpiling of materials, vehicular traffic and other emissions from roads and plant grounds, or construction activities.

(f) Any moveable drop transfer point where the discharge point and receiving point of the materials being handled must be moved in relationship to each other, either continuously or intermittently, such that enclosure of the drop transfer point with a device to control emissions of particulate matter is not practicable.

(g) Any emissions unit which has received a determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to rule 17-2.630 (repealed) or 62-296.330 (repealed), F.A.C., or received a permit in connection with rule 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) or 62-212.500 (Preconstruction Review of Nonattainment Areas), F.A.C.

(3) Specific RACT Emission Limiting Standards for Stationary Emissions Units. The specific particulate matter emission limiting standards set forth in rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.414, F.A.C., have been found to represent the application of RACT for each emissions unit category listed in those rules, except for those emissions unit categories listed in rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C. For those emissions unit categories the particulate matter emission standards in rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., have been found to represent the application of RACT.

(4) Maximum Allowable Emission Rates.

(a) Emissions Unit Data. The new or revised operating permit for each emissions unit subject to the provisions of this rule shall specify:

1. The maximum heat input rate, charging rate, production rate, through-put rate, and/or materials handling rate, as appropriate. The maximum heat input rate, charging rate, production rate,

through-put rate, or materials handling rate shall be the maximum rate at which the emissions unit is capable of being operated on a continuous basis.

2. The maximum dry standard volumetric flow rate for each emission point, when applicable:

The maximum dry standard volumetric flow rate for each emissions unit or component emissions unit operation shall be the minimum dry standard volumetric flow rate that is necessary to safely and properly vent or operate the emissions unit when it is operated at its maximum continuous operating rate.

3. The control device through which each gas stream is vented and the emission point from which each gas stream is discharged to the open air,

4. The height above ground, exit diameter, UTM coordinates, and nature of each emission point through which particulate is or may be vented,

5. The exit gas temperature, actual volumetric flow rate and moisture content of each particulate bearing gas stream that is or may be vented to the open air,

6. Pertinent operating or control equipment parameters, such as pH of scrubber solution, pressure drop in scrubber, pressure on spray nozzle, etc., when such information is needed to confirm the control device is operating normally,

7. The permitted operating schedule (hrs./day, days/wk., wk./yr.).

(b) Maximum Emission Rates. The new or revised operating permit for each emissions unit shall specify the maximum allowable emission rate for each emissions unit or group of commonly vented emissions units sources in accordance with the following provisions:

1. The maximum allowable emission rate expressed in lbs/hr, lbs/day and tons/yr (or other equivalent units) shall be determined for each emissions unit (for example, each drop transfer point, screening operation, kiln, or dryer) by applying the appropriate emission limitation contained in rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.414, F.A.C., or rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., to the maximum applicable emissions unit operation rate or dry standard volumetric flow rate and the permitted operating schedule as specified in the operating permit pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 62-296.700(4)(a), F.A.C.

2. If several emissions units are vented through a common control device or emission point, the maximum allowable emission rate for the common emission point shall be the sum of the individual maximum allowable emission rates for each emissions unit vented by the emission point.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit or a group of emissions units that is subject to an emission limitation set forth in rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., and that is vented through more than one emission point, shall, subject to the approval of the Department, prorate the total allowable emission for such emissions unit among all emission points that vent the affected emissions unit such that a specific maximum allowable emission rate is assigned to each emission point. The operating permits for emissions units shall be revised in accordance with subsection 62-296.700(4), F.A.C., to reflect the maximum allowable emission rates for each emission point.

4. The operating permit shall specify whether compliance shall be determined by measuring the emissions vented from each individual emissions unit or by measuring the emissions from the common emission point. In determining whether compliance shall be determined for each emissions unit individually or for a group of commonly vented emissions units at the common emission point, the department shall consider the following factors:

a. If all emissions units that are vented through a common emission point are subject to the same type of emission limiting standard (i.e., grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)) and are all part of the same system of unit operations such that when one emissions unit is in operation the other emissions units will also normally be in operation, the Department may specify that compliance be determined at the common point of emission.

b. If the various emissions units that are vented through a common emission point are parts of different operating systems or are subject to different types of emission limiting standards (i.e., gr/dscf,

lbs/ton of feed, lbs/MMBTU, percent opacity, etc.). The Department may specify that compliance with the various emission standards be determined separately for each emissions unit operation.

(5) Circumvention. No owner or operator of an emissions unit subject to the requirements of rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.414 or rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., establishing maximum concentrations of emissions of particulate matter in the exhaust gas from the emissions unit shall circumvent the provisions of an applicable emission limitation by increasing the volume of gas in any exhaust or group of exhausts for the purpose of reducing the stack gas concentration. This includes allowing dilution air to enter the system through leaks, open vents, or similar means.

(6) Operation and Maintenance Plan. The new or revised operating permit for each emissions unit subject to the provisions of this rule shall specify an operation and maintenance plan for the particulate control devices, the collection systems and the processing systems.

(a) Air Pollution Control Devices and Collection Systems. The plan shall include a schedule for the maintenance and inspection of each control device and collection system and a schedule for recording performance parameters of the control devices, collection systems and auxiliary equipment. Records of inspections, maintenance and performance data of control devices and auxiliary equipment shall be retained by the emissions unit for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request. The performance parameters shall include such physical, chemical or electrical characteristics as are applicable to the particular emissions unit and which are indicators of the condition, operating rates and efficiencies. Such parameters may include, but shall not be limited to, the following indicators for:

1. Scrubbers
 - Pressure drop, total
 - Pressure drop, scrubber
 - Pressure drop, mist eliminator
 - Liquor feed rate
 - Liquor feed composition and pH
 - Liquor feed solids and undissolved solids contents
 - Water makeup rate
 - Fan(s) current at rated voltage
 - Pump(s) current at rated voltage
 - Gas flowrate
 - Gas temperatures, inlet and outlet (minimum)
2. Baghouses
 - Bag pressure drop
 - Gas flowrate: direct method preferred; indirect method acceptable
 - Air to cloth ratio
 - Bag Weave
 - Bag material
 - Gas temperature, inlet and outlet
 - Bag cleaning conditions:
 - Pulse: Air pressure
 - Shake: shaker motor current
 - Reverse: reverse air fan current
 - Bag cleaning cycle:
 - Shake: duration, frequency, and delay periods
 - Reverse: duration, frequency, and delay periods
3. Electrostatic Precipitators
 - The following information shall be recorded unless otherwise agreed to by the Department:
 - Primary voltage
 - Primary current

Secondary current

Spark rate

Additional information, including but not limited to the following, may be required to be included as descriptive information in the operation and maintenance plan, but shall not be required to be recorded routinely unless the Department determines that a precipitator's ability to achieve compliance with applicable emission limiting standards is questionable:

Secondary voltage

Rapper frequency, plate

Rapper Vibrator frequency, wire

Rapper duration, plate

Rapper Vibrator duration, wire

Gas temperature, inlet and outlet

Estimated gas flowrate

Static pressure

(b) Control Equipment Data. The Operation and Maintenance plan shall include identification of control device(s) for each emissions unit subject to provisions of this rule including but not limited to the following appropriate design specifications and other descriptive data:

1. Manufacturer,
2. Model name and number,
3. Type: scrubber, baghouse, electrostatic precipitator, dry scrubber, etc.,
4. Design flow rate (liquid and/or gas),
5. For EPS's: primary and secondary voltage and current,
6. Efficiency rating at design capacity,
7. Pressure drop,
8. Liquid to gas ratio,
9. Scrubbing liquor composition.

(c) Processing or Materials Handling Systems.

1. Appropriate parameters of processing or materials handling systems provide a measure of the rate of operations. The operation and maintenance plan shall include performance parameters which indicate the rate of operation, process weight through-put, the fuel or other energy source, the materials being processed or other physical or chemical characteristics, as applicable. Such parameters may include, but shall not be limited to the following:

- a. Weight per unit time of raw materials input,
- b. Process temperature or pressure,
- c. Fuel or fuel mixture,
- d. Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials,
- e. Air to fuel ratio or percent excess oxygen,
- f. Electrical power use rate by auxiliary equipment.

2. The plan shall contain inspection and maintenance schedules including periodic assessments of the condition of manholes, ducting, breaching, hoods, conveyor and elevator housing, loading sheds and other equipment, and a schedule for recording of performance parameter data.

(d) Fossil Fuel Steam Generators. The operation and maintenance plan for fossil fuel steam generators may include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

Steam flow

Fuel type (e.g., gas, oil, coal, or mixtures thereof)

Consumption rate for type(s) of fuel(s) burned

Fuel oil temperature (if applicable)

(e) Records of inspection, maintenance and performance parameter data shall be retained for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

Formerly 17-2.650(2)(a)-(g), 17-296.700, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 8-14-19.

62-296.700

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.701 PORTLAND CEMENT PLANTS

Current SIP:

62-296.701 Portland Cement Plants.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.701, F.A.C., shall apply to kilns and clinker coolers which are part of a Portland Cement Plant.

(2) Emission Limitations.

(a) Kilns. No owner or operator of a Portland Cement kiln shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.50 pounds per ton to the kiln (dry basis, excluding fuel), or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(b) Clinker coolers. No owner or operator of a Portland Cement clinker cooler shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.25 pounds per ton of feed to the kiln (dry basis, excluding fuel), or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(3) Alternate Emission Limitations.

(a) Applicability. The alternate emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.701(3)(b), F.A.C., shall apply to the Portland Cement plants located in Hillsborough County south of State Highway 60 in Tampa.

(b) Emission Limitations.

1. Clinker Kilns - All Portland Cement Plants shall not cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter from Clinker Kilns in excess of 95 lbs./hr. as determined by EPA Method 5 nor in excess of 40 lbs./hr. as determined by EPA Method 17, or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity as measured using a certified in-stack transmissometer. When method 17 is used the stack temperature shall not exceed 500 degrees Fahrenheit.

2. Clinker Coolers - All Portland Cement Plants shall not cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter from Clinker Coolers in excess of 45 lbs/hr as determined by EPA Method 5, or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity as determined by EPA Method 9.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) For emissions units subject to the visible emissions standard in Rule 62-296.701(2), F.A.C., the test method shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) A transmissometer shall be used to determine compliance with the visible emission standard in Rule 62-296.701(3), F.A.C. The transmissometer shall be calibrated in accordance with Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.13.

(c) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(d) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c); Amended 6-29-93; Formerly 17-296.701; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.701

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	07/02/93	04/14/94	59 FR 17696
2 nd Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revision:

The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that *the entire rule section 62-296.701, F.A.C., be removed from the SIP.*

Demonstration: In 40 CFR 81.310, EPA determined that the designated areas below were nonattainment areas for total suspended particulate (TSP):

- 1) The downtown Jacksonville area located south and then west along the St. John's River from its confluence with Long Branch Creek, to Main Street north along Main Street to Eighth Street; east along Evergreen Avenue to Long Branch Creek; and east along Long Branch Creek to the St. John's River
- 2) Polk County and that portion of Hillsborough County which falls within the area of the circle having a centerpoint at the intersection of US 41 and State Road 60 and a radius of 12 km

As a result of these nonattainment designations, the Department promulgated Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements for particulate matter for eleven source categories. As explained in Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C, the particulate matter RACT rules only apply to emissions units issued an air permit on or before May 30, 1988. Over time, many of the affected units in the eleven source categories have been retired, such that for the Rule 62-296.701, F.A.C., Portland Cement Plants, source category there are no longer any affected units.

Therefore, this rule, which was repealed on 2/08/2017, can be removed from Florida's SIP without interfering with attainment or maintenance of national ambient air quality standards, prevention of significant deterioration increments, reasonable further progress, or protection of visibility.

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revision:

Nothing of Rule 62-296.701, F.A.C., would remain in Florida's SIP.

62-296.702 FOSSIL FUEL STEAM GENERATORS

Current SIP:

62-296.702 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.702, F.A.C., shall apply to fossil fuel steam generating facilities including one or more boilers which individually or in combination have a heat input greater than or equal to 30 million British thermal units per hour.

(2) Emission Limitations.

(a) Particulate Matter. No owner or operator of a fossil fuel steam generator shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.10 pounds per million BTU except as provided for in Rules 62-296.405 or 62-296.406, F.A.C., and Rule 62-210.700

(b) Visible Emissions. No owner or operator of a fossil fuel fire⁴ steam generator shall allow visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity except as provided for in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., Excess Emissions, and in Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., for fossil-fuel steam generators with a heat input of greater than 250 million BTU per hour.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated in accordance with Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 17, EPA Method 5B, or EPA Method 5F, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with the filter temperature at no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrated compliance. EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when oxygen based F factor computed according to EPA Method 19 is used in lieu of heat input. Use Acetone wash with Method 5 or 17.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)2; Formerly 17-296.702; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

62-296.702

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification Original Reg</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.702(3), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.702(3), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, ~~Rule 62-297.520~~, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 17, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6, EPA Method 5B as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3; or EPA Method 5F, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3; adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., may be used with the filter temperature at no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. ~~The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance.~~ EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall be used when oxygen based F factor computed according to EPA Method 19, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., is used in lieu of heat input. Use Acetone wash with Method 5 or 17.

(c) No change.

- 2) The list of historical rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.702, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)2., ~~Formerly 17-296.702~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.702(3), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 submittal date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 submittal date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.702 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.702, F.A.C., shall apply to fossil fuel steam generating facilities including one or more boilers which individually or in combination have a heat input greater than or equal to 30 million British thermal units per hour.

(2) Emission Limitations.

(a) Particulate Matter. No owner or operator of a fossil fuel steam generator shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.10 pounds per million BTU except as provided for in Rule 62-296.405 or 62-296.406 and Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.

(b) Visible Emissions. No owner or operator of a fossil fuel fired steam generator shall allow visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity except as provided for in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., Excess Emissions, and in Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., for fossil-fuel steam generators with a heat input of greater than 250 million BTU per hour.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 17, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6, EPA Method 5B as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3; or EPA Method 5F, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3; adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., may be used with the filter temperature at no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall be used when oxygen based F factor computed according to EPA Method 19, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., is used in lieu of heat input. Use Acetone wash with Method 5 or 17.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)2., 17-296.702; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.702

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{Date of final submission}	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.703 CARBONACEOUS FUEL BURNERS

Current SIP:

62-296.703 Carbonaceous Fuel Burners.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.703, F.A.C., shall apply to Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment that has a total heat input capacity of 30 million BTU's per hour or greater.

(2) Emission Limitations.

(a) Particulate Matter. No owner or operator of Carbonaceous fuel burning equipment shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter from such equipment in excess of 0.2 pounds per million BTU heat input of Carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million BTU heat input of fossil fuel.

(b) Visible Emissions. No owner or operator of carbonaceous fuel burning equipment shall cause, permit, or allow visible emissions the density of which is greater than 30 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. For EPA Method 5, the filter temperature may not exceed 320 degrees Fahrenheit.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)3; Formerly 17-296.703; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.703

	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

Requested SIP Revision:

The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that *the entire rule section 62-296.703, F.A.C., be removed from the SIP.*

Demonstration: In 40 CFR 81.310, EPA determined that the designated areas below were nonattainment areas for total suspended particulate (TSP):

- 1) The downtown Jacksonville area located south and then west along the St. John's River from its confluence with Long Branch Creek, to Main Street north along Main Street to Eighth Street; east along Evergreen Avenue to Long Branch Creek; and east along Long Branch Creek to the St. John's River
- 2) Polk County and that portion of Hillsborough County which falls within the area of the circle having a centerpoint at the intersection of US 41 and State Road 60 and a radius of 12 km

As a result of these nonattainment designations, the Department promulgated Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements for particulate matter for eleven source categories. As explained in Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C, the particulate matter RACT rules only apply to emissions units issued an air permit on or before May 30, 1988. Over time, many of the affected units in the eleven source categories have been retired, such that for the PM RACT Rule 62-296.703, F.A.C., Carbonaceous Fuel Burners, source category there are no longer any affected units:

Therefore, this rule, which was repealed on 2/08/2017, can be removed from Florida's SIP without interfering with attainment or maintenance of national ambient air quality standards, prevention of significant deterioration increments, reasonable further progress, or protection of visibility.

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revision:

Nothing of Rule 62-296.703, F.A.C., would remain in Florida's SIP.

62-296.704 ASPHALT CONCRETE PLANTS

Current SIP:

62-296.704 Asphalt Concrete Plants.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.704, F.A.C., shall apply to any facility used to manufacture asphalt concrete by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements, excluding unloading and storage of raw materials.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of an asphalt concrete plant shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.06 gr/dscf, or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this **rule** shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)4; Formerly 17-296.704; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

62-296.704

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.704(3), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.704(3), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

- 2) The list of historical rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.704, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)4., ~~Formerly 17-296.704~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was *effective* 11/23/92, that recodification was *submitted to EPA* on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, *effective* 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.704(3), F.A.C., and *submitted to EPA* for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 *submittal* date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 *submittal* date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

62-296.704			
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.704 Asphalt Concrete Plants.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.704, F.A.C., shall apply to any facility used to manufacture asphalt concrete by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements, excluding unloading and storage of raw materials.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of an asphalt concrete plant shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.06 gr/dscf, or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)4., 17-296.704, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.704

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.705 PHOSPHATE PROCESSING OPERATIONS

Current SIP:

62-296.705 Phosphate Processing Operations.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.705, F.A.C., shall apply to all unit operations and auxiliary equipment which are an integral part of the process used to manufacture the finished products specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) below, including reactors, dryers, coolers, concentrators, screens, elevators, conveyor belts, grinders, and other unit operations, which exist as part of the manufacturing system from the point of introduction of raw materials feed into the process to the point of discharge of the finished product to the storage materials handling system;

- (a) Diammonium phosphate (DAP);
- (b) Run of pile triple super phosphate (ROPTSP);
- (c) Granular triple super phosphate (GTSP);
- (d) Normal super phosphate (NSP);
- (e) Monoammonium phosphate (MAP);
- (f) Phosphate animal feed ingredient (AFI).

(2) Emission Limitations.

(a) No owner or operator of a phosphate processing facility shall cause, permit or allow total emissions of particulate matter from the affected unit operations and auxiliary equipment in excess of 0.30 pounds per ton of product or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity from the above listed operations ((a) through (f)).

(b) No owner or operator of a phosphate rock dryer or phosphate rock grinding operation which is not an integral part of the operations described in Rule 62-296.705(1)(a) through (f), F.A.C., shall cause, permit or allow total emissions of particulate matter from the dryer or grinder in excess of 0.20 lb/ton of products or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(c) No owner or operator of a concentrator which is part of a phosphate processing facility shall cause, permit or allow total emissions of particulate matter from the concentrator in excess of 15 pounds per hour or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(d) No owner or operator of a Diammonium Phosphate cooler producing less than 50 tons per hour of product shall cause, permit, or allow total emissions of particulate matter in excess of 0.60 pound per ton of product or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)5; Formerly 17-296.705; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

62-296.705

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.705(3), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.705(3), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 ~~in Chapter 62-297~~, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 ~~in Chapter 62-297~~, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

- 2) The list of historical rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.705, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)5. ~~Formerly 17-296.705~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.705(3), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 submittal date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 submittal date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	62-296.705		
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg			
Recodification	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.705 Phosphate Processing Operations.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.705, F.A.C., shall apply to all unit operations and auxiliary equipment which are an integral part of the process used to manufacture the

finished products specified in paragraphs (a) through (f), below, including reactors, dryers, coolers, concentrators, screens, elevators, conveyor belts, grinders, and other unit operations, which exist as part of the manufacturing system from the point of introduction of raw materials feed into the process to the point of discharge of the finished product to the storage materials handling system;

- (a) Diammonium phosphate (DAP);
- (b) Run of pile triple super phosphate (ROPTSP);
- (c) Granular triple super phosphate (GTSP);
- (d) Normal super phosphate (NSP);
- (e) Monoammonium phosphate (MAP);
- (f) Phosphate animal feed ingredient (AFI).

(2) Emission Limitations.

(a) No owner or operator of a phosphate processing facility shall cause, permit or allow total emissions of particulate matter from the affected unit operations and auxiliary equipment in excess of 0.30 pounds per ton of product or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity from the above listed operations (paragraphs (a) through (f)).

(b) No owner or operator of a phosphate rock dryer or phosphate rock grinding operation which is not an integral part of the operations described in paragraphs 62-296.705(1)(a) through (f), F.A.C., shall cause, permit or allow total emissions of particulate matter from the dryer or grinder in excess of 0.20 lb/ton of products or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(c) No owner or operator of a concentrator which is part of a phosphate processing facility shall cause, permit or allow total emissions of particulate matter from the concentrator in excess of 15 pounds per hour or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(d) No owner or operator of a Diammonium Phosphate cooler producing less than 50 tons per hour of product shall cause, permit, or allow total emissions of particulate matter in excess of 0.60 pound per ton of product or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)5., 17-296.705, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.705

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.706 GLASS MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Current SIP:

62-296.706 Glass Manufacturing Process.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.706, F.A.C., shall apply to glass melting furnaces producing container glass.

(2) Emission limitations. No owner or operator of a glass melting furnace shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of the following standards:

(a) Gas fired furnaces - 1.3 pounds per ton of glass produced.

(b) Oil fired furnaces - 1.5 pounds per ton of glass produced.

(c) Visible emissions 20 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)6; Formerly 17-296.706; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.706

	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

Requested SIP Revision:

The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that *the entire rule section 62-296.706, F.A.C., be removed from the SIP.*

Demonstration: In 40 CFR 81.310, EPA determined that the designated areas below were nonattainment areas for total suspended particulate (TSP):

- 1) The downtown Jacksonville area located south and then west along the St. John's River from its confluence with Long Branch Creek, to Main Street north along Main Street to Eighth Street; east along Evergreen Avenue to Long Branch Creek; and east along Long Branch Creek to the St. John's River
- 2) Polk County and that portion of Hillsborough County which falls within the area of the circle having a centerpoint at the intersection of US 41 and State Road 60 and a radius of 12 km

As a result of these nonattainment designations, the Department promulgated Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements for particulate matter for eleven source

categories. As explained in Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C, the particulate matter RACT rules only apply to emissions units issued an air permit on or before May 30, 1988. Over time, many of the affected units in the eleven source categories have been retired, such that for the PM RACT Rule 62-296.706, F.A.C., Glass Manufacturing, source category there are no longer any affected units.

Therefore, this rule, which was repealed on 2/08/2017, can be removed from Florida's SIP without interfering with attainment or maintenance of national ambient air quality standards, prevention of significant deterioration increments, reasonable further progress, or protection of visibility.

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revision:

Nothing of Rule 62-296.706, F.A.C., would remain in Florida's SIP.

62-296.707 ELECTRIC ARC FURNACES

Current SIP:

62-296.707 Electric Arc Furnaces.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.707, F.A.C., shall apply to all furnaces that heat materials with electric arcs from carbon electrodes, including phosphorus electric arc furnaces.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of an electric arc furnace shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of the following standards:

(a) Phosphorus electric arc furnaces - 0.035 gr/dscf or any visible emissions (greater than five percent opacity) from a control device, except during tapping periods. No visible emissions greater than 60 percent opacity shall be allowed during the tapping period.

(b) All other electric arc furnaces - 0.010 gr/dscf or any visible emissions (greater than five percent opacity) from a control device, except during charging and tapping periods. No visible emissions greater than 20 percent opacity shall be allowed from the shop during charging periods. No visible emissions greater than 40 percent opacity shall be allowed during tapping periods.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5D, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)7; Formerly 17-296.707; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

62-296.707

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.707(3), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.707(3), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5D, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and~~

~~adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.~~

(c) No change.

- 2) The list of historical rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.707, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)7, ~~Formerly 17-296.707~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.707(3), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 submittal date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 submittal date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

62-296.707			
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.707 Electric Arc Furnaces.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.707, F.A.C., shall apply to all furnaces that heat materials with electric arcs from carbon electrodes, including phosphorus electric arc furnaces.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of an electric arc furnace shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of the following standards:

(a) Phosphorus electric arc furnaces – 0.035 gr/dscf or any visible emissions (greater than five percent opacity) from a control device, except during tapping periods. No visible emissions greater than 60 percent opacity shall be allowed during the tapping period.

(b) All other electric arc furnaces – 0.010 gr/dscf or any visible emissions (greater than five percent opacity) from a control device, except during charging and tapping periods. No visible emissions greater than 20 percent opacity shall be allowed from the shop during charging periods. No visible emissions greater than 40 percent opacity shall be allowed during tapping periods.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5D,

as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)7., 17-296.707, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.707

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.708 SWEAT OR POT FURNACES

Current SIP:

62-296.708 Sweat or Pot Furnaces.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.708, F.A.C., shall apply to indirectly heated furnaces which are temperature controlled for the differential melting of scrap or combined metal products or which melt metals for coating or reclamation.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of a sweat or pot furnace shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of 0.05 gr/dscf, or visible emissions greater than 10 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this **rule** shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)8; Formerly 17-296.708; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

62-296.708

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.708(3), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.708(3), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

- 2) The list of historical rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.708, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)8., ~~Formerly 17-296.708~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of *SIP* revisions (as opposed to *rule* revisions) included in the *SIP* at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was *effective* 11/23/92, that recodification was *submitted to EPA* on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, *effective* 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.708(3), F.A.C., and *submitted to EPA* for approval into the *SIP* on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the *SIP* when the *SIP* was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 *submittal* date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 *submittal* date, for another *SIP* submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

62-296.708			
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

- 4) The table in **40 CFR 52.520(c)** currently lists the title of Rule 62-296.708, F.A.C., as “Sweat of Pot Furnaces.” However, this needs to be corrected to “Sweat **or** Pot Furnaces.”

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.708 Sweat or Pot Furnaces.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.708, F.A.C., shall apply to indirectly heated furnaces which are temperature controlled for the differential melting of scrap or combined metal products or which melt metals for coating or reclamation.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of a sweat or pot furnace shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of 0.05 gr/dscf, or visible emissions greater than 10 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)8., 17-296.708, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{Date of final submission}	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.709 LIME KILNS

Current SIP:

62-296.709 Lime Kilns.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.709, F.A.C., shall apply to all lime kilns associated with a kraft pulp mill.

(2) Emission limitations. No owner or operator of a lime kiln shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of that calculated by applying the formula $E = 3.59P^{0.62}$ for each kiln, where E is the emission rate in pounds per hour for each and P is the process weight in tons per hour; or visible emissions greater than 10 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)9; Formerly 17-296.709; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.709

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

Requested SIP Revision:

The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that *the entire rule section 62-296.709, F.A.C., be removed from the SIP.*

Demonstration: In 40 CFR 81.310, EPA determined that the designated areas below were nonattainment areas for total suspended particulate (TSP):

- 1) The downtown Jacksonville area located south and then west along the St. John's River from its confluence with Long Branch Creek, to Main Street north along Main Street to Eighth Street; east along Evergreen Avenue to Long Branch Creek; and east along Long Branch Creek to the St. John's River
- 2) Polk County and that portion of Hillsborough County which falls within the area of the circle having a centerpoint at the intersection of US 41 and State Road 60 and a radius of 12 km

As a result of these nonattainment designations, the Department promulgated Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements for particulate matter for eleven source

categories. As explained in Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C, the particulate matter RACT rules only apply to emissions units issued an air permit on or before May 30, 1988. Over time, many of the affected units in the eleven source categories have been retired, such that for the PM RACT Rule 62-296.709, F.A.C., Lime Kilns, source category there are no longer any affected units:

Therefore, this rule, which was repealed on 2/08/2017, can be removed from Florida's SIP without interfering with attainment or maintenance of national ambient air quality standards, prevention of significant deterioration increments, reasonable further progress, or protection of visibility.

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revision:

Nothing of Rule 62-296.709, F.A.C., would remain in Florida's SIP.

62-296.710 SMELT DISSOLVING TANKS

Current SIP:

62-296.710 Smelt Dissolving Tanks.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.710, F.A.C., shall apply to all smelt dissolving tanks associated with a kraft pulp mill.

(2) Emission limitations. No owner or operator of a smelt dissolving tank shall cause, permit or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of that calculated by applying the formula $E = 3.59P^{0.62}$ for each, where E is the emission rate in pounds per hour and P is the process weight in tons per hour; or visible emissions greater than 10 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)10; Formerly 17-296.710; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.710

	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

Requested SIP Revision:

The DEP is requesting, by means of a CAA section 110(l) noninterference demonstration, that *the entire rule section 62-296.710, F.A.C., be removed from the SIP.*

Demonstration: In 40 CFR 81.310, EPA determined that the designated areas below were nonattainment areas for total suspended particulate (TSP):

- 1) The downtown Jacksonville area located south and then west along the St. John's River from its confluence with Long Branch Creek, to Main Street north along Main Street to Eighth Street; east along Evergreen Avenue to Long Branch Creek; and east along Long Branch Creek to the St. John's River
- 2) Polk County and that portion of Hillsborough County which falls within the area of the circle having a centerpoint at the intersection of US 41 and State Road 60 and a radius of 12 km

As a result of these nonattainment designations, the Department promulgated Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements for particulate matter for eleven source categories. As explained in Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C, the particulate matter RACT rules only

apply to emissions units issued an air permit on or before May 30, 1988. Over time, many of the affected units in the eleven source categories have been retired, such that for the PM RACT Rule 62-296.710, F.A.C., Smelt Dissolving Tanks, source category there are no longer any affected units.

Therefore, this rule, which was repealed on 2/08/2017, can be removed from Florida's SIP without interfering with attainment or maintenance of national ambient air quality standards, prevention of significant deterioration increments, reasonable further progress, or protection of visibility.

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revision:

Nothing of Rule 62-296.710, F.A.C., would remain in Florida's SIP.

62-296.711 MATERIALS HANDLING, SIZING, SCREENING, CRUSHING AND GRINDING OPERATIONS

Current SIP:

62-296.711 Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., shall apply to the handling, sizing, screening, crushing, or grinding of the materials such as, but not limited to, cement, clinker, fly ash, coke, gypsum, shale, lime, sulfur, phosphatic materials, slag, and grain or grain products, including but not limited to the following types of operations:

(a) Loading or unloading of materials to or from such containers as railcars, trucks, ships, and storage structures;

(b) Conveyor systems other than portable conveyor systems;

(c) Storage of materials in storage structures, such as silos or enclosed bins, which have a storage capacity of fifty cubic yards or more;

(d) Crushing and/or grinding operations;

(e) Sizing and/or rescreening operations;

(f) Static drop transfer points where the discharge point and receiving point of the materials being handled are not moving in relationship to one another. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., shall not apply to emissions from materials handling, sizing, screening, crushing and grinding operations governed by Rule 62-296.705, F.A.C., Phosphate Process Operations or Rule 62-296.704, F.A.C., Asphalt Concrete Plants.

(2) Emission Limitations.

(a) No owner or operator of an emissions unit governed by Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., shall cause, permit, or allow any visible emissions (five percent opacity) from such emissions unit except that at the point where material is being discharged to the hold of a ship from a conveyor system. When the conveyor and/or hatch covering is moved, an opacity of 10 percent will be allowed.

(b) If, in order to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) above, it is necessary to totally or partially enclose an operation and exhaust particulate laden gases through a vent or stack, emissions of particulate from such vent or stack shall not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf.

(c) An owner or operator may request the Department to determine that the emission standards of Rule 62-296.711(2)(a) and (b), F.A.C., do not constitute RACT for a facility. If the Department finds that the emission standards do not represent RACT, the Department shall make a determination of RACT for that facility.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this **rule** shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) A visible emissions test indicating no visible emissions (5 percent opacity) may be submitted in lieu of a particulate stack test for materials handling emissions units subject to this rule, where the emissions unit is equipped with a baghouse.

(d) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)11; Formerly 17-296.711; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.711(3), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.711(3), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) through (d) No change.

- 2) The list of historical rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)11.; ~~Formerly 17-296.711~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.711(3), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 *submittal* date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 *submittal* date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

62-296.711

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.711 Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., shall apply to the handling, sizing, screening, crushing, or grinding of the materials such as, but not limited to, cement, clinker, fly ash, coke, gypsum, shale, lime, sulfur, phosphatic materials, slag, and grain or grain products, including but not limited to the following types of operations:

(a) Loading or unloading of materials to or from such containers as railcars, trucks, ships, and storage structures;

(b) Conveyor systems other than portable conveyor systems;

(c) Storage of materials in storage structures, such as silos or enclosed bins, which have a storage capacity of fifty cubic yards or more;

(d) Crushing and/or grinding operations;

(e) Sizing and/or rescreening operations;

(f) Static drop transfer points where the discharge point and receiving point of the materials being handled are not moving in relationship to one another.

The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., shall not apply to emissions from materials handling, sizing, screening, crushing and grinding operations governed by Rule 62-296.705, F.A.C., Phosphate Process Operations or Rule 62-296.704, F.A.C., Asphalt Concrete Plants.

(2) Emission Limitations.

(a) No owner or operator of an emissions unit governed by Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., shall cause, permit, or allow any visible emissions (five percent opacity) from such emissions unit except that at the point where material is being discharged to the hold of a ship from a conveyor system. When the conveyor and/or hatch covering is moved, an opacity of 10 percent will be allowed.

(b) If, in order to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a), above, it is necessary to totally or partially enclose an operation and exhaust particulate laden gases through a vent or stack, emissions of particulate from such vent or stack shall not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf.

(c) An owner or operator may request the Department to determine that the emission standards of paragraphs 62-296.711(2)(a) and (b), F.A.C., do not constitute RACT for a facility. If the Department finds that the emission standards do not represent RACT, the Department shall make a determination of RACT for that facility.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) A visible emissions test indicating no visible emissions (5 percent opacity) may be submitted in lieu of a particulate stack test for materials handling emissions units subject to this rule, where the emissions unit is equipped with a baghouse.

(d) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)11., 17-296.711, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{Date of final submission}	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

62-296.712 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING PROCESS OPERATIONS

Current SIP:

62-296.712 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Process Operations.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations and other requirements of Rule 62-296.712, F.A.C., shall apply to miscellaneous manufacturing process operations for which a specific RACT emission limitation has not been established in Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.415, F.A.C., or Rules 62-296.701 through Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., including but not limited to such operations as heat treating furnaces, waste heat evaporators, corebaking ovens, mixing kettles, blast furnaces, puddling furnaces, dryers, stills, roasters, and all other methods or forms of manufacturing or processing which emit particulate matter.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of a miscellaneous manufacturing process operation shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of 0.03 gr/dscf, or any visible emissions greater than 5 percent opacity. However the owner or operator may exceed these emission limits if he utilizes a pollution control device or system for control of particulate matter which has an actual particulate matter collection efficiency of at least 98 percent.

If Rule 62-296.712, F.A.C., is the least restrictive standard, the opacity standard for the emissions unit shall be the average opacity level achieved during the initial compliance test which establishes compliance with the standard, plus 5 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this **rule** shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) A visible emissions test indicating no visible emissions (5 percent opacity) may be submitted in lieu of a particular stack test for materials handling emissions subject to this rule, where the emissions unit is equipped with a baghouse.

(d) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)12; Formerly 17-296.712; Amended 11-23-94, **1-1-96**.

62-296.712

	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

Requested SIP Revisions:

- 1) Effective 7/10/2014, rule subsection 62-296.712(3), F.A.C., was updated to revise references to the locations of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the following amendments to rule subsection 62-296.711(3), F.A.C., be included in the SIP:

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 ~~in Chapter 62-297~~, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 ~~in Chapter 62-297~~, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) through (d) No change.

- 2) The list of historical rule amendments at the end of Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., needs to be updated as follows:

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)12., ~~Formerly 17-296.712~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

- 3) The table of SIP revisions (as opposed to rule revisions) included in the SIP at the end of the rule section needs to be edited as shown below because, though the recodification of the rule was effective 11/23/92, that recodification was submitted to EPA on 1/11/93. In addition, a minor rule revision, effective 1/01/1996, to change the word “section” to “rule” in rule subsection 62-296.712(3), F.A.C., and submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP on 4/15/1996, appears to have been approved into the SIP when the SIP was revised on 6/16/1999. However, the 4/15/1996 submittal date is not included in the table, only the 12/21/94 submittal date, for another SIP submittal also approved on 6/16/1999. Therefore, the DEP is requesting that the table be updated as follows:

	62-296.712		
	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg			
Recodification	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions:

62-296.712 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Process Operations.

- (1) Applicability. The emission limitations and other requirements of Rule 62-296.712, F.A.C., shall apply to miscellaneous manufacturing process operations for which a specific RACT emission limitation

has not been established in Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.415, F.A.C., or Rules 62-296.701 through Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., including but not limited to such operations as heat treating furnaces, waste heat evaporators, corebaking ovens, mixing kettles, blast furnaces, puddling furnaces, dryers, stills, roasters, and all other methods or forms of manufacturing or processing which emit particulate matter.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of a miscellaneous manufacturing process operation shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of 0.03 gr/dscf, or any visible emissions greater than 5 percent opacity. However the owner or operator may exceed these emission limits if he utilizes a pollution control device or system for control of particulate matter which has an actual particulate matter collection efficiency of at least 98 percent.

If Rule 62-296.712, F.A.C., is the least restrictive standard, the opacity standard for the emissions unit shall be the average opacity level achieved during the initial compliance test which establishes compliance with the standard, plus 5 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) A visible emissions test indicating no visible emissions (5 percent opacity) may be submitted in lieu of a particular stack test for materials handling emissions subject to this rule, where the emissions unit is equipped with a baghouse.

(d) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)12., 17-296.712, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.712

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }	xx/xx/xxxx	xx FR xxxxx

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 December 15, 2021, announcing an opportunity for the public to submit comments and request a public hearing to be held on January 19, 2021, if requested, regarding the proposed revision to Florida’s SIP. [No public hearing was requested and, therefore, the hearing was cancelled. / A public hearing was held on January 19, 2022.] [Comments received or not.]

In accordance with the 30-day notice requirement of 40 CFR 51.102, a pre-hearing submittal providing details of the proposed SIP revision was transmitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on December 15, 2021, and DEP also transmitted a copy of the public notice to neighboring states and 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, is 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 the table below.

F.A.C. Rule	Title	State Effective Date
62-296.100	Purpose and Scope	Effective 10/6/2008 (requesting removal from the SIP)
62-296.320	General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards	Amended 10/6/2008, 7/10/2014
62-296.401	Incinerators	Amended 11/13/1997, 1/10/2007, 7/10/2014, 11/5/2020
62-296.402	Sulfuric Acid Plants	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.403	Phosphate Processing	Effective 03/13/1996 (requesting removal from the SIP)
62-296.404	Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants	Effective 03/13/1996 (requesting removal from the SIP)
62-296.405	Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input	Amended 7/10/2014

62-296.406	Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Units	Amended 7/10/2014, 11/5/2020
62-296.408	Nitric Acid Plants	Effective 11/23/1994 (requesting removal from the SIP)
62-296.409	Sulfur Recovery Plants	Amended 7/10/2014, 11/5/2020
62-296.410	Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment	Amended 7/10/2014, 11/5/2020
62-296.412	Dry Cleaning Facilities	Amended 8/14/2019
62-296.414	Concrete Batching Plants	Amended 7/10/2014, 11/5/2020
62-296.415	Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities	Amended 7/10/2014, 11/5/2020
62-296.418	Bulk Gasoline Plants	Amended 8/14/2019
62-296.470	Implementation of the Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule	Effective 04/01/2007 (requesting removal from the SIP)
62-296.500	Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Emitting Facilities	Amended 8/14/2019
62-296.501	Can Coating	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.502	Coil Coating	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.503	Paper Coating	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.504	Fabric and Vinyl Coating	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.505	Metal Furniture Coating	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.506	Surface Coating of Large Appliances	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.507	Magnet Wire Coating	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.508	Petroleum Liquid Storage	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.510	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.511	Solvent Metal Cleaning	Amended 10/7/1996, 7/10/2014, 11/5/2020
62-296.512	Cutback Asphalt	Amended 8/14/2019
62-296.513	Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products	Amended 7/10/2014

62-296.514	Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.515	Graphic Arts Systems	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.516	Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks with External Floating Roofs	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.570	Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Requirements for Major VOC- and NOx-Emitting Facilities	Amended 3/2/1999, 7/10/2014
62-296.600	Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Lead	Amended 7/10/2014 and 8/14/2019
62-296.602	Primary Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Operations	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.603	Secondary Lead Smelting Operations	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.604	Electric Arc Furnace Equipped Secondary Steel Manufacturing Operations	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.700	Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Particulate Matter	Amended 8/14/2019
62-296.701	Portland Cement Plants	Repealed 2/08/2017 (requesting removal from the SIP)
62-296.702	Fossil Fuel Steam Generators	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.703	Carbonaceous Fuel Burners	Repealed 2/08/2017 (requesting removal from the SIP)
62-296.704	Asphalt Concrete Plants	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.705	Phosphate Processing Operations	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.706	Glass Manufacturing Process	Repealed 2/08/2017 (requesting removal from the SIP)
62-296.707	Electric Arc Furnaces	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.708	Sweat or Pot Furnaces	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.709	Lime Kilns	Repealed 2/08/2017 (requesting removal from the SIP)
62-296.710	Smelt Dissolving Tanks	Repealed 2/08/2017 (requesting removal from the SIP)

62-296.711	Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations	Amended 7/10/2014
62-296.712	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Process Operations	Amended 7/10/2014

Many of the rules also had amendments effective 1/1/1996 (see **Table 1**) but it appears that those amendments, for the most part, have already been approved into Florida's SIP.

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.

- In accordance with Clean Air Act paragraph 110(k)(6), the DEP previously submitted a request to EPA in a letter on March 16, 2021, to make the following corrections to Florida's SIP to remove various F.A.C. provisions which have been incorporated into Florida's SIP in error.:
 - 62-296.320(2) – because objectionable odor is not a SIP pollutant;
 - 62-296.403 – because fluorides are not a SIP pollutant; and
 - 62-296.404(1)(b), (4)(a)3, (4)(b)3, (4)(c)3, (4)(d), (4)(e), (5), (6) – because Total Reduced Sulfur is regulated by Florida's approved 111(d) state plan for existing kraft pulp mills.

- Through CAA Section 110(l) Noninterference Demonstrations, the DEP requests amendments to remove the following F.A.C. provisions from Florida's SIP:
 - 62-296.100;
 - 62-296.402(1);
 - 62-296.404(1)(a), (2), (4)(a) - (c);
 - Nonsensical tail end of 62-296.405(1)(c)1.;
 - 62-296.405(1)(c)1.b. - e., (1)(c)1.g. - i., (1)(c)2., (1)(c)3., (1)(d)2. - 4., (2);
 - 62-296.406(2) - (3);
 - 62-296.408;
 - 62-296.412(1) - (3), and (5);
 - 62-296.470;
 - 62-296.570(3), (4)(a)1. - 2., (b)1. - 4.;
 - 62-296.701; 62-296.703; 62-296.706; 62-296.709; and 62-296.710.

(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 the 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, state 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 has complied with all state procedural requirements relevant to the development of this proposed SIP revision. A copy of this notice may be found 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 may be found 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 is 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, may be found 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 regulated pollutants 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 portions of this SIP revision involving Rule 62-296.418, F.A.C., and RACT rules 62-296.500, .501, .502, .503, .504, .505, .506, .507, .508, .510, .511, .512, .513, .514, .515, .515, .570, .600, .601, .602, .603, .604, .605, .700, .701, .702, .703, .704, .705, .706, .707, .708, .709, .710, .711, and .712, F.A.C., apply only to those areas of the state specified for the rules. The portions of this SIP revision involving Rules 62-296.100, .320, .401, .402., .403, .404, .405, .406, .407, .408, .409, .410, .412, .414, .415, and .470, F.A.C., 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 are expected as a result of the rules 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 clarifications of regulations, or repeals of obsolete regulations, and will not result in any pollutant emission increases. As a result, these rule amendments are protective of national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), prevention of significant deterioration increments, and visibility, and will not interfere with measures required of Florida or any other state for reasonable further progress towards 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 since no emission reduction requirements 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 emission reduction technologies or allowable emission rates are established 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.

- Reporting requirements have not been diminished.

(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, all of the individual SIP revisions requested in the Executive Summary Details 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. The sections of the SIP which are not being revised are not shown but are, instead, marked “No change.”

~~62-296.100 Purpose and Scope.~~

~~(5) The Department of Environmental Protection adopts this chapter to establish emission limiting standards and compliance requirements for stationary sources of air pollutant emissions.~~

~~(6) The chapter includes emission limitations for specific categories of facilities and emissions units, and it establishes reasonably available control technology requirements. Where work practice standards, including requirements for specific types of pollution control equipment, are provided for in this chapter, such standards shall be of the same force and effect as emission limiting standards. The emission limiting and work practice standards of Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., and Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.480, F.A.C., are applicable statewide. The reasonably available control technology requirements are established for specific areas as set forth in Rules 62-296.500, 62-296.600, and 62-296.700, F.A.C.~~

~~(7) A facility or emissions unit subject to any standard or requirement of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, 61, 63 or 65, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. shall comply with such standard or requirement. Nothing in this chapter shall relieve a facility or emissions unit from complying with such standard or requirement, provided, however, that where a facility or emissions unit is subject to a standard established in this chapter, such standard shall also apply.~~

~~(8) Words and phrases used in this chapter, unless clearly indicated otherwise, are defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.~~

History: ~~New 11-23-94, Amended 3-13-96, 10-6-08.~~

	<u>62-296.100</u>		
	<u>Date Submitted</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Federal</u>
	<u>to EPA</u>	<u>by EPA</u>	<u>Register</u>
Original Reg	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
1 st Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	10//2008	10/6/2008	82 FR 46682

62-296.320 General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards.

(1) Volatile organic compounds emissions or organic solvents emissions.

~~(a) No person shall store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.~~

~~(2) Objectionable Odor Prohibited—No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.~~

(3) ~~Permitted Industrial, Commercial, and Municipal~~ Open Burning ~~Prohibited~~. Open burning in connection with industrial, commercial, institutional, or governmental municipal operations is allowed only as provided at Chapter 62-256, F.A.C., or prohibited, except when:

(a) Open burning is determined by the Department to be the only available method of disposal feasible method of operation and is authorized by an air permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-210 or 62-213, F.A.C.; and or

(b) Such open burning does not involve any material prohibited from being burned at Rule 62-256.300, F.A.C. An emergency exists which requires immediate action to protect human health and safety; or

~~(c) A county or municipality would use a portable air curtain incinerator to burn yard trash generated by a hurricane, tornado, fire or other disaster and the air curtain incinerator would otherwise be operated in accordance with the permitting exemption criteria of Rule 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.~~

(4) General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. The following emission limiting standards shall apply to emissions units of particulate matter not subject to a particulate emission limit or opacity limit set forth in or established elsewhere in this chapter.

(a) Process Weight Table.

1. through 2. No change

3. Particulate Matter Emissions Test Method and procedures. All particulate matter emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following provisions.

a. Emissions units incorporating a scrubber for control of particulate matter shall use the following test methods.

(i) Citrus Plants. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet.

(ii) All Others. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used.

b. Emissions units incorporating dry controls for control of particulate matter shall use the following test methods.

(i) Phosphate Processing. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(ii) All Others. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 17, with an acetone wash and an average stack temperature below 275 degrees Fahrenheit, or EPA Method 5 with an acetone wash. EPA Method 17 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6; and EPA Method 5 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3. These test methods are adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

c. No change.

(b) General Visible Emissions Standard.

1. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than ~~that~~ designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity).

- 2. through 3. No change.
- 4. All visible emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following provisions.
 - a. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
 - b. No change.
 - (c) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.620, ~~Formerly~~ 17-296.320, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 10-6-08, 7-10-14.

62-296.320

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
Original Reg			
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	04/15/1996	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>3rd Revision</u>	<u>{ Date of final submittal }</u>		

62-296.401 Incinerators.

(1) Small Incinerators. Any incinerator, other than a biological waste incinerator, human or animal crematory, with a charging rate of less than 50 tons per day shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Emission Limiting Standards. ~~No~~ Visible emission shall not exceed (5% percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 15% 20 percent opacity are allowed for one six-minute period up to three minutes in any one-hour period.

~~(b) No objectionable odor allowed.~~

~~(b) (c)~~ Test Methods and Procedures. All emission tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection ~~rule~~ shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, as described at 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62c204.800 in Chapter 62 297, F.A.C.

2. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in meet all applicable requirements of Chapter Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

(c) Frequency of Testing. The owner or operator of an incinerator subject to this subsection shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

(2) Existing incinerators, other than those which are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste, with a charging rate equal to or greater than 50 tons per day shall comply with the following requirements. For the purposes of this subsection, an “existing incinerator” is an incinerator which was in existence, in operation, or under construction, or had received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972.

(a) through (b) No change.

(c) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 3 or 3A, using Orsat analysis is required for percent excess air correction. EPA Methods 3 and 3A, are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. No change.

(d) No change.

(3) New incinerators, other than those which are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste, with a charging rate equal to or greater than 50 tons per day shall comply with the following requirements. For the purposes of this subsection, a “new incinerator” is any incinerator other than an “existing incinerator” as described for the purposes of subsection 62-296.401(2), F.A.C.

(a) through (b) No change.

(c) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 3 or 3A, using Orsat analysis is required for percent excess air correction. EPA Methods 3 and 3A, are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62 297, F.A.C.

(d) Calculations Correcting Concentrations to 50% Excess Air (EA), EPA Method 3, Section 1.2. When correcting a pollutant emission concentration to 50% excess air, pursuant to this rule, the following equation shall be used:

$$Cs_{50} = \frac{Cs(100 + \%EA)}{150}$$

Equation 296.401-1

where: Cs₅₀ is the pollutant concentration at 50% excess air;
Cs is the pollutant concentration computed at standard conditions on a dry basis; and
%EA is calculated by equation 296.401-2:

$$\%EA = \frac{(\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO) * 100}{0.264\%N_2 - (\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO)}$$

Equation 296.401-2

~~2. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(4) Biological Waste Incinerators~~Incineration Facilities~~.

(a) Applicability. ~~The following requirements of this subsection apply to all biological waste incinerator units incineration facilities.~~

1. Any biological waste incinerator unit that is also regulated as a hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec or Ce, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with all standards, limitations, and requirements of the applicable Subpart, and with the requirements of paragraphs 62-296.401(4)(b)-(f), F.A.C., to the extent that such requirements are stricter than, or supplemental to, the requirements of the applicable Subpart.

2. Any biological waste incinerator unit that is not regulated as a hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec or Ce, shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with all requirements of paragraphs 62-296.401(4)(b)-(f), F.A.C.

~~3. This subsection rule does not apply to human or animal crematories human remains for which a DHRS death certificate has been issued, and that are disposed of by a person licensed under the provisions of Chapter 470.~~

~~(a) Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals.~~

~~1. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂.~~

~~2. Facilities subject to this rule shall incinerate only dead animals and, if applicable, the bedding and the remains associated with the animals placed in leak proof containers. Containers may contain up to 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics. Plastic bags used for the incineration of animals shall be nonchlorinated and no less than 3 mils thick.~~

~~a. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics must be kept on file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least two years after their use. This documentation must also be submitted with any permit renewal application.~~

~~b. If plastic bags are incinerated, documentation must be provided to prove that the bags are nonchlorinated and no less than 3 mils thick.~~

~~3. Facilities subject to this rule shall not incinerate dead animals which were used for biomedical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biohazardous waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.~~

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. For any biological waste incinerator unit with a capacity less than 50 tons per day, visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity, except that visible emissions not exceeding 15% opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period.

~~2. (b) For any unit Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour; that are not used solely for the incineration of dead animals.~~

~~a.1.~~ Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.100 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂.

~~b.2.~~ Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) emissions shall not exceed 4.0 pounds per hour.

~~3.(e)~~ For any unit Facilities with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour, but less than or equal to 2,000 pounds per hour:-

~~a.1.~~ Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.030 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂.

~~b.2.~~ Hydrochloric acid (HCl) emissions shall not exceed 4.0 pounds per hour; or shall be reduced by 90% by weight on an hourly average basis.

~~4.(d)~~ For any unit Facilities with a capacity greater than 2000 pounds per hour:-

~~a.1.~~ Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.020 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂.

~~b.2.~~ Hydrochloric acid (HCl) emissions shall not exceed 50 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to 7% O₂ on a three hour average basis; ~~or~~ As an alternative to this HCl limit, the HCl emissions produced by the unit shall be reduced by 90% by weight on an hourly average basis.

5. For any unit, carbon monoxide emissions (CO) shall not exceed 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to 7% O₂ on an hourly average basis.

(c)(e) Design and Operating Requirements. All biological waste incineration units, shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with facilities unless otherwise noted are subject to the following design, operating, monitoring and operator training requirements.

~~1. Any incinerator with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Combustion in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

~~2. Any incinerator with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1100 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Combustion in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

1. 3. The unit Any incinerator that is not used solely for the incineration of dead animals or any incinerator with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour shall operate with a combustion zone design temperature of no less than 1800 degrees Fahrenheit for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time in the secondary (or last) combustion chamber. The pPrimary chamber and stack volumes shall not be utilized in calculating this residence time.

2. 4. Mechanically fed units facilities shall incorporate an air lock system to prevent opening the incinerator to the room environment. The volume of the loading system shall be designed to prevent overcharging, thereby assuring complete combustion of the waste.

~~5. Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to seven percent (7%) O₂ on an hourly average basis.~~

3.6. Incineration or ignition of waste shall not begin until the secondary (or last) combustion chamber temperature requirement is attained. All air pollution control and continuous emission monitoring equipment shall be operational and functioning properly prior to the incineration or ignition of waste and

until all the wastes are incinerated. The secondary (or last) combustion chamber temperature requirement shall be maintained until the wastes are completely combusted.

~~4.7. The owner or operator is advised to contact the Department of Health regarding requirements that may apply to any proposed burning of rRadioactive waste may not be burned in an incinerator subject to this rule unless the incinerator has been issued a Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) license to incinerate radioactive waste or the waste is of such quantity to be exempt in accordance with DHRS Rule 10D-91 or 10D-104.003, F.A.C.~~

~~5.8. The owner or operator is advised to contact the Department's Division of Waste Management regarding requirements that may apply to any proposed burning of hHazardous waste may not be burned in an incinerator subject to this rule unless the incinerator has been issued a hazardous waste permit by the Department or the waste is of such quantity to be exempt in accordance with Chapter 62-730, F.A.C.~~

~~9. Any operators of incinerators with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or an equivalent state approved organization.~~

~~a. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program, or reference a previously submitted training program, with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and maintenance of the incinerator, and increase awareness of regulation requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands on experience involving start up, operation of a t least one incineration cycle, shut down of equipment, and one full cycle of preventative maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the criteria set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook EPA 453/B-93-018 and Instructor's Guide EPA 453/B-93-019.~~

~~b. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. If the emission unit is modified to the extent that a Department construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit. Owners of new and modified emissions units shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of initial compliance test.~~

~~c. An operator's certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional two years after the termination of employment. The owner shall not allow the incinerator to be operated unless it is operated by an operator who has satisfactorily completed the required training program.~~

~~6. 10. Each Any operator of the unit shall successfully complete a training program meeting the an incinerator that is not used solely for the incineration of dead animals or any operator of an incinerator with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representative or an equivalent state approved organization requirements of 40 CFR 60.53c(c) and the annual refresher training course requirements of 40 CFR 60.53c(f), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62- 204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~a. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department fur approval. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program, or reference a previously submitted training program, with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on proper operating practices and procedures, and increase awareness of regulation requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be minimum of sixteen (16) hours of instruction. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the criteria set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook EPA 453/B-93-018 and Instructor's Guide EPA 453/B-93-019.~~

~~b. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department-approved training program must be submitted to the Department within fifteen (15) days of training.~~

~~a. If the incinerator is modified to the extent that a Department construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified incinerator. Owners of new and modified incinerators shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within fifteen (15) days after completion of the initial compliance test.~~

~~b. e. An operator's training certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional two (2) years after termination of employment. The owner shall not allow the incinerator to be operated unless it is operated by an operator who has satisfactorily completed the required training program.~~

~~(d)(f) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection rule shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices A-2 through A-8, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297.~~

~~2. The reference test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~3. The reference test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3 or 3A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~4. The reference test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or 26A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be thirty (30) dry standard cubic feet.~~

~~5. The reference test method for hydrochloric acid shall be EPA Method 26 or 26A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.~~

~~6. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in meet all applicable requirements of Rule Chapter 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.~~

~~(e)(g) Frequency of Testing.~~

~~1. The owner or operator of any biological waste incineration unit Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour shall demonstrate compliance as follows.~~

~~a. Have a performance test conducted for New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual emissions unit compliance with the visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter.~~

~~b. Have performance tests conducted for particulate matter and hydrochloric acid prior to submitting the application for an initial or renewal air New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual emissions unit compliance with the remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operation permit.~~

~~2. The owner or operator of any biological waste incineration unit New and existing facilities with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour shall:~~

~~a. Have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.~~

~~b. Have performance tests conducted for particulate matter and hydrochloric acid prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, demonstrate individual source compliance with the applicable standards upon initial compliance and annually thereafter.~~

~~(h) Compliance Demonstration. Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and permitted capacity) crematory unit operating in compliance with a valid Department air permit and tested~~

~~pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five years old and may or may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.~~

~~(f)(i) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each owner or operator of a biological waste incinerator unit incineration facility shall install, operate, and maintain, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, continuous emission monitoring equipment at the exit of the secondary (or last) combustion chamber.~~

~~1. The monitors shall record the following operating parameters:-~~

~~a. Secondary (or last) combustion chamber exit temperature.~~

~~b. Oxygen (for facilities with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour).~~

~~2. The owner or operator shall maintain a complete file of all measurements, including continuous emissions monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous emissions monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and all other information required, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least two (2) years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports and records.~~

~~(5) Human Crematories.~~

~~(a) Applicability. The following requirements of this subsection apply to all human crematory units facilities.~~

~~(b) Emission Limiting Standards.~~

~~1. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity, except that visible emissions not exceeding 15% opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period.~~

~~2. (a) Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂.~~

~~3. (b) Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to 7% O₂ on an hourly average basis.~~

~~(c) Operating Temperatures.~~

~~1. New Units. The owner or operator of any proposed new crematory units for which submits either a complete application for a permit to construct the a new unit or an initial air general permit registration for the new unit to was received by the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. This information shall be, provided to the Department with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration form for the proposed new unit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less, than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

~~a. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time.~~

~~b. Remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

~~2.(d) Existing Units. The owner or operator of any crematory units for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone. to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. The maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at shall be no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit. Primary chamber and stack shall~~

~~not be used in calculating this residence time. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

~~(d) (e) Allowed Materials. Human crematory units shall cremate only dead human or fetal remains bodies with appropriate containers. The remains bodies may be clothed. The containers shall may contain no more than up to 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall must be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least five (5) two years after their use. This documentation must also be submitted with any permit renewal applications. No other material, including biomedical biohazardous waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.~~

~~(e) Equipment Maintenance. All human crematory units shall be maintained in proper working order in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the equipment.~~

~~1. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity or efficiency of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service.~~

~~2. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted.~~

~~3. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during those events.~~

~~4. Each unit's burners shall be operated with a proper air-to-fuel ratio. If the unit so allows, the burners' flame characteristics shall be visually checked at least once during each operating shift and adjusted when warranted by the visual checks.~~

~~5. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least five (5) years.~~

~~(f) All crematory operators shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or another qualified organization.~~

~~1. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program or reference a previously approved training program with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and maintenance of the crematory unit, and increase awareness of regulation requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands on experience involving start up, operation of at least one cremation, shut down of the equipment, and one full cycle of preventive maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, as are applicable to cremation, the criteria applicable to cremation set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook, EPA 453/B-93-018, and Instructor's Guide, EPA 453/B-93-019.~~

~~2. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. If the crematory unit is modified to the extent that a Department construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit. Owners of new and modified emissions units shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of initial compliance test.~~

~~3. An operator's certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional two years after termination of employment. The owner shall not allow the crematory to be operated unless it is operated by an operator who has satisfactorily completed the required training program.~~

~~(f)(g) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices A-2 through A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

2. The reference test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

3. The reference test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

4. The reference test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be thirty (30) dry standard cubic feet.

5. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in meet all applicable requirements of Rule Chapter 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

~~(g)(h)~~ Operation During Emissions Compliance Test. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the unit source operating at a the maximum permitted capacity of one (1) adult-sized cadaver.

~~(h)(i)~~ Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit using an air general permit shall have a visible emissions test conducted no later than sixty (60) days after the unit commences initial operation, and annually thereafter. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the visible emissions standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter.

2. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit operating under the authority of an air construction permit or air operation permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

~~3.2.~~ The owner or operator of any human crematory unit shall not be required to have performance tests conducted for carbon monoxide and particulate matter, except as provided at paragraph 62-297.310(7)(c), F.A.C. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operating permit.

~~(j)~~ Compliance Demonstration. Facilities may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and permitted capacity) crematory unit operating in compliance with a valid Department air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five years old and may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.

~~(i)(k)~~ Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each crematory unit facility shall be equipped and operated with a install, operate, and maintain continuous monitors to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A complete file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. Continuous temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber begins, date, time, and temperature markings. The file shall be retained for at least two (2) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

1. Each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding 15% opacity is occurring.

2. The following records shall be recorded and maintained on-site readily available for review at the request of the Department. The file shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

a. All temperature measurements, including indication of when cremation in the primary chamber commenced, temperature markings, the date and time, and the name of the operator;

b. All continuous monitoring systems, monitoring devices, and performance testing measurements;

c. All continuous monitoring system performance evaluations;
d. All continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and
e. All adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection, including indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule.

(6) Animal Crematories.

(a) The requirements of this subsection apply to all animal crematory units.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity, except that visible emissions not exceeding 15% opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period.

2. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂ on an hourly basis.

3. Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to 7% O₂ on an hourly average basis.

(c) Operating Temperatures.

1. New Units. The owner or operator of any proposed new crematory unit which submits either a complete application for a permit to construct the new unit or an initial air general permit registration for the new unit to the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. This information shall be provided to the Department with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration form for the proposed new unit.

a. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time.

b. Animal remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit. If an animal crematory cannot commence operation without first loading the primary chamber, then loading before commencing operation is allowed; however, firing of the primary chamber burners shall not begin until the secondary chamber zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit.

2. Existing Units. The owner or operator of any crematory units for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Animal remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit. If an animal crematory cannot commence operation without first loading the primary chamber, then loading before commencing operation is allowed; however, firing of the primary chamber burners shall not begin until the secondary chamber zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit.

(d) Allowed Materials. Animal crematory units shall cremate only animal remains and, if applicable, the bedding associated with the animals, and appropriate containers. Containers shall contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least five (5) years after their use. Animal crematory units shall not cremate dead animals which were used for medical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(e) Equipment Maintenance. All animal crematory units shall be maintained in proper working order in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the equipment.

1. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity of the unit, the unit shall be taken out

of service.

2. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted.

3. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during those events.

4. Each unit's burners shall be operated with a proper air-to-fuel ratio. If the unit so allows, the burners' flame characteristics shall be visually checked at least once during each operating shift and adjusted when warranted by the visual checks.

5. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least five (5) years.

(f) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices A-2 through A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9.

2. The reference test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10.

3. The reference test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3.

4. The reference test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

5. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

(g) Operation During Emissions Test. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the unit operating at a capacity that is representative of normal operations and is not greater than the manufacturer's recommended capacity. The operating capacity shall be a batch load, in pounds, for a batch animal crematory unit and a charging rate, in pounds per hour, for a ram-charged animal crematory unit.

(h) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit using an air general permit shall have a visible emissions test conducted no later than thirty (30) days after the unit commences initial operation, and annually thereafter.

2. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit with a capacity of less than 500 pounds per hour and operating under the authority of an air construction permit or air operation permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

3. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit with a capacity of less than 500 pounds per hour shall not be required to have performance tests conducted for carbon monoxide and particulate matter, except as provided at paragraph 62-297.310(7)(c), F.A.C.

4. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit with a capacity of 500 pounds per hour or more shall have performance tests conducted for visible emissions, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

(i) Continuous Monitoring Requirements. Each animal crematory unit shall be equipped and operated with a continuous monitor to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

1. Each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding fifteen percent (15%) opacity is occurring.

2. The following records shall be recorded and maintained on-site readily available for review at the request of the Department. The file shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

a. All temperature measurements, including indication of when cremation in the primary chamber commenced, temperature markings, the date and time, and the name of the operator;

b. All continuous monitoring systems, monitoring devices, and performance testing measurements;

c. All continuous monitoring system performance evaluations;
d. All continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and
e. All adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection, including indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule.

(7) Air Curtain Incinerators.

(a) Applicability.

1. Any air curtain incinerator subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart AAAA, BBBB, CCCC, DDDD or EEEE, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with all standards, limitations, and requirements of the applicable subpart, and with the requirements of paragraph 62-296.401(7)(b), F.A.C., to the extent that those requirements are stricter than, or supplemental to, the requirements of the applicable subpart.

2. Any air curtain incinerator not subject to any subpart of 40 CFR Part 60 and not claiming the exemption from air permitting at subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with the requirements of paragraph 62-296.401(7)(b), F.A.C.

~~Any air curtain incinerator, new or existing, located at a landfill for any time period or at any other site for more than six (6) months.~~

(b) Operating Requirements.

~~1.(a) Outside of startup periods, no visible emissions shall not exceed 10% opacity five percent (5% opacity or less) shall be allowed, except that an opacity of up to twenty percent (20%) shall be permitted for not more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour.~~

~~(b) During startup periods, which shall not exceed the first thirty (30) minutes of operation, an opacity of up to thirty five (35%), averaged over a six (6) minute period, shall be allowed.~~

~~(c) The general excess emissions rule, Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., to handle startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions, shall not apply to air curtain incinerators.~~

~~2.(d) If the air curtain incinerator employs an earthen trench, the pit walls (width and length) shall be vertical, and maintained as such, so that combustion of the waste within the pit is maintained at an adequate temperature and with sufficient air recirculation to provide enough residence time and mixing for proper combustion and control of emissions.~~ The following dimensions for the pit must be strictly adhered to: no more than twelve feet (12') wide, between eight feet (8') and fifteen (15') feet deep, and no longer than the length of the manifold. The pit shall not be dug within a previously active portion of a the landfill.

~~3.(e) Except as provided herein and at subsection 4., the only materials that shall can be burned in the an air curtain incinerator are vegetative material and untreated wood, excluding sawdust. The air curtain incinerator shall not be used to burn any biological waste, hazardous waste, asbestos-containing materials, mercury-containing devices, pharmaceuticals, tires, rubber material, residual oil, used oil, asphalt, roofing material, tar, treated wood, plastics, garbage, trash or other material prohibited to be open burned as set forth at subsection 62-256.300(2), F.A.C. wood wastes consisting of trees, logs, large brush, stumps relatively free of soil, unbagged leaves and yard trash, tree surgeon debris, and clean dry lumber such as pallets.~~

~~(f) The burning of sawdust, paper, trash, tires, garbage, plastics, liquid wastes, chemically treated or painted wood, and other similar materials is expressly prohibited.~~

~~(g) Only kerosene, diesel fuel, drip-torch fuel (as used to ignite prescribed fires), untreated wood, virgin oil, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas shall may be used to start the fire in the air curtain incinerator. The use of used waste oil, chemicals, gasoline, or tires to start the fire is expressly prohibited.~~

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph 3., the air curtain incinerator may be used for the destruction of animal carcasses in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-256.700(6), F.A.C. When using an air curtain incinerator to burn animal carcasses, untreated wood may also be burned to maintain good combustion.

~~5.(h)~~ In no case shall ~~the an~~ air curtain incinerator be started before sunrise. ~~All~~ For refractory lined air curtain incinerators, charging shall end no later than one (1) hour after must have completely stopped before sunset. After charging ceases, air flow shall be maintained until all material within the air curtain incinerator has been reduced to coals, and flames are no longer visible. A log shall be maintained onsite that documents daily beginning and ending times of charging. ~~For all other air curtain incinerators, charging must have completely stopped two (2) hours before sunset.~~

6. The air curtain incinerator shall be attended at all times while materials are being burned or flames are visible within the incinerator.

~~(i) In no case shall the permitted burning rate, in tons per day, exceed the value obtained by dividing the number 100,000 by the permitted number of days that burning will be authorized to take place.~~

7.(j) The New air curtain incinerators shall must be located at least fifty (50) feet from any wildlands, brush, combustible structure, or paved public roadway three hundred (300) feet from any pre-existing occupied building located off site. Air curtain incinerators existing as of October 1, 1986, must be located at least two hundred (200) feet from any occupied building located off site. The Department may issue a permit for an air curtain incinerator which does not meet this setback if the applicant submits with the application a signed affidavit from the owner(s) of all occupied buildings within the setback area that waives the setback requirement.

~~(k) Air curtain incinerators used at landfills may not be operated within one thousand (1000) feet of any active portion of the landfill unless the air curtain incinerator is separated from the active portion of the landfill by a controlled gate or check in station.~~

~~8.(4)~~ The material shall not be loaded into the air curtain incinerator such that it ~~will~~ protrudes above the air curtain.

~~9.(m)~~ Ash shall not be allowed to build up in the pit of the air curtain incinerator to higher than one third (1/3) the pit depth or to the point where the ash begins to impede combustion, whichever occurs first.

~~10.(n)~~ An detailed operation and maintenance guide shall must be available to the operators of the air curtain incinerator at all times, and the owner shall permittee must provide the proper training to all operators before they work at the incinerator. This guide shall be made available to the Department or for an inspector's onsite review upon request The Department may request a copy of this guide.

~~(c)(e)~~ Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection rule shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, as described at 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in meet all applicable requirements of Rule Chapter 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

3. Records of the results of all initial and annual visible emissions tests shall be kept by the owner or operator in either paper copy or electronic format for at least five (5) years. These records shall be made available to the Department or for an inspector's onsite review upon request.

(d) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any air curtain incinerator subject to this subsection shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and, except as provided at Rule 62-296.401(7)(d)2., F.A.C., annually thereafter.

2. The owner or operator of any air curtain incinerator subject to this subsection and using an earthen trench shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions no later than thirty (30) days after it commences operation at any new trench location, and annually thereafter. However, if the air curtain incinerator will be operated for less than thirty (30) days at the new trench location, and the owner or operator has demonstrated compliance with the emissions limiting standards of paragraph 62-296.401(7)(b), F.A.C., through a visible emissions test conducted and submitted to the Department within

the previous twelve (12) months, the requirement for testing within thirty (30) days of commencing operation at the new trench location shall not apply.

History: Formerly 17-2.600(1), Amended ~~10-14-92~~,12-02-92; Formerly 17-296.401; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, ~~11-13-97~~, 1-10-07, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

62-296.402 Sulfuric Acid Plants.

(1) Existing Plants.

(a) Florida portion of the Jacksonville, Florida—Brunswick, Georgia, Interstate Air Quality Control Region as defined in 40 CFR Section 81.91.

- 1. Visible Emissions—ten percent opacity.
- 2. Sulfur Dioxide 29 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.
- 3. Acid Mist—0.5 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.

(b) All other areas of the State of Florida.

- 1. Visible Emissions—ten percent opacity.
- 2. Sulfur Dioxide 10 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.
- 3. Acid Mist—0.3 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.

(2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be ~~EPA~~ EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for acid mist/sulfur dioxide shall be EPA Method 8, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 40 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

(4) through (5) No change.

History—Formerly 17-2.600(2), 17-296.402, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.402

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>Original Reg</u>			
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>3rd Revision</u>	<u>{ Date of final submittal }</u>		

62-296.403 Phosphate Processing.

Fluorides (water soluble or gaseous atomic weight 19) expressed as pounds of fluoride per ton of phosphate materials input to the system expressed as tons of P_2O_5 :

(1) New Plants or Plant Sections:

(a) Wet process phosphoric acid production and auxiliary equipment—0.02 pounds.

(b) Run-of-pile triple super phosphate (TSP) mixing belt and den and auxiliary equipment—0.05 pounds.

(c) Run-of-pile TSP curing or storage process and auxiliary equipment—0.12 pounds.

(d) Granular triple super phosphate (GTSP) production and auxiliary equipment.

1. GTSP made by granulating run-of-pile TSP—0.06 pounds.

2. GTSP made from phosphoric acid and phosphate rock slurry—0.15 pounds.

(e) GTSP storage and auxiliary equipment—0.05 pounds.

(f) Diammonium phosphate production and auxiliary equipment—0.06 pounds.

(g) Calcining or other thermal phosphate rock processing and auxiliary equipment excepting phosphate rock drying and defluorinating—0.05 pounds.

(h) Defluorinating phosphate rock by thermal processing and auxiliary equipment—0.37 pounds.

(i) All plants, plant sections or unit operations and auxiliary equipment not listed in paragraphs (a) through (h) above must use the best available control technology.

(2) Existing plants or plant sections shall comply with Rule 62-296.403(1), F.A.C., no later than July 1, 1975; or existing plant complexes with an operating wet process phosphoric acid section (including any items in Rule 62-296.403(1)(a) through (f), F.A.C.) and other plant sections processing or handling phosphoric acid or products of phosphoric acid processing, total emissions from the entire complex shall not exceed 0.4 pounds per ton of P_2O_5 input to the wet process phosphoric acid section.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) The test method for fluoride emissions shall be EPA Method 13A or EPA Method 13B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.600(3); Formerly 17-296.403; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants.

(1) New plants:

(a) Particulate Matter—three pounds per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed.

(b) Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS)—one ppm expressed as H₂S on the dry basis or 0.03 pounds per 3000 pounds black liquor solids fed, whichever is more restrictive.

(2) Existing plants:

(a) Particulate Matter—three pounds per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed.

(b) Visible emission limits for kraft pulp mill sources equipped with wet scrubbers shall be effective only if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.570, F.A.C., Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall oil Plants.

[Note: Florida has a more comprehensive Section 62-296.404(1)(3) but has not submitted it for inclusion in the SIP. It is shown here in italics to indicate it is not a part of the federally enforceable SIP]

The provisions of this rule that apply to tall oil plants within Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills also apply to tall oil plants that are located in a separate facility. In the case of separate tall oil plants, phrases such as "the owner or operator of a kraft pulp mill" shall be construed to read "the owner or operator of a tall oil plant."

(1) Visible Emissions.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces Equipped with Dry Collectors—45 percent opacity, six minute average, except:

1. Visible emissions of up to 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six minute period during any hour; or

2. If the emissions unit is equipped with a certified continuous emission monitoring device for measuring opacity, then the monitoring results shall be reported to the Department quarterly in the form of an excess emissions report, and visible emissions in excess of 45 percent opacity shall be allowed for up to six percent of the total number of possible contiguous periods of excess emissions in a quarter (excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction and periods when the emissions unit is not operating). The continuous emission monitoring device shall be certified, calibrated, and operated according to the procedures for opacity monitors contained in 40 CFR 60.

(b) (Reserved).

(c) (Reserved).

(2) Particulate Matter.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces—three pounds per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed.

(b) Visible emission limits for kraft pulp mill emissions units equipped with wet scrubbers shall be effective only if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.340(2), F.A.C.

(3) Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS).

(a) Digester Systems, Multiple Effect Evaporator Systems, Condensate Stripper Systems.

1. Gaseous emissions shall be collected and incinerated in a lime kiln or calciner meeting the requirements of either Rule 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or a kraft recovery furnace meeting the requirements of Rule 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or a combustion device meeting the requirements of either Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or:

2. 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to the actual oxygen content of the untreated flue gas stream as a 12-hour average if a means other than incineration in a combustion device pursuant to Rule 62-296.404(3)(a)1., F.A.C., is used to control gaseous emissions of total reduced

sulfur.

~~3. Total reduced sulfur emissions shall not be vented to the atmosphere at any point connected to or between the emissions unit and the control device except in the event of an emergency that presents a danger to life or property, or during those times when the control device is shut down for essential maintenance. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall develop a contingency plan, acceptable to the Department, for such circumstances. The plan shall include definitions of what constitutes essential maintenance and a reportable venting incident. The plan shall also include an evaluation of feasible means of controlling or mitigating the impact of total reduced sulfur when a control device or piece of process equipment that is used to control total reduced sulfur emissions is inoperative, and an assessment of the use of back up control devices. Once approved by the Department, the plan shall become a modification to the operation permits for affected emissions units and its provisions shall be followed whenever a shutdown occurs. The time allowed for venting shall be as short as possible and limited to the time required to effect the required maintenance. In no event shall the cumulative time exceed ten days in any annual period unless authorized by the Secretary or the Secretary's designee. These provisions supplement the provisions of Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., which shall also apply where not in direct conflict with this provision.~~

~~Normal excess or erratic pressures shall be controlled in such a manner as to prevent the release of uncontrolled gaseous emissions.~~

~~In the event that venting of uncontrolled total reduced sulfur emissions does occur the owner or operator shall notify the Department verbally by the close of the Department's next working day. The owner shall provide the Department with a written report as required by Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. If the next quarterly report is due to the Department sooner than 30 days after the first day of a reportable venting incident, the report on that incident may be filed with the quarterly reports for the following quarter.~~

~~4. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules). Digester systems and multiple effect evaporator systems shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., if a technology other than incineration is used.~~

~~(b) Tall Oil Plants. Gaseous emissions shall be collected and incinerated in a lime kiln or calciner meeting the requirements of Rule 62-296.404(3)(e) F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7) F.A.C., or a kraft recovery furnace meeting the requirements of Rule 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or a combustion device meeting the requirements of Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or:~~

~~1. 0.05 pound per ton of crude tall oil produced as a 12-hour average.~~

~~2. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).~~

~~(c) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.~~

~~1. Straight kraft recovery furnaces.~~

~~a. Old design kraft recovery furnaces, new design kraft recovery furnaces that are not direct fired, and new design direct fired suspension burning kraft recovery furnaces—17.5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 8 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.~~

~~b. New design direct fired kraft recovery furnaces that are not direct fired suspension burning kraft recovery furnaces—5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 8 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.~~

~~c. Any straight kraft recovery furnace shall comply with the total reduced sulfur emissions limit for cross recovery furnaces whenever the green liquor sulfidity exceeds 28 percent and the black liquor being burned contains an average of more than 7 weight percent solids originating from the neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) process, based on the average of all previous 12-hour averages during the quarter.~~

~~2. Cross recovery furnaces—25 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 8 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average. Any cross recovery furnace shall comply with the total reduced~~

sulfur emissions limit for straight kraft recovery furnaces whenever the green liquor sulfidity is less than or equal to 28 percent or the black liquor being burned contains an average of 7 weight percent or less solids originating from the neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) process, based on the average of all previous 12-hour averages during the quarter.

3. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(d) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

1. 0.0480 pound per each 3000 pounds black liquor solids as hydrogen sulfide (H₂S).

2. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(e) Lime Kilns and Calciners.

1. 20 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.

2. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(f) Other Combustion Devices Used to Incinerate Total Reduced Sulfur Emissions.

1. 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.

2. Emissions units subject to this provision may include but shall not be limited to power boilers, carbonaceous fuel burning equipment and incinerators.

3. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules)

~~(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.~~

~~(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.~~

~~1. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~2. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. For EPA Method 5, the filter temperature must not exceed 320 degrees Fahrenheit. EPA Method 17 may be used if stack temperature is less than 400 degrees Fahrenheit. An adjustment of 0.004 grains per dry standard cubic foot shall be added to the test results when using Method 17. A water wash shall be used with either method.~~

~~3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.~~

~~(b) Lime Kilns and Calciners.~~

~~1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.~~

~~2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A acetone wash shall be used.~~

~~3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A~~

pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(c) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. Acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(d) The TRS test method for tall oil plants shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(e) Other Combustion Devices used to Incinerate TRS.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(f) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(5) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each owner or operator of a kraft (sulfate) pulp mill or tall oil plant shall install continuous monitoring systems for monitoring total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions, or the performance of total reduced sulfur air pollution control systems as specified in this subsection.

(a) Straight kraft recovery furnaces, whether new or old design, cross recovery furnaces, lime kilns and calciners, shall be equipped with total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring systems as specified in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b), F.A.C. All digester systems and multiple effect evaporator systems, shall be equipped with total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring systems as specified in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b), F.A.C. (Continuous Emission Monitoring), if a technology other than incineration is used.

(b) Continuous determination of total reduced sulfur emissions.

1. A total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system shall be installed, calibrated, certified and operated pursuant to all of the following provisions:

a. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall monitor and record the concentration of total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions on a dry basis and the percentage of oxygen by volume on a dry basis.

b. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15 minute period.

c. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be located downstream of the control device such that representative measurements of process parameters can be obtained.

d. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be located, installed and certified pursuant to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 and Performance Specification 3, and 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 5, which are adopted by

reference in Rule ~~62-204.800(7)~~ 62-296.800, F.A.C. The exception is that the phrase "or other approved alternative" in s. 3.2 of Performance Specification 5 is not adopted. For the purposes of compliance testing and certification of continuous emissions monitoring systems, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Reference Method 16 and Method 16A adopted by reference in Rule ~~62-204.800(7)~~ 62-296.800, F.A.C., are to be used.

e. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be in continuous operation, except when the emissions unit is not operating, or during system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

f. ~~During any initial compliance tests conducted pursuant to Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C., or within 30 days thereafter, and at such times as there is reason to believe the system does not conform to the performance specifications under this rule (for example, equipment repairs, replacements, excessive drift and such), the owner or operator of any affected emissions unit shall conduct continuous monitoring system performance evaluations and furnish the Department, within sixty days thereof, two copies of a written report of the results of such tests. These continuous emissions monitoring systems performance evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures contained in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)1.d., F.A.C.~~

g. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall have a maximum span value not to exceed:

(i) ~~A total reduced sulfur concentration of 30 ppm for the total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system on any new design direct fired kraft recovery furnace that is not direct fired, new design suspension burning kraft recovery furnace, incinerator, digester system or multiple effect evaporator system.~~

(ii) ~~A total reduced sulfur concentration of 50 ppm for the total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system on any old design kraft recovery furnace, new design kraft recovery furnace that is not direct fired, new design direct fired suspension burning kraft recovery furnace, cross recovery furnace, lime kiln or calciner.~~

(iii) ~~20 percent oxygen for the continuous oxygen monitoring system.~~

h. ~~The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be checked by the owner or operator in accordance with a written procedure at least once daily and after any maintenance to the system. The owner or operator shall check the zero (or low level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (90 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts. The zero and span shall be adjusted, as a minimum, whenever the 24 hour zero drift or 24 hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications referenced in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)1.d., F.A.C. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24 hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified.~~

2. The owner or operator of any total reduced sulfur emissions unit who is required to install a total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system pursuant to Rule 62-296.404(5)(a), F.A.C., shall:

a. ~~Reduce all data to one hour averages for each 60 minute period beginning on the hour. One hour averages shall be computed from a minimum of four data points equally spaced over each one hour period. Data recorded during periods of system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the computation. Either an arithmetic or integrated average shall be used. The data output of the continuous emissions monitoring system may, at the owner's or operator's option, include a numerical format showing individual numerical readings and averages in addition to the required strip chart format with legible ink tracings and calibration information. All data output shall be clearly and properly identified by the operator. All system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, span adjustments and periods of excess emissions shall legibly appear on all data output.~~

b. ~~Calculate and record on a daily basis the 12 hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations for two consecutive 12 hour periods of each operating day. Each 12 hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous one hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations provided by the continuous emissions monitoring system.~~

c. ~~Calculate and record on a daily basis 12 hour average oxygen concentrations for two consecutive~~

12-hour periods of each operating day. These 12-hour averages shall correspond to the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations from Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)2.b., F.A.C., and shall be determined as an arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous one-hour average oxygen concentrations provided by each continuous emissions monitoring system.

d. Correct all 12-hour average total reduced sulfur (TRS) concentrations using the following equation:

$$C_{\text{corr}} = C_{\text{meas}} (21 - X) / (21 - Y)$$

where: C_{corr} = the TRS concentration corrected for oxygen.

C_{meas} = the TRS concentration uncorrected for oxygen.

X = the volumetric oxygen concentration in percentage that the measured TRS concentration is to be corrected to (8 percent for all recovery furnaces and 10 percent for all lime kilns, incinerators or other devices, except those emissions units subject to Rule 62-296.404(3)(a)2., F.A.C., and Rule 62-296.404(3)(b), F.A.C., which shall be corrected to the actual oxygen content of the untreated flue gas stream).

Y = the measured 12-hour average volumetric oxygen concentration.

e. The data shall be rounded to the same number of significant digits as the standard.

(c) Incinerators subject to Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor temperature at the point of combustion and oxygen.

The temperature devices shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within ± 1 percent of the temperature being measured. The oxygen monitors shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 0.1 percent oxygen by volume.

(d) The owner or operator of any kraft pulp mill shall provide the Department with a list of physical and chemical parameters for each regulated total reduced sulfur emissions unit that is not required to be equipped with a total reduced sulfur continuous monitor, which will be regularly monitored to demonstrate that the emissions unit is being operated in a manner that can reasonably be expected to result in compliance with the applicable total reduced sulfur emission limiting standards. The owner or operator shall provide information showing the correlation between the specific magnitudes of the specific surrogate parameters and the associated emissions of total reduced sulfur. The owner or operator shall recommend the frequency and method of monitoring for each parameter. The Department shall issue notice to the company pursuant to Rule 62-103, F.A.C., that specifies the parameters that are to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, and the parameter limits that must be maintained. The parameters, parameter limits and frequency of monitoring shall become a modification to the permit for each affected emissions unit. Excess emissions shall be deemed to occur if the parameters exceed the parameter limits specified in the permit.

Such parameter limits may be in the form of the applicable total reduced sulfur emission standard, if an equation is used that estimates the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission rate based on the surrogate parameter values during each 12-hour averaging period; or the parameter limits may be in the form of specific parameter values that are not to be exceeded (or dropped below) more often than a specified period of time during each 12-hour averaging period.

(6) Quarterly Reporting Requirements. The owner or operator of any digester system, multiple effect evaporator system, condensate stripper system, tall oil plant, kraft recovery furnace, lime kiln, calciner or other emissions unit subject to the provisions of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C. (Continuous Monitoring Requirements), shall submit a written total reduced sulfur emissions and surrogate parameter data report to the Department postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(a) The report shall include the following information:

1. The magnitude of excess emissions and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period in which excess emissions occurred.

2. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs including startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected emissions unit. An explanation of the cause of each period

of excess emissions, and any corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. Excess emissions shall be all 12-hour periods for which the appropriate surrogate parameter data or total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring data indicates that an applicable 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission limiting standard for the emissions unit was exceeded.

3. The date and time identifying each period during which each continuous emissions monitoring system used to measure total reduced sulfur emissions or surrogate parameters was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.

4. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous emissions monitoring system(s) have not been operative, or have been repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

(b) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of Rule 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., shall maintain a complete file of any measurements, including continuous emissions monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; any continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluations; any continuous emissions monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and any other information required, recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least three years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports and records.

(c) Evaluation of Excess Emissions. The Department shall consider periods of excess emissions from any kraft recovery furnace, lime kiln, calciner or any other regulated TRS emissions unit to be evidence of improper operation and maintenance of the monitored emissions unit provided that:

1. For kraft recovery furnaces subject to the emissions limits of Rule 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., the excess emissions occur during more than one percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown or malfunction of the kraft recovery furnace occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the kraft recovery furnace was not operating), or

2. For lime kilns and calciners subject to the emissions limits of Rule 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., the excess emissions occur during more than two percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown or malfunction of the lime kiln, calciner, or their control equipment occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the lime kiln or calciner was not operating), or

3. For other regulated non-NSPS total reduced sulfur emissions units, the excess emissions as indicated by the appropriate surrogate parameters occur during more than one percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the emissions unit or its control equipment occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the source was not operating), and

4. The Department determines that the affected emissions unit, including air pollution control equipment, is not maintained and operated in a manner which is consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Such determination shall be based on the failure of the owner or operator of the facility to provide records of maintenance and operation of the emissions unit and related equipment showing operation consistent with good air pollution control practices. Good air pollution control practices shall include:

a. Operation of all equipment within permit limits for loading rates and other process parameters;

b. An adequate preventive maintenance program based on manufacturer's recommendations or other accepted industry practices;

c. Training of personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment;

d. Visual and instrument inspections of equipment on a regular basis, and

e. Maintenance of an adequate on-site, or readily available, supply of equipment for routine repairs.

(d) The owner or operator of any kraft pulp mill or tall oil plant shall notify the Department in writing within fourteen days of the date on which periods of excess emissions exceed the percentages allowed by Rule 62-296.404(6)(c)1. through 3., F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17 2.600(4); Formerly 17 296.404; Amended 11 23 94, 1 1 96, 3 13 96.

~~62-296.404~~

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Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
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2nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

62-296.405 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input.

(1) Existing Emissions Units Emissions Limits.

(a) Visible emissions – 20 percent opacity except for either one six-minute period per one-hour period during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent, ~~or one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent. The option selected shall be specified in the emissions unit's construction and operation permits.~~ Emissions units governed by this visible emission limit shall test for particulate emissions ~~compliance~~ annually and as otherwise required by Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Emissions units electing to test for particulate matter emissions ~~compliance~~ quarterly shall be allowed visible emissions of 40 percent opacity. The results of such tests shall be submitted to the Department ~~or local program, as specified in the facility's permit.~~ Upon demonstration that the particulate standard has been regularly complied with, the Secretary, upon petition by the applicant, shall reduce the frequency of particulate testing to no less than once annually.

(b) No change.

(c) Sulfur Dioxide, as measured by applicable compliance methods.

1. Emissions units burning liquid fuel.

~~Stations— 2.5 pounds per million Btu heat input.~~

a. Emissions units in Duval County with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 250 MW which commenced operation prior to August 1, 1977 – 1.98 pounds per million Btu heat input.

~~b. Emissions units in Duval County with a nameplate generating capacity of less than 160 MW which commenced operation prior to October 1, 1964— 1.10 pounds per million Btu heat input.~~

~~c. All other emissions units in Duval County— 1.65 pounds per million Btu heat input.~~

~~d. Hillsborough County, emissions units south of State Highway 60 with a nameplate generating capacity of less than 100 MW which commenced operation prior to June 1, 1955— 1.1 pounds per million Btu heat input.~~

~~e. Escambia County, emissions units north of Interstate 10 with a nameplate generating capacity of less than 50 MW which commenced operation prior to October 1, 1952— 1.98 pounds per million Btu heat input.~~

f. Escambia County, no emissions unit north of Interstate 10 with a rated heat input of 515 million Btu per hour or less for which a valid Department operating permit was issued prior to September 30, 1972 shall emit in the aggregate more than 57.5 tons per any 24 hour period.

~~g. Manatee County, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 700 MW for which a valid Department operating permit was issued prior to January 1, 1979— 1.1 pounds per million Btu heat input.~~

~~h. Leon and Wakulla Counties, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of less than 260 MW for which a valid Department operating permit was issued prior to November 1, 1977— 1.87 pounds per million Btu heat input.~~

~~i. Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of less than 170 MW which commenced operation prior to May 1, 1958— 1.1 pounds per million Btu heat input, except in the event of a fuel or energy crisis declared by the Governor of Florida or the President of the United States— 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input. Notification concerning the quantity and estimated duration of the increase in emissions shall be given to the Department prior to burning the higher sulfur fuel.~~

j. All other areas of the State – 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input.

2. Emissions units burning solid fuel:

a. Hillsborough County, no emissions unit with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 120 MW which commenced operation prior to November 1, 1967, shall emit more than 2.4 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btu heat input on a weekly average nor shall a group of such emissions units located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and which are under common control emit more than 10.6 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a weekly average. A plan for assuring compliance with Florida Ambient Air Quality Standards will be incorporated into the revised operating permit for such emissions units.

b. Hillsborough County, no emissions unit with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 400 MW which commenced operation after November 1, 1967, and prior to June 1, 1976, shall emit in total more than 6.5 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btu heat input on a two hour average nor shall a group of such emissions units located on 418 one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and which are under common control emit more than 31.5 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a three hour average and 25 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a 24 hour average.

e. Escambia County, emissions units north of Interstate 10 with a nameplate generating capacity of more than 50 MW which commenced operation prior to September 1, 1973—5.90 pounds per million Btu heat input.

d. All other areas of the State—6.17 pounds per million Btu heat input.

3. Owners of fossil fuel steam generators shall monitor their emissions and the effects of the emissions on ambient concentrations of sulfur dioxide, in a manner, frequency, and locations approved, and deemed reasonably necessary and ordered by the Department.

(d) Nitrogen Oxides (expressed as NO₂) – as measured by applicable compliance methods.

1. Duval County, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 450 MW which commenced operation prior to August 1, 1977 – 0.30 pounds per million Btu heat input.

2. Manatee County, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 700 MW for which a valid Department operating permit was issued prior to January 1, 1979—0.30 pounds per million Btu heat input.

3. Leon County, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 200 MW for which a valid Department operating permit was issued prior to November 1, 1977—0.30 pounds per million Btu heat input.

4. Hillsborough County, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 400 MW which commenced operation after January 1, 1976 and prior to January 1, 1985—0.70 pounds per million Btu heat input.

(e) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. In lieu of Method 9 testing, a transmissometer utilizing a six6-minute block average for opacity measurement may be used, provided such transmissometer is installed, certified, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 75, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F; ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~ The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature at no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. ~~The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance.~~ EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when the oxygen base F-factor computed according to EPA Method 19 is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17. Methods 3 and 3A are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2; EPA Methods 5, 5B, and 5F are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3; EPA Method 17 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6; and EPA Method 19 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7; adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

3. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B or 6C, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure was incorporated in the operation permit for the emissions unit prior to April 23, 1985. Otherwise, fuel sampling and analysis may be used if the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Such alternate procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedances of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results

of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program or continuous emissions monitoring program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards.

4. For emission units not subject to nitrogen oxides continuous monitoring requirements, the test methods for nitrogen oxides emissions shall be EPA Methods 7, 7A, or 7E, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4 adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Four grab samples at 15 minute intervals (± 2 min.) per run shall be required for EPA Methods 7 and 7A. For emission units that are subject to continuous monitoring requirements under 42 U.S.C. sections 7661 – 7661f or 40 C.F.R. Part 75, ~~emissions of compliance with~~ nitrogen oxides ~~emission limits~~ shall be ~~determined demonstrated~~ based on a 30-day rolling average, except as specifically provided by 40 C.F.R. Parts 60 or 76. 40 C.F.R. Parts 60, 75, and 76 are adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

5. No change.

(f) through (g) No change.

~~(2) New Emissions Units.~~

~~(a) Visible Emissions—(See subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.42 and 60.42a).~~

~~(b) Particulate Matter—(See subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.42 and 60.42a).~~

~~(c) Sulfur Dioxide—(See subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.43 and 60.43a).~~

~~(d) Nitrogen Oxides—(See subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.44 and 60.44a).~~

(3) 3- For the purposes of this rule, nameplate generating capacity means the manufacturer's capacity rating of electrical generating output (expressed in MWe) as designed.

History: Formerly 17-2.600(5); Amended 6-29-93; Formerly 17-296.405; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

62-296.405

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2 nd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	03/02/99	10/6/2017	82 FR 46682

62-296.406 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less than 250 Million Btu per Hour Heat Input, ~~New and Existing Emissions Units.~~

The following standards apply to ~~new and existing~~ emissions units, except for emissions units that would otherwise be exempt from permitting pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., and emissions units that would otherwise be considered insignificant pursuant to subparagraph 62-213.300(2)(a)1. or paragraph 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. These standards apply unless otherwise specified by rule, or by order or permit issued by the Department prior to July 15, 1989.

(1) Visible Emissions – ~~shall not exceed~~ 20 percent opacity except for ~~either one six-minute period per one-hour period during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percentile or one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent.~~ The option selected shall be specified in the source's construction and operation permits. An opacity of 30 percent opacity shall be allowed for sources rated at 241 million Btu per hour heat input for which a valid Department operating permit was issued prior to October 1, 1972 in Escambia County, while burning fuel oil in conjunction with waste material derived from waste streams previously discharged into underground wells.

~~(2) Particulate Matter – Best available control technology~~

~~(3) Sulfur Dioxide – Best available control technology.~~

History: Formerly 17 2.600(6); Amended 6 29 93; Formerly 17 296.406; Amended 11 23 94, 3-13-96, 3-2-99, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

62-296.406

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
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3 rd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4 th Revision	<u>06/23/99 & 07/01/11</u> 3/2/1999	10/6/2017	82 FR 46682
5 th Revision	<u>{ Date of final submission }</u>		

62-296.408 Nitric Acid Plants.

These limits are applicable to new and existing emissions units producing weak nitric acid (50 to 70 percent) by pressure or atmospheric pressure process.

(1) ~~Visible emissions—10 percent opacity.~~

(2) ~~Nitrogen Oxides—3 pounds per ton of acid produced (100 percent basis).~~

(3) ~~Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.~~

(a) ~~The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) ~~The test methods for nitrogen oxides emissions shall be EPA Methods 7, 7A, 7B, 7C, or 7D, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be as specified in EPA Method 7. Four grab samples at 15-minute intervals (±2 minutes) per run required.~~

(c) ~~Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

History: Formerly 17-2.600(8); Formerly 17-296.408; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.408

	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

62-296.409 Sulfur Recovery Plants.

These limits are applicable to plants recovering sulfur from crude oil gas.

(1) New Plants recovering sulfur from crude oil gas – emissions shall not exceed 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur input to the recovery system or 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur removed from an oil well. “New Plants” are those plants which did not receive an air construction permit from the department prior to July 1, 1973.

(2) Existing Plants (for which a valid Department Construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1973) recovering sulfur from crude oil gas – emissions shall not exceed 0.08 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur input to the recovery system or 0.08 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur removed from crude oil or gas processed.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for sulfur dioxide shall be EPA Method 6, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 0.71 dry standard cubic feet. Two 20-minute samples (\pm or ± 5 minutes) per run required.

(b) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.600(9); Formerly 17-296.409; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

62-296.409

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
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<u>Original Reg</u>			
1st Revision	12/21/94 & 04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.410 Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment.

(1) Emissions units for which a valid Department operation or construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1974.

(a) Burners with a capacity less than 30 million Btu per hour heat input – Visible emissions shall not exceed with a density of Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 27 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period. ~~with a density of Number 2 (40 percent opacity) are permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.~~

(b) Burners with a capacity equal to or greater than 30 million Btu per hour heat input.

1. Visible Emissions – ~~shall not exceed Visible emissions with a density of Number 1.5 on the Ringelmann Chart (30 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 33 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period.~~ a density of Ringelmann Number 2 (40 percent opacity) is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.

2. Particulate Matter – shall not exceed 0.3 pounds per million Btu of heat input of carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input of fossil fuel.

(2) New Emissions Units. “New Emissions Units” are those emissions units which did not receive an operation or air construction permit from the department prior to July 1, 1974.

(a) Burners of capacity less than 30 million Btu per hour total heat input – Visible emissions shall not exceed Ringelmann Number 1 (20 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 27 percent opacity shall be allowed for one-six minute period in any one-hour period. ~~a density of Ringelmann Number 2 (40 percent opacity) is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.~~

(b) Burners of capacity equal to or greater than 30 million Btu per hour total heat input.

1. Visible Emissions – shall not exceed Number 1.5 on the Ringelmann Chart (30 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 33 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period. ~~a density of Ringelmann Number 2 (40 percent opacity) is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.~~

2. Particulate Matter – shall not exceed 0.2 pounds per million Btu of heat input of carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input of fossil fuel.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA/DEP Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

History—Formerly 17-2.600(10), 17-296.410, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

62-296.410

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<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.412 Dry Cleaning Facilities.

~~(1) All new and existing perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities are subject to the requirements (including compliance deadlines) of the national emission standard for perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(9), F.A.C. Until compliance is achieved with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M, existing (as of December 9, 1991) perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities with a solvent consumption of 1,475 gallons per year or more must also comply with the requirements of Rule 62-296.412(2), F.A.C. The requirements of Rule 62-296.412(2), F.A.C., shall not apply to any perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility after it has achieved compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M.~~

~~(2) The owner or operator of any existing perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility as specified in Rule 62-296.412(1), F.A.C., with total rated dryer capacity of 10 pounds of articles or greater, shall:~~

~~(a) Vent the entire dryer exhaust through a carbon adsorption system or refrigerated condensation unit which meets the following conditions:~~

~~1. The dryer/condenser system must be closed to the atmosphere at all times except when articles are being loaded or unloaded through the door of the machine; and~~

~~2. The dryer/condenser system must not vent to the atmosphere until the air vapor stream temperature on the outlet side of the refrigerated condenser is equal to or less than 45 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

~~(b) Emit no more than 100 parts per million by volume of organic compounds from the dryer control device before dilution;~~

~~(c) Cook or treat all diatomaceous earth filters so that the residue contains 55 pounds or less of organic compounds per 220 pounds of wet waste material;~~

~~(d) Reduce the organic compounds from all solvent stills to 132 pounds or less per 220 pounds of wet waste material;~~

~~(e) Drain all filtration cartridges in the filter housing for at least 24 hours before discarding the cartridge; or dry all drained cartridges without emitting organic compounds to the atmosphere; and~~

~~(f) Repair all perceptible leaks of organic compounds within three working days or, if repair parts are necessary, order such parts within three working days.~~

~~(g) Keep monthly records of solvent consumption.~~

~~(3) New or existing (as of October 1, 1986) perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities, located outside of ozone nonattainment or air quality maintenance areas as defined in Chapter 62-204, F.A.C., and their respective metropolitan statistical areas, with total rated dryer capacity equal to or greater than 10 pounds of articles shall be exempt from the requirements of Rule 62-296.412(2), F.A.C., if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that the solvent mileage (pounds of articles cleansed per drum of solvent consumed) is equal to or greater than 20,000 or 15,000 pounds of articles cleansed per 52-gallon drum of perchloroethylene consumed for new or existing facilities, respectively. Such facilities are not exempt from the requirements of the national emission standard for perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities promulgated in 40 CFR Part 63 and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(9), F.A.C.~~

~~(1) Applicability. The requirements of subsections (2) through (5), below, apply to the following:~~

~~(a)(4) Petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities located in Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, or Pinellas County, areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C., (including the respective metropolitan statistical areas) and all such facilities located in ozone attainment areas with solvent consumption equal to or greater than 9,750 gallons per year; and~~

~~(b) Petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities in all other areas of the state with solvent consumption equal to or greater than 15,000 gallons per year, respectively, shall comply with the following:~~

~~(2)(a) Each affected petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryer that is installed at a petroleum dry cleaning plant shall be a solvent recovery dryer. The solvent recovery dryer(s) shall be properly installed, operated, and maintained.~~

~~(3)(b) Each affected petroleum solvent filter that is installed at a petroleum dry cleaning plant shall be a cartridge filter. Cartridge filters shall be drained in their sealed housings for at least eight hours prior to~~

their removal.

~~(4)(e)~~ Each owner or operator of an affected petroleum solvent dryer shall include leak inspection and leak repair cycle information in the operating manual and on a clearly visible label posted on each affected facility. Such information should state: "To protect against fire hazards, loss of valuable solvents and emissions of solvent to the atmosphere, periodic inspection of this equipment for evidence of leaks and prompt repair of any leaks is required. The equipment must be inspected every 15 days and all vapor or liquid leaks be repaired within the subsequent 15 day period."

~~(5)(d)~~ Keep ~~monthly~~ records of equipment inspections and monthly solvent consumption.

~~(5) Test Methods and Procedures.~~ All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements:

~~(a) Leak Detection.~~ Liquid leakage shall be detected by visual inspection of the sources identified in p. 6-3 of EPA 450/2-78-050, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

~~(b) The concentration of organic compounds in the filter residue, per Rule 62-296.412(1)(c), F.A.C., shall be determined using ASTM 322-67, 1972.~~

~~(c) The mass reduction of organic compounds from solvent stills shall be determined using EPA Method 21, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~(d) The concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust vent of single bed carbon adsorbers shall be determined per the equipment specifications in "RACT Compliance for Carbon Adsorbers," Task No. 119, or stack test per Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~(e) The concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust vent of multiple bed carbon adsorbers and others shall be determined using the equipment specifications per the manufacturer's specifications, or stack testing per Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~(f) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

History--Formerly 17-2.600(12), 17-296.412, Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 6-25-96, 10-7-96, 3-11-10, 7-10-14, 8-14-19.

62-296.412

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5th Revision	<u>07/01/11</u> 03/11/10	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
<u>6th Revision</u>	<u>{ Date of final submission }</u>		

62-296.414 Concrete Batching Plants.

The following requirements apply to ~~new and existing~~ emissions units producing concrete and concrete products by batching or mixing cement and other materials. This rule also applies to facilities processing cement and other materials for the purposes of producing concrete, and to equipment used to mix cement and soil for onsite soil augmentation or stabilization.

(1) No change.

(2) Unconfined Emissions. The owner or operator shall take reasonable precautions to control unconfined emissions from hoppers, storage and conveying equipment, conveyor drop points, truck loading and unloading, roads, parking areas, stockpiles, and yards as required by paragraph 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C. For concrete batching plants the following shall constitute reasonable precautions:

(a) 1. through 2. No change.

3. Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under control of the owner or operator to ~~mitigate~~ ~~mitigate~~ reentrainment, and from building or work areas to reduce airborne particulate matter.

4. Reduction of stockpile height or installation of wind breaks to ~~mitigate~~ ~~mitigate~~ wind entrainment of particulate matter from stock piles.

(b) Use of spray bar, chute, or partial enclosure to ~~mitigate~~ ~~mitigate~~ emissions at the drop point to the truck.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this **subsection** shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 CFR, Part 60. Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) through (d) No change.

(4) Frequency of Testing.

(a) The owner or operator of any concrete batching plant using an air general permit shall have a visible emissions performance test conducted for stack emissions referenced in subsection 62-296.414(1), F.A.C., ~~visible emissions for each dust collector exhaust point~~ no later than sixty (60) ~~thirty (30)~~ days after commencing initial operation, and annually thereafter.

(b) The owner or operator of any concrete batching plant operating under the authority of an air construction permit or air operation permit shall have a visible emissions performance test conducted for stack emissions referenced in subsection 62-296.414(1), F.A.C., ~~visible emissions for each dust collector exhaust point~~ prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

History: Formerly 17 2.600(14); Formerly 17 296.414; Amended 11 23 94, 1-1-96, 11-13-97,1-10-07,7-10-14, 11-5-20.

62-296.414

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
Original Reg			
1st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2nd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	<u>07/01/11</u> 1/10/07	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
4th Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.415 Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities.

This ~~rule section~~ prescribes air pollution control requirements for soil thermal treatment facilities. Soil thermal treatment facilities are only authorized to treat petroleum contaminated soil as defined in Chapter 62-775, F.A.C., Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities. The following requirements apply to all ~~new, modified, and existing~~ soil thermal treatment facilities. ~~All facilities shall comply with these requirements by December 1, 1992.~~

(1) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

(a) through (b) No change.

(b) The average carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 100 parts per million (ppm) by volume, dry basis, during all 60 consecutive minute periods of plant operation. The average CO emissions is the arithmetic mean of all CO concentration measurements during any consecutive 60 minutes of plant operation that were recorded by the continuous emissions monitor required pursuant to subsection 62-296.415(6)~~Rule 62-297.500~~, F.A.C.

(c) through (d) No change.

(2) through (3) No change.

(4) Unconfined Emissions. A soil thermal treatment facility is subject to Rule ~~62-296.320-62-296.340~~, F.A.C., Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter. As a minimum, before and after thermal soil treatment is accomplished, unconfined emissions of particulate matter from the soil shall be controlled by application of water or containment.

(5) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~in Chapter 62-297~~, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~in Chapter 62-297~~, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) The test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~in Chapter 62-297~~, F.A.C.

(d) No change.

(6) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Any facility subject to this rule shall be equipped with instruments to continuously monitor and record the temperature and the carbon monoxide concentration of the flue gases leaving the high temperature zone, but before any dilution air is mixed with the flue gases. The temperature monitor shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 1% of the temperature being measured. The temperature monitoring system shall be calibrated at least annually by the procedure recommended by the manufacturer. The calibration shall be at a minimum of three temperatures and over a range from 10% below to 10% above the designed flue gas hot zone temperature of the soil thermal treatment facility. Calibration records shall be kept for a minimum of three years. The carbon monoxide monitor shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 10% of the carbon monoxide concentration by volume, mean value, or 5% of the applicable standard of 100 ppm, whichever is greater, as determined by EPA Test Method 10, as described at ~~in~~ 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference in subsection 62-204.800~~(7)~~, F.A.C. The carbon monoxide continuous emission monitoring device shall be certified, calibrated, and operated according to Performance Specification 4 of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, adopted and incorporated by reference in subsection 62-204.800~~(7)~~, F.A.C., excluding Section 5.2, Calibration Drift Test Period, of Performance Specification 2.

History—New 11-17-92; Formerly 17-2.100; Amended 11-17-92; Formerly 17-296.415; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

62-296.415

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
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1st Revision	01/11/93	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st</u> 2nd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd</u> 3rd Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>3rd Revision</u>	{Date of final submission}		

62-296.418 Bulk Gasoline Plants.

(1) The owner or operator of a bulk gasoline plant that has begun operation prior to August 1, 2007, is located in Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, or Pinellas County, ~~an area designated as an air quality maintenance area for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C.~~, and has an average annual daily throughput of more than 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters) shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) through (b) No change.

(2) No change.

Rulemaking Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 5-9-07, Amended 3-11-10, 8-14-19.

62-296.418

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
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1 st Revision	7/01/11 3/11/19	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
<u>2nd Revision</u>	<u>{Date of final submission}</u>		

62-296.470 Implementation of Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule.

(1) Definitions. For purposes of this rule, the terms "CAIR," "CAIR NO_x allowance," "CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program," "CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance," "CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program," "CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit," "CAIR NO_x unit," "CAIR SO₂ allowance," "CAIR SO₂ Trading Program," "CAIR source," and "CAIR unit," shall have the meanings given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. All provisions of 40 CFR Part 96 cited within this rule are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Notwithstanding the first sentence of this paragraph, for purposes of the verbatim application of the cited subparts of 40 CFR Part 96, as modified by the substitute language set forth in this rule, the definitions contained within 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts AA, AAA and AAAA, shall apply, with the understanding that the term "permitting authority" shall mean the Department, the term "State" shall mean the State of Florida, the phrase "permitting authority's title V operating permits regulations" shall mean Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., and the terms "best available control technology" (BACT) and "biomass" shall have the meanings given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(2) Orders.

(a) Prior to submitting any CAIR NO_x allowance allocations to the Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR 96.141(a), (b), or (c), or 40 CFR 96.143, the Department shall issue an administrative order pursuant to Chapter 120, F.S., to all CAIR NO_x sources giving notice and opportunity for hearing with regard to the amount of CAIR NO_x allowances the Department intends to submit to the Administrator for each CAIR NO_x unit.

(b) Prior to submitting any CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations to the Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR 96.341(a), (b), or (c), the Department shall issue an administrative order to all CAIR NO_x sources giving notice and opportunity for hearing with regard to the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances the Department intends to submit to the Administrator for each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit.

(3) CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program. Except as otherwise provided herein, all provisions of the following subparts of 40 CFR Part 96 shall apply verbatim. The provisions of Subpart II, CAIR NO_x Opt-In Units, shall not apply.

(a) Subpart AA, CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program General Provision.,

(b) Subpart BB, CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR NO_x Sources/

(c) Subpart CC, Permits.

(d) Subpart EE, CAIR NO_x Allowance Allocations, provided that substitute language, as set forth below, shall apply in lieu of the indicated provisions:

4) In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.141(a) substitute:

"By October 31, 2006, the permitting authority will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO_x allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with sections 96.142(a) and (b), for the control periods in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012."

5) In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.141(b), substitute:

"By October 31, 2009, and October 31 of each third year hereafter, the permitting authority will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO_x allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with sections 96.142(a) and (b), for the control periods in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years after the year of the applicable deadline for submission under this paragraph."

6) In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(a)(1), substitute:

"The baseline heat input (in mmBtu) used with respect to CAIR NO_x allowance allocations under paragraph (b) of this section for each CAIR NO_x unit will be:

(i) For units commencing operation before January 1, 2000; the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's adjusted control period heat input for 2000 through 2004; for units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2007; the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's adjusted control period heat input over the first 5 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation or the average of the 2 highest amounts of the unit's adjusted control period heat input over the first 4 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation or the

maximum adjusted control period heat input over the first 1 to 3 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation depending on the maximum number (1 to 5) of such calendar years of data available to the permitting authority for determination of allowance allocations pursuant to sections 96.141(a) or 96.141(b); with the adjusted control period heat input for each year calculated as follows:

(A) If the unit is 85 percent or more (on a Btu basis) biomass fired during the year and is subject to best available control technology (BACT) for NO_x emissions, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 150 percent;

(B) If the unit is coal fired during the year, and not subject to paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A) of this section for the year, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 100 percent;

(C) If the unit is oil fired during the year, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 60 percent; and

(D) If the unit is not subject to paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A), (B), or (C) of this section, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 40 percent.

(ii) For units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2007: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's total converted control period heat input over the first 5 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the average of the 2 highest amounts of the unit's total converted control period heat input over the first 4 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the maximum total converted control period heat input over the first 1 to 3 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, depending on the maximum number (1 to 5) of such calendar years of data available to the permitting authority for determination of allowance allocations pursuant to section 96.141(b).

(iii) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section, for any unit that is permanently retired and has not operated during the most recent five year period for which the permitting authority has data upon which to base allocations: zero (0)."

4. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(a)(2)(i), substitute:

"A unit's control period heat input, and a unit's status as biomass fired, coal fired or oil fired, for a calendar year under paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section, and a unit's total tons of NO_x emissions during a calendar year under paragraph (e)(3) of this section, will be determined in accordance with part 75 of this chapter, to the extent the unit was otherwise subject to the requirements of part 75 of this chapter for the year, or will be based on the best available data reported to the permitting authority for the unit, to the extent the unit was not otherwise subject to the requirements of part 75 of this chapter for the year."

5. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(a)(2)(ii)(A), substitute:

"Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(B) or (C) of this section, the control period gross electrical output of the generator or generators served by the unit multiplied by 7,900 Btu/kWh if the unit is biomass fired (85 percent or more on a Btu basis) for the year, 7,900 Btu/kWh if the unit is coal fired for the year, or 6,675 Btu/kWh if the unit is not biomass fired or coal fired for the year, and divided by 1,000,000 Btu/mmBtu, provided that if a generator is served by 2 or more units, then the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total control period heat input of such units for the year;"

6. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(b)(1), substitute:

"For each control period in 2009 and thereafter, the permitting authority will allocate to all CAIR NO_x units in the State that have a baseline heat input (as determined under paragraph (a) of this section a total amount of CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 95 percent of the tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.140 (except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section)."

7. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(c)(1), substitute:

"The permitting authority will establish a separate new unit set aside for each control period. Each new unit set aside will be allocated CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 5 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.140, adjusted as necessary to ensure that the sum of all allocations made by the permitting authority does not exceed the State trading budget."

8. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(c)(4)(iv), substitute:

"If the amount of CAIR NO_x allowances in the new unit set aside (or the control period is less than the sum under paragraph (c)(4)(ii) of this section, then the permitting authority will allocate to each CAIR NO_x unit covered by an allowance allocation request accepted under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section the amount of the CAIR NO_x allowances requested as adjusted under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section), multiplied by the amount of CAIR NO_x allowances in the new unit set aside for the control period divided by the sum determined under paragraph (c)(4)(ii) of this section, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance using such rounding convention that results in allocation of the precise number of allowances in the new unit set aside."

9. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(d), substitute:

"If, after completion of the procedures under paragraph (c)(4) of this section for a control period, any unallocated CAIR NO_x allowances remain in the new unit set aside for the control period, the permitting authority will allocate to each CAIR NO_x unit that was allocated CAIR NO_x allowances under paragraph (b) of this section an amount of CAIR NO_x allowances equal to the total amount of such remaining unallocated CAIR NO_x allowances, multiplied by the unit's allocation under paragraph (b) of this section, divided by 95 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.140, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance using such rounding convention that results in allocation of the precise number of allowances remaining in the new unit set aside."

10. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.143(a), substitute:

"The permitting authority will establish a separate compliance supplement pool for the control period in 2009 and will allocate CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 8.335 tons to such pool. These allowances are in addition to the CAIR NO_x allowances allocated under section 96.142."

11. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.143(b), substitute:

"For any CAIR NO_x unit in the State, if the unit's average annual NO_x emission rate for 2007 or 2008 is less than 0.25 lb/mmBtu and, where such unit is included in a NO_x averaging plan under section 76.11 of the chapter under the Acid Rain Program for such year, the unit's NO_x averaging plan has an actual weighted average NO_x emission rate for such year equal to or less than the actual weighted average NO_x emission rate for the year before such year and if the unit achieves NO_x emission reductions in 2007 and 2008 the CAIR designated representative of the unit may request early reduction credits, and allocation of CAIR NO_x allowances from the compliance supplement pool under paragraph (a) of this section for such early reduction credits, in accordance with the following:"

12. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.143(b)(2), substitute:

"The CAIR designated representative of such CAIR NO_x unit shall submit to the permitting authority by May 1, 2009, a request, in a format specified by the permitting authority for allocation of an amount of CAIR NO_x allowances from the compliance supplement pool not exceeding the sum of the unit's heat input for the control period in 2007 multiplied by the difference (if any greater than zero) between 0.25 lb/mmBtu and the unit's NO_x emission rate for the control period in 2007 plus the unit's heat input for the control period in 2008 multiplied by the difference (if any greater than zero) between 0.25 lb/mmBtu and the unit's NO_x emission rate for the control period in 2008, determined in accordance with subpart HH of this part and with the sum divided by 2,000 lb/ton and rounded to the nearest whole number of tons as appropriate."

(e) Subpart FF. CAIR NO_x Allowance Tracking System.

(f) Subpart GG. CAIR NO_x Allowance Transfers.

(g) Subpart HH, Monitoring and Reporting

(4) CAIR SO₂ Trading Program. All provisions of the following subparts of 40 CFR Part 96 shall apply verbatim. The provisions of Subpart III, CAIR SO₂ Opt In Units, shall not apply.

(a) Subpart AAA. CAIR SO₂ Trading Program General Provisions.

(b) Subpart BBB. CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR SO₂ Sources.

(c) Subpart CCC. Permits.

(d) Subpart FFF. CAIR SO₂ Allowance Tracking System.

(e) Subpart GGG. CAIR SO₂ Allowance Transfers.

(f) Subpart HHH. Monitoring and Reporting

(5) CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program. Except as otherwise provided herein, all provisions of the following subparts of 40 CFR Part 96 shall apply verbatim. The provisions of Subpart III, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Opt In Units, shall not apply:

(a) Subpart AAAA, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program General Provisions.

(b) Subpart BBBB, CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Sources.

(c) Subpart CCCC, Permits.

(d) Subpart EEEE, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Allocations, provided that substitute language, as set forth below, shall apply in lieu of the indicated provisions:

1. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.341(a), substitute:

"By October 31, 2006, the permitting authority will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with sections 96.342(a) and (b), for the control periods in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012."

2. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.341(b), substitute:

"By October 31, 2009, and October 31 of each third year thereafter, the permitting authority will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with sections 96.342(a) and (b), for the control periods in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years after the year of the applicable deadline for submission under this paragraph."

3. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(a)(1), substitute:

"The baseline heat input (in mmBtu) used with respect to CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations under paragraph (b) of this section for each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit will be:

(i) For units commencing operation before January 1, 2000: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's adjusted control period heat input for 2000 through 2004; for units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2007: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's adjusted control period heat input over the first 5 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the average of the 2 highest amounts of the unit's adjusted control period heat input over the first 4 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the maximum adjusted control period heat input over the first 1 to 3 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation depending on the maximum number (1 to 5) of such calendar years of data available to the permitting authority for determination of allowance allocations pursuant to sections 96.341(a) or 96.341(b); with the adjusted control period heat input for each year calculated as follows:

(A) If the unit is 85 percent or more (on a Btu basis) biomass fired during the year and is subject to best available control technology (BACT) for NO_x emissions, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 150 percent;

(B) If the unit is coal fired during the year, and not subject to paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A) of this section for the year, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 100 percent;

(C) If the unit is oil fired during the year, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 60 percent; and

(D) If the unit is not subject to paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A), (B), or (C) of this section, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 40 percent.

(ii) For units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2007: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's total converted control period heat input over the first 5 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the average of the 2 highest amounts of the unit's total converted control period heat input over the first 4 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the maximum total converted control period heat input over the first 1 to 3 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, depending on the maximum number (1 to 5) of such calendar years of data available to the permitting authority, for determination of allowance allocations pursuant to section 96.341(b).

(iii) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section, for any unit that is permanently retired and has not operated during the most recent five year period for which the permitting authority has data upon which to base allocations; zero (0)."

4. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(a)(2)(i), substitute:

"A unit's control period heat input, and a unit's status as biomass fired, coal fired or oil fired, for a calendar year under paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section, and a unit's total tons of NO_x emissions during a control period in a calendar year under paragraph (c)(3) of this section, will be determined in accordance with part 75 of this chapter, to the extent the unit was otherwise subject to the requirements of part 75 of this chapter for the year, or will be based on the best available data reported to the permitting authority for the unit to the extent the unit was not otherwise subject to the requirements of part 75 of this chapter for the year."

5. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(a)(2)(ii)(A), substitute:

"Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(B) or (C) of this section, the control period gross electrical output of the generator or generators served by the unit multiplied by 7,900 Btu/kWh if the unit is biomass fired (85 percent or more on a Btu basis) for the year, 7,900 Btu/kWh if the unit is coal fired for the year, or 6,675 Btu/kWh if the unit is not biomass fired or coal fired for the year, and divided by 1,000,000 Btu/mmBtu, provided that if a generator is served by 2 or more units, then the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total control period heat input of such units for the year."

6. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(b)(1), substitute:

"For each control period in 2009 and thereafter, the permitting authority will allocate to all CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units in the State that have a baseline heat input (as determined under paragraph (a) of this section) a total amount of CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 95 percent of the tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.340 (except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section)."

7. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(c)(1), substitute:

"The permitting authority will establish a separate new unit set aside for each control period. Each new unit set aside will be allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances equal to 5 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.340, adjusted as necessary to ensure that the sum of all allocations made by the permitting authority does not exceed the State trading budget."

8. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(c)(4)(iv), substitute:

"If the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in the new unit set aside for the control period is less than the sum under paragraph (c)(4)(ii) of this section, then the permitting authority will allocate to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit covered by an allowance allocation request accepted under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section the amount of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances requested (as adjusted under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section), multiplied by the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in the new unit set aside for the control period, divided by the sum determined under paragraph (c)(4)(ii) of this section, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance using such rounding convention that results in allocation of the precise number of allowances in the new unit set aside."

9. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(d) substitute:

"If, after completion of the procedures under paragraph (c)(4) of this section for a control period, any unallocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances remain in the new unit set aside for the control period, the permitting authority will allocate to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit that was allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances under paragraph (b) of this section an amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances equal to the total amount of such remaining unallocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances, multiplied by the unit's allocation under paragraph (b) of this section, divided by 95 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.340, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance using such rounding convention that results in allocation of the precise number of allowances remaining in the new unit set aside."

(e) Subpart FFFF, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System.

(f) Subpart GGGG, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Transfers.

(g) Subpart HHHH, Monitoring and Reporting.

New 9-4-06, Amended 4-1-07, 10-6-08

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	3/16/2007	10/12/2007	72 FR 58016

62-296.500 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Emitting Facilities.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The specific emission limiting standards and other requirements of Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall apply to each stationary VOC-emitting stationary emissions unit in Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, or Pinellas County, except for any emission unit which has been or would be subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration review or Preconstruction Review for Nonattainment Areas, existing VOC-emitting facilities in areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C. In addition, the emission limiting standards of these rules shall apply to new and modified VOC-emitting facilities in areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C., except those new and modified VOC-emitting facilities which have been or would be subject to review pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 52.21, as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C.

(b) In addition to the applicable requirements of this rule, section the specific emission limiting standards and other requirements of Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., shall apply in Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach Counties to major VOC-emitting facilities not regulated in whole under Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., and major NOx-emitting facilities, except those new and modified major VOC- and NOx-emitting facilities which have been or would be subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration review or Preconstruction Review for Nonattainment Areas, review pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 52.21, as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400, or 62-212.500, F.A.C.

(2) Permit, Recordkeeping, and Compliance Reporting Requirements.

(a) Permits - Special Considerations.

1. Permits to construct or operate are required for all emission units subject to a specific emission limiting standard or other requirement of Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., or Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., except those emission units subject to Rule 62-296.512, F.A.C., Cutback Asphalt, or emissions units operating under an Air General Permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C.

2. No change.

(b) No change.

2. through 3. No change.

4. The Department may accept, instead of the coating analysis methods required under Rules 62-296.500(2)(b)2. and 3., F.A.C., a certification by the coating manufacturer of the composition of the coating if it is supported by actual batch formulation records. The manufacturer's certification shall be consistent with EPA's document number 450/3-84-019, titled, "Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and other Coatings,;" effective December 1984, herein adopted and incorporated by reference (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-10762>).

5. No change.

(c) Reporting. Annually, in accordance with a schedule and reporting format provided by the Department, the owner or operator of any emissions unit having a Department air operation permit and subject to a specific emission limitation under Rule 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall provide the Department with proof of compliance with such limitation. Compliance with the requirements of Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., shall be demonstrated in accordance with the provisions of that rule section.

(3) through (6) No change.

TABLE 296.500-1. No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1) - (1)(f), Amended 2-2-93, 4-17-94; Formerly 17-296.500; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-11-10, 8-14-19.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	01/08/93	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
2nd Revision	04/25/94	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
3rd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
4th Revision	3/11/2010	10/6/2017	82 FR 46682
<u>5th Revision</u>	{Date of final submission}		

62-296.501 Can Coating.

(1) No change

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of can coating lines subject to Rule 62-296.501, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of the total discharge that would occur if each coating line complied with the emission limitations contained in Rule 62-296.501(2)(a) through (d), F.A.C. below. Compliance ~~Compliance~~ with these limitations for any given day's operation shall be determined by using the method contained in 45 FR 80824. A copy of the above referenced document is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., and may be inspected at the Department's Tallahassee office.

(a) through (d) No change.

(3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted by~~ reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)1.,; Formerly 17-296.501; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.501

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st Revision</u>	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{Date of final submission}		

62-296.502 Coil Coating.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures ~~as described at Rule 62-297.450 subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C.~~ The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)2.; Formerly 17-296.502; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.502

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st Revision</u>	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.503 Paper Coating.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted by~~ reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures ~~as described at Rule 62-297.450 subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C.~~ The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)3., ~~Formerly~~ 17 296.503; Amended 11 23 94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.503

	Date Submitted to EPA Register	Date Approved by EPA	Federal
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.504 Fabric and Vinyl Coating.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C..~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted by~~ reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures ~~as described at Rule 62-297.450 subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C.~~ The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)4., ~~Formerly~~ 17 296.504; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.504

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st Revision</u>	<u>12/21/94 & 4/15/96</u>	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.505 Metal Furniture Coating.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7., adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted by~~ reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures ~~as described at Rule 62-297.450 subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C.~~ The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)5.; ~~Formerly~~ 17 296.505; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.505

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st Revision</u>	<u>12/21/94 & 4/15/96</u>	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.505 Metal Furniture Coating.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7., adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted by~~ reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures ~~as described at Rule 62-297.450 subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C.~~ The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)5.; ~~Formerly~~ 17 296.505; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.505

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.506 Surface Coating of Large Appliances.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted by~~ reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures ~~as described at Rule 62-297.450 subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C.~~ The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)6.; ~~Formerly~~ 17 296.506; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.506

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.507 Magnet Wire Coating.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted by~~ reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)7.; ~~Formerly~~ 17 296.507; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.507

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.508 Petroleum Liquid Storage.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule ~~section~~ shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) No change.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)8.; ~~Formerly~~ 17-296.508; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 10-6-08, 7-10-14.

62-296.508

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
Recodification	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	<u>07/01/11</u> 10/6/08	10/06/17	82 FR 46682
3 rd Revision	<u>{ Date of final submission }</u>		

62-296.510 Bulk Gasoline Terminals.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Vapor Control Emissions. The test methods for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Methods 2A, and 2B, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-1; and EPA Methods 25A and 25B, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7; adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. sSub-subparagraph 62-297.440(2)(b)1.a., F.A.C., shall also apply.

(b) Equipment Vapor-Leak Detection. The test methods for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Methods 21, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7; and EPA Method 27, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-8; adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. sSub-subparagraph 62-297.440(2)(b)2.a., F.A.C., shall also apply.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)10., Formerly 17 296.510; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.510

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Recodification Original Reg</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }		

62-296.511 Solvent Metal Cleaning.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards and control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., shall apply to cold cleaning, open-top vapor degreasing, and conveyORIZED degreasing operations. All ~~new and existing~~ degreasing facilities using the following halogenated solvents are subject to the requirements (including compliance deadlines) of the national emission standard for halogenated solvent degreasers at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(9), F.A.C.; carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and methylene chloride. Until compliance is achieved with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T, existing (as of November 29, 1993) halogenated solvent degreasing facilities must also comply with the requirements of this rule. The requirements of this rule shall not apply to any halogenated solvent degreasing facility after it has achieved compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T.

(b) No change.

(2) through (4) No change.

(5) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for volatile organic compound emissions from the specified equipment shall be EPA Method 21, ~~as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated and adopted~~ by reference ~~at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) The test method for non-halogenated organic solvent emissions from a destructive add-on control device shall be EPA Method 25, ~~as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(c) The test method for organic solvent emissions from a non-destructive add-on control device shall be ~~EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C.~~ The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(d) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)12.; Formerly 17-296.511; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 6-25-96, 10-7-96, 7-10-14, 11-5-20.

62-296.511

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	7/22/96	01/16/03	68 FR 2204
3 rd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.512 Cutback Asphalt.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting control standards ~~or control technology~~ set forth in Rule 62-296.512(2), F.A.C., shall apply to the manufacture and use of cutback asphalts for paving or maintaining roads, streets, highways, and parking lots.

(2) No change.

~~(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.~~

~~(a) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.~~

~~(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)13.; Formerly 17-296.512; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14, 8-14-19.

62-296.512

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.513 Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~Incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted by~~ reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)14.; Formerly 17-296.513; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.513

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st Revision</u>	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.514 Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted by~~ reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures ~~as described at Rule 62-297.450 subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C.~~ The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

*History: Formerly 17 2.650(1)(f)15.; Formerly 17-296.514; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.
62-296.514*

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.515 Graphic Arts Systems.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or, 24A, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted by~~ reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)16., ~~Formerly~~ 17-296.515; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.515

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	01/11/93 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.516 Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks with External Floating Roofs.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 21, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and as described in section 5.2 on p. 5-3 of EPA 450/2-78-047, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)17.; Formerly 17-296.516; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.516

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st Revision</u>	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.570 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Requirements for Major VOC- and NOx-Emitting Facilities.

(1) Applicability.

(a) No change.

(b) The requirements of this rule shall not apply to emissions units that would otherwise be ~~are~~ exempt from the air permitting requirements of the Department pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., or that would otherwise be considered insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.300(2)(a)1., F.A.C., or Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C.

(2) No change.

{Subsection 62-296.570(3), F.A.C., is not included in the SIP.}

~~(3) Operation Permit Requirements:~~

~~(a) The owner or operator of any emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule shall apply for a new or revised permit to operate in accordance with the provisions of this rule by March 1, 1993, unless a later filing date is specified by the Department in writing.~~

~~(b) If the existing operation permit for any emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule would expire between the effective date of this section and March 1, 1993, or any later filing date specified by the Department, the expiration date of such permit is hereby extended until March 1, 1993, or such later date. This provision shall not apply in the case of a revocation or suspension of such permit pursuant to Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.~~

(4) RACT Emission Limiting Standards.

(a) ~~Emissions Testing Compliance Dates and Monitoring.~~

{Rule subparagraphs 62-296.570(4)(a)1. and 2., F.A.C., are not included in the SIP.}

~~1. Each applicant for a new or revised operation permit for an emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule shall propose a schedule for implementing the RACT emission limiting standards as expeditiously as practicable but no later than May 31, 1995. The emissions unit shall demonstrate compliance with the RACT emission limiting standards in accordance with a schedule specified in the emissions unit's air operation permit issued pursuant to Rule 62-296.570(3), F.A.C.~~

~~2. Fuel specific NOx and VOC emission limits established under this rule shall be incorporated into the new or revised operation permit for each emissions unit and become effective in accordance with the terms of the permit.~~

~~3. For units that are not equipped with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) for NOx or VOCs, compliance with the emission limits established in this rule shall be demonstrated by annual emissions testing is required in accordance with applicable EPA Reference Methods from as described in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendices A-1 through A-8, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C., or other methods approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., except as otherwise provided in paragraph 62-296.570(4)(b), F.A.C. If required, such annual emission testing shall be conducted during each federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30). Annual emissions compliance testing while firing oil is unnecessary for units operating on oil for less than 400 hours in the current federal fiscal year.~~

~~4. For units that are equipped with a CEMS, compliance shall be demonstrated based on a 30-day rolling average. The CEMS must meet the performance specifications contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60, Appendix B, or 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 75, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.~~

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

{Rule subparagraphs 62-296.570(4)(b)1. through 4., F.A.C., are not included in the SIP.}

~~1. Emissions of NOx from any rear wall fired, forced circulation, 16 burner, compact furnace shall not exceed 0.20 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.36 lb/million BTU while firing oil.~~

~~2. Emissions of NOx from any front wall fired, natural circulation, 18 burner, compact furnace shall not exceed 0.40 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.53 lb/million BTU of NOx while firing oil.~~

~~3. Emissions of NOx from any front wall fired, natural circulation, 24 burner, compact furnace shall~~

~~not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.62 lb/million BTU of NOx while firing oil.~~

4. Emissions of NOx from any tangentially fired, low heat release, large furnace shall not exceed 0.20 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas.

5. through 8. No change

9. Emissions of NOx from any other external combustion emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule, and not covered in Rule 62-296.570(4)(b)1. through 8., F.A.C., shall not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU. ~~Emissions Compliance shall be determined demonstrated~~ annually in accordance with the applicable EPA Method from 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendices A-1 through A-8, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~Rule 62-297.401~~, F.A.C., or other method approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

10. through 11. No change.

(c) No change.

History: New 2-2-93; Amended 4-17-94; Formerly 17-296.570; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-2-99, 7-10-14.

62-296.570

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	01/08/93	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
1 st Revision	04/25/94	01/11/95	60 FR 2688
2 nd Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.600 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) - Lead.

(1) Applicability. Any ~~new or existing~~ lead processing operation that is located in the area of Hillsborough County encompassed within a radius of 5 kilometers centered at UTM coordinates 364.0 East, 3093.5 North, zone 17 (in city of Tampa), designated as unclassifiable for the 1978 Lead National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in 40 C.F.R., Part 81, §81.310, as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or within 50 kilometers outside the boundary ~~an area designated under Chapter 62-275, F.A.C., as a lead nonattainment or air quality maintenance area, or in the area of influence~~ of such an area, shall limit the emission of lead through the application of reasonably available control technology (RACT) as specified in Rules 62-296.601 through 62-296.605, F.A.C.

(2) through (5) No change.

(6) ~~Emissions Determination Compliance Demonstration~~. The owner or operator of any facility subject to an emissions limiting standard pursuant to Rules 62-296.602 through 62-296.605, F.A.C., shall ~~determine emissions demonstrate compliance with such limit~~ by the initial compliance date established in the permit required pursuant to this rule, or in accordance with the terms of any construction permit addressing the requirements of this rule, and every five years thereafter unless a more frequent schedule is specified in the permit. ~~Emissions Compliance~~ shall be ~~determined demonstrated~~ as follows:

(a) ~~Compliance with Lead emissions standards~~ shall be ~~determined demonstrated~~ by EPA Method 12, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-5, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) ~~Compliance with Opacity standards~~ shall be ~~determined demonstrated~~ by EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: New: 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.600, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14, 8-14-19.

62-296.600

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
1st Revision	04/15/96	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ Date of final submission }		

62-296.601 Lead Processing Operations in General.

(1) through (2) No change.

History: New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.601, Amended 1-1-96.

62-296.601

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
<u>1st Revision</u>	04/15/96	<u>xx/xx/xx</u>	<u>xx FR xxxxx</u>
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{Date of final submission}	<u>xx/xx/xx</u>	<u>xx FR xxxxx</u>

{Note: 1st and 2nd Revisions might be combined into one revision.}

62-296.602 Primary Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Operations.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standard for lead as set forth in ~~Rule 62-204.240, F.A.C.~~ The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix W, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 ~~subsection 62-204.220(2), F.A.C.~~, and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

History: New: 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.602, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.602

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
<u>1st Revision</u>	04/15/96	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{Date of final submission}		

62-296.603 Secondary Lead Smelting Operations.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standard for lead ~~as set forth in Rule 62-272.300, F.A.C.~~ The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix W, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~Rule 62-210.500~~, F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

History: New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.603, Amended 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.603

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
<u>1st Revision</u>	<u>04/15/96</u>	<u>xx/xx/xxxx</u>	<u>xx FR xxxxx</u>
<u>2nd Revision</u>	<u>{Date of final submission}</u>	<u>xx/xx/xxx</u>	<u>xx FR xxxxx</u>

{Note: 1st and 2nd Revisions might be combined into one revision.}

62-296.604 Electric Arc Furnace Equipped Secondary Steel Manufacturing Operations.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standard for lead ~~as set forth in Rule 62-272.300, F.A.C.~~ The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix W, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~Rule 62-210.500~~, F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

History: New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.604, Amended 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.604

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/18/94	09/18/96	61 FR 49064
<u>1st Revision</u>	<u>04/15/96</u>	<u>xx/xx/xxxx</u>	<u>xx FR xxxxx</u>
<u>2nd Revision</u>	<u>{Date of final submission}</u>	<u>xx/xx/xxx</u>	<u>xx FR xxxxx</u>

{Note: 1st and 2nd Revisions might be combined into one revision.}

62-296.700 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Particulate Matter.

(1) Applicability.

(a) Emissions of particulate matter shall be limited through the application of Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for any existing emissions unit, issued an air permit on or before May 30, 1988, that emits particulate matter and is located in:

1. That portion of Hillsborough County which falls within the area of the circle having a centerpoint at the intersection of US 41 South and State Road 60 and a radius of 12 kilometers;

2. The downtown Jacksonville area in Duval County located within the following boundary lines: south and then west along the St. Johns River from its confluence with Long Branch Creek, to Main Street; north along Main Street to Eighth Street; east along Eighth Street to Evergreen Avenue; north along Evergreen Avenue to Long Branch Creek; and east along Long Branch Creek to the St. Johns River; or

3. An area within 50 kilometers outside the boundary of such an area as described in subparagraph 62-296.700(1)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., above.

~~a particulate matter air quality maintenance area or in the area of influence of such an area, except an emissions unit which has received a determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to Rule 17-2.630 (repealed) or 62-296.330 (repealed), F.A.C., or received a permit in connection with Rule 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., shall limit the emission of particulate matter through the application of Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) as specified in Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., or Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.415, F.A.C.~~

(b) (Reserved)

(2) Exemptions. The following facilities and emissions units ~~which are located within a particulate matter air quality maintenance area or area of influence~~ are exempt from the provisions of this rule section:

(a) No change.

(b) Any facility whose owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that the impact within an area as described in subparagraph 62-296.700(1)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., above, that ~~the designated air quality maintenance area~~ of the total maximum allowable particulate matter emissions from such facility will not exceed 1 ug/m³, annual average, and 5 ug/m³, 24-hour average.

(c) No change.

(d) Any emissions unit of unconfined particulate matter which is located more than five kilometers outside the boundary of an area as described in subparagraph 62-296.700(1)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., above. ~~a particulate matter air quality maintenance area.~~

(e) through (f) No change.

(g) Any emissions unit which has received a determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to Rule 17-2.630 (repealed) or 62-296.330 (repealed), F.A.C., or received a permit in connection with Rule 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) or 62-212.500 (Preconstruction Review of Nonattainment Areas), F.A.C.

(3) No change.

(4) Maximum Allowable Emission Rates.

(a) Emissions Unit Data. The new or revised operating permit for each emissions unit subject to the provisions of this rule section shall specify:

1. through 7. No change.

(b) No change.

(5) No change.

(6) Operation and Maintenance Plan. The new or revised operating permit for each emissions unit subject to the provisions of this rule section shall specify an operation and maintenance plan for the particulate control devices, the collection systems and the processing systems.

(a) No change.

(b) Control Equipment Data. The Operation and Maintenance plan shall include identification of control device(s) for each emissions unit subject to provisions of this rule section including but not limited to the following appropriate design specifications and other descriptive data:

1. through 9. No change.

(c) through (e) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(a)-(g); Formerly 17-296.700; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 8-14-19.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st Revision</u>	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{Date of final submission}		

62-296.701 Portland Cement Plants.

~~(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.701, F.A.C., shall apply to kilns and clinker coolers which are part of a Portland Cement Plant.~~

~~(2) Emission Limitations.~~

~~(a) Kilns. No owner or operator of a Portland Cement kiln shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.50 pounds per ton to the kiln (dry basis, excluding fuel), or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.~~

~~(b) Clinker coolers. No owner or operator of a Portland Cement clinker cooler shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.25 pounds per ton of feed to the kiln (dry basis, excluding fuel), or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.~~

~~(3) Alternate Emission Limitations.~~

~~(a) Applicability. The alternate emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.701(3)(b), F.A.C., shall apply to the Portland Cement plants located in Hillsborough County south of State Highway 60 in Tampa.~~

~~(b) Emission Limitations.~~

~~1. Clinker Kilns—All Portland Cement Plants shall not cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter from Clinker Kilns in excess of 95 lbs./hr. as determined by EPA Method 5 nor in excess of 40 lbs./hr. as determined by EPA Method 17, or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity as measured using a certified in-stack transmissometer. When method 17 is used the stack temperature shall not exceed 500 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

~~2. Clinker Coolers—All Portland Cement Plants shall not cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter from Clinker Coolers in excess of 45 lbs/hr as determined by EPA Method 5, or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity as determined by EPA Method 9.~~

~~(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements:~~

~~(a) For emissions units subject to the visible emissions standard in Rule 62-296.701(2), F.A.C., the test method shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~(b) A transmissometer shall be used to determine compliance with the visible emission standard in Rule 62-296.701(3), F.A.C. The transmissometer shall be calibrated in accordance with Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.13.~~

~~(c) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.~~

~~(d) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c); Amended 6-29-93; Formerly 17-296.701; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.~~
~~62-296.701~~

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	07/02/93	04/14/94	59 FR 17696
2nd Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346

62-296.702 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 17, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6, EPA Method 5B as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3; or EPA Method 5F, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3; adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., may be used with the filter temperature at no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. ~~The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance.~~ EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall be used when oxygen based F factor computed according to EPA Method 19, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., is used in lieu of heat input. Use Acetone wash with Method 5 or 17.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)2.; Formerly 17-296.702; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.702

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st Revision</u>	12/21/94 & <u>4/15/96</u>	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>			{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }

62-296.703 Carbonaceous Fuel Burners.

(1) ~~Applicability.~~ The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.703, F.A.C., shall apply to Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment that has a total heat input capacity of 30 million BTU's per hour or greater.

(2) ~~Emission Limitations.~~

(a) ~~Particulate Matter.~~ No owner or operator of Carbonaceous fuel burning equipment shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter from such equipment in excess of 0.2 pounds per million BTU heat input of Carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million BTU heat input of fossil fuel.

(b) ~~Visible Emissions.~~ No owner or operator of carbonaceous fuel burning equipment shall cause, permit, or allow visible emissions the density of which is greater than 30 percent opacity.

(3) ~~Test Methods and Procedures.~~ All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. For EPA Method 5, the filter temperature may not exceed 320 degrees Fahrenheit.

(c) ~~Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)3; Formerly 17-296.703; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.703

	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

62-296.704 Asphalt Concrete Plants.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)4., ~~Formerly 17-296.704~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.704

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93 11/23/92</u>	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st Revision</u>	<u>12/21/94 & 4/15/96</u>	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.705 Phosphate Processing Operations.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)5.; ~~Formerly 17-296.705~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.705

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.706 Glass Manufacturing Process.

(1) ~~Applicability.~~ The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.706, F.A.C., shall apply to glass melting furnaces producing container glass.

(2) ~~Emission limitations.~~ No owner or operator of a glass melting furnace shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of the following standards:

(a) ~~Gas fired furnaces—1.3 pounds per ton of glass produced.~~

(b) ~~Oil fired furnaces—1.5 pounds per ton of glass produced.~~

(c) ~~Visible emissions 20 percent opacity.~~

(3) ~~Test Methods and Procedures.~~ All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule.

(a) ~~The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) ~~The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.~~

(c) ~~Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)6; Formerly 17-296.706; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.~~

62-296.706

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

62-296.707 Electric Arc Furnaces.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5D, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)7., ~~Formerly 17-296.707~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.707

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.708 Sweat or Pot Furnaces.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)8., ~~Formerly 17-296.708~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.708

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st Revision</u>	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.709 Lime Kilns.

(1) ~~Applicability.~~ The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.709, F.A.C., shall apply to all lime kilns associated with a kraft pulp mill.

(2) ~~Emission limitations.~~ No owner or operator of a lime kiln shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of that calculated by applying the formula $E = 3.59P^{0.62}$ for each kiln, where E is the emission rate in pounds per hour for each and P is the process weight in tons per hour; or visible emissions greater than 10 percent opacity.

(3) ~~Test Methods and Procedures.~~ All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) ~~The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) ~~The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.~~

(c) ~~Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)9; Formerly 17-296.709; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.709

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Recodification	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

62-296.710 Smelt Dissolving Tanks.

(1) ~~Applicability.~~ The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.710, F.A.C., shall apply to all smelt dissolving tanks associated with a kraft pulp mill.

(2) ~~Emission limitations.~~ No owner or operator of a smelt dissolving tank shall cause, permit or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of that calculated by applying the formula $E = 3.59P^{0.62}$ for each, where E is the emission rate in pounds per hour and P is the process weight in tons per hour; or visible emissions greater than 10 percent opacity.

(3) ~~Test Methods and Procedures.~~ All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)10; Formerly 17-296.710; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.710

	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

62-296.711 Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) through (d) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)11., ~~Formerly 17-296.711~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.711

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
<u>Original Reg</u>			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93</u> 11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
<u>1st Revision</u>	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

62-296.712 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Process Operations.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) through (d) No change.

History: Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)12., ~~Formerly 17-296.712~~; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.712

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg			
<u>Recodification</u>	<u>01/11/93 11/23/92</u>	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/94 & 4/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
<u>2nd Revision</u>	{ <u>Date of final submission</u> }		

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

[62-243](#) Tampering with Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Equipment

[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

[62-257](#) 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. }

Rule Amendment – Effective October 7, 1996

CERTIFICATION OF
STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
FILED WITH THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
PURSUANT TO s. 403.8055 F.S.

62-296
RFF
10-7-96
96-17R

I do hereby certify:

1. The time limitations prescribed by section 403.8055, F.S. have been complied with; and

2. There is no non-frivolous objection, under subsection 403.8055(4), F. S., pending on any rule covered by this certification, and

3. All rules covered by this certification are filed not less than 21 days after the notice required by subsection 403.8055 (1), F.S.

Attached are three certified copies of each rule covered by this certification. The rules are hereby adopted by the undersigned agency by and upon their filing with the Department of State.

Rule No.	Specific Rulemaking Authority	Law Being Implemented, Interpreted, or Made Specific
62-296.412	403.061, 403.8055, F.S.	403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 F.S.
62-296.511	403.061, 403.8055, F.S.	403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 F.S.

96 OCT -7 PM 3:31
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Under the provision of subsection 403.8055(2), F.S., the rules take effect upon the date designated below:

Effective October 7 1996
(month) (day) (year)

Virginia B. Wetherell
VIRGINIA B. WETHERELL
Secretary

3
Number of Pages Certified

62-296.412 Dry Cleaning Facilities.

(1) All new and existing perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities are subject to the requirements (including compliance deadlines) of the national emission standard for perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities promulgated in 40 CFR Part 63 and adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(9), F.A.C. Until permitted pursuant to either Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., existing (as of December 9, 1991) perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities with a solvent consumption of 1,475 gallons per year or more must also comply with the requirements of Rule 62-296.412(2), F.A.C. The requirements of Rule 62-296.412(2), F.A.C., shall not apply to any perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility after it has been permitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

(3) New or existing (as of October 1, 1986) perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities, located outside of ozone nonattainment or air quality maintenance areas as defined in Chapter 62-204, F.A.C., and their respective metropolitan statistical areas, with total rated dryer capacity equal to or greater than 10 pounds of articles shall be exempt from the requirements of Rule 62-296.412(2),

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
96 OCT -7 PM 3:31
FBI

F.A.C., if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that the solvent mileage (pounds of articles cleansed per drum of solvent consumed) is equal to or greater than 20,000 or 15,000 pounds of articles cleansed per 52-gallon drum of perchloroethylene consumed for new or existing facilities, respectively. Such facilities are not exempt from the requirements of the national emission standard for perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities promulgated in 40 CFR Part 63 and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(9), F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.8055, FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, FS. History Formerly 17-2.600(12) Formerly 17-296.412 Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 6-25-96,_____.

62-296.511 Solvent Metal Cleaning.

(1) (a) The emission limiting standards and control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., shall apply to cold cleaning, open-top vapor degreasing, and conveyORIZED degreasing operations. All new and existing degreasing facilities using the following halogenated solvents are subject to the requirements (including compliance deadlines) of the national emission standard for

halogenated solvent degreasers at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(9), F.A.C.: carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and methylene chloride. Until compliance is achieved with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T, existing (as of November 29, 1993) halogenated solvent degreasing facilities must also comply with the requirements of this rule. The requirements of this rule shall not apply to any halogenated solvent degreasing facility after it has achieved compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.8055, FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, FS. History Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)12. Formerly 17-296.511 Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 6-25-96, _____.

Rule Amendment – Effective November 13, 1997

**CERTIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES FILED WITH THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

97 OCT 24 PM 1:05
FILED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

I do hereby certify:

- (1) That all statutory rulemaking requirements of Chapter 120, F.S., have been complied with; and
- (2) There is no administrative determination under subsection 120.56(2), F.S. pending on any rule covered by this certification.
- (3) All rules covered by this certification are filed within the prescribed time limitations of paragraph 120.54(3)(e), F.S. They are filed not less than 28 days after the notice required by paragraph 120.54(3)(a), F.S., and;
- (a) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice; or
- (b) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice not including days an administrative determination was pending; or
- (c) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not less than 21 days from the date of publication of the notice of change; or
- (d) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the adjournment of the final public hearing on the rule; or
- (e) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the date of receipt of all material authorized to be submitted at the hearing; or
- (f) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the date the transcript was received by this agency.

[] (g) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice, not including days the adoption of the rule was postponed following notification from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee that an objection to the rule was being considered.

Attached are the original and two copies of each rule covered by this certification. The rules are hereby adopted by the undersigned agency by and upon their filing with the Department of State.

Rule No.

62-296.401 62-296.414

Under the provision of subparagraph 120.54(3)(e)6., F.S., the rules take effect 20 days from the date filed with the Department of State or a later date as set out below:

Effective: _____
(month) (day) (year)


Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

19
Number of Pages
Certified

SUMMARY OF THE HEARING

Kirby Green, Deputy Secretary, called the hearing to order at 1:03 p.m. on August 13, 1997. The hearing was held at the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building, Conference Room A, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida. Present at the hearing were Howard Rhodes, Larry George, and Michael Hewett from the Division of Air Resources Management, and Pat Comer from the Office of the General Counsel.

The purpose of the hearing was to consider adoption of proposed amendments to Rule Chapters 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-296, and 62-297, F.A.C.

Notices of Rule Development were published in the Florida Administrative Weekly, Volume 22, Number 13, on October 25, 1996, and Volume 23, Number 17, on April 25, 1997. Notices of Proposed Rulemaking were published in Volume 23, Number 28, on July 11, 1997.

Kirby Green certified that the Notices of Rule Development and Notices of Proposed Rulemaking were properly noticed and swore in all those wishing to testify.

Larry George presented a short description of each of the proposed rule amendments.

62-210

Steve Cullen of Koogler and Associates, representing the Florida Concrete and Products Association, had the

following comments: The changes to 62-210 would enable concrete batch plants to use a general permit. Following the description of the availability of the general permit, there are some limitations on what sort of plants can get the general permit.

Pat Comer responded that the language in 62-210 is supposed to preclude facilities subject to a location RACT requirement from getting a general permit.

Robert Manning, representing the Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, commented that the definition of maximum emissions under normal operations in the hearing draft contains language that incorporates comments from the FCG and wanted to confirm that the Department would move forward with that language.

Larry George confirmed this with the exception that EPA expressed concern over the definition, and that this issue would have to be resolved.

62-296

Cathy Sellers, on behalf of the Florida Concrete and Products Association, wanted to verify that if a concrete batch plant can qualify for an exemption from RACT, then they are eligible for a general permit. She also noted that the association's other concerns were being addressed in a Notice of Change. Larry George confirmed this.

Jim Wylie with the Florida Funeral Directors Association presented written comments and suggested that in 62-296.401(4), language be inserted. Larry George agreed to insert the language.

Steve Cullen asked if the Department intended for the concrete batching rule to apply to concrete terminals. Larry George said that the rule will not apply to terminals.

Steve Cullen asserted that in some instances, materials other than concrete are dispensed by hoppers, and trucks may be loaded by methods that do not incorporate hoppers. Mr. Cullen was concerned that Rule 62-296.414(2)(b), F.A.C., might be interpreted to require a spray bar, chute or partial enclosure for loading operations where spray bars, chutes and enclosures are not practical or necessary.

Michael Hewett responded to his comments by saying that the unconfined emissions standards in the rule do apply to all truck loading and unloading activities, but that it is not the intent of the rule to require mitigating equipment where inappropriate. He agreed to review the language in paragraph (2) to see if clarifying language could be added.

In addition to the parties making comments at the hearing, written comments were received from the American Bakers Association. Kirby Green held the record open until Wednesday, August 20, 1997, at 5:00 p.m. for any additional

SUMMARY OF THE RULE

This rulemaking addresses air pollution control requirements for human and animal crematories and concrete batching plants. Language addressing animal crematories is moved from Rule 62-296.401(4) to Rule 62-296.401(6); F.A.C. Applicability of the concrete batching plants rule and visible emissions limit is clarified; rule language is added to explain how the unconfined emissions rule is to be applied; and language is added to clarify visible emissions test conditions. A visible emissions testing schedule is established for concrete batch plants.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES

JUSTIFYING THE PROPOSED RULE

In order to facilitate the air general permits for crematories and concrete batching plants, language is removed from Rule 62-296.401(4), F.A.C., and moved into a new Rule 62-296.401(6), F.A.C. Language is modified and reorganized in Rule 62-296.401(5) and 62-296.414, F.A.C.

62-296.401 Incinerators.

(4) Biological Waste Incineration Facilities. The following requirements apply to all biological waste incineration facilities. This rule does not apply to facilities licensed under the provisions of Chapter 470, F.S., which cremate human remains for which a Department of Health ~~DHRS~~ death certificate has been issued, or fetal remains in circumstances when a fetal death certificate is not issued under Chapter 382, F.S. and that are disposed of by a person licensed under the provisions of Chapter 470, F.S. This rule also does not apply to animal crematories as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

~~(a) Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals.~~

~~1. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂.~~

~~2. Facilities subject to this rule shall incinerate only dead animals and, if applicable, the bedding and the remains associated with the animals placed in leak proof containers. Containers may contain up to 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics. Plastic bags used for the incineration of animals shall be nonchlorinated and no less than 3 mils thick.~~

~~a. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics must be kept on file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least two years after their use. This documentation must also be submitted with any permit renewal application.~~

~~b. If plastic bags are incinerated, documentation must be provided to prove that the bags are nonchlorinated and no less than 3 mils thick.~~

~~3. Facilities subject to this rule shall not incinerate dead animals which were used for biomedical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biohazardous waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.~~

~~(a)(b) Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour that are not used solely for the incineration of dead animals.~~

1. THROUGH 2. - No Change.

Renumber (c) THROUGH (d) as (b) THROUGH (c)

~~(d)(e) All facilities unless otherwise noted are subject to the following design, operating, monitoring and operator training requirements.~~

~~1. Any incinerator with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals for which a complete application for a permit~~

~~to construct a new unit was received by the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Combustion in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

~~2. Any incinerator with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in~~

~~calculating this residence time. Combustion in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary (or last) chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

~~1.3. Any incinerator subject to Rule 62-296.401(4), F.A.C., that is not used solely for the incineration of dead animals or any incinerator with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour shall operate with a combustion zone design temperature of no less than 1800 degrees Fahrenheit for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time in the secondary (or last) combustion chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be utilized in calculating this residence time.~~

~~Renumber 4. THROUGH 8. as 2. THROUGH 6.~~

~~9. Any operators of incinerators with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or an equivalent state-approved organization.~~

~~a. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program, or reference a previously submitted training program, with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and~~

~~maintenance of the incinerator, and increase awareness of regulation requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands-on experience involving start-up, operation of at least one incineration cycle, shut-down of equipment, and one full cycle of preventative maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the criteria set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook EPA 453/B-93-018 and Instructor's Guide EPA 453/B-93-019.~~

~~b. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department-approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. If the emissions unit is modified to the extent that a Department construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit. Owners of new and modified emissions units shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of initial compliance test.~~

~~c. An operator's certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional two years after termination of employment. The owner shall not allow the incinerator to be~~

~~operated unless it is operated by an operator who has satisfactorily completed the required training program.~~

~~7.10. Any operator of an incinerator subject to Rule 62-296.401(4), F.A.C., that is not used solely for the incineration of dead animals or any operator of an incinerator with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representative or an equivalent ~~state-approved~~ organization using a state-approved training program.~~

Renumber (f) THROUGH (g) as (e) THROUGH (f)

~~(h) Compliance Demonstration. Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour used solely for the incineration of dead animals may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and permitted capacity) crematory unit operating in compliance with a valid Department air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five years old and may or may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.~~

Renumber (i) as (g)

(5) Human Crematories. The following requirements apply to all human crematory facilities.

(e) Human crematories shall cremate only dead human bodies with appropriate containers. The bodies may be clothed. The containers may contain no more than ~~up to~~ 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics must be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least two years after their use. This documentation must also be submitted with any application for an initial or renewal air operation permit or air general permit notification form renewal applications. No other material, including biomedical biohazardous waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(f) All crematory operators shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or another qualified organization. Only operators trained by a Department-approved training program shall be allowed to operate a human crematory.

1. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval through the permitting process. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program or reference a previously approved training program with the construction permit application.

The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and maintenance of the crematory unit, and increase awareness of regulatory ~~regulation~~ requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands-on experience involving start-up, operation of at least one cremation, shut-down of the equipment, and one full cycle of preventive maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, ~~as are applicable to cremation,~~ the criteria applicable to cremation set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook, EPA 453/B-93-018, and Instructor's Guide, EPA 453/B-93-019.

2. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department-approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. ~~If the crematory unit is modified to the extent that a Department construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit.~~ The owner ~~Owners~~ of any new or ~~and~~ modified crematory ~~emissions~~ units shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of the initial compliance test pursuant to the unit's air construction permit. If a crematory unit is

modified to the extent that a Department air construction permit is required , the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit.

3. An operator's certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional two years after termination of employment. ~~The owner shall not allow the crematory to be operated unless it is operated by an operator who has satisfactorily completed the required training program.~~

(h) Operation During Compliance Test. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the source operating at the manufacturer's recommended maximum-permitted capacity.

(i) Frequency of Testing.

1. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the visible emissions standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter. Facilities permitted pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, shall demonstrate compliance within 60 days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form and within 60 days prior to each anniversary of such date.

2. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operating permit or, if the facility is permitted pursuant

to Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, within 60 days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form.

(j) Compliance Demonstration. Facilities may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and permitted capacity) crematory unit operating in compliance with a valid Department air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five years old and may or may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.

(6) Animal Crematories. The following requirements apply to all animal crematory facilities.

(a) Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂.

(b) Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to 7% O₂ on an hourly average basis.

(c) Crematory units for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second

gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.

(d) Crematory units for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.

(e) Animal crematories shall cremate only dead animals and, if applicable, the bedding and the remains associated

with the animals, placed in leak-proof containers.
Containers may contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight
chlorinated plastics. Plastic bags used for the cremation
of animals shall be nonchlorinated and no less than 3 mils
thick. If containers are incinerated, documentation from
the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5
percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics must be kept
on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at
least two years after their use. This documentation must
also be submitted with any application for an initial or
renewal air operation permit or air general permit
notification form.

(f) Animal crematories shall not cremate dead animals
which were used for medical or commercial experimentation.
No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in
Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(g) All crematory operators shall be trained by the
equipment manufacturer's representatives or another
qualified organization. Only operators trained by a
Department-approved training program shall be allowed to
operate an animal crematory.

1. The content of the training program shall be
submitted to the Department for approval through the
permitting process. Construction permit applicants shall
submit a training program or reference a previously approved

training program with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and maintenance of the crematory unit, and increase awareness of regulatory requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands-on experience involving start-up, operation of at least one cremation, shut-down of the equipment, and one full cycle of preventive maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the criteria applicable to cremation set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook, EPA 453/B-93-018, and Instructor's Guide, EPA 453/B-93-019.

2. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department-approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. The owner of any new or modified crematory units shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of the initial compliance test pursuant to the unit's air construction permit. If a crematory unit is modified to the extent that a Department air construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit.

3. An operator's certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional two years after termination of employment.

(h) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. The test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

3. The test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

4. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

5. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(i) Operation During Compliance Test. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the source operating at the manufacturer's recommended capacity.

(j) Frequency of Testing.

1. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the visible emissions standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter. Facilities permitted pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, shall demonstrate compliance within 60 days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form and within 60 days prior to each anniversary of such date.

2. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operating permit or, if the facility is permitted pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, within 60 days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form.

(k) Compliance Demonstration. Animal crematories may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and capacity) crematory unit operating in compliance with a valid Department air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five years old and may or may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.

(1) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each animal crematory shall install, operate, and maintain continuous monitors to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A complete file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. Continuous temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber begins, date, time, and temperature markings. The file shall be retained for at least two years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

Renumber (6) as (7)

Specific Authority: 403.061, 403.716, F.S.

Law Implemented: 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, 403.716, 470.025, F.S.

History: Formerly 17-2.600(1), Amended 10-14-92, 12-02-92; Formerly 17-296.401; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96,_____.

Rule Amendments - Effective January 10, 2007



Jeb Bush
Governor

Department of
Environmental Protection

Twin Towers Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Colleen Castille
Secretary

21 B.
December 22, 2006

Ms. Liz Cloud,
Program Administrator
Administrative Code Unit
500 South Bronough Street, Room 101
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Re: Certification package for Rules 62-296.401 & 62-296.414, F.A.C.
Amendments related to Incinerators and Concrete Batching Plants

Dear Ms. Cloud:

Attached is the certification package for amendments to Rules 62-296.401 and 62-296.414, F.A.C., related to incinerators and concrete batching plants. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was published September 22, 2006, in the Florida Administrative Weekly (FAW). A Notice of Change was published November 17, 2006, in the FAW.

My telephone number is 245-2278. If I am unavailable, please contact the staff person in charge of this rulemaking, Terri Long, at 921-9556.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Robinette
Sr. Assistant General Counsel

RR:ls

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TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES FILED WITH THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

I do hereby certify:

- (1) That all statutory rulemaking requirements of Chapter 120, F.S., have been complied with; and
- (2) There is no administrative determination under subsection 120.56(2), F.S. pending on any rule covered by this certification; and
- (3) All rules covered by this certification are filed within the prescribed time limitations of paragraph 120.54(3)(e), F.S. They are filed not less than 28 days after the notice required by paragraph 120.54(3)(a), F.S., and;
- (a) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice; or
- (b) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice not including days an administrative determination was pending; or
- (c) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not less than 21 days nor more than 45 days from the date of publication of the notice of change; or
- (d) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not less than 14 nor more than 45 days after the adjournment of the final public hearing on the rule; or
- (e) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the date of receipt of all material authorized to be submitted at the hearing; or
- (f) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the date the transcript was received by this agency; or

(g) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice, not including days the adoption of the rule was postponed following notification from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee that an objection to the rule was being considered; or

(h) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after a good faith written proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative to a proposed rule is submitted which substantially accomplishes the objectives of the law being implemented; or

(i) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after a regulatory alternative is offered by the small business ombudsman.

Attached are the original and two copies of each rule covered by this certification. The rules are hereby adopted by the undersigned agency by and upon their filing with the Department of State.

Rule No(s).

62-296.401 & 62-296.414, F.A.C.

Under the provision of subparagraph 120.54(3)(e)6., F.S., the rules take effect 20 days from the date filed with the Department of State or a later date as set out below:

Effective: _____
(month) (day) (year)



JACK CHISOLM
Deputy General Counsel

19

Number of Pages
Certified

62-296.401 Incinerators.

(1) Small Incinerators. Any incinerator, other than a biological waste incinerator, human or animal crematory, or air curtain incinerator, with a charging rate of less than fifty (50) tons per day shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Emission Limiting Standards. No visible emissions shall not exceed five percent (5%) opacity except that visible emissions not exceeding ~~fifteen (15%)~~ ~~twenty (20%)~~ percent opacity are allowed for up to ~~six (6)~~ ~~three (3)~~ minutes in any one (1) hour period.

(b) No objectionable odor allowed.

(b)(e) Test Methods and Procedures. All emission tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, as described at 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in meet-all-applicable-requirements-of-Chapter Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

(c) Frequency of Testing. The owner or operator of an incinerator subject to this subsection shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

(2) through (3) No change.

(4) Biological Waste Incinerators ~~Incineration Facilities.~~

(a) Applicability. The following requirements of this subsection apply to all biological waste incinerator units ~~incineration facilities.~~

1. Any biological waste incinerator unit that is also regulated as a hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec or Ce, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with all standards, limitations, and requirements of the applicable Subpart, and with the requirements of paragraphs 62-296.401(4)(b)-(f), F.A.C., to the extent that such requirements are stricter than, or supplemental to, the requirements of the applicable Subpart.

2. Any biological waste incinerator unit that is not regulated as a hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ee or Ce, shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with all requirements of paragraphs 62-296.401(4)(b)-(f), F.A.C.

3. This subsection rule does not apply to human or animal crematories facilities licensed under the provisions of Chapter 470, F.S., which cremate human remains for which a Department of Health death certificate has been issued or fetal remains in circumstances when a fetal death certificate is not issued under Chapter 382, F.S. This rule also does not apply to animal crematories as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. For any biological waste incinerator unit with a capacity less than fifty (50) tons per day, visible emissions shall not exceed five percent (5%) opacity, six (6) minute average, except that visible emissions not exceeding fifteen percent (15%) opacity shall be allowed for up to six (6) minutes in any one (1) hour period.

2.(a) For any unit Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour;

1. through 2. renumbered a. through b. No change.

3.(b) For any unit Facilities with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour, but less than or equal to 2,000 pounds per hour;

1. through 2. renumbered a. through b. No change.

4.(e) For any unit Facilities with a capacity greater than 2000 pounds per hour;

1. renumbered a. No change.

b.2. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) emissions shall not exceed fifty (50) parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to seven percent (7%) O₂ on a three (3) hour average basis; or As an alternative to this HCl limit, the HCl emissions produced by the unit shall be reduced, by its air pollution control equipment, by at least ninety (90%) by weight on an hourly average basis.

5. For any unit, carbon monoxide emissions (CO) shall not exceed 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to 7% O₂ on an hourly average basis.

(c)(4) Design and Operating Requirements. All biological waste incineration units facilities unless otherwise noted, shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with are subject to the following design, operating, monitoring and operator training requirements.

1. ~~The unit~~ Any incinerator subject to subsection 62-296.401(4), F.A.C., shall operate with a combustion zone design temperature of no less than 1800 degrees Fahrenheit for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time in the secondary (or last) combustion chamber. ~~The p~~Primary chamber and stack ~~volumes~~ shall not be utilized in calculating this residence time.

2. Mechanically fed ~~units~~ facilities shall incorporate an air lock system to prevent opening the incinerator to the room environment. The volume of the loading system shall be designed to prevent overcharging, thereby assuring complete combustion of the waste.

3. ~~Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to seven percent (7%) O₂ on an hourly average basis.~~

4. renumbered 3. No change.

~~4.5. The owner or operator is advised to contact the Department of Health regarding requirements that may apply to any proposed burning of r~~Radioactive waste may not be burned in an incinerator subject to this rule unless the incinerator has been issued a Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) license to incinerate radioactive waste or the waste is of such quantity to be exempt in accordance with DHRS Rule 10D-91 or 10D-104.003, F.A.C.

~~5.6. The owner or operator is advised to contact the Department's Division of Waste Management regarding requirements that may apply to any proposed burning of h~~Hazardous waste may not be burned in an incinerator subject to this rule unless the incinerator has been issued a hazardous waste permit by the Department or the waste is of such quantity to be exempt in accordance with Chapter 62-730, F.A.C.

~~6.7. Each~~ Any operator of the unit shall successfully complete a training program meeting ~~the an~~ incinerator subject to subsection 62-296.401(4), F.A.C., shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representative or an equivalent organization using a state approved training program ~~requirements of 40 CFR 60.53c(c) and the annual refresher training course requirements of 40 CFR 60.53c(f), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-~~ 204.800, F.A.C.

~~a. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program, or reference a previously submitted training program, with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on proper operating practices and procedures, and increase awareness of regulation~~

requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be minimum of sixteen (16) hours of instruction. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the criteria set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook EPA-453/B-93-018 and Instructor's Guide EPA 453/B-93-019.

b. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department approved training program must be submitted to the Department within fifteen (15) days of training. If the incinerator is modified to the extent that a Department construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified incinerator. Owners of new and modified incinerators shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within fifteen (15) days after completion of the initial compliance test.

e. An operator's training certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional two (2) years after termination of employment. The owner shall not allow the incinerator to be operated unless it is operated by an operator who has satisfactorily completed the required training program.

~~(d)~~(e) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. The reference test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

3. The reference test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3 or 3A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

4. The reference test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or 26A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be thirty (30) dry standard cubic feet.

5. The reference test method for hydrochloric acid shall be EPA Method 26 or 26A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

6. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in ~~meet all applicable requirements of Rule Chapter 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.~~

~~(c)(f)~~ Frequency of Testing.

1. ~~The owner or operator of any biological waste incineration unit~~ Facilities with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour shall ~~demonstrate compliance as follows:~~

a. ~~Have a performance test conducted for New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual emissions unit compliance with the visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter.~~

b. ~~Have performance tests conducted for particulate matter and hydrochloric acid prior to submitting the application for an initial or renewal air~~ New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual emissions unit compliance with the remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operation permit.

2. ~~The owner or operator of any biological waste incineration unit~~ New and existing facilities with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour shall:

a. ~~Have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.~~

b. ~~Have performance tests conducted for particulate matter and hydrochloric acid prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, demonstrate individual source compliance with the applicable standards upon initial compliance and annually thereafter.~~

~~(f)(g)~~ Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each owner or operator of a biological waste incinerator unit ~~incineration facility~~ shall install, operate, and maintain, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, continuous emission monitoring equipment.

1. The monitors shall record the following operating parameters:

a. through b. No change.

2. ~~The owner or operator shall maintain a~~ A complete file of all measurements, including continuous emissions monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous emissions monitoring system or monitoring device calibration

checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and all other information required, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least two (2) years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports and records.

(5) Human Crematories.

(a) Applicability. The following requirements of this subsection apply to all human crematory units facilities.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity, six-minute average, except that visible emissions not exceeding 15% opacity shall be allowed for up to six minutes in any one-hour period.

(a) through (b) renumbered 2. through 3. No change.

(c) Operating Temperatures.

1. The owner or operator of any proposed new crematory units for which submits either a complete application for a permit to construct the a new unit or an initial air general permit registration for the new unit to was received by the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. This information shall be provided to the Department with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration form for the proposed new unit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The pPrimary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Except as provided in subparagraph 62-296.401(5)(c)2., F.A.C., cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.

2.(d) The owner or operator of any crematory units for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. The maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at shall be no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this

~~residence time.~~ Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.

~~(d)~~(e) Allowed Materials. Human crematory units shall cremate only dead human or fetal remains bodies with appropriate containers. The remains bodies may be clothed. The containers shall ~~may~~ contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall ~~must~~ be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least two (2) years after their use. ~~This documentation must also be submitted with any application for an initial or renewal air operation permit or air general permit notification form.~~ No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(e) Equipment Maintenance. All human crematory units shall be maintained in proper working order in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the equipment. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity or efficiency of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least two years. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during those events. Each unit's burners shall be operated with a proper air-to-fuel ratio. If the unit so allows, the burners' flame characteristics shall be visually checked at least once during each operating shift and adjusted when warranted by the visual checks.

~~(f) All crematory operators shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or another qualified organization. Only operators trained by a Department approved training program shall be allowed to operate a human crematory.~~

~~1. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval through the permitting process. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program or reference a previously approved training program with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and maintenance of the crematory unit, and increase awareness of regulatory requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands-on experience involving start-up, operation of at~~

~~least one cremation, shut-down of the equipment, and one full cycle of preventive maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the criteria applicable to cremation set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook, EPA 453/B-93-018, and Instructor's Guide, EPA 453/B-93-019.~~

~~2. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. The owner of any new or modified crematory unit shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of the initial compliance test pursuant to the unit's air construction permit. If a crematory unit is modified to the extent that a Department air construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit.~~

~~3. An operator's certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional two years after termination of employment.~~

(f)(g) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection ~~rule~~ shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. The reference test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

3. The reference test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

4. The reference test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be thirty (30) dry standard cubic feet.

5. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in meet all applicable requirements of Rule Chapter 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

(g)(h) Operation During Emissions Compliance Test. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the unit source operating at a the manufacturer's recommended capacity of one (1) adult-sized cadaver.

(h)(i) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit using an air general permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions no later than thirty (30) days after the unit commences operation, and annually thereafter. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the visible emissions standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter. Facilities permitted pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, shall demonstrate compliance within sixty (60) days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form and within sixty (60) days prior to each anniversary of such date.

2. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit operating under the authority of an air construction permit or air operation permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

3.2. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit shall not be required to have performance tests conducted for carbon monoxide and particulate matter, except as provided at paragraph 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operation permit or, if the facility is permitted pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, within sixty (60) days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form.

(j) Compliance Demonstration. Facilities may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and capacity) crematory unit operating in compliance with a valid Department air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five (5) years old and may or may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.

(i)(k) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each crematory unit facility shall be equipped and operated with a install, operate, and maintain continuous monitors to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In addition, each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding 15% opacity is occurring. A complete file of all temperature measurements; all including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous

monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and all adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. Continuous temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber was begun begins, date, time, and temperature markings. Pollutant monitoring system documentation shall include indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule. The file shall be retained for at least two (2) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

(6) Animal Crematories.

(a) Applicability. The following requirements of this subsection apply to all animal crematory units facilities.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. Visible emissions shall not exceed five percent (5%) opacity, six (6) minute average, except that visible emissions not exceeding fifteen percent (15%) opacity shall be allowed for up to six (6) minutes in any one (1) hour period.

(a) through (b) renumbered 2. through 3. No change.

(c) Operating Temperatures.

1. The owner or operator of any proposed new crematory units for which submits either a complete application for a permit to construct the a new unit or an initial air general permit registration for the new unit to was received by the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. This information shall be provided to the Department with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration form for the proposed new unit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Except as provided in subparagraph 62-296.401(6)(c)2., F.A.C., cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.

~~2.(d) The owner or operator of any crematory units for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct a new unit was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. The maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at shall be no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Primary chamber and stack shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

~~(d)(e) Allowed Materials. Animal crematoryies units shall cremate only dead animals remains and, if applicable, the bedding and the remains associated with the animals and appropriate placed in leak-proof containers. Containers shall may contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. Plastic bags used for the cremation of animals shall be nonchlorinated and no less than three (3) mils thick. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall must be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least two (2) years after their use. This documentation must also be submitted with any application for an initial or renewal air operation permit or air general permit notification form.~~

~~(f) Animal crematoryies units shall not cremate dead animals which were used for medical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.~~

~~(e) Equipment Maintenance. All animal crematory units shall be maintained in proper working order in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the equipment. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least two (2) years. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during those events. Each unit's burners shall be operated with a proper air-to-fuel ratio. If the unit so allows, the burners' flame characteristics shall be visually checked at least once during each operating shift and adjusted when warranted by the visual checks.~~

~~(g) All crematory operators shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or another~~

qualified organization. Only operators trained by a Department approved training program shall be allowed to operate an animal crematory.

1. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval through the permitting process. Construction permit applicants shall submit a training program or reference a previously approved training program with the construction permit application. The training shall provide a basic understanding of the principles of the combustion process, provide instruction on the operation and maintenance of the crematory unit, and increase awareness of regulatory requirements and safety concerns. Training programs shall be a minimum of 8 hours of instruction. Training programs shall at a minimum include hands on experience involving start-up, operation of at least one cremation, shut-down of the equipment, and one full cycle of preventive maintenance actions. The Department shall approve training programs which meet, at a minimum, the criteria applicable to cremation set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook, EPA 453/B-93-018, and Instructor's Guide, EPA 453/B-93-019.

2. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. The owner of any new or modified crematory unit shall submit copies of the operator training certificates within 15 days after completion of the initial compliance test pursuant to the unit's air construction permit. If a crematory unit is modified to the extent that a Department air construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified unit.

3. An operator's certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional two years after termination of employment:

(f)(h) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection rule shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. The reference test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

3. The reference test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

4. The reference test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be thirty (30) dry standard cubic feet.

5. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in meet all applicable requirements of Rule Chapter 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

(g)(i) Operation During Emissions Compliance Test. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the unit source operating at a capacity that is representative of normal operations and is not greater than the manufacturer's recommended capacity. The operating capacity shall be a batch load, in pounds, for a batch animal crematory unit and a charging rate, in pounds per hour, for a ram-charged animal crematory unit.

(h)(j) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit using an air general permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions no later than thirty (30) days after the unit commences operation; and annually thereafter. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the visible emissions standard upon initial compliance and annually thereafter. Facilities permitted pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, shall demonstrate compliance within sixty (60) days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form and within sixty (60) days prior to each anniversary of such date.

2. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit with a capacity of less than 500 pounds per hour and operating under the authority of an air construction permit or air operation permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

3.2. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit with a capacity of less than 500 pounds per hour shall not be required to have performance tests conducted for carbon monoxide and particulate matter, except as provided at paragraph 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. New and existing facilities shall demonstrate individual source compliance with the remaining applicable standards upon initial compliance and prior to renewing the operation permit or, if the facility is permitted pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, within sixty (60) days prior to the submittal date of the air general permit notification form.

4. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit with a capacity of 500 pounds per hour or more shall have performance tests conducted for visible emissions, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

~~(k) Compliance Demonstration. Animal Crematories may demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emissions standards by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and capacity) crematory air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five (5) years old and may or may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.~~

(i)(f) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each animal crematory unit shall be equipped and operated with a install, operate, and maintain continuous monitors to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In addition, each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding fifteen percent (15%) opacity is occurring. A complete file of all temperature measurements; all including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and all adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. Continuous temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber was begun begins, date, time, and temperature markings. Pollutant monitoring system documentation shall include indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule. The file shall be retained for at least two (2) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

(7) Air Curtain Incinerators.

(a) Applicability.

1. Any air curtain incinerator subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart AAAA, BBBB, CCCC, DDDD or EEEE, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with all standards, limitations, and requirements of the applicable subpart, and with the requirements of

paragraph 62-296.401(7)(b), F.A.C., to the extent that those requirements are stricter than, or supplemental to, the requirements of the applicable subpart.

2. Any air curtain incinerator not subject to any subpart of 40 CFR Part 60 and not claiming the exemption from air permitting at subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with the requirements of paragraph 62-296.401(7)(b), F.A.C. Any air curtain incinerator, new or existing, located at a landfill for any time period or at any other site for more than six (6) months:

(b) Operating Requirements.

1.(a) Outside of startup periods, no visible emissions shall not exceed ten percent (10%) opacity, six (6) minute average five percent (5% opacity or less) shall be allowed, except that an opacity of up to twenty percent (20%) shall be permitted for not more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour.

(b) During startup periods, which shall not exceed the first thirty (30) minutes of operation, an opacity of up to thirty-five (35%), averaged over a six (6) minute period, shall be allowed.

(c) The general excess emissions rule, Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., to handle startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions, shall not apply to air curtain incinerators.

2.(d) If the air curtain incinerator employs an earthen trench, the pit walls (width and length) shall be vertical, and maintained as such, so that combustion of the waste within the pit is maintained at an adequate temperature and with sufficient air recirculation to provide enough residence time and mixing for proper combustion and control of emissions. The following dimensions for the pit must be strictly adhered to: no more than twelve feet (12') wide, between eight feet (8') and fifteen (15') feet deep, and no longer than the length of the manifold. The pit shall not be dug within a previously active portion of a the landfill.

3.(e) Except as provided herein and at subsection 4., the only materials that shall can be burned in the an air curtain incinerator are vegetative material and untreated wood, excluding sawdust. The air curtain incinerator shall not be used to burn any biological waste, hazardous waste, asbestos-containing materials, mercury-containing devices, pharmaceuticals, tires, rubber material, residual oil, used oil, asphalt, roofing material, tar, treated wood, plastics, garbage, trash or other material prohibited to be open burned as set forth at subsection 62-256.300(2), F.A.C. wood wastes consisting of trees, logs, large brush, stumps relatively free of soil, unbagged leaves and yard trash, tree surgeon debris, and clean dry lumber such as pallets.

(f) The burning of sawdust, paper, trash, tires, garbage, plastics, liquid wastes, chemically treated or painted wood, and other similar materials is expressly prohibited.

(g) Only kerosene, diesel fuel, drip-torch fuel (as used to ignite prescribed fires), untreated wood, virgin oil, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas shall ~~may~~ be used to start the fire in the air curtain incinerator. The use of used waste oil, chemicals, gasoline, or tires to start the fire is expressly prohibited.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph 3., the air curtain incinerator may be used for the destruction of animal carcasses in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-256.700(6), F.A.C. When using an air curtain incinerator to burn animal carcasses, untreated wood may also be burned to maintain good combustion.

5.(h) In no case shall the an air curtain incinerator be started before sunrise. All For refractory-lined air-curtain incinerators, charging shall end no later than one (1) hour after must have completely stopped before sunset. After charging ceases, air flow shall be maintained until all material within the air curtain incinerator has been reduced to coals, and flames are no longer visible. A log shall be maintained onsite that documents daily beginning and ending times of charging. For all other air-curtain incinerators, charging must have completely stopped two (2) hours before sunset.

6. The air-curtain incinerator shall be attended at all times while materials are being burned or flames are visible within the incinerator.

(i) In no case shall the permitted burning rate, in tons per day, exceed the value obtained by dividing the number 100,000 by the permitted number of days that burning will be authorized to take place.

7.(j) The New air curtain incinerators shall must be located at least fifty (50) feet from any wildlands, brush, combustible structure, or paved public roadway three hundred (300) feet from any pre-existing occupied building located off-site. Air-curtain incinerators existing as of October 1, 1986, must be located at least two hundred (200) feet from any occupied building located off-site. The Department may issue a permit for an air-curtain incinerator which does not meet this setback if the applicant submits with the application a signed affidavit from the owner(s) of all occupied buildings within the setback area that waives the setback requirement.

(k) Air-curtain incinerators used at landfills may not be operated within one thousand (1000) feet of any active portion of the landfill unless the air-curtain incinerator is separated from the active portion of the landfill by a controlled gate or check-in station.

8.(f) The material shall not be loaded into the air curtain incinerator such that it will protrude above the air curtain.

9.(m) Ash shall not be allowed to build up in the pit of the air curtain incinerator to higher than one third (1/3) the pit depth or to the point where the ash begins to impede combustion, whichever occurs first.

10.(n) An detailed-operation and maintenance guide shall must be available to the operators of the air curtain incinerator at all times, and the owner shall ~~permittee must~~ provide the proper training to all operators before they work at the incinerator. This guide shall be made available to the Department or for an inspector's onsite review upon request ~~The Department may request a copy of this guide.~~

(c)(o) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection ~~rule~~ shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, as described at 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in ~~meet all applicable requirements of~~ Rule Chapter 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

3. Records of the results of all initial and annual visible emissions tests shall be kept by the owner or operator in either paper copy or electronic format for at least five (5) years. These records shall be made available to the Department or for an inspector's onsite review upon request.

(d) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any air curtain incinerator subject to this subsection shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and, except as provided at Rule 62-296.401(7)(d)2., F.A.C., annually thereafter.

2. The owner or operator of any air curtain incinerator subject to this subsection and using an earthen trench shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions no later than thirty (30) days after it commences operation at any new trench location, and annually thereafter. However, if the air curtain incinerator will be operated for less than thirty (30) days at the new trench location, and the owner or operator has demonstrated compliance with the emissions limiting standards of paragraph 62-296.401(7)(b), F.A.C., through a visible emissions test

conducted and submitted to the Department within the previous twelve (12) months, the requirement for testing within thirty (30) days of commencing operation at the new trench location shall not apply.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.716 FS. Law Implemented 403.024, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, 403.716, 470.025 FS. History - Formerly 17-2.600(1), Amended, 12-02-92, Formerly 17-296.401, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 11-13-97, _____.

62-296.414 Concrete Batching Plants. The following requirements apply to new and existing emissions units producing concrete and concrete products by batching or mixing cement and other materials. This rule also applies to facilities processing cement and other materials for the purposes of producing concrete, and to equipment used to mix cement and soil for onsite soil augmentation or stabilization.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA DEP Method 9, as described at 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in meet all applicable requirements of Rule Chapter 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

(c) through (d) No change.

(4) Frequency of Testing Compliance Demonstration.

(a) The owner or operator of any concrete batching plant using an air general permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions for Per the conditions of paragraph 62-297.310(7)(a), F.A.C., each dust collector exhaust point shall be no later than thirty (30) days after commencing operation, and annually thereafter tested annually for compliance with the visible emission limiting standard of subsection 62-296.414(1), F.A.C. New facilities permitted pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, shall demonstrate initial compliance no later than thirty (30) days after beginning operation, and annual compliance within sixty (60) days prior to each anniversary of the air general permit notification form submittal date. Existing facilities permitted pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., Air General Permits, shall demonstrate compliance within sixty (60)

days prior to submitting an air general permit notification form and within sixty (60) days prior to each anniversary of the air general permit notification form submittal date.

(b) The owner or operator of any concrete batching plant operating under the authority of an air construction permit or air operation permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions for each dust collector exhaust point prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented ~~403.024~~, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(14), 17-296.414, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 11-13-97, _____.

SUMMARY OF RULE

Re: Rules 62-296.401 & 62-296.414, F.A.C.
OGC No.: 06-0293

Project: Incinerator and Concrete Batching Plant Amendments

The Department of Environmental Protection is adopting amendments to Rules 62-296.401 & 62-296.414, F.A.C., related to small incinerators, biological waste incineration operations, human and animal crematories, air curtain incinerators, and concrete batching plants.

FILED
2006 DEC 21 PM 2:51
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

SUMMARY OF HEARING

Re: Rules 62-210.100, 62-210.200, 62-210.300, 62-210.310, & 62-210.920, F.A.C.
OGC No. 06-0294

Rules 62-296.401 & 62-296.414, F.A.C.
OGC No. 06-0293

Project: Air General Permits and Air Permitting Exemptions, plus Incinerator and
Concrete Batching Plant Amendments

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) conducted a public hearing on October 26, 2006, concerning amendments to rule Chapters 62-210 and 62-296 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). Conrad Yelvington Distributors, Inc. requested the public hearing under Section 120.54, Florida Statutes (F.S.), in response to the Notices of Proposed Rulemaking (NOPRs) for rule Chapters 62-210 and 62-296, F.A.C., published in the Florida Administrative Weekly (FAW) on September 22, 2006. The DEP conducted this meeting as both the requested public hearing and the federally required public meeting in accordance with 40 CFR 51.102.

The purpose of the hearing was to discuss and receive public comment on proposed amendments to Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., related to regulatory requirements for air permitting exemptions and for use of air general permits, and proposed amendments to Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., related to air regulatory requirements for biological waste incineration operations, crematories, air curtain incinerators, and concrete batching plants.

Mr. Joseph Kahn, Director of the DEP Division of Air Resource Management, called the public hearing to order at 9:00 am on October 26, 2006, at the Director's Conference Room, 111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 23, Tallahassee, Florida. Present at the hearing were Rebecca Robinette, Larry George, Sandy Bowman, John Glunn, Terri Long and Lynn Searce of the DEP; Robert Manning and Tanya Portalo, representing the Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group (FCG); and Geoffrey Smith, representing Conrad Yelvington Distributors.

Mr. Kahn called the public hearing to order and explained the purpose of the hearing as noted above. He stated that the notice of this hearing was published in the FAW on September 22, 2006, and asked those in attendance if there were any objections to the notice. No objections were heard, and Mr. Kahn certified the notice as correct.

Mr. Kahn proceeded to swear in all witnesses who wished to testify and advised that the hearing was being tape recorded. He stated that the recording will become part of the record as well as any documents, written statements and exhibits submitted into the hearing record.

Summary of Hearing
Rules 62-210 and 62-296, F.A.C.
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Mr. Kahn asked Mr. John Glunn, DEP, to briefly discuss the proposed actions for rule Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., after which public comment would be heard.

Mr. Glunn briefly summarized the changes included in the NOPR for Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., and introduced the following DEP-recommended amendments to the rule as noticed.

- Amendment 1 to Rule 62-296.401, F.A.C.: This amendment removed requirements for operator training for human crematory units, based on comments received from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee on October 18, 2006.
- Amendment 2 to Rule 62-296.401, F.A.C.: This amendment revised language based on manufacturers' comments received on October 18, 2006, which stated that not all human crematory units allow for inspection of the burners' flame characteristics.
- Amendment 3 to Rule 62-296.401, F.A.C.: This amendment removed requirements for operator training for animal crematory units, based on comments received from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee on October 18, 2006.
- Amendment 4 to Rule 62-296.401, F.A.C.: This amendment revised language based on manufacturers' comments received on October 18, 2006, which stated that not all animal crematory units allow for inspection of the burners' flame characteristics. This amendment also amended language with respect to equipment maintenance in the animal crematory rule to be identical with the human crematory changes in the NOPR.

Mr. Kahn called for comments after each amendment was presented. No comments were heard on the above four amendments recommended by DEP at the hearing or on the proposed changes to Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., as published in the NOPR. Mr. Kahn approved the staff recommendations for amendments to Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

Mr. Kahn asked Ms. Terri Long, DEP, to briefly discuss the proposed actions for rule Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., after which public comment would be heard.

Ms. Long briefly summarized the changes included in the NOPR for Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., and introduced the following DEP-recommended amendments to the rule as noticed.

- Amendment 1 to Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.: This amendment revised language to clarify a federal statute citation. The proposed amendment was in response to comments received from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee on October 17 and 18, 2006.
- Amendment 2 to Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C.: This amendment was proposed in response to comments from the FCG, received October 13, 2006. Proposed rule language in the NOPR was amended to distinguish and separate the exemption for

Summary of Hearing
Rules 62-210 and 62-296, F.A.C.
Page 2 of 4

emergency generators from the exemption for general purpose internal combustion engines and other reciprocating internal combustion devices.

- Amendment 3 to Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C.: This amendment was proposed to correct a rule citation to the Air General Permit Registration Forms and was proposed in response to comments from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee on October 17 and 18, 2006.
- Amendment 4 to Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C.: This amendment revised language to clarify that use of the Air General Permit does not relieve the owner or operator from the duty to comply with federal, state, or local requirements which may apply. It also removes a paragraph requiring compliance with eight specific counties' applicable requirements. The proposed amendments were in response to comments received from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee on October 17 and 18, 2006.
- Amendment 5 to Rule 62-210.920, F.A.C.: This amendment revised language to reference specific Air General Permit Registration Form numbers. The proposed amendments were in response to comments received from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee on October 17 and 18, 2006.

Mr. Kahn called for comments after each amendment was presented. The following comments were heard:

Following the presentation of DEP-recommended amendment 2, Mr. Geoffrey Smith, Smith & Associates, representing Conrad Yelvington Distributors, Inc., submitted three proposed amendments which included language for exemption criteria and air general permit criteria for rail yard distribution operations.

Mr. Kahn denied all three proposed amendments from Mr. Smith. The amendments were denied based on the department's need for further information and research on the type of operations that occur at the rail yard distribution facilities.

Mr. Kahn called for any additional comments on the proposed amendments.

Mr. Robert Manning, representing the FCG, requested clarification on what the term "collective annual amount" found in the emergency generator exemption language meant, and further asked whether the rule language would be changed for clarity.

Mr. Larry George responded, stating that the department intends for the term to be interpreted as it has always been, which is a calendar year. The language was not revised, in order to maintain consistency with the use of the term "annual" in several other exemption categories.

Mr. Robert Manning had an additional comment with reference to Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., regarding revisions in the NOPR to the introductory applicability language; specifically, with reference to exemptions and permitting requirements.

Mr. George responded that the amended language clarifies the New Source Review reform requirements.

Mr. Kahn approved staff recommendations for amendments to Chapter 62-210, F.A.C.

Written comments received by the department from Conrad Yelvington Distributors, Inc, the FCG, the Printers Association of Florida, and the Pinellas County Department of Environmental Management were placed into hearing record

Mr. Kahn called for any additional comments. No additional comments were heard.

Mr. Kahn called for the hearing to be adjourned and closed the record of the hearing upon adjournment.

Summary of Hearing
Rules 62-210 and 62-296, F.A.C.
Page 4 of 4

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES
JUSTIFYING PROPOSED RULE**

FILED
2021 DEC 21 PM 2:51
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Re: Rules 62-296.401 & 62-296.414, F.A.C.
OGC No.: 06-0293

Project: Incinerator and Concrete Batching Plant Amendments

Introduction

The Department of Environmental Protection is making amendments to rule Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., related to small incinerators, biological waste incineration operations, human and animal crematories, air curtain incinerators, and concrete batching plants. The amendments are part of a rulemaking project that also includes amendments to rule Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., related to air permitting requirements and exemptions, including amendments related to the department's "air general permit" program (OGC No. 06-0294).

Need for Rule Change

In recent years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has promulgated regulations for various types of incinerators under Section 129 of the federal Clean Air Act. The department has adopted these regulations by reference and is enforcing them under delegation or approval from EPA. For many years, the department has had state requirements in place for incinerators at Rule 62-296.401, F.A.C. These requirements predate the federal incinerator rules. Through this rulemaking, the department is amending its incinerator rules to delete those requirements that have been superseded by the new federal rules, while retaining those preexisting state requirements that supplement the federal rules. The department is not adopting any new, more stringent state requirements; however, more effective mechanisms for ensuring compliance with the preexisting requirements are being adopted.

The department is also amending Rule 62-296.414, F.A.C., to clarify that the rule is applicable to soil cement operations, thereby allowing such operations to use the concrete batching plant air general permit (permit-by-rule) at Chapter 62-210, F.A.C.

Finally, the department is proposing to update and clarify various rule provisions in both Rules 62-296.401 and 62-296.414, F.A.C.

Summary of Principal Rule Amendments

The department's principal rule changes are summarized as follows:

- The mathematical form of the opacity limit for small incinerators, biological waste incinerators, crematories, and air curtain incinerators is revised to allow the use of a less burdensome testing procedure.
- Operator training requirements are maintained for biological waste incineration units (consistent with EPA requirements), but for human and animal crematories, the requirements for operator training programs are eliminated. This change allows proposed new crematory

units to use air general permits to authorize their construction without agency action by the department.

- The “identical source testing” requirement for crematories—an ineffective and burdensome compliance tool—is eliminated. Instead, equipment maintenance requirements and a requirement for opacity feedback control on new units are added.
- Applicability of the concrete batching plant rule to soil cement operations is clarified. This responds to an industry and district request.
- Various clarifying and corrective changes are made throughout the rule sections.

Specific Rule Amendments

Small Incinerators

- **62-296.401(1)** The language of this introductory subsection is amended to clarify that all small incinerators, other than those incinerators subject to other subsections of this rule, are subject to the existing emission limiting standards of this subsection.
- **62-296.401(1)(a)** The existing opacity standard is revised to allow the use of EPA Method 9 as the reference test method. The revised standard (up to 15% for any 6-minute period) is equivalent to the existing standard (up to 20% for any 3-minute period) in the allowed situation where the 3-minute block of 20% opacity is immediately preceded or followed by a 3-minute block of 10% opacity, preceded or followed, in turn, by a 3-minute block of 0% opacity.
- **62-296.401(1)(b)** The changes reflect the fact that all EPA test methods, while currently listed in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., are actually adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Applicable test procedures, however, are spelled out at Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. EPA methods are identified as “reference” test methods, with the understanding that other data, including continuous opacity or emissions monitoring data, if available, may be used to determine compliance if such data provide credible evidence of what the unit’s opacity or emissions would be had a reference test been performed. The reference test method for visible emissions is changed from DEP Method 9 to EPA Method 9 to conform to the change in the form of the opacity standard.
- **62-296.401(1)(c)** Language is added to clarify the frequency of testing for incinerators subject to this subsection.

Biological Waste Incinerators

- **62-296.401(4)(a)** The language of this introductory subsection is amended to clarify that the provisions of this subsection apply to all incinerator units burning biological waste, including units that primarily burn other wastes.
- **62-296.401(4)(a)1.** New rule language is added, making explicit the requirement that any biological waste incinerator that is also regulated as a hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator under the NSPS or Emission Guidelines requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec or Ce, shall comply with such requirements and with the state biological waste

incineration requirements at paragraphs 62-296.401(4)(b)-(f), F.A.C., to the extent that such state requirements are stricter than, or supplemental to, the federal requirements.

- **62-296.401(4)(a)2.** Requirements applicable to biological waste incineration units not regulated under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec or Ce, are referenced here.
- **62-296.401(4)(a)3.** Language stating that the provisions of this subsection are not intended to apply to human and animal crematories is simplified.
- **62-296.401(4)(b)1.** Under existing section 62-296.401, F.A.C., the provisions of subsection 62-296.401(1), F.A.C., apply in addition to any applicable provisions of subsection 62-296.401(4), F.A.C. Hence, the opacity standard (5%) of existing subsection 62-296.401(1), F.A.C., is added to this rule so that subsection 62-296.401(4), F.A.C., may stand alone. In addition, the opacity standard is revised to allow the use of EPA Method 9 as the reference test method. The revised standard (up to 15% for any 6-minute period) is equivalent to the existing standard (up to 20% for any 3-minute period) in the allowed situation where the 3-minute block of 20% opacity is immediately preceded or followed by a 3-minute block of 10% opacity, preceded or followed, in turn, by a 3-minute block of 0% opacity.
- **62-296.401(4)(b)2.-5.** Existing state biological waste incinerator emission limiting standards are retained but renumbered. Subparagraph 62-296.401(b)4., F.A.C., retains the existing state HCl limit of 50 parts per million for incinerators with capacities greater than 2000 pounds per hour. This limit is more stringent than the subsequently adopted 100 ppm HCl limit under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ce. The alternative HCl emission reduction standard requirement is reworded for clarity. The CO standard is moved from existing subparagraph 62-296.401(4)(d)3., F.A.C., to new subparagraph 62-296.401(4)(b)5., F.A.C.
- **62-296.401(4)(c)-(f)** Existing state biological waste incinerator design, operation, testing, and monitoring requirements are retained but renumbered.
- **62-296.401(4)(c)6.** To eliminate unnecessarily different operator training requirements under state and federal rules, the operator training requirements of 40 CFR 60.53c are made applicable to all incinerators burning biological waste. The requirement for state approval of training programs is eliminated, as well as the requirement that operator training certificates be submitted to the department.
- **62-296.401(4)(d)1.-6.** The changes to these rules reflect the fact that all EPA test methods, while currently listed in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., are actually adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Applicable test procedures, however, are spelled out at Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. EPA methods are identified as "reference" test methods, with the understanding that other data, including continuous opacity or emissions monitoring data, if available, may be used to determine compliance if such data provide credible evidence of what the unit's opacity or emissions would be had a reference test been performed. The reference test method for visible emissions is changed from DEP Method 9 to EPA Method 9 to conform to the change in the form of the opacity standard.
- **62-296.401(4)(e)1.-2.** Existing requirements for test frequency are retained but clarified. In addition, the language is revised to eliminate all references to "demonstrating compliance." As currently written, the rule implies that the exclusive means of demonstrating compliance,

or noncompliance, is through use of a reference test method. The existing language appears to conflict with the EPA requirement at 40 CFR 51.212(c) that nothing shall preclude the use of any credible evidence for determining compliance with emission limitations in the State Implementation Plan. Hence, the rule language is amended to continue to require that periodic testing be performed and used for compliance purposes, while leaving open the possibility that other credible evidence, such as continuous opacity or emissions monitoring data may also be used to determine compliance status.

Human Crematories

- **62-296.401(5)(a)** The applicability section is reworded to apply to all human crematory units (vs. facilities).
- **62-296.401(5)(b)1.** Currently, the provisions of subsection 62-296.401(1), F.A.C., apply in addition to any applicable provisions of subsection 62-296.401(5), F.A.C. Hence, the opacity standard (5%) of existing subsection 62-296.401(1), F.A.C., is added to this rule so that subsection 62-296.401(5), F.A.C., may stand alone. In addition, the opacity standard is revised to allow the use of EPA Method 9 as the reference test method. The revised standard (up to 15% for any 6-minute period) is equivalent to the existing standard (up to 20% for any 3-minute period) in the allowed situation where the 3-minute block of 20% opacity is immediately preceded or followed by a 3-minute block of 10% opacity, preceded or followed, in turn, by a 3-minute block of 0% opacity.
- **62-296.401(5)(b)2.** The particulate matter emission standard is renumbered.
- **62-296.401(5)(b)3.(b)** The carbon monoxide emission standard is renumbered.
- **62-296.401(5)(c)1. & (c)2.(d)** The requirement to submit operating temperature design calculations is limited to proposed new crematories only. Language is added to clarify that this information must be provided with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration.
- **62-296.401(5)(d)(e)** The materials allowed to be cremated are clarified. The requirement to submit documentation of the chlorine content of containers to the department is eliminated, but such records must continue to be kept on site.
- **62-296.401(5)(e)** The requirement for operator training programs is eliminated. Since department approval of such programs through the air construction permit process is no longer needed, this change allows proposed new crematory units to use air general permits to authorize their construction without agency action by the department.
- **62-296.401(5)(e)(f)** The requirement is added that crematory units be properly maintained, and that repair records be kept on site for at least two years. New language is added to require that a startup, shutdown and malfunction plan be implemented, and that each unit's burners be visually checked during each operating shift and adjusted when warranted.
- **62-296.401(5)(f)(g)1.-5.** The changes to these rules reflect the fact that all EPA test methods, while currently listed in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., are actually adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Applicable test procedures, however, are spelled out at Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. The EPA methods are identified as "reference" test methods, with the understanding

that other data, including continuous opacity or emissions monitoring data, if available, may be used to determine compliance if such data provide credible evidence of what the unit's opacity or emissions would be had a reference test been performed. The reference test method for visible emissions is changed from DEP Method 9 to EPA Method 9 to conform to the change in the form of the opacity standard.

- **62-296.401(5)(g)(h)** Language is added clarifying the operation rate to be achieved during testing.
- **62-296.401(5)(h)(i)1.-3.** Requirements for test frequency are revised and clarified, depending on permit type. In addition, language is revised to eliminate all references to "demonstrating compliance." As currently written, the rule implies that the exclusive means of demonstrating compliance, or noncompliance, is through use of a reference test method. The existing language appears to conflict with the EPA requirement at 40 CFR 51.212(c) that nothing shall preclude the use of any credible evidence for determining compliance with emission limitations in the State Implementation Plan. Hence, the rule language is amended to continue to require that testing be performed and used for compliance purposes, while leaving open the possibility that other credible evidence, such as continuous opacity or emissions monitoring data, if available, may also be used to determine compliance status. In subparagraph 62-296.401(5)(i)3., F.A.C., the requirement to test for particulate matter and carbon monoxide emissions at the time of permit renewal or general permit re-registration is removed, but the special testing provisions of paragraph 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., are referenced.
- **62-296.401(5)(j)** The "identical source testing" requirement for crematories—an ineffective and burdensome compliance tool—is eliminated.
- **62-296.401(5)(i)(k)** Title of paragraph is changed from "Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements" to "Continuous Monitoring Requirements" to better reflect its content. A new requirement is added for units installed after February 1, 2007; i.e., that they be equipped with "pollutant monitoring systems," for opacity-based feedback control, and that such systems be properly maintained. Other language is clarified.

Animal Crematories

- **62-296.401(6)(a)** The applicability section is reworded to apply to all animal crematory units (vs. facilities).
- **62-296.401(6)(b)1.** Currently, the provisions of subsection 62-296.401(1), F.A.C., apply in addition to any applicable provisions of subsection 62-296.401(6), F.A.C. Hence, the opacity standard (5%) of existing subsection 62-296.401(1), F.A.C., is added to this rule so that subsection 62-296.401(6), F.A.C., may stand alone. In addition, the opacity standard is revised to allow the use of EPA Method 9 as the reference test method. The revised standard (up to 15% for any 6-minute period) is equivalent to the existing standard (up to 20% for any 3-minute period) in the allowed situation where the 3-minute block of 20% opacity is immediately preceded or followed by a 3-minute block of 10% opacity, preceded or followed, in turn, by a 3-minute block of 0% opacity.
- **62-296.401(6)(b)1.** The particulate matter emission standard is renumbered.

- **62-296.401(6)(b)2.(b)** The carbon monoxide emission standard is renumbered.
- **62-296.401(6)(c)1.(e) & (c)2.(d)** The requirement to submit operating temperature design calculations is limited to proposed new crematories only. Language is added to clarify that this information must be provided with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration.
- **62-296.401(6)(d)(e)** The materials allowed to be cremated are clarified. The requirement to submit documentation of chlorine content of containers to the department is eliminated, but such records must continue to be kept on site. The requirement that plastic bags used to contain animal remains are no less than 3 mils in thickness is deleted as unnecessary.
- **62-296.401(6)(f)** To make paragraph numbering the same for both human and animal crematories, the language of this paragraph is moved to the preceding paragraph, and this paragraph is deleted.
- **62-296.401(6)(e)** The requirement for operator training programs is eliminated. Since department approval of such programs through the air construction permit process is no longer needed, this change allows proposed new crematory units to use air general permits to authorize their construction without agency action by the department.
- **62-296.401(6)(e)(f)** The requirement is added that crematory units be properly maintained and that repair records be kept on site for at least two years. New language is added to require that a startup, shutdown and malfunction plan be implemented, and that each unit's burners be visually checked during each operating shift and adjusted when warranted.
- **62-296.401(6)(f)(g)1.-5.** The changes to these rules reflect the fact that all EPA test methods, while currently listed in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., are actually adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Applicable test procedures, however, are spelled out at Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. EPA methods are identified as "reference" test methods, with the understanding that other data, including continuous opacity or emissions monitoring data, if available, may be used to determine compliance if such data provide credible evidence of what the unit's opacity or emissions would be had a reference test been performed. The reference test method for visible emissions is changed from DEP Method 9 to EPA Method 9 to conform to the change in the form of the opacity standard.
- **62-296.401(6)(g)(f)** Language is added clarifying the operation rate to be achieved during testing.
- **62-296.401(6)(h)(j)1.-4.** Requirements for test frequency are revised and clarified, depending on permit type. In addition, language is revised to eliminate all references to "demonstrating compliance." As currently written, the rule implies that the exclusive means of demonstrating compliance, or noncompliance, is through use of a reference test method. The existing language appears to conflict with the EPA requirement at 40 CFR 51.212(c) that nothing shall preclude the use of any credible evidence for determining compliance with emission limitations in the State Implementation Plan. Hence, the rule language is amended to continue to require that testing be performed and used for compliance purposes, while leaving open the possibility that other credible evidence, such as continuous opacity or emissions monitoring data, if available, may also be used to determine compliance status. In

subparagraph 62-296.401(6)(i)2., F.A.C., the requirement to test for particulate matter and carbon monoxide emissions at the time of permit renewal is limited only to those animal crematory units with capacity of 500 pounds per hour or more. For smaller units, subparagraph 62-296.401(6)(i)3., F.A.C., provides only that the special testing provisions of 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., apply.

- **62-296.401(6)(k)** The “identical source testing” requirement for crematories—an ineffective and burdensome compliance tool—is eliminated.
- **62-296.401(6)(i)(4)** Title of paragraph is changed from “Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements” to “Continuous Monitoring Requirements” to better reflect its content. A new requirement is added for units installed after February 1, 2006; specifically, that such units be equipped with “pollutant monitoring systems,” for opacity-based feedback control, and that such systems be properly maintained. Other language is clarified.

Air Curtain Incinerators

- **62-296.401(7)(a)** New rule language is added, making explicit the requirement that each air curtain incinerator subject to the NSPS or Emission Guidelines requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart AAAA, BBBB, CCCC, DDDD or EEEE, shall comply with such requirements and with the state air curtain incinerator requirements found at paragraph 62-296.401(7)(b), F.A.C., to the extent that such requirements are stricter than, or supplemental to, the federal requirements. The rule language that made this subsection applicable only to air curtain incinerators located at landfills or other sites for more than six months is amended to clarify that the subsection is applicable to those air curtain incinerators unable to use the conditional exemption from air permitting for portable air curtain incinerators provided at subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.
- **62-296.401(7)(b)1.(a)** The opacity limits are revised to be equivalent to the opacity limits for air curtain incinerators subject to the NSPS or Emission Guidelines requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart AAAA, BBBB, CCCC, DDDD or EEEE.
- **62-296.401(7)(b)2.(d)** The additional language specifying the construction and maintenance of the air curtain incinerator’s pit is adapted from former paragraph 62-256.500 (2)(a), F.A.C.
- **62-296.401(7)(b)3.(e)-(g)** The language specifying the materials that can be burned in an air curtain incinerator is streamlined to list only the allowed materials and to include the list of prohibited materials at subsection 62-256.300(2), F.A.C. Sawdust is specifically excluded, as before. Clarifying language is added to specify the materials allowed to ignite the fire in an air curtain incinerator.
- **62-296.401(7)(b)4.** Language is added consistent with the air curtain incinerator exemption provisions of subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.
- **62-296.401(7)(b)5.(h)** The language is revised to be consistent with the air curtain incinerator exemption provisions of subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.
- **62-296.401(7)(b)6.** Language is added consistent with the air curtain incinerator exemption provisions of subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.

- **62-296.401(7)(i)** Rule language is deleted as unnecessary. Using the EPA PM10 emission factor of 4.94 lb/ton, the current rule effectively limits PM10 emissions to just less than 250 tons per year. There is no necessity to limit by rule the emissions from air curtain incinerators that are subject to the permitting process, since the applicability of Title V, PSD, etc. can be determined through such process.
- **62-296.401(7)(b)7.(j)** Language is amended to make the setback requirements of this rule generally consistent with those of subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C. The less restrictive setback requirement for air curtain incinerators that were operating in 1986 is deleted as no longer needed. The provision allowing the department to waive the setback requirement for an air curtain incinerator if a signed affidavit is received from the owners of all occupied buildings within the setback area is also deleted, as this provision exceeds the department's authority.
- **62-296.401(7)(k)** Rule language is deleted as unnecessary.
- **62-296.401(7)(b)8.-10.(i)-(n)** The requirements for properly operating an air curtain incinerator are retained but clarified and renumbered.
- **62-296.401(7)(c)(e)** The reference test method for visible emissions is changed from DEP Method 9 to EPA Method 9 to conform to the change in the form of the opacity standard. The other change to this rule reflects the fact that all EPA test methods, while currently listed in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., are actually adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. EPA method 9 is identified as the "reference" test method with the understanding that other data may be used to determine compliance if such data provide credible evidence of what the unit's opacity would be had a reference test been performed.
- **62-296.401(7)(d)** Test frequency requirements are added. The initial visible emissions test must be conducted at each pit location on a site at which the air curtain incinerator would be operated for more than 30 days. If an air curtain incinerator is never operated for more than 30 days at any one pit location, the owner or operator must still ensure that it is tested initially and annually thereafter.

Concrete Batching Plants

- **62-296.414** Clarification is added that the provisions of this section apply to equipment used to mix cement and soil for onsite soil augmentation or stabilization.
- **62-296.414(3)(a) & (b)** The changes to these rules reflect the fact that all EPA test methods, while currently listed in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., are actually adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Applicable test procedures, however, are spelled out at Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. EPA methods are identified as "reference" test methods, with the understanding that other data, including continuous opacity or emissions monitoring data, if available, may be used to determine compliance if such data provide credible evidence of what the unit's opacity or emissions would be had a reference test been performed.
- **62-296.414(4)** Requirements for test frequency are revised and clarified, depending on permit type. In addition, language is revised to eliminate all references to "demonstrating compliance." As currently written, the rule implies that the exclusive means of demonstrating compliance, or noncompliance, is through use of a reference test method. The

existing language appears to conflict with the EPA requirement at 40 CFR 51.212(c) that nothing shall preclude the use of any credible evidence for determining compliance with emission limitations in the State Implementation Plan. Hence, the rule language is amended to continue to require that periodic testing be performed and used for compliance purposes, while leaving open the possibility that other credible evidence, such as continuous opacity or emissions monitoring data, if available, may also be used to determine compliance status. Language is also revised to clarify frequency of emissions testing.

**BOARD OF COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS**

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OCT 27 2006

DIVISION OF AIR
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



October 24, 2006

Ms. Lynn Searce
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resource Management
2600 Blair Stone Road
Mail Station 5500
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Re: Proposed State Implementation Plan Revision for General Permits, Exemptions,
Incinerators and Concrete Batching Plants.

Ms. Searce:

Pinellas County as completed its review of the recent proposed rules.

During recent public meetings, citizens have expressed concerns regarding the present rules regulating crematories. One of those concerns is with mercury emissions. This pollutant is not addressed in the current rule, and there are no limits on the number of crematories that may be located in a particular site or area. They have also expressed concern regarding the current lack of testing, and the proposed rules would basically eliminate any testing. Over the years, state-wide discussions regarding crematories have concluded there was a general consensus that testing would be required in the new rule making. These rules move in the opposite direction.

Our comments regarding proposed rule follow:

1. **Generic Facility Exemption 62-210.300(b)2.** - states "*all of the emissions units and activities within the facility, including any proposed new emissions units and activities, individually meet the exemption criteria of paragraph 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., paragraph 62-210.300(3)(b), F.A.C., or subparagraph 62-210.300(3)(c)(b)1., F.A.C., if the facility meets all of the following criteria:*". Shouldn't the language be: "*and if the facility meets all of the following criteria*"? Otherwise there could be a situation when considered independently, the emission units are insignificant but combined they are not. The current language of "or" would seem to allow an unlimited number of individual exemptions without tripping the facility total emissions determination.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO:

300 S. Garden Avenue
Clearwater, Florida 33756

Phone: (727) 464-4422

FAX: (727) 464-4420

TDD: (727) 464-4106

Website: www.pinellascounty.org

1 of 8



2. **62-210.310(4)(f)**. - Printing operations are being added to the general permit population. The proposed rule would be permitting facilities with emissions as high as 80 tons VOC, 8 tons individual HAP, and 20 tons total HAPS/year. This results in several issues of concern:

A. **Inventory** - With this move, since many general permitted sources are not required to submit an annual operation report, relatively large synthetic minor sources will be removed from the inventory. EPA has been trying to get more detailed and accurate inventories, and this would appear to be moving in an opposite direction. We believe that these sources should be required to submit an AOR and the rule should be modified to require an AOR report. Other facilities such as polyester fabrication, cast polymer, etc. are synthetically limited sources with individual HAPs of up to 8 tons/year. These types of sources along with printing operations should be required to submit an AOR.

B. **CMS Inspections** - Under the normal permitting schemes, these facilities would be considered synthetic minor sources, and would fall under the Compliance Monitoring Strategy. To this point, DEP has determined the strategy does not apply to general permitted sources. This would remove many facilities from the inspection schedules.

C. **Records for showing compliance with the emission limits of 62.210.310(4)(f)2.a.** - Usage records are required but are not specific. These records need to be detailed so that a compliance inspector can verify compliance. This can only be done by being able to determine the specific material being used and having the ability to link that material to a MSD sheet, to properly determine VOC and HAP content of the material. It is recommended that the record detail be required, such as:

Material Usage and VOC/ HAP Emission Records - In order to document compliance with the VOC and HAP limitations, monthly VOC/HAP material usage and emission records shall be kept. The logs shall include the following at a minimum:

1. Facility Name, Facility ID No.
2. Month, Year;
3. Quantity of each ink, blanket wash, fountain solution, or solvent (by name or identification number) used, indicating the amount of each used (gallons or pounds);
4. VOC, individual HAPs, and total HAP content (as applied) for each material utilized; (If gallons are recorded for usage, content shall be recorded as lbs/gallon. If pounds are recorded for usage, content shall be recorded as percent by weight.)
5. A calculation of VOC, individual HAPs, and total HAP emissions (tons per month) from each material based on the information in C. and D. above;
6. Monthly total for VOC, individual HAPs, and total HAP facility emissions; and
7. A calculation of the total facility VOC, individual HAPs, and total HAP emissions for the most recent 12 consecutive month period;

The records requirements should also be spelled out for complying with 62-210.310(4)(f)2.b.

D. **Mass Balance** - The rule requires a mass balance approach be used to determine compliance with emissions. The term is not specifically defined in the rules, and it is likely there will be many different interpretations by the facilities and the inspectors. The term can be defined as to assume all the VOC and HAPs are emitted. This is the most conservative approach. In estimating emissions from printers, there are several assumptions that have been determined during the permitting process. These assumptions have been part of the permit, so that the calculation method is clear. As an example, in newspaper printing 90-95% of the solvent in the inks is expected to remain on the paper, with only 5-10% emissions. With other printing processes 20% of the solvents from inks remains on the paper, with 80% are assumed emitted. These emission assumption need to be spelled out in the rule in order to avoid confusion and different compliance determinations.

3. **Small Incinerators 62-296.401(1) & Biological Waste Incineration 62-296.401(4) –**
- A. In regards to test frequency, the language should be changed to read: “Conduct a performance test for each individual emissions unit using the specified reference test method for visible emissions no later than 60 days prior to submitting the application for an initial or renewal air operation permit, and annually thereafter *within 60 days prior to each anniversary of the air general permit notification form submittal date.*” With the specific test date we will be able to provide compliance assistance to notify them of an upcoming test, being the same time every years makes it more likely the facility will comply with the testing, and having this test date coincides with test submittal of any re-registration.
 - B. No objectionable odor should remain a standard for incinerators to meet.
4. **Human Crematories 62-296.296(5)(b) –** “No objectionable odor allowed.” needs to be added to the emission standards. This condition could be added to GP general conditions, so that it applies to all general permitted sources. That would be the better alternative.
5. **Human Crematories 62-296.296(5)(b)1. –** The visible emissions standard changes from “*No visible emission (5 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 20 percent opacity are allowed for up to three minutes in any one hour period*”, to “*...5% opacity, six-minute average, except that visible emissions not exceeding 15% opacity shall be allowed for up to 6 minutes in any one-hour period*”. Pinellas is unaware of a technical reason that a properly operating human crematory cannot meet the current standard of 5% opacity. Any deviations of that standard have typically been traced to a poor work practices. Pinellas recommends keeping the current opacity standard of “*No visible emission (5 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 20 percent opacity are allowed for up to three minutes in any one hour period*”. If the intent is to switch to EPA method 9 versus DEP method 9, perhaps the standard could be “*5% opacity, six-minute average, except that visible emissions not exceeding 10% opacity shall be allowed for up to 6 minutes in any one-hour period.* See the next page “Visible Emission Standard Comparison” that demonstrates the proposed standard is a relaxation of the current standard. The averages in red indicate a higher visible emission average result with the new standard.
6. **Human Crematories 62-296.296(5)(c) -** The requirement to obtain a construction permit has been removed and the facility must now supply residence time calculations with the general permit form. The registration form should be changed to not only to supply the calculations to demonstrate compliance with the 1 second residence time. They should also be required to submit a diagram showing the placement of the temperature probe is correctly located at the 1 second residence time. Some of the general permit reviewers may not have the training to ensure the residence time calculations are done correctly. The algorithm should be put in the in the registration form and/or the rule. The rule should also be made clear that the probe must be placed at the 1 second residence time for 1,800 degrees.
7. **Human Crematories 62-296.296(5)(e)1. -** the draft rules eliminates the requirement for the Department to approve the training plans and removes reference to “*at a minimum the criteria applicable to cremation set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook, EPA 20 453/B-93-018, and Instructor’s Guide, EPA 453/B-93-019*”. This will leave it up to the inspectors in the field to make a determination in the field if the proper training was provided. We recommend that once the training provider is selected. The facility sends a copy of the training to the compliance agency. This will also allow the inspector to check the training versus the way the unit is actually operated.

Visible Emission Standard Comparison

	5%: except 15% 6 minutes				6 Minute Running				5%: except 20% 3 minutes				6 Minute Running				
	READINGS				Average				READINGS				Average				
	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	0	15	30	45	
1	5	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	5	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	5	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	5	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	5	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	5	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	5	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	5	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	5	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	5	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	5	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	5	6	5	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	5
7	15	15	15	15	5	6	6	7	7	10	10	10	10	5	5	6	6
8	15	15	15	15	7	8	8	8	8	20	20	20	20	6	7	8	8
9	15	15	15	15	9	9	10	10	9	20	20	20	20	9	10	10	11
10	15	15	15	15	10	11	11	12	10	5	5	5	5	11	11	11	11
11	15	15	15	15	12	13	13	13	11	5	5	5	5	11	11	11	11
12	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	15	12	5	5	5	5	11	11	11	11
13	5	5	5	5	15	14	14	13	13	5	5	5	5	11	10	10	10
14	5	5	5	5	13	13	12	12	14	5	5	5	5	9	9	8	8
15	5	5	5	5	11	11	10	10	15	5	5	5	5	7	6	6	5
16	5	5	5	5	10	9	9	8	16	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
17	5	5	5	5	8	8	7	7	17	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
18	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	18	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
19	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	19	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
20	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
21	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	21	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
22	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	22	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
23	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	23	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
24	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	24	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
26	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	26	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
27	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	27	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
28	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	28	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
29	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	29	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
30	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	30	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Note: readings in red indicate a higher resultant visible emission result.

8. **Human Crematories 62-296.296(5)(e)2.** – We recommend that the rule require the training certificates to document what equipment the operator was trained on.
9. **Human Crematories 62-296.296(5)(f)** – Requiring proper equipment maintenance is a very good idea, but needs some more specifics:
- A. Require the manufacturer’s maintenance requirements are submitted with the general permit form, and be maintained on-site, so the inspector can determine if proper maintenance is being done in a timely manner.
 - B. A startup and shutdown plan is also a good idea but we need to know what these plans must contain to determine if the facility is complying with the intent of the rule.
 - C. Instead of saying “in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications, we recommend:

“(f) Equipment Maintenance. All crematory units shall be maintained in proper working order in accordance with the manufacturer’s maintenance schedules, and specifications to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the equipment. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity or efficiency of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least two years...”
10. **Human Crematories 62-296.296(5)(i)1.** – The draft rules eliminates the requirement for testing visible emissions, for a general permitted source, at the same time period every year, and includes language that just says annually. Pinellas recommends the rule be written:
- Visible emissions testing for each human crematory unit shall be conducted:*
- A. *within 30 days after beginning initial operation of the unit, and*
 - B. *annually thereafter, within 60 days prior to each anniversary of the air general permit registration form submittal date,*
 - C. *within 60 days prior to the submittal date of any new air general permit registration form*
- With the specific test date we will be able to provide compliance assistance to notify them of an upcoming test, being the same time every year makes it more likely the facility will comply with the testing, and having this test date coincides with test submittal of any re-registration.
11. **Human Crematories 62-296.296(5)(i)3.** – Identical tests are being removed along with any routine testing for PM and CO. In (j) the rule requires additional “pollutant monitoring systems” to control combustion during higher visible emission occurrences, but this is only for units installed after 1/1/07, and does not address the concern, that all crematory units would never be tested, and therefore would never have truly provided reasonable assurance that the unit meets the emission limiting standards, particularly CO. In our experience, when a facility with an older unit finally has had to test their own unit, the unit could not comply with the standards. Over the years, during various annual meetings and teleconferences, as a whole, it was agreed that the rule would be changed to require some testing. This rule requires no testing for PM or CO. Pinellas recommends that any new unit being permitted for the first time can avoid testing, but upon re-registration, the unit must be tested for PM and CO. Pinellas proposes the rule be written to require testing upon re-registration (every 5 years) or minimally at ten years and every 5 years thereafter.
12. **Human Crematories 62-296.296(5)(i)3.** – Continuous Monitoring requirements. For temperature chart documentation. We suggest adding a requirement to document when the cremation stops. The rule requires that the temperature in the secondary chamber be up to temperature before cremation begins and also requires the temperature be maintained throughout the combustion process. Without the operator documenting the start and stop times, it is impossible for an inspector to ensure compliance with this requirement. By requiring the operator to document these times they should be

more focused on the requirement of maintaining the temperatures. Pinellas recommends that the rule read:

“Continuous temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber was begun and ends, date, time, and temperature markings.”

13. **Animal Crematories 62-296.296(6)(b)** – “No objectionable odor allowed.” needs to be added to the emission standards. As an alternative, this condition could be added to GP general conditions, so that it applies to all general permitted sources. That would be the better alternative.
14. **Animal Crematories 62-296.296(6)(b)1.** – The visible emissions standard changes from “*No visible emission (5 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 20 percent opacity are allowed for up to three minutes in any one hour period*”, to “*...5% opacity, six-minute average, except that visible emissions not exceeding 15% opacity shall be allowed for up to 6 minutes in any one-hour period*”. Pinellas is unaware of a technical reason that a properly operating animal crematory cannot meet the current standard of 5% opacity. Any deviations of that standard have typically been traced to a poor work practices. Pinellas recommends keeping the current opacity standard of “*No visible emission (5 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 20 percent opacity are allowed for up to three minutes in any one hour period*”. If the intent is to switch to EPA method 9 versus DEP method 9, perhaps the standard could be “*5% opacity, six-minute average, except that visible emissions not exceeding 10% opacity shall be allowed for up to 6 minutes in any one-hour period*. Refer back to the same comment for Human Crematories.
15. **Animal Crematories 62-296.296(6)(c)1.** - The requirement to obtain a construction permit has been removed and the facility must now supply residence time calculations with the general permit form. The registration form should be changed to not only to supply the calculations to demonstrate compliance with the 1 second residence time, they should also be required to submit a diagram showing the placement of the temperature probe is minimally at the 1 second residence time. Some of the general permit reviewers may not have the training to ensure the residence time calculations are done correctly. The algorithm should be put in the in the registration form and/or the rule.
16. **Animal Crematories 62-296.296(6)(e)1.** - the draft rules eliminates the requirement for the Department to approve the training plans and removes reference to “*at a minimum the criteria applicable to cremation set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook, EPA 20 453/B-93-018, and Instructor’s Guide, EPA 453/B-93-019*”. This will leave it up to the inspectors in the field to make a determination in the field if the proper training was provided. We recommend that once the training provider is selected. The facility sends a copy of the training to the compliance agency. This will also allow the inspector to check the training versus the way the unit is actually operated.
17. **Animal Crematories 62-296.296(6)(e)2.** – We recommend that the rule require the training certificates to document what equipment the operator was trained on.
18. **Animal Crematories 62-296.296(6)(f)** – Requiring proper equipment maintenance is a very good idea, but needs some more specifics:
 - A. Require the manufacturer’s maintenance requirements be submitted with the general permit form, so the inspector can determine if proper maintenance is being done in a timely manner.
 - B. A startup and shutdown plan is also a good idea but needs to be specific as to what these plans must contain so that compliance can determine if the facility is complying with the intent of the rule.
 - C. Instead of saying “in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications, we recommend:

“(f) Equipment Maintenance. All crematory units shall be maintained in proper working order in accordance with the manufacturer’s maintenance schedules, and specifications to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the equipment. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity or efficiency of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least two years...”

19. **Animal Crematories 62-296.296(6)(i)** – The draft rules eliminates the requirement for testing visible emissions, for a general permitted source, at the same time period every year, and includes language that just says annually. Pinellas recommends the rule be written:

Visible emissions testing for each human crematory unit shall be conducted:

- A. *within 30 days after beginning initial operation of the unit, and*
- B. *annually thereafter, within 60 days prior to each anniversary of the air general permit registration form submittal date,*
- C. *within 60 days prior to the submittal date of any new air general permit registration form*

With the specific test date we will be able to provide compliance assistance to notify them of an upcoming test. With the test date being in a specific period every year makes it more likely the facility will comply with the testing, and having this test date coincides with test submittal of any re-registration.

20. **Animal Crematories 62-296.296(6)(i)** – Identical tests are being removed along with any routine testing for PM and CO. In (j) the rule requires additional “pollutant monitoring systems” to control combustion during higher visible emission occurrences, but this is only for units installed after 1/1/07, and does not address the concern, that all crematory units would never be tested, and therefore would never have truly provided reasonable assurance that the unit meets the emission limiting standards, particularly CO. In our experience, when a facility with an older unit finally has had to test their own unit, the unit could not comply with the standards. Over the years, during various annual meetings and teleconferences, as a whole, it was agreed that the rule would be changed to require some testing. This rule requires no testing for PM or CO. Pinellas recommends that any new unit being permitted for the first time can avoid testing, but upon re-registration, the unit must be tested for PM and CO. Pinellas recommends that any new unit being permitted for the first time can avoid testing, but upon re-registration, the unit must be tested for PM and CO. Pinellas proposes the rule be written to require testing upon re-registration (every 5 years) or minimally at ten years and every 5 years thereafter.

21. **Animal Crematories 62-296.296(6)(j)** – Continuous Monitoring requirements. For temperature chart documentation. We suggest adding a requirement to document when the cremation stops. The rule requires that the temperature in the secondary chamber be up to temperature before cremation begins and also requires the temperature be maintained throughout the combustion process. Without the operator documenting the start and stop times, it is impossible for an inspector to ensure compliance with this requirement. By requiring the operator to document these times they should be more focused on the requirement of maintaining the temperatures. Pinellas recommends that the rule read:

“Continuous temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber was begun and ends, date, time, and temperature markings.”

22. **Nonmetallic 62-210.310(6)(e)3.c.(II)** - deals with unconfined emissions. It has been our experience that the common practice of using water as yard dust suppressant is an effective practice. However, when this is used without any further consideration, the wet material is tracked off-site onto

roadways, where it dries out and becomes a fugitive emission. The regulation should clearly address this issue. The language could read *"(ii) Unconfined emissions that might be generated by vehicular traffic or wind shall be controlled by applying water (by water trucks equipped with spray bars) or effective dust suppressant(s) on a regular basis to all stockpiles, roadways and work-yards where this nonmetallic mineral processing plant is located. No material will be allowed to be tracked off-site, where it will become an unconfined emission."*

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed rules. If you have any questions, please contact me at 727-464-4422.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gary Robbins". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Gary" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Robbins".

Gary Robbins, Environmental Program Coordinator

Scearce, Lynn

From: Glunn, John
Sent: Thursday, May 11, 2006 8:29 AM
To: Scearce, Lynn
Subject: FW: Proposed Amendments FAC 296.401

Comments on rule workshop.

From: Rahill, Paul [mailto:PRahill@matthewsintl.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 10, 2006 7:08 PM
To: Glunn, John
Cc: LOMBARDI, Tony
Subject: Proposed Amendments FAC 296.401

Mr... Glunn,
Attached you will find our comments on the proposed amendments to the FAC 296.401 as well as the supporting documents, test information and data from the USEPA.
Please feel free to contact me with any questions you may have regarding this submittal.

Paul F. Rahill
President Matthews Cremation Division
web: www.matthewscremation.com
web pet: www.faithfulforeverpets.com
web flowers: www.mourningflowers.com
TL 407 886 5533 x 138
FX 407 886 4498
EM prahill@matw.com

5/11/2006

Matthews Cremation

2045 Sprint Boulevard
Apopka, FL 32703
407-886-5533 tel
407-886-5990 fax
800-327-2831

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MAY 1 2006

DIVISION OF AIR
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



May 5, 2006

Mr. John Glunn
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resource Management, MS 550
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

RE: Proposal Amendments

Dear Mr. Glunn:

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comments on the proposed amendments to Chapter 62-296 FAC. We are involved with environmental authorities across North America and can say with confidence that the State of Florida leads the way with practical and effective regulations concerning human and animal crematories. We believe that these proposed amendments, along with our recommendations, will further enhance these regulations.

I have attached a summary document and supporting data and test results from a project conducted by the USEPA on cremation equipment. We know of no other data available that is more comprehensive and informative. We have based several of our comments on this data provided by the USEPA.

296.401(5)(b)1 – Human Crematories

(L9) – Change design temperature requirement from 1800° F to 1600° F

(L14) – Change operating temperature of the secondary chamber from 1600° F to 1400° F

(L20) – Change operating temperature of the secondary chamber from 1600° F to 1400° F

These changes in temperature requirements are supported by the data provided by the USEPA (copy attached) and will result in lower emissions, less fuel wasted, and greater safety to crematory operators.

296.401(5)(d)1

(L13-16) – We suggest this be reworded to allow the "hands on" portion of the training to be provided by another previously trained operator or the equipment manufacturer's representative or another authorized training organization.

This change will allow the classroom training to be conducted in a larger group (multiple companies) with equipment-specific "hands on" training to be performed in a more cost effective and practical manner.

296.401(5)(e)

We strongly support proposed changes that will strengthen and encourage crematory maintenance programs.

The Standard of Excellence in Cremation Solutions

Mr. John Glunn – DEP
May 5, 2006
Page 2

296.401(5)(J)

We support proposed changes that will require simple yet effective pollution monitoring systems to be required and maintained.

296.401(6)(b)1

See comments @ 296.401(5)(b)1

296.401(6)(d)1

See comments @ 296.401(5)(d)1

296.401(6)(e)

See comments @ 296.401(5)(e)

296.401(6)(J)

See comments @ 296.401(5)(J)

Again, we appreciate this opportunity to comment. If you would like to discuss any of these items, please feel free to contact me at 407.886.5533 x 138, or my assistant Ms. Sandy Blinco at 407.886.5533 x 160.

Sincerely,

MATTHEWS CREMATION



Paul F. Rahill
President



Cremation Division

The Standard of Excellence in Cremation Solutions

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MAY 11 2006

DIVISION OF AIR
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

CREMATORY REGULATION DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

STATE OF FLORIDA

April 2006

Prepared by:

**Paul F. Rahill
Test Site Coordinator
President, Matthews Cremation**

**Dale E. Walter, P.E.
Test Site Coordinator
Professional Engineer - Florida**

CREMATORY REGULATION DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

On behalf of the Cremation Association of North America (CANA) and Matthews, thank you for taking time to review this information and discuss the potential to improve the environment and operation of cremation equipment in the State of Florida.

The federal regulation development process for human and animal crematories, which began in 1996, was originally estimated to take four years to complete. At the start of this journey, the US EPA had no regulations covering the design, installation and operation of human or animal crematories, rather leaving this process to the individual states and to deal with as they may. The EPA regulation development plan was originally designed to include varied public and private groups, giving them the opportunity to express their concerns, provide their input and make recommendations that would shape the outcome of future regulations.

EPA was required to set emission standards for the "other solid waste incinerators" (OSWI) category referenced under Section 129(a)(1)(E) of the amended Clean Air Act. A representative human crematory, located at the Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, New York, was tested in support of setting these emission standards. It is worth noting that while the design and operation of this cremation equipment was "representative" to what was commonly found throughout North America, it also had an additional external spray chamber. This device was intended to further reduce the emissions from the cremation equipment. This additional pollution control device was very unique for cremation equipment located throughout North America, and was required by the New York City Environmental Department when this equipment was installed in the mid 70's.

This EPA work assignment was conducted in collaboration with representatives from CANA and Matthews (IEE-ALL) as the test site coordinators.

Testing for the pollutants specified in the work assignment was accomplished during three operating test conditions where the secondary chamber was maintained at a minimum of 1400°, 1600°, and 1800° for each condition.

Three cremations were performed at each temperature condition. The averages of the three cremations for each temperature condition are presented below in Summary Table with the complete "Final Test Report – Volume 1" attached for detail review.

The following are the pollutants for which emission standards were to be established and for which testing was conducted:

- Visible emissions
- Particulate matter
- Carbon monoxide
- Nitrogen oxides
- Sulfur dioxide
- Hydrogen chloride
- Metals (cadmium, mercury, and lead)
- Dioxins and furans

US EPA originally decided on 12 tests with the assorted containers and caskets at two temperature levels. CANA, however, requested a total of 18 tests be performed at three different temperature levels, and agreed to pay for the additional testing above the cost sharing arrangement, in order to obtain the most detailed and accurate data for the industry. EPA hired the two independent testing contractors whom they knew well and had utilized in other testing projects. After considerable pre-test preparations, testing began on June 11, 1999, and concluded on June 17, 1999.

Final regulations were eventually proposed in November 2004. This was followed by a nationwide public comment period of almost one year allowing anyone, public, industry or agency to submit comments to US EPA for consideration where their comments would be considered before the final regulations would be adopted. Only two comments were received during the one year period and EPA's position remained unchanged.

EPA stated, "*Final regulations for other solid waste incineration (OSWI) units were signed by the EPA's Administrator on November 30, 2005, and can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/new.html>. Regarding the status of human and animal crematories, EPA did not change its position with respect to these sources between proposals and promulgation, and they are not regulated as part of the final OSWI regulations or any other existing clean Air Act Section 129 incineration regulation.*"

Conclusion for Human Crematories: "*We noted in the proposed rules that in considering the nature of human crematories..., EPA has come to the conclusion that the human body should not be labeled or considered solid waste. Therefore, human crematories are not solid waste combustion units, and are not a subcategory of OSWI for regulation. Moreover, we state in the preamble to the final rules that as stated in the preamble to the proposed OSWI rules, if EPA or states determine in the future that human crematories should be considered for regulation they would be addressed under other authorities.*"

Conclusion for Animal Crematories: "*In the preamble to the proposed rules, we noted that (1) emissions from these units are very low when compared to other solid waste combustion units. The emissions levels from uncontrolled animal crematory units are, in fact, less than emissions after controls from other types of incinerators that are regulated..., (2) EPA is concerned about biosecurity within the agricultural sector; (3) In many areas there is also a lack of reasonable and economic alternatives (e.g., rendering, composting, burial) to incineration; and (4) EPA has determined that the adverse impacts associated with regulation of animal crematories outweigh the benefits of regulation and these units are not included as a subcategory of OSWI for regulation at this time. We state in the preamble to the final rules that EPA has not changed our decision to exclude animal crematories and pathological waste incineration units, based on our analysis of their emissions and the adverse impacts that would occur if these units were regulated under the final OSWI rules... At this time, EPA has no plans underway to regulate human or animal crematories.*"

Fifteen years after the 1990 Clean Air Act and 10 years after the regulation development process began in earnest, crematories have been tested, reviewed and evaluated with a final determination of no federal regulations planned and none recommended to the states.

Next steps must be considered though as problems still exist for current and future crematory operations. In anticipation of US EPA developing federal regulations, many states moved forward on their own and developed regulations without the benefit of the same comprehensive test data that was later available from the EPA testing. As a result, several states have regulations that actually appear to increase the pollutant emissions from crematories as well as increase the fuel consumption of crematories and the production of greenhouse gases.

Based on the crematories' results and report from the testing conducted by US EPA, the following are recommendations that we propose would further reduce pollutant output from human and animal cremations, increase the level of safety for crematory operators, and reduce the quantities of fuel currently consumed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Design and Operating Requirements

- Secondary combustion chamber minimum operating temperature of 1400°F. (Best emission results were found at this temperature level)
- Secondary combustion chamber minimum gas residence time of 0.5 seconds. (Equipment tested had a residence time of 0.5 seconds minimum, which provided acceptable emissions levels)
- Operators shall be trained in the use of the equipment by an approved training organization.

Emissions Limitations

- Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity averaged over 6 minutes.
- Particulate Matter. The concentration of particulate matter shall not exceed 0.08 grains/dry standard cubic foot corrected to 7% oxygen.
- Carbon Monoxide. The concentration of carbon monoxide shall not exceed 100 parts per million corrected to 7% oxygen (hourly average).

Notes

- The unique (retort) design of a multi-chamber Type 6 crematory incinerator which, by its design, allows the temperature of the secondary chamber to impact the burn rate of the primary (cremation) chamber. Therefore, the higher temperature in the secondary chamber, the higher the burn rate in the primary chamber, and the greater the quantity of products of combustion (POC) produced. The increased quantity of products of combustion entering the secondary chamber consequently reduces the effectiveness of the secondary chamber during that point of time where the burn rate is accelerated.

- The higher the operating temperature of the secondary chamber, the higher the temperature of the products of combustion in the secondary chamber. With increased products of combustion temperature comes increased products of combustion volume, and, therefore, less time these gases are "retained" in the secondary chamber.

CONCLUSION

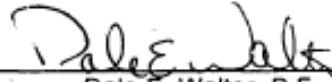
The test results show that the emissions of nearly all the tested pollutants increased when the operating temperature was raised. This indicates that there is no benefit to the higher operating temperatures required in many states.

The results also demonstrate that crematories are capable of low emissions without the use of additional pollution control equipment.

We sincerely appreciate the opportunity and time allowed to review this data and to consider the proposed recommendations.



Paul F. Rahill, President
Matthews Cremation

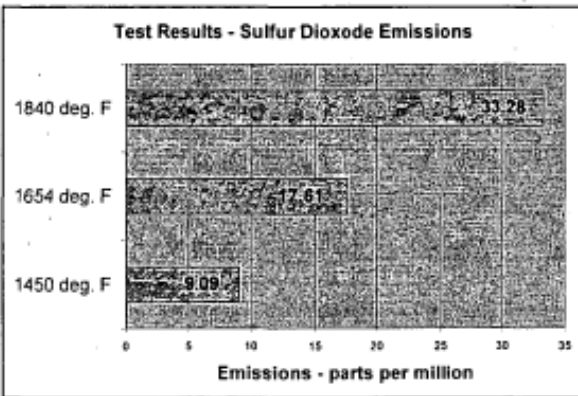
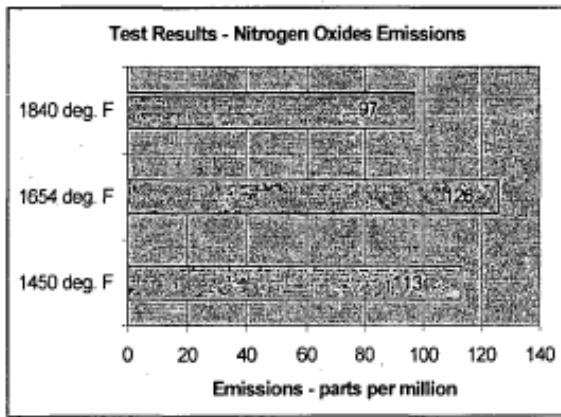
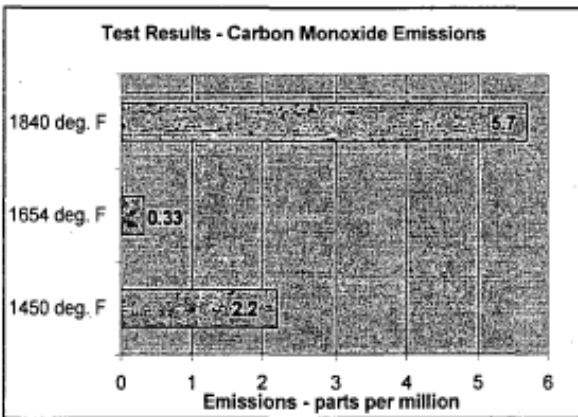
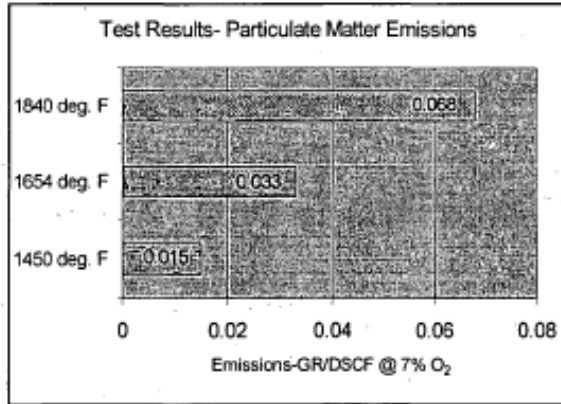
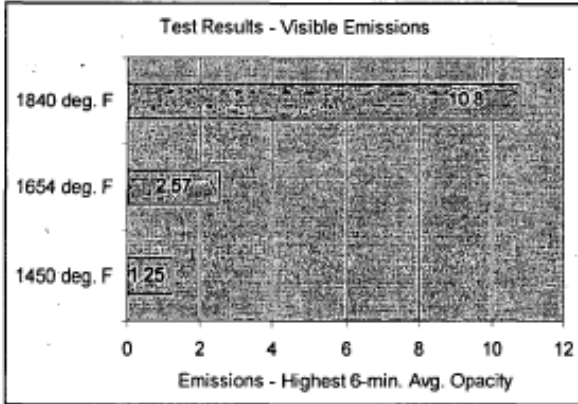


Dale E. Walter, P.E.

TABLE 1
US EPA/CANA CREMATORY TEST DATA
EPA Contract No. 68-D-98-027

Averages of the 3 runs for each test condition.	1400°F Condition 1		1600°F Condition 2		1800°F Condition 3	
	Inlet	Outlet	Inlet	Outlet	Inlet	Outlet
Stack Gas Flow Rate, (DSCFM)	421	529	475	577	440	561
Average Stack Gas Temperature (°F)	1258	519	1421	609	1580	670
Moisture in Stack Gas (%Vol.)	14.6	24.2	16.0	25.7	16.1	27.5
Carbon Dioxide, Dry Basis (%)	7.0	6.4	8.2	7.4	8.7	7.8
Oxygen, Dry Basis (%)	9.9	10.9	8.6	9.9	7.5	8.8
Visible Emissions (% opacity) Maximum 6-minute Average	-	1.25	-	2.57	-	10.83
Particulate Matter (lb/hr)	0.042	0.052	0.118	0.132	0.245	0.283
Particulate Concentration (gr/DSCF)	0.012	0.011	0.029	0.027	0.065	0.059
Part. Conc. (gr/DSCF @ 7% O ₂)	0.015	0.016	0.033	0.034	0.068	0.068
CO (lb/hr)	0.0040	0.0039	0.0006	0.0007	0.0108	0.0099
CO Concentration (ppm @ 7% O ₂)	2.80	2.41	0.37	0.34	5.95	4.76
NOx (lb/hr)	0.34	0.37	0.44	0.43	0.30	0.34
NOx Concentration (ppm)	113	101	126	106	98	86
SO ₂ (lb/hr)	0.038	0.040	0.087	0.085	0.142	0.148
SO ₂ Concentration (ppm)	9.1	7.7	18	15	33	27
HCl (lb/hr)	0.053	0.033	0.14	0.15	0.26	0.39
Mercury (gram/hr)	0.27	0.15	0.33	0.26	0.086	0.060
Mercury concentration (ug/dscm)	438	224	480	315	120	86
Lead (gram/hr)	0.10	0.09	0.32	0.29	0.59	0.44
Lead concentration (ug/dscm)	153	133	424	348	786	604
Cadmium (gram/hr)	0.006	0.006	0.052	0.038	0.110	0.073
Cadmium concentration (ug/dscm)	9.9	9.1	65.2	47.0	143	95
Dioxin/Furans (nanogram/min)	82	338	139	614	192	423
Dioxin/Furans (ng/dscm)	6.1	17.4	8.5	27.9	14.0	23.6

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* Test results shown in these graphs are emission levels prior to the spray chamber. The spray chamber had very little affect on the emission levels.

** These results being "pre-spray chamber" are representative of nearly all cremation equipment operating in North

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**Emission Test Evaluation
of a Crematory
at Woodlawn Cemetery
in the Bronx, NY**

**Final Test Report
Volume I**

**For U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standard
Emission Measurement Center
4930 Old Page Road
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709**

Attn: Mr. Foston Curtis

**EPA Contract No. 68-D-98-027
Work Assignment No. 2-08
MRI Project No. 4951-08**

September 30, 1999

Midwest Research Institute • 425 Volker Boulevard • Kansas City, Missouri 64110-2299

Preface

This document was prepared by Midwest Research Institute (MRI) for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Crematory Association of North American (CANA). This collaborative test was performed under EPA Contract No. 68-D-98-027, Work Assignment No. 2-08 and under CANA Project No. 305587. Mr. Foston Curtis was the EPA Work Assignment Manager and Mr. Paul Rahill was the CANA representative.

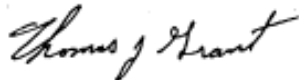
In this draft test report, MRI presents a description of the source tested, the sampling and analysis procedures, quality assurance and quality control activities, reporting and data reduction activities, sample and data handling procedures, and schedule, for the test program. This report is contained in three volumes consisting of 1300 pages.

The test program was conducted in MRI's Applied Engineering Division under the leadership of Mr. James Surman, Work Assignment Leader. Mr. John Hosenfeld, Program Manager, provided oversight to technical and administrative aspects of this work assignment.

MIDWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE


for John Hosenfeld
Program Manager

Approved:



Thomas J. Grant, Ph.D., P.E.
Director
Applied Engineering

September 30, 1999

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Section 1. Introduction

1.1 Background

EPA is required to set emission standards for the "other solid waste incinerators" (OSWI) category referenced under Section 129(a)(1)(E) of the amended Clean Air Act. This category currently contains pathological waste incinerators and human crematories. A representative human crematory, located at the Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, New York, was tested in support of setting these emission standards. Testing was conducted in collaboration with the Cremation Association of North America (CANA).

Although emissions data are available from tests at another facility, the unit tested was not controlled and the body containers (caskets) may not have been representative. Thus, the Woodlawn facility, which involves a representative human crematory having emission controls, was selected for baseline ("best controlled similar unit") emissions testing. Additionally, this test project would help determine the effects of secondary chamber temperature on emission levels.

1.2 Scope

This EPA work assignment was conducted in collaboration with the Cremation Association of North America (CANA) and results of testing for both parties are combined in this report. Emissions testing for polychlorinated dibenzo-dioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzo-furans (PCDFs) and process monitoring was conducted under the EPA work assignment. In conjunction with EPA testing, emissions testing for total particulate matter (PM), hydrogen chloride (HCl), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg), lead (Pb), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and carbon monoxide (CO), and visual observation of opacity was conducted for CANA.

Testing was conducted for three conditions, where secondary chamber temperature was varied at 1,400°, 1,600°, and 1,800°F per test. Each test consisted of three sampling runs at the scrubber inlet and outlet simultaneously with similar container materials, as available, being used for all runs. Each sampling run covered an entire cycle of about 2 hours.

Section 2. Source Description

2.1 Process Description

The crematory at Woodlawn Cemetery is located in a lower level adjacent to the basement of the Woolworth Chapel. Four cremation incinerator units of the same design are operated and vented to the common chimney located on a side of the steeple. A schematic of the unit tested is presented in Figure 2-1. A retort is preheated prior to introducing the body container for cremation. Typical cremation takes approximately 2 hours. Following a cremation, the cooldown, removal of the remains, and preheating for the next cremation takes approximately 1 hour.

The cremation incinerator unit retort consists of a primary combustion chamber where cremation occurs and a secondary chamber where the products of combustion from the primary chamber are incinerated further to reduce emissions. The external dimensions of the retort are approximately 15 feet long by 5 feet wide by 6 feet high. The burner in the primary chamber is rated at approximately 0.6 MMBTU/hr, and the burner in the secondary chamber is rated at approximately 1.0 MMBTU/hr. A forced air blower (approximately 400-600 scfm) supplies air to both burners and chambers.

Combustion gases and products are vented through refractory-lined ductwork above the retort to a wet scrubber with spray chambers using unmodified water (i.e., not caustic or acidic). Gases from the scrubber pass through a short section of duct with a damper to the chimney. Uncontrolled emissions were measured in the horizontal, circular section of duct immediately upstream from the scrubber. Ports were installed for the tests. Controlled emissions were measured in the short horizontal, circular section of duct between the scrubber and chimney. A new section with ports and without the damper was installed for the tests. The damper is used to isolate the unit from the chimney and the other three units when it is not in use. This unit is considered to be typical for cremation incinerators, and the scrubber, or a similar device, may be a candidate for maximum achievable control technology.

2.2 Control Equipment

Combustion gas passes through a wet scrubber prior to entering the chimney. Entrained particulate matter and other pollutants exiting the secondary combustion chamber are removed in the scrubber. The horizontal, cylindrical, stainless steel scrubber unit is approximately 48 inches long with a 36-inch diameter and uses unmodified city

Section 3. Test Project Description

3.1 Objectives and Test Matrix

The purpose of this collaborative test project was to obtain uncontrolled and controlled emission data from a crematory at the Woodlawn Cemetery to assist EPA in developing emission standards under Section 129 of the Clean Air Act. The specific objectives were to:

- Measure polychlorinated dibenzodioxin (PCDD) and polychlorinated dibenzofuran (PCDF), total particulate matter (PM), hydrogen chloride (HCl), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg), lead (Pb), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the wet scrubber along with observations of opacity at the chimney during three operating conditions where the secondary combustion chamber temperature would be varied
- Monitor and record primary and secondary chamber temperatures, presence of outdoor ambient odors, charge weights, body container descriptions, batch cycle times, fuel flow rates, outdoor ambient temperatures, outdoor relative humidity, and outdoor barometric pressure during each test run.

Testing for the pollutants specified in the work assignment and also those contracted by CANA was done during three operating or test conditions where the secondary chamber was maintained at approximately 1,400°, 1,600°, and 1,800°F for each condition. The retort was heated to operating temperature before testing. Testing for each run was started when the retort door was closed following insertion of the body container. Testing for each run was stopped when the operator determined that cremation was completed. Sampling was not conducted during any portion of a warm-up or cool-down period.

The test matrix, which includes the number of samples or sample component sets collected during each run for either uncontrolled or controlled emissions, is presented in Table 3-1. The target pollutants are listed in Table 3-2. Measured emission parameters were identical at the scrubber inlet and outlet locations. Opacity readings were taken outside at the chimney during all three tests. All sample analysis for target pollutants, except HCl, were performed at MRI's laboratories in Kansas City, Missouri. Samples to be analyzed for HCl were transferred to Galbraith Laboratories, Inc., in Knoxville, Tennessee, for analysis. ETS, Inc. of Roanoke, Virginia, performed the EPA instrumental

of non-simultaneous testing is that results obtained from the inlet during Run 4 are somewhat larger than the outlet results.

- During the last two runs of regular testing (Runs 8 and 9), no M26A trains were used for sample collection at the outlet in order to conserve usable water-cooled probes. Particulate matter for these runs was collected on the metals train. Particulate matter results were not compromised by using a different train sample collection, however, no HCl samples could be collected as a result.
- Some trains at the scrubber inlet location (Run 1 M26A train, Run 2 M29 train, Run 2 M23 train, Run 3 M26A train, and Run 5 M23 train) did not pass final leak check from the nozzle, but did pass from the sample transfer line. This appeared to be caused by extreme temperatures loosening the nozzle-to-probe liner connection. Since O₂, CO₂, and moisture results were nearly identical for all trains within a given run, results from these trains appear to be uncompromised and representative of stack conditions.

The PCDD/PCDF outlet trains for Runs 5 and 10 did not pass final leak check. These results are considered to be unusable and are therefore not reported.

Thermocouples

During Run 1, the probe thermocouple on the PCDD/PCDF train at the scrubber inlet location shorted out. This was replaced after the end of the run with the result that no probe temperature data was available for the second half of the run. However, based on stack temperature and filter box temperature, this is not expected to have affected results.

During Run 3, the XAD thermocouple on the PCDD/PCDF train started to fail, giving high temperature readings in spite of frequent applications of ice. It was replaced during port change and readings thereafter were well within method requirements. Data were not affected, since the high temperature readings were not a reflection of actual temperatures thought to have been experienced at the XAD inlet.

Sample Recovery

The recovery and QA rinses of the Run 1 PCDD/PCDF inlet and outlet sampling trains were not collected according to the test plan (see analysis memo in Appendix A). The recovery rinses for the semivolatiles front-half (PCDD/PCDF FH) outlet were inadvertently placed into the SV FH inlet sample bottles. This was easily corrected by analyzing the recovery rinses labeled for the inlet with the outlet train samples and designating a new number for the inlet train rinses to prevent mix up during analysis. The QA rinse from the PCDD/PCDF front-half outlet was inadvertently placed into the inlet

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last duct bend after the secondary combustion chamber, and the Method 23 outlet train was located nearest to the scrubber outlet. More turbulent flow expected at these locations may explain the higher flow results obtained with the Method 23 trains. Because flow was different at each traverse point at any given time across each sampling cross-section and flow varied at each of those points during the course of a run, consistent flow results could not be obtained among the trains used at the inlet or the outlet during any run.

Results of testing for total particulate matter are presented in Table 3-8. As indicated from the data, inlet and outlet concentrations for each run were very similar, regardless of condition thereby indicating that the scrubber had little, or no effect on particulate matter removal. Data from particulate matter testing are found in Appendix H.

3.4.2 Hydrogen Chloride Analysis Results

Hydrogen chloride emission results are presented in Table 3-9 in units of both grams per minute and pounds per hour. While, emissions appear to be lower at the scrubber outlet than at the inlet for Condition 1, the HCl concentrations are too low at the inlet relative to the outlet locations for removal efficiencies to be meaningful. HCl data are included in Appendix E.

3.4.3 Metals Analysis Results

Metals results, blank corrected results and emission rates are shown in Tables 3-10 through 3-12. Cadmium and lead emissions tend to increase with secondary combustion chamber temperature increase; mercury emissions were less affected by temperature than the other two metals. The increase in metals emissions with increasing temperatures is not uncommon, however, the amount of cadmium and lead charged during each run may also have contributed. The metals narrative report with analysts' results are included in Appendix F.

3.4.4 Dioxin and Furan Results

Dioxin and furan results are provided in Tables 3-13 through 3-24, grouped by condition. Tables 3-13 through 3-16 provide results for Condition 1 testing, Tables 3-17 through 3-20 provide results for Condition 2 testing, and Tables 3-21 through 3-24 provide results for Condition 3 testing. Results for each condition are presented first by total amount found within a given homologue, next by the 2,3,7,8-substituted compounds, then by the corresponding equivalent toxicity of 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-dioxin for inlet and outlet. The dioxin and furan narrative report is included in Appendix G. It should be noted

Table 3-1. Test Matrix—Summary of Emission Sampling and Analytical Parameters and Methods per Test Run

Sampling location	Sampling or measurement time	Test method and sample size	Emission parameters	Total number of samples or sample component sets per run & location	Preparation method	Analytical method
Scrubber inlet or outlet duct	One full operating cycle (approximately 2 hours)	40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 23, ≥2.4 m ³	Dioxins and furans	1 set emission samples and 1 set QA samples	Solvent extraction	HRGC/HRMS (SW-846, Method 8290)
		40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 29, ≥2m ³	Metals (Cd, Hg, and Pb)	1	Method 29 microwave and hotplate digestion	GFAAS (SW-846, Methods 7000A, 7131A, and 7421; and CVAAS (SW-846, Method 7470A)
		40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 26A, ≥2m ³	Particulate matter	1	Desiccation	Gravimetric
			HCl	1	NA	IC (Method 26A)
		40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 2	Velocity, pressure, temperature, volumetric flow rate	NA	NA	Pilot tube, thermocouple
		40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Methods 3 and 3B, ≥20L	CO ₂ and O ₂ (Molecular weight; and emission rate correction factor for dioxins and furans)	3	NA	Orsat
		40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 4, ≥2-2.4 m ³	Moisture	3	NA	Gravimetric
		40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 3A	CO ₂ and O ₂ (to normalize SO ₂ , NO _x , and CO results)	1 continuous	Particulate matter and moisture removal	NDIR for CO ₂ , Micro-fuel cell for O ₂
		40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 6C	SO ₂	1 continuous	Particulate matter and moisture removal	UV spectrophotometry
40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 7E	NO _x	1 continuous	Particulate matter and moisture removal	Chemiluminescence		
40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 10	CO	1 continuous	Particulate matter and moisture removal	Gas filter correlation NDIR		
Scrubber outlet	One full operating cycle (approximately 2 hours)	40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9	Opacity	1 data set continued every 15 seconds	NA	Visual observation

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Table 3-3. Stack Sampling Run Times

Run Number	Date	Stack Sampling Intervals (in minutes per 24-hour clock)			
		(PM/HCV/C12)	(Metals)	(Semivolatiles)	
1	6/11/99	Inlet	15:20 - 16:20 17:00 - 18:00	15:21 - 16:21 17:01 - 18:01	15:20 - 16:20 17:00 - 18:00
		Outlet	15:22 - 16:22 17:02 - 18:02	15:20 - 16:20 17:00 - 18:00	15:21 - 16:21 17:01 - 18:01
2	6/12/99	Inlet	11:45 - 12:45 13:10 - 14:10	11:46 - 12:46 13:11 - 14:11	11:45 - 12:45 13:10 - 14:10
		Outlet	11:47 - 12:47 13:12 - 14:12	11:45 - 12:45 13:10 - 14:10	11:46 - 12:46 13:11 - 14:11
3	6/13/99	Inlet	09:06 - 10:06 10:29 - 11:29	09:07 - 10:07 10:30 - 11:30	09:06 - 10:06 10:29 - 11:29
		Outlet	09:08 - 10:08 10:31 - 11:31	09:06 - 10:06 10:29 - 11:29	09:07 - 10:07 10:30 - 11:30
4	6/13/99	Inlet		16:05 - 18:35	16:05 - 18:35
		Outlet	16:07 - 17:07 17:27 - 18:27	16:05 - 17:05 17:25 - 18:25	16:06 - 17:06 17:26 - 18:26
5	6/14/99	Inlet	15:50 - 16:50 17:20 - 18:20	15:51 - 16:51 17:21 - 18:21	15:50 - 16:50 17:20 - 18:20
		Outlet	15:52 - 16:52 17:22 - 18:22	15:50 - 16:50 17:20 - 18:20	15:51 - 16:51 17:21 - 18:21
6	6/15/99	Inlet	10:45 - 11:45 12:11 - 13:11	10:46 - 11:46 12:12 - 13:12	10:45 - 11:45 12:11 - 13:11
		Outlet	10:47 - 11:47 12:13 - 13:13	10:45 - 11:45 12:11 - 13:11	10:46 - 11:46 12:12 - 13:12
7	6/15/99	Inlet	17:50 - 18:50 19:10 - 20:10	17:51 - 18:51 19:11 - 20:11	17:50 - 18:50 19:10 - 20:10
		Outlet	17:52 - 18:52 19:12 - 20:12	17:50 - 18:50 19:10 - 20:10	17:51 - 18:51 19:11 - 20:11
8	6/16/99	Inlet	15:40 - 16:40 16:48 - 18:18	15:41 - 16:41 16:49 - 18:19	15:40 - 16:40 16:48 - 18:18
		Outlet		15:40 - 16:40 16:48 - 18:18	15:41 - 16:41 16:49 - 18:19
9	6/17/99	Inlet	10:05 - 11:05 11:18 - 12:18	10:06 - 11:06 11:19 - 12:19	10:05 - 11:05 11:18 - 12:18
		Outlet		10:05 - 11:05 11:18 - 12:18	10:06 - 11:06 11:19 - 12:19
10	6/17/99	Inlet			16:02 - 17:02 17:06 - 18:06
		Outlet			16:02 - 17:02 17:06 - 18:06

Table 3-5. Summary Modified Method 5 Sampling Data—Condition 1

	Sampling time (min)	Gas volume (dscm)	Orsat Analysis		Water (%)	Avg. Stack Temp. (F)	Iso-kinetic (%)	Stack velocity (act. ft/min)	Stack flow rate		
			Oxygen (%)	CO2 (%)					(dscft/min)	(dscm/min)	
Run 1											
Inlet	M29	120	1.269	10.0	6.9	13.5	1294	102.3	505	326	9
	M26A ^a	120	1.652	10.0	6.9	13.6	1272	102.7	649	424	12
	M23	120	1.884	10.0	6.9	13.4	1310	98.4	804	515	15
	Average =			10.0	6.9	13.5	1292		653	422	12
Outlet	M29	120	0.684	11.4	6.1	22.8	503	100.3	171	331	9
	M26A	120	0.879	11.4	6.1	23.9	526	100.8	227	423	12
	M23	120	1.316	11.4	6.1	23.1	530	104.6	329	616	17
	Average =			11.4	6.1	23.3	520		242	457	13
Run 2											
Inlet	M29 ^a	120	1.628	10.4	6.6	14.9	1234	103.6	632	414	12
	M26A	120	1.478	10.4	6.6	15.3	1253	100.4	601	388	11
	M23 ^a	120	1.739	10.4	6.6	15.1	1238	98.6	712	465	13
	Average =			10.4	6.6	15.1	1242		648	422	12
Outlet	M29	120	1.009	11.4	6.1	28.5	526	105.5	266	464	13
	M26A	120	1.109	11.4	6.1	24.7	514	101.4	286	531	15
	M23	120	1.385	11.5	6.0	25.1	528	101.8	362	680	19
	Average =			11.4	6.1	26.1	523		305	552	16
Run 3											
Inlet	M29	120	1.456	9.3	7.5	15.5	1261	100.8	593	379	11
	M26A ^a	120	1.383	9.3	7.5	15.4	1225	100.7	553	362	10
	M23	120	1.983	9.3	7.5	14.9	1238	101.0	793	518	15
	Average =			9.3	7.5	15.3	1241		646	420	12
Outlet	M29	120	0.898	10.0	7.1	24.2	509	101.1	230	431	12
	M26A	120	1.098	10.0	7.1	20.7	521	97.5	282	547	15
	M23	120	1.592	10.1	7.0	25.1	516	102.1	412	758	21
	Average =			10.0	7.1	23.3	515		308	579	16
Run 10											
Inlet	M23	120	1.766	10.5	6.9	14.0	1199	99.0	698	469	13
Outlet	M23 ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

M29 = Multiple metals sampling train.

M26A = Particulate/HCl sampling train.

M23 = PCDD/PCDF sampling train.

^a Failed final leak check from nozzle, but passed from sample transfer line.

^b Failed final leak check.

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Table 3-7. Summary Modified Method 5 Sampling Data—Condition 3

	Sampling time (min)	Gas volume (dscm)	Orsat Analysis		Water (%)	Avg. Stack Temp. (F)	Iso- kinetic (%)	Stack velocity (act. ft/min)	Stack flow rate		
			Oxygen (%)	CO2 (%)					(dscf/min)	(dscm/min)	
Run 7											
Inlet	M29	120	1.626	7.1	9.8	15.2	1572	100.0	795	428	12
	M26A	120	1.458	7.1	9.8	15.3	1496	100.0	687	384	11
	M23	120	1.926	7.1	9.8	16.6	1647	102.1	973	497	14
	Average =			7.1	9.8	15.7	1572		818	436	12
Outlet	M29	120	0.782	8.4	8.6	27.2	621	101.0	234	375	11
	M26A	120	0.982	8.4	8.6	27.5	657	99.0	312	481	14
	M23	120	1.473	8.4	8.6	28.1	677	103.4	460	691	20
	Average =			8.4	8.6	27.6	652		335	516	15
Run 8											
Inlet	M29	150	2.104	7.6	8.2	16.2	1626	100.0	848	443	13
	M26A	150	1.681	7.6	8.2	17.2	1642	101.0	653	351	10
	M23	150	2.386	7.6	8.2	16.8	1694	101.4	988	496	14
	Average =			7.6	8.2	16.7	1621		830	430	12
Outlet	M29	150	1.311	8.9	7.4	27.3	675	97.0	344	527	15
	M26A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M23	150	1.826	8.9	7.3	27.0	703	101.4	467	701	20
	Average =			8.9	7.4	27.2	689		406	614	18
Run 9											
Inlet	M29	120	1.831	7.8	8.2	15.1	1553	99.0	889	466	14
	M26A	120	1.407	7.8	8.2	15.6	1462	100.0	653	372	11
	M23	120	1.943	7.8	8.2	16.6	1629	101.0	980	507	14
	Average =			7.8	8.2	15.8	1548		841	455	13
Outlet	M29	120	0.994	9.2	7.3	26.8	671	100.0	311	482	14
	M26A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M23	120	1.402	9.2	7.3	26.7	667	108.8	414	625	18
	Average =			9.2	7.3	27.8	669		363	554	16

M29 = Multiple metals sampling train.

M26A = Particulate/HCl sampling train.

M23 = PCDD/PCDF sampling train.

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Table 3-9. Hydrogen Chloride Emission Results

Run No.	Chloride conc. (mg/L)	Impinger volume (L)	Quantity found (mg)	Stack gas sample volume (dscm)	HCl conc.		Stack flow (dscm/min)	HCl emission		
					(mg/dscm)	(ppm)		(g/min)	(lb/h)	
1	Inlet	53.5	0.5537	29.6	1.652	17.9	11.9	12	0.22	0.029
	Outlet	10.0	0.6185	6.19	0.879	7.04	4.65	12	0.087	0.012
2	Inlet	60.9	0.5147	31.3	1.478	21.2	14.0	11	0.24	0.032
	Outlet	9.4	0.6390	6.01	1.109	5.42	3.58	15	0.084	0.011
3	Inlet	189.9	0.5054	96.0	1.383	69.4	45.9	10	0.71	0.095
	Outlet	66.2	0.6154	40.7	1.098	37.1	24.5	15	0.57	0.076
4	Inlet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Outlet	90.6	0.6638	60.1	1.123	53.5	35.4	15	0.83	0.11
5	Inlet	138.6	0.5191	71.95	1.448	49.69	32.9	11	0.56	0.074
	Outlet	83.2	0.6340	52.7	1.261	41.8	27.7	17	0.73	0.097
6	Inlet	389.1	0.5192	202.0	1.451	139.2	92.1	11	1.6	0.21
	Outlet	199.2	0.6160	122.7	1.101	111.5	73.7	15	1.7	0.23
7	Inlet	786.1	0.5273	414.5	1.458	284.3	188	11	3.2	0.43
	Outlet	325.9	0.6153	200.5	0.982	204.2	135	14	2.9	0.39
8	Inlet	349.4	0.5720	199.9	1.681	118.9	78.6	10	1.2	0.16
	Outlet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Inlet	345.5	0.5223	180.4	1.407	128.2	84.8	11	1.5	0.19
	Outlet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 3-11. Metal Emission Results—Condition 2

Metal	INLET						OUTLET					
	Cd		Pb		Hg		Cd		Pb		Hg	
	Measured	Blank Correct	Measured	Blank Correct	Measured	Blank Correct	Measured	Blank Correct	Measured	Blank Correct	Measured	Blank Correct
Run 4												
Rinse and filter, ug	88.0	88.0	1080	1079	0.488	0.488	36.4	36.0	604	603	0.664	0.664
HNO3 impinger, ug	0.644	0.644	2.39	1.57	143	143	0.748	0.748	5.34	4.52	52.9	52.9
Fourth impinger, ug	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.84	5.84	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.2	10.2
KMnO4 impinger, ug	NA	NA	NA	NA	1770	1770	NA	NA	NA	NA	589	589.0
HCl rinse, ug	NA	NA	NA	NA	376	376	NA	NA	NA	NA	239	239
Total, ug	88.6	88.6	1082	1080	2295	2295	37.1	36.8	609	608	892	892
Concentration, ug/dscm		48.1		586		1245		35.1		579		850
Emissions, g/hr		0.032		0.39		0.82		0.029		0.49		0.71
Run 5												
Rinse and filter, ug	70.0	69.6	444	443	< 0.400	0.400	31.0	30.6	205	204	< 0.400	0.400
HNO3 impinger, ug	0.339	0.339	1.53	0.71	15.4	15.4	0.325	0.325	2.16	1.34	< 5.32	5.32
Fourth impinger, ug	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.97	5.97	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.12	2.12
KMnO4 impinger, ug	NA	NA	NA	NA	249	249	NA	NA	NA	NA	77.1	77.1
HCl rinse, ug	NA	NA	NA	NA	38.5	38.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.79	2.79
Total, ug	70.3	70.0	446	444	309	309	31.3	31.0	207	206	87.7	87.7
Concentration, ug/dscm		38.6		245		171		30.2		201		85.6
Emissions, g/hr		0.032		0.21		0.14		0.025		0.17		0.072
Run 6												
Rinse and filter, ug	198	198	804	803	< 0.400	0.400	73.0	72.6	254	253	< 0.400	0.400
HNO3 impinger, ug	0.366	0.366	1.9	1.1	32.8	32.8	0.644	0.644	3.91	3.09	< 5.13	5.13
Fourth impinger, ug	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.20	1.20	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.537	0.537
KMnO4 impinger, ug	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.79	7.79	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1.00	1.00
HCl rinse, ug	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1.00	1.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1.00	1.00
Total, ug	198	198	806	804	43.2	43	73.6	73.3	258	256	8.07	8.07
Concentration, ug/dscm		109		441		24		75.6		264		8.32
Emissions, g/hr		0.091		0.37		0.02		0.059		0.21		0.0065
Blank		(Run 4, Inlet only)		(Run 4, Inlet only)		(Run 4, Inlet only)						
Rinse and filter, ug	0.360	<0.100	0.820	1.36	<0.400	<0.400						
HNO3 impinger, ug	<0.067		0.825		<3.00							
Fourth impinger, ug	N/A		N/A		<0.200							
KMnO4 impinger, ug	N/A		N/A		<0.800							
HCl rinse, ug	N/A		N/A		<1.00							

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Table 3-14. 2,3,7,8-Substituted PCDD/PCDF Emissions - Condition 1

Analyte	INLET				OUTLET		
	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 10	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Sample volume (dscm)	1.884	1.739	1.983	1.766	1.316	1.385	1.592
Stack flow rate (dscm/min)	15	13	15	13	17	19	21
2,3,7,8-Substituted Dioxins (pg)							
2,3,7,8-TCDD	< 2.6	9.17	< 7.75	< 13.6	< 9.75	< 26.7	12.7
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	< 5.18	< 43	45.2	< 58.5	44.2	222	240
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	< 4.46	55.6	59.5	81.8	55.7	147	176
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	6.19	99.2	124	118	117	322	355
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	5.22	71.9	85.5	83.8	88.4	321	682
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	39	465	800	1080	737	557	1350
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDD	156	540	883	2400	1010	530	526
Total amount (pg)	219	1284	2005	3836	2062	2126	3552
Total amount (ng)	0.219	1.284	2.005	3.836	2.062	2.126	3.552
Concentration (ng/dscm)	0.116	0.738	1.011	2.172	1.567	1.535	2.231
Emission rate (ng/min)	1.7	10	15	28	27	29	47
2,3,7,8-Substituted Furans (pg)							
2,3,7,8-TCDF	9.77	85.2	40	98.6	74.3	112	53.4
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	7.24	67.6	55.2	117	51.2	51.9	41.2
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	13.5	190	131	271	146	99	119
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	< 10.9	306	126	280	224	89.2	108
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	11.4	262	144	312	191	80.9	99.7
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	16	483	250	549	397	117	188
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	6.47	211	100	162	144	96.1	64.6
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	< 29.2	1380	414	1570	1500	169	516
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	4.85	193	108	266	227	99.7	74.5
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDF	14.7	485	221	875	574	237	178
Total amount (pg)	124	3663	1589	4501	3629	1152	1442
Total amount (ng)	0.124	3.663	1.589	4.501	3.629	1.152	1.442
Concentration (ng/dscm)	0.0658	2.106	0.8014	2.548	2.757	0.8316	0.9060
Emission rate (ng/min)	1.0	27	12	33	47	16	19
Total 2,3,7,8-substituted dioxin/furan							
Concentration (ng/dscm)	0.182	2.845	1.812	4.720	4.324	2.366	3.137
Emission rate (ng/min)	2.7	37	27	61	74	45	66

Note: a "<" symbol indicates analyte not observed above the detection limit.
 b Field Surrogate recovery low.

Table 3-16. 2,3,7,8-TCDD Equivalent Results—Condition 1, Outlet

Analyte	Toxicity Equivalence Factor ^a	Run 1 Outlet		Run 2 Outlet		Run 3 Outlet	
		Amount (ng)	Conc. (ng/dscm)	Amount (ng)	Conc. (ng/dscm)	Amount (ng)	Conc. (ng/dscm)
<i>Sample volume (dscm)</i>			1.316		1.385		1.592
<i>Stack flow rate (dscm/min)</i>			17		19		21
Dioxins							
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1	< 0.00975	< 0.00741	< 0.0267	< 0.0193	0.0127	0.00798
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	0.5	0.0221	0.0168	0.111	0.0801	0.120	0.0754
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	0.00557	0.00423	0.0147	0.0106	0.0176	0.0111
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	0.0117	0.00889	0.0322	0.0232	0.0565	0.0355
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	0.1	0.00884	0.00672	0.0321	0.0232	0.0682	0.0428
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	0.01	0.00737	0.00560	0.00557	0.00402	0.01350	0.008480
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDD	0.001	<u>0.001010</u>	<u>0.0007675</u>	<u>0.000530</u>	<u>0.000383</u>	<u>0.000526</u>	<u>0.000330</u>
Total		0.0663	0.0504	0.2228	0.1609	0.289	0.1815
Furans							
2,3,7,8-TCDF	0.1	0.00743	0.00565	0.0112	0.00809	0.00534	0.00335
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	0.05	0.00256	0.00195	0.00260	0.00187	0.00206	0.00129
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	0.5	0.0730	0.0555	0.050 ^b	0.036	0.0595 ^b	0.0374
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.0224	0.0170	0.00892	0.00644	0.0108	0.00678
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.0191	0.0145	0.00809	0.00584	0.00997	0.00626
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.0397	0.0302	0.0117	0.00845	0.0188	0.0118
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	0.1	0.0144	0.0109	0.00961	0.00694	0.00646	0.00406
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	0.01	0.01500	0.01140	0.00169	0.00122	0.00516	0.00324
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	0.01	0.00227	0.00172	0.000997	0.000720	0.000745	0.000468
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDF	0.001	<u>0.000674</u>	<u>0.000512</u>	<u>0.000237</u>	<u>0.000171</u>	<u>0.000178</u>	<u>0.000112</u>
Total		0.1965	0.1493	0.105	0.075	0.1190	0.0748
Total Dioxin/Furan Equivalent							
Emission rate (ng/min)			3.4		4.5		5.4

Note: a "<" sign indicates analyte not observed above the detection limit.

^a 1989 EPA Factors.

^b Field Surrogate recovery low.

Table 3-18. 2,3,7,8-Substituted PCDD/PCDF Emissions - Condition 2

Analyte	INLET			OUTLET		
	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 4	5	Run 6
Sample volume (dscm)	2.73	2.263	2.216	1.476	-	1.786
Stack flow rate (dscm/min)	16	17	16	19	-	25
2,3,7,8-Substituted Dioxins (pg)						
2,3,7,8-TCDD	< 6.48	25.3	39.5	38.2	-	47
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	< 46.1	< 102	123	300	-	330
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	68.8	98.6	122	204	-	261
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	112	138	161	468	-	606
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	78.9	103	136	447	-	504
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	605	575	828	867	-	1440
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDD	672	617	1060	513	-	968
Total amount (pg)	1589	1659	2468	2937	-	4156
Total amount (ng)	1.589	1.659	2.468	2.937	-	4.156
Concentration (ng/dscm)	0.5822	0.7331	1.113	1.990	-	2.327
Emission rate (ng/min)	9.3	12	18	38	-	58
2,3,7,8-Substituted Furans (pg)						
2,3,7,8-TCDF	73	214	302	165	-	242
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	66	215	343	84.2	-	163
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	211	450	680	222	-	490
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	253	312	553	110	-	214
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	224	339	603	114	-	235
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	428	459	784	175	-	408
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	162	146	284	86.9	-	118
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	966	707	1410	240	-	522
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	168	121	287	83.5	-	93.2
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDF	384	215	467	188	-	180
Total amount (pg)	2935	3178	5733	1479	-	2675
Total amount (ng)	2.935	3.178	5.733	1.479	-	2.675
Concentration (ng/dscm)	1.075	1.404	2.587	1.002	-	1.498
Emission rate (ng/min)	17	24	41	19	-	37
Total 2,3,7,8-substituted dioxin/furan						
Concentration (ng/dscm)	1.657	2.137	3.701	2.992	-	3.825
Emission rate (ng/min)	27	36	59	57	-	96

Note: a "<" symbol indicates analyte not observed above the detection limit.
 * Field Surrogate recovery low.

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Table 3-20. 2,3,7,8-TCDD Equivalent Results - Condition 2, Outlet

Analyte	Toxicity Equivalence Factor ^a	Run 4 Outlet		Run 5 Outlet		Run 6 Outlet	
		Amount (ng)	Conc. (ng/dscm)	Amount (ng)	Conc. (ng/dscm)	Amount (ng)	Conc. (ng/dscm)
Sample volume (dscm)			1.476				1.786
Stack flow rate (dscm/min)			19				25
Dioxins							
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1	0.0382	0.0259	-	-	0.047	0.026
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	0.5	0.150	0.102	-	-	0.165	0.0924
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	0.0204	0.0138	-	-	0.0261	0.0146
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	0.0468	0.0317	-	-	0.0606	0.0339
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	0.1	0.0447	0.0303	-	-	0.0504	0.0282
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	0.01	0.00867	0.00587	-	-	0.01440	0.008063
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDD	0.001	<u>0.000613</u>	<u>0.000415</u>	-	-	<u>0.000868</u>	<u>0.000542</u>
Total		0.309	0.210	-	-	0.364	0.204
Furans							
2,3,7,8-TCDF	0.1	0.0165	0.0112	-	-	0.0242	0.0135
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	0.05	0.00421	0.00285	-	-	0.00815	0.00456
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	0.5	0.111 ^b	0.0752	-	-	0.245	0.137
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.0110	0.00745	-	-	0.0214	0.0120
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.0114	0.00772	-	-	0.0235	0.0132
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.0175	0.0119	-	-	0.0408	0.0228
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	0.1	0.00869	0.00589	-	-	0.0118	0.00661
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	0.01	0.00240	0.00163	-	-	0.00522	0.00292
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	0.01	0.000835	0.000566	-	-	0.000932	0.000522
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDF	0.001	<u>0.000198</u>	<u>0.000134</u>	-	-	<u>0.000190</u>	<u>0.000106</u>
Total		0.184	0.1245	-	-	0.381	0.213
Total Dioxin/Furan Equivalent							
Emission rate (ng/min)			6.3				10.4

Note: a "<" sign indicates analyte not observed above the detection limit.

^a 1989 EPA Factors.

^b Field Surrogate recovery low.

MRI-AEDR4951-08-03 53.rnj

Table 3-22. 2,3,7,8-Substituted PCDD/PCDF Emissions—Condition 3

Analyte	INLET			OUTLET		
	Run 7	Run 8	Run 9	Run 7	Run 8	Run 9
Sample volume (dscm)	1.926	2.104	1.831	1.473	2.386	1.402
Stack flow rate (dscm/min)	14	13	14	20	14	18
2,3,7,8-Substituted Dioxins (pg)						
2,3,7,8-TCDD	23.4	12.4	17.6	64	58.1	< 27.8
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	< 92.5	105	92	310	324	171
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	121	160	110	198	220	111
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	171	266	174	399	439	256
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	124	178	125	303	336	200
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	1500	1680	1050	1090	1160	708
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDD	3370	2150	1240	920	898	649
Total amount (pg)	5402	4551	2809	3284	3435	2123
Total amount (ng)	5.402	4.551	2.809	3.284	3.435	2.123
Concentration (ng/dscm)	2.805	2.163	1.534	2.229	1.440	1.514
Emission rate (ng/min)	39	28	21	45	20	27
2,3,7,8-Substituted Furans (pg)						
2,3,7,8-TCDF	155	116	136	384	326	161
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	188	143	150	233	192	109
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	464 ^a	544	411	629	517	290 ^a
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	495	440	342	326	260	171
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	527	459	383	332	286	182
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	930	845	757	494	465	305
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	240	217	195	98	107	67.9
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	2140	1610	1150	835	796	474
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	333	290	180	64	78.9	50.9
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDF	1390	706	343	126	165	112
Total amount (pg)	6862	5370	4047	3521	3193	1923
Total amount (ng)	6.862	5.370	4.047	3.521	3.193	1.923
Concentration (ng/dscm)	3.563	2.552	2.210	2.390	1.338	1.371
Emission rate (ng/min)	50	33	31	48	19	25
Total 2,3,7,8-substituted dioxin/furan						
Concentration (ng/dscm)	6.368	4.715	3.744	4.620	2.778	2.886
Emission rate (ng/min)	89	61	52	92	39	52

Note: a "<" symbol indicates analyte not observed above the detection limit.

^a Field Surrogate recovery low.

MRI-AED/R4951-08-03 53.mxl

Table 3-24. 2,3,7,8-TCDD Equivalent Results - Condition 3, Outlet

Analyte	Toxicity Equivalence Factor *	Run 7 Outlet		Run 8 Outlet		Run 9 Outlet	
		Amount (ng)	Conc. (ng/dscm)	Amount (ng)	Conc. (ng/dscm)	Amount (ng)	Conc. (ng/dscm)
Sample volume (dscm)			1.473		2.386		1.402
Stack flow rate (dscm/min)			20		14		18
Dioxins							
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1	0.064	0.043	0.0581	0.0244	0.0278	0.0198
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	0.5	0.155	0.105	0.162	0.0679	0.0855	0.0610
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	0.0198	0.0134	0.0220	0.00922	0.0111	0.00792
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	0.0399	0.0271	0.0439	0.0184	0.0256	0.0183
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	0.1	0.0303	0.0206	0.0336	0.0141	0.0200	0.0143
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	0.01	0.01090	0.007400	0.01160	0.004862	0.00708	0.00505
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDD	0.001	<u>0.000920</u>	<u>0.000625</u>	<u>0.000998</u>	<u>0.000376</u>	<u>0.000649</u>	<u>0.000463</u>
Total		0.321	0.218	0.332	0.1392	0.1777	0.1268
Furans							
2,3,7,8-TCDF	0.1	0.0384	0.0261	0.0326	0.0137	0.0161	0.0115
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	0.05	0.0117	0.00791	0.00960	0.00402	0.00545	0.00389
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	0.5	0.315	0.214	0.259	0.108	0.145 ^b	0.103
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.0326	0.0221	0.0260	0.0109	0.0171	0.0122
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.0332	0.0225	0.0286	0.0120	0.0182	0.0130
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.0494	0.0335	0.0465	0.0195	0.0305	0.0218
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	0.1	0.0098	0.0067	0.0107	0.00448	0.00679	0.00484
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	0.01	0.00835	0.00567	0.00796	0.00334	0.00474	0.00338
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	0.01	0.00064	0.00043	0.000789	0.000331	0.000509	0.000363
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCDF	0.001	<u>0.000126</u>	<u>0.0000855</u>	<u>0.000165</u>	<u>0.0000692</u>	<u>0.000112</u>	<u>0.0000799</u>
Total		0.499	0.339	0.421	0.177	0.245	0.174
Total Dioxin/Furan Equivalent							
Emission rate (ng/min)			11		4.4		5.4

Note: a "c" sign indicates analyte not observed above the detection limit.

* 1989 EPA Factors.

^b Field Surrogate recovery low.

MRI-AED84951-08-03 53.rpt

Table 3-26. Process and Test Data

Run No.	Date	Average SCC Temp. °F	Gas Volume Burned during Test (Ft ³)	Barometric Pressure (in. Hg)	Outdoor Air Temperature (°F)	Outdoor Relative Humidity (%)	Presence of Odors
1	6/11/99	1425	2885	30.20	75	39.6	None
2	6/12/99	1475	3030	30.23	78	54.8	None
3	6/13/99	1450	3435	30.09	70	85.6	None
4	6/13/99	1660	2820	30.02	77	73.4	None
5	6/14/99	1656	ND	29.78	77	69.3	None
6	6/15/99	1645	ND	29.91	81	40.0	None
7	6/15/99	1845	2680	29.90	79	40.1	ND
8	6/16/99	1838	3810	29.95	71	44.1	None
9	6/17/99	1838	ND	29.95	65	72.0	ND
10	6/17/99	1470	1845	29.97	65	69.6	None

ND indicates that no data was available.

Scearce, Lynn

From: Glunn, John
Sent: Thursday, May 11, 2006 8:29 AM
To: Scearce, Lynn
Subject: FW: CANA Comments Florida DEP

More comments.

From: Schoo, McKenzie [mailto:MSchoo@smithbucklin.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 10, 2006 4:08 PM
To: Glunn, John
Subject: CANA Comments Florida DEP



Cremation Association of North America



Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resource Management, MS 5500
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Attn: John Glunn

Dear Mr. Glunn:

The Cremation Association of North America has been provided with the materials from your Rules Workshop held March 23, 2006. They were provided by our Technical Advisor Les Dyer who was in attendance

CANA is pleased with the efforts being made by the department in the proposed amendments to chapter 62-296 (human and animal crematories). Two areas are of special interest:

1. Changes to operator certification (pages 11-13).

We support this and look forward to being able to provide operator training which will provide crematory operators both state certification as well as CANA certification. CANA is

5/11/2006

recognized by several states (Arizona, Illinois, Texas, Virginia and Louisiana) as their approved training agency for state certification of operators. We would strongly recommend that the "hands on" training be allowed at their individual locations by any previously trained operator.

2. Elimination of stack testing at 5 year intervals and establishing criteria for the maintenance of each cremator along with acceptable records of such maintenance. CANA supports this as a timelier and hands on method of assuring the proper operation of cremators to minimize any air pollution by operators.

Our organization would also request the department consider lowering the operating temperature of all cremators to 1400 degrees F. USEPA testing clearly shows that higher temperatures in cremation produce higher levels of emissions. Therefore, changing operating temperatures from 1600 degrees F to 1400 degrees F will reduce emissions. Current requirements of 1600 degrees F is also costly in the amount of fuels used as well as contributing to the premature wear of refractory and other parts of the machines. The recent cremation emissions tests done in cooperation with the environment also was a major factor in human crematories being released by the EPA and designated as not a major source in their opinion. This was reported in the Federal Register in late 2005:

CANA appreciates the opportunity to make these comments and hopes they will receive consideration in your final decisions. Please feel to call upon this organization of over 1400 members for information or assistance at any time.

Sincerely,
Jack Springer
Executive Director

5/11/2006



RECEIVED

MAY 12 2006

DIVISION OF AIR
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



May 12, 2006

Ms. Terri Long
The Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road MS 5500
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

Re: Rule 62-210, Florida Administrative Code

Dear Ms. Long;

On behalf of the Printing Association of Florida and the Specialty Graphic Imaging Association, we are writing to support the Department of Environmental Protection's proposed rule at 62-210.100 establishing a categorical statewide exemption from the state of Florida's air permitting requirements at 62-210.300 (3)(b)(7) and General Permits for certain types of printing operations at 62-210.300 (3)(d)(4)(f) and 62-210.310 (3)(f).

The printing industry is the largest manufacturing sector in the State of Florida, with approximately 6,200 facilities and over 100,000 employees. The printing industry is a prime example of a small business involved in manufacturing, as approximately 80% of the printing establishments employ 20 or fewer employees. The printing industry is also a diverse industry sector, comprising five major printing processes. Each print process employs different methods to produce a final image, as well as different ink and solvent systems.

Implementation of this proposal will achieve the goal of simplifying the air permitting requirements for printers. Most printers are small businesses with total actual emissions well below the major source thresholds. In order to determine their emissions, most printers have to hire an outside consultant to prepare emission inventories and air permit applications, which can cost hundreds to thousands of dollars, creating an unnecessary and burdensome expense.

The categorical exemption will provide for the needed simplification because it uses key input material usage thresholds to determine a printer's status based on an actual emissions basis, allowing printers to easily and quickly determine if they need a permit. This approach is consistent with EPA's April 1998 policy memorandum entitled, *Potential to Emit Guidance for Specific Source Categories* (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/t5pgm.html> - scroll down to item dated 4-14-98). In addition, this approach was recently adopted in July of 2005 by the Ohio EPA in their Permit-by-Rule regulations (www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/pbr/permitbyrule.html), in which

the Ohio EPA has streamlined air permit requirements for a large number of small sources, including the printing industry.

In reviewing the proposal, there are several provisions we believe require revision. The following comments are divided between the proposed rule changes and the proposed General Permit Registration Form.

Proposed Rule Revisions

1. Please revise the definition of "water-based ink/coating/adhesive in subpart 62-210.200 (307) by deleting the 10 percent by weight and replacing it with 25 percent by volume as this is consistent with EPA's policy memo *Potential to Emit Guidance for Specific Source Categories*.

On page 36 of the *Technical Support Document for Potential to Emit Guidance Memo, Documentation of Emission Calculations* it states:

The waterbased inks, coatings and adhesives are assumed to contain no more than 25% of the volatile fraction as VOC and all is assumed to evaporate. (Reference: Control Techniques Guidelines for Graphic Arts—Rotogravure and Flexography. EPA-450/2-78-033). [Example calculation: 40,000 pounds of inks, coatings and adhesives for flexography-waterbased inks times 25% is 10,000 pounds].

2. Please add "thermography" to the definition of "non-heatset" in subpart 62-210.200 (194) and add the following definitions:

"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.

"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.

"Printing lines" - 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.

"Rotogravure Printing" - A printing system using a cylinder with the image area recessed relative to the nonimage area by etching or engraving small, shallow cells to form a pattern. Images are transferred onto a substrate by applying ink to the cylinder, wiping the area between the cells free of ink with a doctor blade, and pressing the substrate against the cylinder, transferring the ink from the cells to the substrate.

3. Please revise subsection 62-210.300 (1)(a)(2) that requires the submission of an air construction permit for add-on control devices. The printing industry appreciates the desire of the Department to review control devices, but see no

reason for a separate permit review process for control devices. Add-on control controls are usually required at the time of permit application for new or modified press and are reviewed as part of the press installation process. Requiring a separate permit review for the air pollution control device is redundant and increases the total cost of obtaining a permit, creating an economic hardship for small printers.

We believe the Department should include exemptions for certain types of air pollution control devices to limit review to only those devices that could cause problems with air quality. Consistent with subsection 62-210.300 (3)(a) and (3)(b)(1), those devices that burn clean fuels with firing rates of less than 10 million Btu's should be exempt from the permit requirements. If necessary, limiting total facility fuel combustion to 375 million standard cubic feet of natural gas, 2.5 million gallons of propane, 2.5 million gallons of fuel oil containing no more than 0.05 percent sulfur, or an equivalent prorated amount if multiple fuels are used would ensure that fuel combustion in pollution controls will not result in a negative air quality impact. An exemption such as this will allow printers with add-on control devices to qualify for the General Permit at 62-210.300 (3)(d)(4)(f).

4. Please revise the requirements of 62-210.300 (3)(b)(7)(b)(v) and (vi) by including rotogravure between "flexographic" and "printing lines".
5. Please revise the material limits in subsection 62-210.300 (4)(g)(2) so that they are equivalent to the emission limits of 62-210.300 (4)(g)(1). The current material limits are less than the emission limits allowed under the same subsection.
6. Please revise the material limits in subsection 62-210.300 (4)(g)(2)(a) so that there are separate material limits for materials containing a single HAP and those that contain multiple HAPs.
7. Please revise the requirements in subsection 62-210.300 (4)(g)(2)(v) and (vi) by including rotogravure between "flexographic" and "printing lines".
8. The term "substantially different" in 62-210.310 (1)(e) is vague and should be clarified further than the statement "in term of capacity, method of operation, material processed, or intended use", as this qualifier is open to interpretation. In order to avoid situations were there could be differences in interpretation, additional specificity should be provided.

Comments On Proposed General Permit Registration Form

A copy of the proposed General Permit Registration Form that has been marked up with suggested changes has been attached for reference. The comments below provide specific reasons for the suggested changes.

1. Under Part I. Procedures for Use of Air General Permit, (1) Eligibility Determination, please delete or define the term "timely" as it pertains to the submittal of the General Permit Registration. If a printer were to install a new press or start a company, would they need to submit the registration before construction/operation? Could the company bring in the equipment or start up

the company as long the form was submitted within a certain time period such as 30 days from the date of installation, which would be the preferred option.

2. Under Part I. Procedures for Use of Air General Permit, (3) Processing Fee, please identify the fee so the printer will know what fee to submit with the
3. Under Part I. Procedures for Use of Air General Permit, (5) Equipment Change, submittal of a new registration form is required when there are changes in *process (emphasis added)* equipment. While we appreciate the fact that the Department will want a current inventory of printing equipment at any subject location, we are concerned about the administrative and financial burden that this requirement may create, for several reasons, as follows:

It is not clear what the term "process" means. Since the intent of this form is for printing processes, the term "printing" should be inserted before "process" so it is clear that only if a printer adds a new printing process to their operation, would a new registration form would be required.

More generally, though, this section, by using the term "equipment" makes it unclear whether the paragraph is calling for a new general permit registration to be filed when there is a change in equipment or when there is a change in [printing] process(es).

The issue in this terminology caused by using the word "equipment" and "substantially different" is that the permit registration form requests information only on the make and model of presses and printing processes employed (e.g., digital, lithographic, etc.)

Lastly, it is not readily apparent when the form would need to be completed or if a new registration fee will be required?

We believe it would be appropriate to only require filing a re-registration on an annual basis if there has been a change in equipment at the facility. This would provide updated information to the Department while significantly reducing the administrative burden.

As this will be only an administrative update to an already-registered facility, we also recommend that this section be altered to clarify that submittal of an equipment change notification will not require a processing fee.

9. Under Part II. Definitions please add "thermography" to the definition of "non-heatset" in (j) and add the following definitions:

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.

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.

"Press" - 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.

"Rotogravure Printing" - A printing system using a cylinder with the image area recessed relative to the nonimage area by etching or engraving small, shallow cells to form a pattern. Images are transferred onto a substrate by applying ink to the cylinder, wiping the area between the cells free of ink with a doctor blade, and pressing the substrate against the cylinder, transferring the ink from the cells to the substrate.

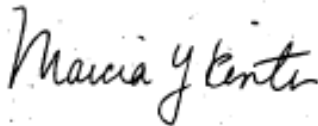
4. Under Part III, Notification to Permitting Office, please combine Facility Comments and Emission Unit Description and replace it with check boxes and other press information requests specific for each type of printing process used in the facility. This will save time and effort on the part of the printer and will provide a uniform and consistent approach to this part of the form.

For those printers that are required to obtain an operating permit, the proposed general permit will provide a streamlined and simple approach to this compliance requirement. The general permit proposal will allow printers to use either key input material limits or calculate their emissions to show they qualify. The general permit can also be used by printers that use more than one type of printing process in their operation.

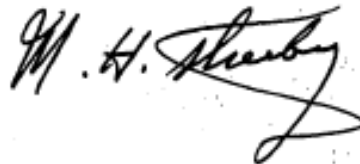
The only limitation to the general permit is that it cannot be used by a printer that has an add-on control device. In the future, the printing industry would like to work with the Department on a general permit to address these types of printing operations.

The printing industry appreciates the opportunity to work with the Department on the development of this categorical exemption and general permit program for printers. This effort will allow printers to better understand their compliance obligations and reduce the burden associated with compliance demonstration while protecting the environment. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either of the parties listed below.

Sincerely,



Marcia Y. Kinter
Vice President,
Government & Business Information
Specialty Graphic Imaging Association
703-359-1313
marcik@sgia.org



Michael H. Streibig
President
Printing Association of Florida
407-240-8009
president@pafgraf.org



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MAY 18 2006

DIVISION OF AIR RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Department of Environmental Protection

DIVISION OF AIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

PRINTING OPERATIONS AIR GENERAL PERMIT REGISTRATION FORM

Deleted:

Part I. Procedures For Use of Air General Permit

(1) Eligibility Determination. The Department of Environmental Protection has established an air general permit under Rule 62-210.310(3)(f), F.A.C., for printing operations, the principal terms and conditions of which are listed in the rule. A printing operation may use this air general permit provided the facility meets the eligibility criteria set forth in the rule and listed below. The owner or operator of the printing operations shall determine the facility's eligibility for use of the air general permit and notify the Department of intent to use the general permit by submitting this registration form. No facility is eligible to use more than one air general permit.

New or existing printing operations are eligible for use of the air general permit established at Rule 62-210.310(3)(f), F.A.C.; provided the owner or operator submits a completed Printing Operations Air General Permit Registration Form to the Department (see paragraph (2) below) and, throughout the term of the general permit:

Deleted: timely

Deleted:

- 1. The facility operates no emissions units other than the printing operations and emissions units which are exempt from permitting pursuant to the criteria of Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), (b) or (c), F.A.C.; and
2. The facility is not a Title V source as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(2) Registration For each eligible facility intending to operate under the provisions of the printing operations air general permit (Rule 62-210.310(3)(f), F.A.C.), the owner or operator must complete and submit Part III of this Printing Operations Air General Permit Registration Form to give notice to the Department of intent to use such permit. The owner or operator shall submit Part III of this notification form to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection district office or local air pollution control program office which has permitting authority prior to operating under the printing operations air general permit. The submission of Part III of this Printing Operations Air General Permit Registration Form shall be sent by certified mail.

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(3) Processing Fee. The registration form must be accompanied by the appropriate general permit processing fee pursuant to Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C. No processing fee is required for an administrative correction and the administrative correction does not alter the expiration date of the facility's authority to use the air general permit.

Deleted:

(4) **Administrative Correction.** Within 30 days of any changes requiring corrections to information contained in this registration form, the owner or operator shall notify the appropriate permitting office in writing. Such changes shall include:

- (a) Any change in name of the authorized representative or facility address or phone number not associated with a change in ownership or with a physical relocation of the facility or any emissions units or operations comprising the facility, or
- (b) Any other similar minor administrative change at the facility.

(5) **Equipment Change.** ~~No later than January 31 following a year in which any changes in facility status occurred involving the installation of new printing process equipment, modification or removal of existing printing process equipment without replacement, or the replacement of existing process equipment with equipment substantially different than that noted on the most recent registration form, the owner or operator shall submit an updated air general permit re-registration form with the appropriate fee to the appropriate permitting office. No processing fee is required for this administrative update which does not alter the facility's eligibility to use the air general permit.~~

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(6) **Change of Ownership.** Per the conditions of Rule 62-210.310(1), F.A.C., within 30 days after the sale or legal transfer of a permitted facility, the new owner shall submit notification of such transfer through submittal of the appropriate air general permit registration form listed in section 62-210.920, F.A.C., to the appropriate permitting office. No processing fee is required for a change of ownership notification and the change of ownership does not alter the expiration date of the facility's authority to use the air general permit.

(7) **Violation of Permit.** The printing operations air general permit is valid only for the specific activity indicated. Any deviation from the specified activity and the conditions for undertaking that activity is a violation of the air general permit. The owner or operator is placed on notice that violation of the air general permit constitutes grounds for revocation and suspension pursuant to Rules 62-4.100 and 62-4.530(4), F.A.C., and initiation of enforcement action pursuant to Sections 403.141 through 403.161, F.S. No revocation shall become effective except after notice is served by personal service, certified mail, or newspaper notice pursuant to Section 120.60(7), F.S., upon the person or persons named therein and a hearing held, if requested within the time specified in the notice. The notice shall specify the provision of the law or rule alleged to be violated, or the permit condition or Department order alleged to be violated, and the facts alleged to constitute a violation thereof.

(8) **Nullification of Eligibility.** Eligibility for use of an air general permit under Rule 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., is automatically nullified by submission of false or inaccurate information in the registration form for use of the air general permit or in the required reports.

PRINTING OPERATIONS
AIR GENERAL PERMIT REGISTRATION FORM

Part II. Definitions

(3) Definitions. The following words and phrases, when used in this form, shall have the following meanings:

- (a) "Air General Permit" - An authorization by rule to construct or operate an air pollutant emitting facility or emissions unit. Grant of such authorization to any individual facility or emission unit does not require agency action. Air general permits for non-Title V sources are provided at section 62-210.310, F.A.C.
- (b) "Department" or "DEP" - The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
- (c) "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).
- (d) "Electron Beam-Cured" - An ink and coating drying process by which monomers, oligomers, and other components polymerize to form a film when exposed to electron beam radiation.
- (e) "Emissions Unit" - Any part or activity of a facility that emits or has the potential to emit any air pollutant.
- (f) "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).
- (g) "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.
- (h) "Heatset Printing" - 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.
- (i) "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.
- (j) "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 nonimage area. Ink drying is divided into heatset and non-heatset.
- (k) "Non-heatset Printing" - 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, electron beam-cured inks, and thermographic printing are considered non-heatset although radiant or thermal energy is required to cure these inks.
- (l) "Owner" or "Operator" - Any person or entity who or which owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises an emissions unit or facility.
- (m) "Printing Lines" - 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.
- (n) "Rotogravure Printing" - A printing system using a cylinder with the image area recessed relative to the nonimage area by etching or engraving small, shallow cells to form a pattern. Images are transferred onto a substrate by applying ink to the cylinder, wiping the area between the cells free of ink with a doctor blade, and pressing the substrate against the cylinder, transferring the ink from the cells to the substrate.
- (o) "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.

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- (p) “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.
- (q) “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.
- (r) “Water-based Ink/Coating/Adhesive” – An ink, coating or adhesive with a VOC content less than or equal to 25 percent by volume as applied.

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**PRINTING OPERATIONS
AIR GENERAL PERMIT REGISTRATION FORM**

Part III. Notification to Permitting Office
(Detach and submit to permitting office; keep copy onsite)

Instructions to Owner or Operator: To give notice to the Department of an eligible facility's intent to use the printing operations air general permit, the owner or operator of the facility must detach and complete Part III of this Printing Operations Air General Permit Registration Form and submit it to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection district office or local air pollution control program office which has permitting authority. Please type or print clearly all information and enclose the appropriate general permit processing fee pursuant to Rule 62-4.050(4)(o), F.A.C. Also, please refer to the instructions for completing Part III of the registration form at the end of the form.

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General Facility Information

Facility Owner/Company Name (Name of corporation, agency, or individual owner):		
Site Name (For example, plant name or number):		
Facility Location: Street Address:		
City:	County:	Zip Code:
Facility Start-Up Date:		

Owner/Authorized Representative

Name and Title:		
Owner/Authorized Representative Mailing Address: Organization/Firm:		
Street Address:		
City:	County:	Zip Code:
Owner/Authorized Representative Telephone Number:		
Telephone: () -	Fax: () -	

Emissions Unit(s) Description

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Lithographic	Digital	Screen printing	Flexographic	Rotogravure
<input type="checkbox"/> Nonheatset sheetfed	<input type="checkbox"/> Solvent Based Ink Jet	<input type="checkbox"/> Solvent Based	<input type="checkbox"/> Solvent Based	<input type="checkbox"/> Solvent Based
<input type="checkbox"/> Nonheatset Web	<input type="checkbox"/> Electro static	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Based	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Based	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Based
<input type="checkbox"/> Heatset Web	<input type="checkbox"/> Thermal Ink Jet	<input type="checkbox"/> UV/EB Cured	<input type="checkbox"/> UV/EB Cured	<input type="checkbox"/> UV/EB Cured
<input type="checkbox"/> UV/EB Cured				
<input type="checkbox"/> Thermography				

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Manufacturer of press Model Printing Method (e.g., flexo, screen, litho)

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Surrender of Existing Air Permit(s)

Check one:

- I hereby surrender all existing air permits authorizing operation of the facility indicated on this form; specifically permit number(s) _____
- No air permits currently exist for the operation of the facility indicated on this form.

Owner/Authorized Representative Statement

I, the undersigned, am the owner or authorized representative of the owner or operator of the facility addressed in this Air General Permit Registration Form. I hereby certify, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, that the statements made in this registration are true, accurate and complete. Further, I agree to operate and maintain the air pollutant emissions units and air pollution control equipment described in this notification so as to comply with all applicable standards for control of air pollutant emissions found in the statutes of the State of Florida and rules of the Department of Environmental Protection and revisions thereof.

I will promptly notify the Department of any changes to the information contained in this registration.

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Signature

Date

Instructions for Completing Part III of Registration Form

General Facility Information

Facility Owner/Company Name - Enter the name of the person or entity (company, corporation, or agency) who or which owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the printing operations.

Site Name - Enter the common name, if any, of the facility site (e.g., Plant A, Metropolis Plant, etc.) If more than one facility is owned, a registration form must be completed for each.

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Facility Location - Enter the street address and zip code of the facility and the city and county in which it is located. If this form provides notice of the relocation of an existing facility, provide the new address. Provide the physical location of the facility, not the mailing address.

Facility Start-Up Date - Enter the estimated start-up date of the proposed new facility or the estimated start-up date of the relocatable facility at the new location as indicated above.

Owner/Authorized Representative

Name and Title of Owner/Authorized Representative - Enter the name and title of the individual owner or the authorized representative of the corporate or governmental owner of the facility who, by signing this form, is certifying that the facility is eligible for the printing operations air general permit.

Owner/Authorized Representative Mailing Address - Enter the mailing address for the owner or authorized representative.

Owner/Authorized Representative Telephone Number - Enter the telephone number and facsimile number, if available, at which this person can be contacted.

Facility Contact

Name and Title of Facility Contact - Enter the name of the facility contact, if other than the owner or authorized representative. For example, a plant manager could be designated as the facility contact for Department inspections.

Facility Contact Address - Enter the mailing address for the facility contact, if different than the owner address.

Facility Contact Telephone Number - Enter the telephone number and facsimile number, if available, at which this person can be contacted.

Registration-Type

Check one box to indicate whether this form provides notification of a proposed initial registration (new facility), a re-registration of an existing facility which was last permitted at its current location, or notification of transfer of ownership of a facility which has been sold to a new owner.

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Facility Comments

Enter a brief description of the facility. For example, describe the printing processes, amount of materials used, and hours of operation.

Emissions Unit(s) Description

Enter a brief description of the specific printing operations employed at the facility including, but not limited to digital, flexographic, rotogravure, letterpress, lithographic and/or screen printing operations. Include identification of the following processes if applicable: heatset, non-heatset or ultraviolet cured.

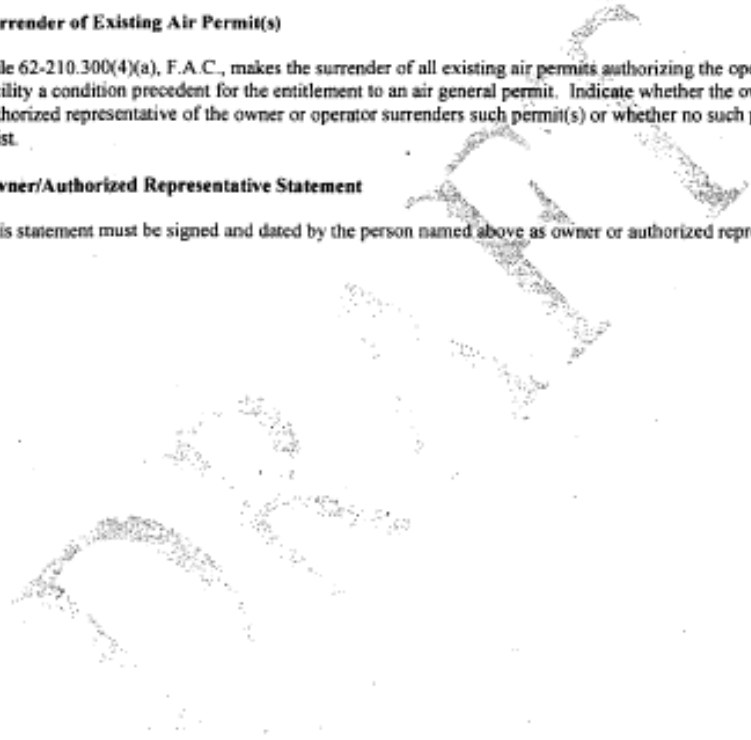
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Surrender of Existing Air Permit(s)

Rule 62-210.300(4)(a), F.A.C., makes the surrender of all existing air permits authorizing the operation of a facility a condition precedent for the entitlement to an air general permit. Indicate whether the owner or the authorized representative of the owner or operator surrenders such permit(s) or whether no such permit(s) exist.

Owner/Authorized Representative Statement

This statement must be signed and dated by the person named above as owner or authorized representative



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Facility Comments



2873 Remington Green Circle
Tallahassee, Florida 32308
850-297-2006 Telephone
850-297-2009 Facsimile

May 12, 2006

RECEIVED

MAY 15 2006

Larry George
Program Administrator
Office of Policy Analysis and Program Management
Division of Air Resource Management
2600 Blairstone Road, MS 5500
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Via Facsimile
922-6979

DIVISION OF AIR
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

RE: Non-Title V General Permit and Exemption Rule Development
Comments on March 29, 2006 Draft Proposed Rule Language

Dear Mr. George:

Our firm is legal counsel to Conrad Yelvington Distributors, Inc. ("CYDI"), a Florida-based rail transportation company with operations involving transportation and management of raw materials located throughout the state. On behalf of CYDI we welcome this opportunity to submit comments and requests for clarification on the draft proposed non-Title V permit and exemption rules, and in particular the proposed General Permit rules, which appear that they may potentially apply to CYDI's operations. We look forward to working closely with the Department to assist in development of rules that will provide a uniform, fair, and consistent policy for regulation that is protective of human health and the environment, without being unnecessarily burdensome to the conduct of beneficial business and commerce in the state.

Over the past several years, CYDI has experienced inconsistent interpretation between the various District and local program offices over the application of the Department's Non-Title V rules, including whether certain CYDI operations are exempt from all permitting as a "de minimus" source under Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C., or whether such operations might fall within an existing General Permit, or whether an individual permit is required. The results have varied widely, with some District offices requiring an individual facility permit, and others acknowledging exempt status for virtually identical facility operations. We believe strongly that the basic operations of CYDI do fall within the "de minimus" exemption, and are hopeful that some regulatory guidance on a statewide level might provide for more consistency in the application of this exemption for CYDI operations. Alternatively, we believe that the proposed General Permit rules should, with clarification, cover CYDI's operations.

The basic operation at CYDI facilities is the movement of raw materials to and from rail yard facilities to ultimate end users of the materials. These materials may include lime rock, sand, various gravels, coal, coal combustion products such as fly ash and bottom ash, aggregates, and similar type of materials. End users include the cement manufacturing industry, the road transportation industry, concrete redi-mix plants, the construction industry, and other similarly situated users. In the past,

unnecessary permit requirements have actually threatened the availability of the supply of these needed materials in some areas of the state, while CYDI was required to obtain an increase to facility "through put" limitations, even though identical operations in other parts of the state had been declared exempt from permit requirements entirely.

Thus, CYDI's interest and goal in this rule development is simply to create uniform, consistent, and common sense rules to govern operations which pose little or no threat of significant air emissions. With this background, CYDI offers the following comments of the proposed rules:

62-210.300 - In the "permits required" section there is a proposed change to require an appropriate "authorization" or permit, prior to commencing facility construction, modification, operation, etc. We would like some clarification of the "authorization" contemplated in this section other than a permit, or general permit. Additionally we would propose that the first sentence acknowledge also that facilities that are "de minimus" under Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C. do not need to obtain any other prior "authorization" in order to conduct operations.

62-210.300(3)(b)5 - The categorical exemption for relocatable screening devices has been placed into the conditional exemption. The provision that such screening devices do not process "dry material" is included in the conditional exemption. However, the existing and proposed rules do not appear to contain a definition of "dry material." If there is a definition somewhere within current state or federal regulation, this provision should make the cross reference. If not, then a definition of dry materials is needed to clarify the operations allowable with a relocatable screening only operation (see further comments below). Further, we need clarification of the purpose and intent of this provision, as screening of some "dry materials" seems logical, appropriate, and unlikely to result in air emissions of significant quantity.

62-210.310(1)(e) - The proposed rule requires a new General Permit notification form be filed each time there is replacement or alteration of process or control equipment. CYDI believes that such notification should be limited to equipment changes or modifications that result in a change in the facility's potential to emit. If no change occurs in the potential to emit, then it should not be necessary to submit an entirely new General Permit notification. Also, the rule is not clear on whether or not the notification for new General Permit can occur after the equipment has been installed, replaced, modified, etc. In many instances, equipment replacement can occur as routine maintenance during ongoing operations. It would certainly make no sense to impose a requirement that facility operations cease while a Notification process is completed, prior to such routine maintenance.

62-210.310(2)(b) - The rule on sale and transfer of facilities and transfer of General Permits is somewhat confusing. It appears that the rule is providing that a seller of facility would remain liable for "corrective actions" as a result of violations that occur after the facility is sold and operation is assumed by the buyer. We do not believe that the Department has the statutory authority to create a rule of liability such as this. (We understand that this language exists in the existing rule, and point out that it appears to exceed the Department's delegated legislative authority.) The concern here is that a buyer of a facility could cause violations in operation of the facility, and then require the seller, who is no longer responsible for the day-to-day operations, to make "corrective actions" that could potentially

include costly facility improvement or changes to operations. In short, the Department should not be seeking to apportion responsibility for facility operations between a buyer and seller, other than to require that any entity operating the facility do so in compliance with Department rules.

62-210.310(4)(e) - We would like some clarification as to whether the current draft of the proposed rule would encompass typical CYDI operations at its rail yard facilities. We have reviewed the federal definition for a "Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant", and do not believe the current definition would apply, as CYDI does not typically "process" the raw materials through crushing, grinding, or similar operations. Instead, CYDI simply loads, unloads, and stores these types of materials for transportation. While we do not believe this General Permit as drafted is applicable, we would like to discuss the possibility of expanding the coverage of the General Permit to include facilities that load, unload, and store such nonmetallic minerals for transportation. Certainly, it would make no sense from a regulatory perspective to create a general permit for "processing" of such materials, but impose a more burdensome individual permit requirement on facilities that only store and transport the materials, without any "processing" through crushing and grinding.

62-210.310(4)(e) - The proposed General Permit for Facilities Comprising Dry Materials Storage and Handling Operations appears to be the most appropriate mechanism to bring consistent regulatory requirements to CYDI typical rail yard facility operations. However, as noted previously, we have been unable to locate a specific definition of "Dry Materials" either in existing or draft proposed rules. If there is a reference in state or federal rules to a specific definition, please include a cross reference. If not, a definition should be created.

Subparagraph (1) a. of the rule does include a list of some materials that would qualify under this General Permit. However, we would like a more inclusive list or a general description of the types of materials that are included within this General Permit. For example, CYDI operations might include movement of lime rock, gravels, granite, various aggregates, bottom ash, or coal. We believe these materials should be included. We are also unsure why "clinker" is a material excluded from this list.

Subparagraph (1) c. of the draft rule prohibits the "association" of a dry material storage facility with other types of operations, such as concrete batch plants, nonmetallic mineral processing plants, mines, quarries, screening operations, etc. We would like to get clarification of the purpose and intent of this provision. For example, would use of a portable relocatable screening device, that is otherwise conditionally exempt, disqualify a facility from using the General Permit?

Subparagraph (2) b. of the draft rule requires that static drop transfers not have discharge and receiving points that move in relation to each other. We are unsure of the meaning of this provision. Could this be clarified? CYDI uses conveyors and radial stackers in its rail yard operations. We do not believe that this type of static drop transfer would be excluded, but would like some verification of this.

Forms - We could not locate the new General Permit forms on line. Have these forms been drafted at this point? If so, where can we obtain a copy?

Larry George
May 12, 2006
Page 4

In conclusion, CYDI looks forward to continuing to work on this rule development process. We are excited about the opportunity to bring consistency and uniformity to regulation in this state. As noted at the outset, we believe that CYDI operations pose little to no threat of air quality violations, and should be exempt as "de minimus" operations throughout the state. Alternatively, we believe that a General Permit for "dry materials" storage and handling operations be amended to clearly encompass the typical CYDI operations. Finally, the General Permit for Nonmetallic Processing facilities could be expanded to include any operations of CYDI that did not fall within the General Permit for dry material storage and handling only.

Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to working with the Department. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



Geoffrey D. Smith

cc: Doug Baskin
Gary Yelvington

S:\600.0 Conrad Yelvington\Correspondence\George-5-11-06.doc

Scearce, Lynn

From: Long, Terri
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2006 8:16 AM
To: Scearce, Lynn; George, Larry
Subject: FW: Comments on Proposed Amendments to Chapters 62-210 and 62-296, F.A.C.

*Terri Long, Project Engineer
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resource Management, OPAPM
2600 Blair Stone Road
Mail Station 5500
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
terri.long@dep.state.fl.us
850 921-9556
Suncom 291-9556*

From: Sims, Jeff [mailto:SimsJ@epchc.org]
Sent: Friday, May 12, 2006 10:44 AM
To: Long, Terri
Cc: Glunn, John
Subject: Comments on Proposed Amendments to Chapters 62-210 and 62-296, F.A.C.

Terri,
Attached are our comments on the proposed amendments to Chapters 62-210 and 62-296, F.A.C. for Non-TV General Permits, Exemptions, Incinerator/Concrete Batching, etc.

Please forward to any other appropriate personnel if necessary. Feel free to call me if you have any questions/comments.

Thanks,

Jeff Sims
Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County
simsj@epchc.org
(813)627-2600 ext. 1285
(813) 627-2660 (FAX)

5/16/2006

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DIVISION OF AIR
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

DATE: May 12, 2006

TO: John Glunn, Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Terri Long, Florida Department of Environmental Protection

FROM: Sterlin Woodard, P.E., Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County
Jeff Sims, E.L., Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County

SUBJECT: Non-Title V General Permits and Exemptions plus Incinerator/Concrete Batching Amendments

The following are comments from EPC regarding the proposed amendments for Chapters 62-210, F.A.C. (exemptions and general permits) and 62-296, F.A.C. (incinerators, crematories, concrete batch plants, etc.). We have provided comments previously during the development of the amendments and offer the following remarks for consideration prior to the stated May 12th deadline for comment submittal.

Chapter 62-210, F.A.C. – Exemptions and General Permitting

The bulk of our concern is with the addition of a new non-Title V air general permit for dry material handling and storage operations. We have experienced many problems with material handlers in our County regarding dust issues and believe that the current language in proposed Rule 62-210.310(4)(f), F.A.C. is too vague and allows for the possible exploitation of this section, and the possible operation of Title V sources in violation of the rules. Allowing these operations to function under a general permit somewhat limits compliance and enforcement abilities, prevents the addition of site-specific rules often necessary to meet “reasonable precautions” for particulate control, and tends to promote less diligent recordkeeping and monitoring by a facility when not subject to a more formal operating permit. Specific details are summarized below, offered in order with the rule changes.

1. Rule 62-210.300(1)(a)2., F.A.C. – (Pg. 9, Line 8) Does this change include replacement of control equipment with identical control equipment? Previous guidance documents have allowed for such changes without acquiring a construction permit.
2. Rule 62-210.300(3)(b), F.A.C. – Conditional exemptions. Please clarify for the record whether “actuals” or “potentials” should be considered when determining whether a unit qualifies for categorical exemptions with stated product limitations. Past discussions have indicated that inconsistencies exist regarding which is the appropriate one to use. In terms of compliance assurance, exempt units are not typically scrutinized nearly as much as permitted emission units, so assurance that actuals for exempt sources remain below the exempt thresholds is less guaranteed.
3. Rule 62-210.300(3)(b)4., F.A.C. – (Pg. 26, Line 25) Was ethanol considered to be added to the list of permissible products?
4. Rule 62-210.300(3)(b)5., F.A.C. – (Pg. 27, Line 13) Relocatable screening operations:
 - a) The Summary of Proposed Revisions indicates that the screening operation will apply to units not on site for more than 6 months in 1 year. This language was not evident in the text changes.

- b) Part b. of this section specifies that no dry material shall be processed. Is there any definition of what constitutes "dry material"? Perhaps a stated minimum moisture content should be specified to provide clarity.
5. Rule 62-210.310(3)(f)2.b., F.A.C. – (Pg. 58, Line 24) Language states "... subparagraph 62.300(4)(g)1. or ...". Proper reference should be "... subparagraph 62-210.300(4)(g)1. or ...".
 6. Rule 62-210.310(4)(b)1.c., F.A.C. – It is noted that language requiring public notice in a newspaper for concrete batch plants was removed to provide consistency with other general permits. However, it should also be noted that the concrete batch plant is often the most problematic type of general permit in regards to nuisance dust issues, most notably because it seems to frequently be located in more residential areas. Our local Hillsborough County rules require posting of a Public Notice sign on the property in consideration for a general permit to allow for some notification to the local residents/businesses. Perhaps additional language should be added to this condition as a prompt to the applicant to ensure that they are addressing any local notification rules not specified in the state rules.
 7. Rule 62-210.310(4)(d)1.a., F.A.C. – The Summary of Proposed Revisions indicates that the general permit can be issued for more than one animal crematory unit, as long as each unit does not exceed 500 lb/hr design capacity. The language in the rule states that the aggregate (or combined) facility design capacity can't exceed 500 lb/hr. Please clarify which is the correct interpretation.
 8. Rule 62-210.310(4)(e)3.h., F.A.C. – Similar to comment #6 above, our local rule requires a 5% opacity limit on several aspects of material handling operations as opposed to the stated 20% in the current language. Possibly add a prompt at the end of this condition requiring compliance with local opacity requirements if more stringent.
 9. Rule 62-210.310(4)(f), F.A.C. – Dry Material Storage and Handling Operations. As stated previously, EPC does not agree with the allowance of a general permit for these types of operations. The lack of an entrance point to be able to specify distinct monitoring and operating conditions for an individual source limits the regulator's abilities.
 - a) No maximum allowable material throughput limit was stated in the proposed rule. Some maximum processing limit should be specified to ensure that an oversized facility, larger in scope than those intended to be addressed by a general permit, operates without increased monitoring and controls. Using the 1.5 lb/ton emission factor referenced in US EPA's AP-42 Table 11.17-4 for open bed truck loading and the 50 % control efficiency referenced in Table 4-2 of the US DOE's Technical Guide For Estimating Fugitive Dust Impacts From Coal Handling Operations for the use of water sprays, which is typical for the control of unconfined emissions, results in particulate matter emissions of approximately 112 tpy for handling 300,000 tpy of lime (one of the allowed materials) for just one emission unit. Additional emissions units or transfer points would result in even more emissions. Not restricting the throughput on these types of operations and materials could result in the improper permitting of Title V or PSD sources.
 - b) Similar to previous comments, what qualifies as dry materials? Should a minimum moisture content be established?

- c) Part 1.a. (Pg. 78, Line 28) – How were “allowable” materials to be handled established? Several of these materials (specifically fly ash) can be very lightweight and prone to fugitive dust control issues. Shouldn’t coal and petcoke be added to the list of products making a facility ineligible to use the permit?
- d) Part 2.b. and c. – The proposed rule specifies that controls are necessary to ensure a maximum visible emission limit of 5% opacity, which EPC agrees is appropriate. However, there are no distinct requirements as to what controls may be minimally required to attain compliance with this standard. Experience has shown that facilities can demonstrate compliance with use of minimal control equipment by artificially saturating the product during testing. As the saturation level lessens during “normal” operation during the year, particulate emissions become problematic. EPC believes that the rules should stress enclosed handling as part of the design criteria for this general permit, and thereby require such designed systems as fully enclosed conveyors, filters over displaced exhaust of enclosed vessels, etc.
- e) Due to issues we’ve dealt with at the local level, perhaps the addition of an additional condition under Part 2 should be added to require that any material loading to an enclosed vessel (silo or bin) occur at pressures less than the maximum design loading pressure of the enclosed vessel or control equipment, whichever is less. The loading pressure should also be documented on visible emission tests.

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C. – Incinerators, Crematories and Concrete Batch Plants

EPC does not have any specific comments on the language changes for these sections. However, in regard to the incinerator operations, our experience has shown that problems have developed with our local medical waste incinerator due to inconsistent loading of the charge because it is manually operated. In the past, operators have periodically batch-loaded the incinerator at elevated levels from designed loading rates in an effort to expedite processing. Perhaps language should be added to this incinerator section specifying that large incinerator units be required to install an automated charging system to ensure that no overloading will occur.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mara Grace Nasca

THRU: Jason Waters, P.E.

FROM: Jim McDonald
Dave Zell

DATE: April 3, 2006

SUBJECT: Comments on proposed changes to Chapters 62-210 and 62-296, F.A.C.

The following comments from Dave Zell and myself are in regards to the proposed changes to Chapters 62-210 and 62-296, F.A.C.:

Comments from Jim McDonald, based on the "Revised Workshop Draft - March 29, 2006"

1. Regarding changes to Chapter 62-296.401(4), F.A.C. for Biological Waste Incineration:

- A. Regarding page 2, lines 16-18, see Rule 62-296.401(4)(b)1., F.A.C.: This new rule requires no visible emissions (5% opacity), except that visible emissions not exceeding 15% opacity shall be allowed up to 6 minutes in any one-hour period. Rule 62-296.401(1)(a), F.A.C. requires no visible emissions (5 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 20 percent opacity are allowed for up to three minutes in any one hour period. In order to avoid confusion between the two rules, suggest that Rule 296.401(1)(a), F.A.C. be also changed by starting with the words, "Unless otherwise specified elsewhere (should DEP specify?)". This would also reduce confusion concerning human crematories, animal crematories, and air curtain incinerators.

Since 40 CFR 60, Subparts Ce and Ec, limit visible emissions to a maximum of 10% opacity, how should permit conditions be written to address the state's 5% limitation that is stricter than the federal limitation of 10% and the federal rule of 10% that is stricter than the state's exception limitation of 15% for no more than 6 minutes in any one-hour period?

Suggest the rule reference of subsection 62-204.800(7) in Rule 62-210.100, F.A.C. be changed to "subsections 62-204.800(8) and (9)".

- B. Regarding page 3, line 4, see Rule 62-296.401(4)(b)3., F.A.C.: This rule states in part, "As an alternative to this HCl emission limit, the HCl emissions produced by the unit shall be reduced, by its air pollution control equipment, by 90% by weight on an hourly average basis." Suggest:
1. The rule should be changed by stating the emissions shall be reduced by "at least" 90%. This way controlling emissions, for example, by 92% would not appear as a violation.
 2. Should make it clear if the "alternative" HCl emission limitation of controlling the emissions is in lieu of the 4.0 lbs./hr. limitations or is both options available to appear in a permit. Preference is that the applicant should request only one of

the options, so the potential emissions (lbs./hr. & tons/yr.) can be determined and alternative testing scenarios will not have to be included as conditions in permits.

- C. Regarding page 3, line 18, see Rule 62-296.401(4)(b)4., F.A.C.: Same comment as in 1.B.2. above.
 - D. Regarding page 6, line 23, see Rule 62-296.401(4)(d)1., F.A.C.: Rule 62-29.401(1)(c)1., F.A.C., states the visible emission test method is DEP Method 9, instead of EPA Method 9. In order to avoid confusion between the two rules, suggest that Rule 296.401(1)(c)1., F.A.C., be changed by starting with the words, "Unless otherwise specified elsewhere(should DEP specify?)". "
 - E. Regarding page 7, line 25, see Rule 62-296.401(4)(e)1.b., F.A.C.: Incinerators subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ce or Ec are subject to more frequent testing (annually with the 3 yr./2 yr. provision) for PM, HCl and CO emissions. Suggest language be added to this rule that states the pollutants PM, HCl, and CO may be subject to more frequent testing pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ce or Ec. Should reference to Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.b., F.A.C., be mentioned about annual testing if potential emissions for Lead is ≥ 5 tons/yr. and any of the other regulated pollutants is ≥ 100 tons/yr.?

Also, on line 27, should the pollutant CO also be added?
 - F. Regarding page 8, line 11, see Rule 62-296.401(4)(e)2.b., F.A.C.: Suggest incinerators subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Ce or Ec; be required to test for initial compliance and prior to permit renewal for the pollutants Dioxin/Furans, Lead, Cadmium, Mercury, SO₂, and NO_x. Also suggest testing for the pollutants PM, HCl, and CO subject to 40 CFR 60, Subparts Ce or Ec, just follow the testing frequency (annually with 3 yr./2 yr. provision) as required by 40 CFR 60, Subparts Ce and Ec, along with requiring these 3 pollutants be test for initial compliance and prior to permit renewal. Should reference to Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.b., F.A.C., be mentioned about annual testing if potential emissions for Lead is ≥ 5 tons/yr. and any of the other regulated pollutants is ≥ 100 tons/yr.
 - G. What procedures should be used to change existing AC and AV permits in order to incorporate the changes of Rule 62-296.401(4), F.A.C., such as the deletion of the PM and HCL state emission limitations and the CAM Plans associated with these pollutants, deletion of the radioactive waste condition, and deletion of the hazardous waste condition?
2. Regarding changes to Chapter 62-296.401(7), F.A.C. for Air Curtain Incinerators:
- A. Regarding page 26, line 26, see Rule 62-296.401(7)(b)1., F.A.C.: This new rule requires outside of startup periods, visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity, six-minute average, except that an opacity of up to 15% shall be permitted for not more than one six-minute period in any hour. Since 40 CFR 60, Subparts AAAA through DDDD, limit visible emissions to a maximum of 10% opacity, how should permit conditions be written to address the state's 5% limitation that is stricter than the federal limitation of 10% and the federal rule of 10% that is stricter than the state's exception limitation of 15% for no more than one six-minute period in any hour?

- B. Regarding page 27, line 16, see Rule 62-296.401(7)(b)2., F.A.C.: This new rule "appears" to require just dimensions of an earthen pit are limited. If this is the intent, then suggest the word "earthen" be added before the word "pit", so the line would say "...dimensions for the "earthen" pit must be ...". However, preference would be to apply the same pit dimension limitations to even manufactured pits, whether lined with refractory or not. This preference is based on the fact that a very large fan would be needed to assure a proper air curtain is maintain if the width was >12 feet. Since the current rule does state the requirements for the dimensions of a pit was for only earthen pits, this office has also applied these requirements to manufactured pits with no resistance from the applicants.
- C. Regarding page 27, line 25, see Rule 62-296.401(7)(b)3., F.A.C.: Suggest this rule list specifically the materials that can not be open burned, so the permittee and/or an inspector does not have to wonder what materials are prohibited or look for them in Rule 62-256.300(2), F.A.C.
- D. Regarding page 28, line 6, see Rule 62-296.401(7)(b)3., F.A.C.: As proposed this paragraph would be at the end of this rule. Should this paragraph be identified separately as Rule 62-296.401(7)(b)4., F.A.C.? If yes, the following rule quotes would change.
- E. Regarding page 29, lines 3 through 13, see Rule 62-296.401(7)(b)6., F.A.C.: What is the definition of "wildlands"? Some currently permitted air curtain incinerators have their own combustible structures and occupied buildings (i.e., scale house) within these new limitations. Suggest leaving the original rule language, but adding a limitation that the location of an air curtain incinerator shall be at least 200 feet from all property lines. Some current permitted air curtain incinerators have affidavits from property owners offsite that waved the set back requirements. How will these permits be affected/changed if this rule becomes effective as proposed?
- F. Regarding page 30, line 12, see Rule 62-296.401(7)(b)11., F.A.C.: Add the word "earthen" before the word "pit", so it is clear this criteria is not applicable to manufactured (concrete or metal) pits.
- G. Regarding page 31, line 11, see Rule 62-296.401(7)(b)13., F.A.C.: This sentence should read, "Subsequent annual opacity test results shall be submitted (postmarked) to the permitting authority within 12 months following *the date* the previous test report was submitted (postmarked) and no more than 45 days after such test was conducted.
- Wouldn't Rule 62-297.310.(8)(b), F.A.C. also require the initial test reports to be submitted to the permitting authority within 45 days of testing. (see line 10 of Rule 62-296.401(7)(b)13., F.A.C.)
- See No. 5 below for another acceptable option to address "subsequent annual testing".
- H. What procedures should be used to change construction and operating permits in order to incorporate the changes of this rule?

3. Regarding changes to Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C. - Permits Required:
- A. Regarding page 7, line 30, see Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C.: The phrase "or the addition of pollution control equipment" should be changed to "or the installation of any pollution control equipment whether it is a new, used, replacement, or additional piece of equipment".
 - B. Regarding page 9, line 8, see Rule 62-210.300(1)(a)2., F.A.C.: The new language should be, "The owner or operator of any air pollution control equipment to be installed shall obtain an air pollution construction permit prior to the installation of the new, used, replacement, or additional piece of equipment."
 - C. Regarding page 9, line 25, see Rule 62-210.300(1)(a)5.: This line should be, "... of the facility or emission unit or installation of air pollution control equipment; ..."
 - D. Regarding page 9, line 28, see Rule 62-210.300(1)(a)5., F.A.C.: This line should be, "... emissions unit or the installed pollution control equipment is"
 - E. Regarding page 11, line 10, see Rule 62-210.300(2), F.A.C.: This line should be, "...subsequent to the installation of air pollution control equipment; ..."
 - F. Regarding page 11, line 15, see Rule 62-210.300(2), F.A.C.: This line should be, ".....installed air pollution control equipment;"
 - G. Regarding page 21, line 23, see Rule 62-210.300(3)(b)1., F.A.C.: Should the word "External" be added between the words Other and Heating, since it appears in Line 24?
 - H. Should reference to Rule 62-210.300(3)(c), F.A.C. be added to the following:
 - 1. Page 37, line 13, Rule 62-210.300(4)(b)1., F.A.C.
 - 2. Page 38, line 19, Rule 62-210.300(4)(c)1., F.A.C.
 - 3. Page 39, line 7, Rule 62-210.300(4)(d)1., F.A.C.
 - 4. Page 39, line 24, Rule 62-210.300(4)(e)1., F.A.C.
 - 5. Page 40, line 10, Rule 62-210.300(4)(f)1., F.A.C.
4. Regarding changes to Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C.: Non-Title V Air General Permits:
- A. Regarding page 46, line 19, see Rule 62-210.310(1)(c), F.A.C.: Suggest the word "denies" be changed to "issues a determination of ineligibility".
 - B. Regarding page 48, line 27, see Rule 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.: Suggest including reference to subparagraph 62-210.310(1)(c)2., F.A.C. so this line will read, "to subparagraphs 62-210.310(1)(b)2. and 62-210.310(1)(c)2., F.A.C."
 - C. Regarding page 61, line 28, see Rule 62-210.310(4)(b)1.b., F.A.C.: Suggest changing the "c" to a "d" in the rule reference 62-210.310(4)(b)2.c. to 62-210.310(4)(b)2.d.
 - D. Regarding page 64, line 22, see Rule 62-210.310(4)(b)2.e., F.A.C.: Suggest adding the word "consecutive" so the line says "... any consecutive twelve month period. ..."

- E. Regarding page 67, line 17, see Rule 62-210.310(4)(d)1.b., F.A.C.: Suggest changing the (3) to (4) in the rule reference 62-210.310(3)(c)2.c. to 62-210.310(4)(c)2.c.
- F. Regarding page 69, line 30, see Rule 62-210.310(4)(e)3.a., F.A.C.: Since this rule requires a water suppression system with spray bars located at the entrance and exit of a crusher, the rule should also clarify where the spray bars are required to be located at the feeders and classifier screens. This comment would also apply on page 72, lines 19 & 20, see Rule 62-210.310(4)(e)3.f., F.A.C.
- G. Regarding page 72, line 7, see Rule 62-210.310(4)(e)3.e.(iii), F.A.C.: Suggest the phrase "during a construction project" be defined and/or further explained.
- H. Regarding page 73, line 20, see Rule 62-210.310(4)(e)3.g., F.A.C.: Suggest adding to the end of the line, ", except when required by Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C."
- I. Regarding page 79, line 5, see Rule 62-210.310(4)(f)1.a., F.A.C.: Suggest also allowing the materials saw dust, wood bark, wood chips, wood shavings, wood mulch, sugar, alum, glass, cardboard, and other grain and grain products such as flour, corn, oats that not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart DD – Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators. Then the words "grain and grain products" could be deleted in Line 29.

Also, are General Permits for Dry Material Storage and Handling Operations in Hillsborough County not allowed, since they have locally adopted a Particulate Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT) regulation that includes "new" sources of particulate matter? If yes, then somewhere in the state's rule, language should be added that makes it clear a facility may not be eligible for a General Permit if a local regulation would prohibit such use.

- J. Regarding page 80, lines 28-29, see Rule 62-210.310(4)(f)2.d., F.A.C.: Suggest the phrase "... shall be tested separately unless multiple operations run simultaneously" be explain further so someone doesn't think, for example, that none of 3 pieces of equipment exhausting independently at the same time do not have to be tested.
5. The testing frequency for ASPHALT PLANTS conditionally exempted from Title V requires testing to be conducted; "... annually thereafter during each federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30)." In order to be consistent, suggest the following rules (and other rules I may have missed), which just state "annually thereafter" also contain the language required for ASPHALT PLANTS:

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

- A. Page 7, line 24, Rule 62-296.401(4)(e)1.a., F.A.C.
- B. Page 8, lines 10 and 16, Rules 62-296.401(4)(e)2.a. and 2.b., F.A.C.
- C. Page 14, line 19, Rule 62-296.401(5)(h)1., F.A.C.
- D. Page 23, line 4, Rule 62-296.401(6)(h)1., F.A.C.
- E. Page 24, line 2, Rule 62-296.401(6)(h)3., F.A.C.
- F. Page 30, line 16, Rule 62-296.401(7)(b)1., F.A.C.
- F. Page 32, line 18, Rule 62-296.414(4), F.A.C.

Chapter 62-210, F.A.C.

- A. Page 76, line 19, Rule 62-210.310(4)(e)3.k.(v), F.A.C.
- B. Page 81, line 4, Rule 62-210.310(4)(f)2.e., F.A.C.

Comments from Dave Zell, based on the "Workshop Draft - March 23, 2006"

Comments on Rule 62-296.401(5) & (6). F.A.C. Human & Animal Crematories

(Note: The comments below apply to both (5) Human Crematories and (6) Animal Crematories rules unless noted because most of the subsections of these two rules are identical.)

- 62-296.401(5)(d)(1) Operator Training - Since Department approval of the training programs has been taken out, there needs to be some minimum standards that the training program and the trainer must meet. Otherwise the "training" could consist of virtually anything (as long as they were in the room for at least 8 hours doing something). The draft-training requirement provides little assurance to the Department or the public that the operator has received adequate training.
- 62-296.401(5)(e) Equipment Maintenance - This provision is a good addition, but in the first sentence the reference to "in accordance with the Manufacturer's specifications...." needs to be changed to specifically reference the manufacturers recommended operating and routine maintenance procedures. Generally manufacturer's specifications refer to details of the units design parameters, dimensions and equipment rather than O&M procedures.
- 62-296.401(5)(h)1. Frequency of Testing (VE) - At the end of the first sentence the reference to "and annually thereafter" is too vague and makes it difficult for the permittee and the Department to determine exactly when the tests are to be done. Does this mean exactly one year from the original test date? During the next calendar year? During the next federal fiscal year? The SWD recommends language like "annually thereafter, within 60 days prior to the date of the previous test" or some other language that gives more specific definition of the time frame the test must be done in.
- 62-296.401(5)(i) Submission of Identical Unit Test Results -
 - The identical unit test provisions are perhaps the area of greatest concern to the SWD. The identical unit test requirement as it exists in the current rules is already very lenient and provides little assurance as to the actual operation and potential emissions from the unit being permitted, especially older units. The changes to the first two sentences of this rule makes this rule significantly weaker. It appears that the test will no longer be required to be within the last 5 years, be done in Florida, or be an approved compliance test with the test and test report subject to Department review and approval. Therefore, a 20-year old test could be used, or a 15-year old test done in Georgia used and it would be acceptable under this draft rule. This means that all of the units of the same model registering for a GP could (and will) use the same identical unit test every time they register over the entire life of the unit. This is so far removed from providing any assurance, that if this is the new position of the Department then the requirement should be removed and a list established by DARM of approved crematory unit models for which a test has been done sometime, somewhere, and if the unit in question is on the list it has no PM/CO testing required. The SWD feels that, instead of weakening further the identical unit test provisions, they should rather be made more stringent to provide more reasonable assurance of compliance with the rule emission limitations. Actual emissions from a specific unit depend on the specific operating procedures used, equipment condition, and maintenance done on that unit. Over time, operating conditions, and therefore emissions, could vary significantly between units of the same model. Identical unit testing can provide some level of assurance for a unit to provide reasonable assurance it can meet the rule. The SWD suggests new units test within a timeframe after startup (90 days?) and prior to renewal (every 5 years thereafter). Identical

*See
Comment
#5*

unit tests should also be limited to tests done in Florida and accepted by the Department as valid tests but SWD would not like Identical tests to be used except to provide reasonable assurance a unit can meet the rule in order to issue a Construction permit.

- Item 5. The phrase "The operating temperature ranges and capacity;" is misleading and vague. The language implies that there is an operating temperature capacity, which there is not. Actually operating capacity is a distinct parameter from operating temperature and should be listed as a separate item (or included with Item 4. Mode of Operation) rather than somehow linked with temperature. Also the phrase "operating temperature ranges" is undefined and vague and would be hard to actually determine compliance with. Who determines what the operating temperature ranges are for the units to decide if they are "identical"? Also, Is an identical unit test conducted at 1800 degree F acceptable for a unit that normally operates at 1600 degrees F if the manufacturer's operating temperature specification for that unit model says the operating range is 1600 -1800 degrees F? (The SWD does not feel that it should be considered as "identical" as emissions could be measurably different at these two operating temperatures.) Some requirements that the identical unit test must be conducted at within a certain temperature range (+100 degrees) of the minimum required temperature for that unit (i.e. 1400 or 1600 degrees F depending on when the unit was constructed) would provide more assurance that the tested unit is representative of the emissions from the unit being permitted.
- 62-296.401(5)(j) Continuous Monitoring Requirements - There is a reference in the first and second sentences that the units "shall be equipped with" either temperature or "pollutant monitoring systems". This requirement does not go far enough, as it does not specifically require that the monitoring systems be operated. Theoretically, a facility could equip the unit with a monitor that it does quality assurance and maintenance on (and keeps records of, along with when cremations are done), but does not actually operate continuously during operation and it would still meet the requirements of this rule. To make it clear the SWD recommends changing it to "shall be equipped with and operate". (Note that "operate and maintain" are in the existing rule but were struck out.) (As an additional note, most, if not all, of the crematory units installed in the last 10+ years (if not longer) are equipped with these "pollutant monitoring systems" as they are standard equipment on the package units being sold. Thus this requirement did not have to be limited to only units installed after October 1, 2006.)
- See attached spreadsheet, many units that are Identical by name are not Identical.



Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

Division of Air Resource Management
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 5500
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
Telephone: (850) 488-0114 FAX: (850) 922-6979

Colleen M. Castile
Secretary

September 20, 2006

Ms. Kay Prince, Chief
Air Planning Branch
United States Environmental
Protection Agency - Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8909

Re: State Implementation Plan Pre-Hearing Submittal -
General Permits and Exemptions plus Incinerators and Concrete Batching Plants

Dear Ms. Prince:

Notice is hereby given that the Department of Environmental Protection will hold a public hearing pursuant to 40 CFR 51.102 on Thursday, October 26, 2006, at 9:00 a.m., at the Division of Air Resource Management, Director's Conference Room, 111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 23, Tallahassee, Florida, to consider a proposed revision to Florida's State Implementation Plan (SIP). The proposed SIP revision consists of proposed amendments to rule Chapters 62-210, and 62-296, F.A.C., related to air general permits, permitting exemptions, printers, incinerators, crematories, and concrete batching plants.

These documents are submitted as notification to the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 51.102. Your review and comments prior to the hearing will be appreciated. Comments should be submitted to Ms. Lynn Searce at FAX: (850) 922-6979 or email: lynn.searce@dep.state.fl.us. If you have any technical questions about this proposed SIP revision, please have your staff call Ms. Terri Long at (850) 921-9556 or terri.long@dep.state.fl.us or John Glunn at (850)921-9548, or john.glunn@dep.state.fl.us.

Sincerely,

Joseph Kahn, Director
Division of Air Resource Management

JK/ljs

Enclosures

"More Protection, Less Process"

Printed on recycled paper.

List of Enclosures

- 1. Notice of Public Hearing**
- 2. Chapter 62-210**
 - Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
 - Coded Copy of Rule
 - Statement of Facts and Circumstances
- 3. Chapter 62-296**
 - Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
 - Coded Copy of Rule
 - Statement of Facts and Circumstances

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Rule Amendments – Effective October 6, 2008

CERTIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES FILED WITH THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED
2008 SEP 16 AM 10:59
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

I do hereby certify:

(1) That all statutory rulemaking requirements of Chapter 120, F.S., have been complied with; and

(2) There is no administrative determination under subsection 120.56(2), F.S. pending on any rule covered by this certification; and

(3) All rules covered by this certification are filed within the prescribed time limitations of paragraph 120.54(3)(e), F.S. They are filed not less than 28 days after the notice required by paragraph 120.54(3)(a); F.S., and;

(a) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice; or

(b) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice not including days an administrative determination was pending; or

(c) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not less than 21 days nor more than 45 days from the date of publication of the notice of change; or

(d) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not less than 14 nor more than 45 days after the adjournment of the final public hearing on the rule; or

(e) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the date of receipt of all material authorized to be submitted at the hearing; or

(f) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the date the transcript was received by this agency; or

(g) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice, not including days the adoption of the rule was postponed following notification from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee that an objection to the rule was being considered; or

(h) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after a good faith written proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative to a proposed rule is submitted which substantially accomplishes the objectives of the law being implemented; or

(i) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after a regulatory alternative is offered by the small business ombudsman.

Attached are the original and two copies of each rule covered by this certification. The rules are hereby adopted by the undersigned agency by and upon their filing with the Department of State.

Rule No(s).

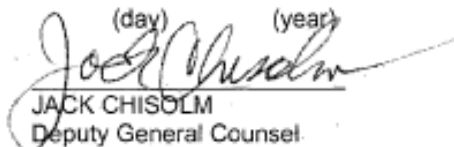
62-296.100, 62-296.320, 62-296.470 & 62-296.508, F.A.C.

The agency head, Secretary Michael W. Sole, has approved this adoption pursuant to 120.54(3)(e)1.

Under the provision of subparagraph 120.54(3)(e)6., F.S., the rules take effect 20 days from the date filed with the Department of State or a later date as set out below:

Effective: _____

(month) (day) (year)


JACK CHISOLM
Deputy General Counsel

4
Number of Pages
Certified

FILED
2008 SEP 16 AM 10:59
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

62-296.100 Purpose and Scope.

(1) The Department of Environmental Protection adopts this chapter to establish emission limiting standards and compliance requirements for stationary sources of air pollutant emissions pollution.

(2) The chapter includes emission limitations for specific categories of facilities and emissions units, and it establishes reasonably available control technology requirements. Where work practice standards, including requirements for specific types of pollution control equipment, are provided for in this chapter, such standards shall be of the same force and effect as emission limiting standards. The emission limiting and work practice standards of Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., and Rules 62-296.401 through ~~62-296.480~~ 62-296.417, F.A.C., are applicable statewide. The reasonably available control technology requirements are established for specific areas of the state as set forth in Rules 62-296.500, 62-296.600, and 62-296.700, F.A.C.

(3) A facility or emissions unit subject to any standard or requirement of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, 61, 63 or 65, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall comply with such standard or requirement. Nothing in this chapter shall relieve a facility or emissions unit from complying with such standard or requirement, provided, however, that where a facility or emissions unit is subject to a standard established in this chapter, such standard shall also apply. Standards and requirements for any "new" facility or emissions unit shall be the federal standards of performance for new stationary sources adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., unless a different and more stringent standard is established in Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.417, F.A.C. In addition, reasonably available control technology requirements are established for specific areas of the state as set forth in Rules 62-296.500, 600, and 700, F.A.C.

(4) Words and phrases used in this chapter, unless clearly indicated otherwise, are defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented ~~403.024~~, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 11-23-94, Amended 3-13-96, _____.

62-296.320 General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) ~~Permitted Industrial, Commercial, and Municipal~~ Open Burning Prohibited. Open burning in connection with industrial, commercial, institutional, or governmental municipal operations is allowed only as provided at Chapter 62-256, F.A.C. or prohibited, except when:

(a) Open burning is determined by the Department to be the only available method of disposal ~~feasible method of operation~~ and is authorized ~~by an air permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-210 or 62-213, F.A.C.; and or~~

(b) Such open burning does not involve any material prohibited from being burned at Rule 62-256.300, F.A.C.
~~An emergency exists which requires immediate action to protect human health and safety; or~~

(c) A county or municipality would use a portable air curtain incinerator to burn yard trash generated by a hurricane, tornado, fire or other disaster and the air curtain incinerator would otherwise be operated in accordance with the permitting exemption criteria of Rule 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.

(4) General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. The following emission limiting standards shall apply to emissions units of particulate matter not subject to a particulate emission limit or opacity limit set forth in or established elsewhere in this chapter.

(a) Process Weight Table.

1. No change.

2. Particulate Matter Emissions Standard – No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emission of particulate matter through a stack or vent, from any emissions unit subject to this rule in total quantities in excess of the amount shown in Table 296.320-1. Interpolation of the data in Table 296.320-1 for the process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation: $E = 3.59P^{0.62}$, where P is less than or equal to 30 tons per hour. Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for process weight rates in excess of 30 tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation: $E = 17.31P^{0.46}$, where P is greater than 30 tons per hour. In both equations: E = emissions in pounds per hour and P = process weight rate in tons per hour.

Table 296.320-1 No change.

3. No change

(b) through (c) No change.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented ~~403.024~~, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History -- Formerly 17-2.620, 17-296.320, Amended 1-1-96, Amended 3-13-96, _____.

62-296.470 Implementation of Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule.

(1) Definitions and Provisions Adopted by Reference.

(a) All provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 96 cited within this rule are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

~~(b) For purposes of subsection 62-296.470(2), F.A.C. this rule, the terms "CAIR," "CAIR NO_x allowance," "CAIR-NO_x-Annual-Trading-Program," "CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance," "CAIR-NO_x-Ozone-Season-Trading Program," "CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit," "CAIR NO_x unit," "CAIR-SO₂-allowance," "CAIR-SO₂-Trading Program," and "CAIR source," and "CAIR-unit," shall have the meanings given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. All provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 96 cited within this rule are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~(c) Notwithstanding the first sentence of this paragraph; F~~ for purposes of the verbatim application of the cited subparts of 40 C.F.R. Part 96, as modified by the substitute language set forth in this rule, the definitions contained within 40 C.F.R. Part 96, Subparts AA, AAA, and AAAA, shall apply, with the understanding that, where context dictates, the term "permitting authority" shall mean the Department, the term "State" shall mean the State of Florida, and the phrase "permitting authority's title V operating permits regulations" shall mean Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. When used in the 40 C.F.R. Part 96 substitute language set forth in this rule, and the terms "best available control technology (BACT)" and "biomass" shall have the meanings given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(2) Orders.

(a) Prior to submitting any CAIR NO_x allowance allocations to the Administrator pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 96.141(a), (b), or (c), or 40 C.F.R. 96.143, the Department shall issue an administrative order pursuant to Chapter 120, F.S., to all CAIR NO_x sources giving notice and opportunity for hearing with regard to the amount of CAIR NO_x allowances the Department intends to submit to the Administrator for each CAIR NO_x unit.

(b) Prior to submitting any CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations to the Administrator pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 96.341(a), (b), or (c), the Department shall issue an administrative order to all CAIR NO_x sources giving notice and opportunity for hearing with regard to the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances the Department intends to submit to the Administrator for each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit.

(3) through (5) No change.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 9-4-06, Amended 4-1-07.

62-296.508 Petroleum Liquid Storage.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Internal Floating Roof and Roof Seals. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be ~~EPA Method 24~~ and p. 6-2 of EPA 450/2-77-036, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) through (c) No change.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented ~~403.024~~, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History--Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)8., 17-296.508, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, _____.

SUMMARY OF RULE

Re: Rules 62-296.100, 62-296.320, 62-296.470 and 62-296.508, F.A.C.

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: June 20, 2008

OGC No.: 08-0361

Project: Corrective and Clarifying Amendments

FILED
2008 SEP 16 AM 11:00
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

The Department of Environmental Protection is proposing amendments to rule Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., to clarify or correct portions of the rule language. The amendments clarify compliance requirements for EPA regulations that have been adopted by reference, revise language for consistency with previously amended open burning rule language in Chapter 62-256, F.A.C., correct the "process weight table" equation to clearly show exponents, clarify how state and federal definitions are used in implementation of the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), and remove an erroneous test method reference.

SUMMARY OF THE HEARING

Rules 62-296.100, 62-296.320, 62-296.470, and 62-296.508, F.A.C.

OGC No.: 08-0361

Project: Corrective and Clarifying Amendments

The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was published June 20, 2008, in the Florida Administrative Weekly (FAW). If requested within 21 days of the date of this notice, a rule adoption hearing would have been held by the Department of Environmental Protection.

No timely request for hearing was received by the agency and no hearing was held.

FILED
2008 SEP 16 AM 10:59
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES

JUSTIFYING PROPOSED RULE

Rule 62-296.100, 62-296.320, 62-296.470 and 62-296.508, F.A.C.

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: June 20, 2008

OGC No.: 08-0361

Project: Corrective and Clarifying Amendments

2008 SEP 16 AM 10:59
FILED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Introduction

The Department of Environmental Protection amending Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., to clarify or correct portions of the rule language. The amendments are part of a rulemaking project that also includes clarifying and corrective amendments to Chapters 62-204, 62-212, 62-213, 62-256, and 62-257, F.A.C. (OGC No's 08-0346, 08-0349, 08-0355, 08-0357, 08-0359, and 08-0360 respectively.)

The amendments clarify compliance requirements for EPA regulations that have been adopted by reference, revise language for consistency with previously amended open burning rule language in Chapter 62-256, F.A.C., correct the "process weight table" equation to clearly show exponents, clarify how state and federal definitions are used in implementation of the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), and remove an erroneous test method reference.

Need for Rule Change

The proposed amendments to rule Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., are needed to clarify rule language and correct inadvertent errors in the rule.

Summary of Rule Amendments

- 62-296.100
 - Clarify operative language requiring compliance with NSPS/NESHAP.
- 62-296.320
 - Revise language for consistency with Chapter 62-256, F.A.C. The revisions allow permitted open burning in connection with industrial, commercial, institutional or governmental operations only as provided in Chapter 62-256, F.A.C., and if determined by the department to be the only available method of disposal.
 - Correct “process weight table” equation to clearly show exponent.
- 62-296.470 – Revise CAIR language to clarify how state and federal definitions are used in the rule.
- 62-296.508 – Revise VOC RACT rule for internal floating roof petroleum liquid storage tanks to remove erroneous reference to EPA Method 21.

Rule Amendments – Effective July 10, 2014



**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS BUILDING
3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000

RICK SCOTT
GOVERNOR

CARLOS LOPEZ-CANERA
LT. GOVERNOR

HERSCHEL T. VINYARD JR.
SECRETARY

June 20, 2014

Ms. Liz Cloud
Section Administrator
Administrative Code and Weekly Section
500 South Bronough Street, Room 101
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Re: Certification package for Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

Dear Ms. Cloud:

Attached is the certification package for Chapter 62-296, F.A.C. If you have any questions please contact me at 850-245-8770, justin.g.wolfe@dep.state.fl.us, or at the mailing address above.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Justin G. Wolfe".

Justin G. Wolfe
Assistant Deputy General Counsel

FILED
2014 JUN 20 PM 1:29
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

www.dep.state.fl.us

CERTIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I hereby certify:

(1) That all statutory rulemaking requirements of Chapter 120, F.S., and all rulemaking requirements of the Department of State have been complied with; and

(2) That there is no administrative determination under Section 120.56(2), F.S., pending on any rule covered by this certification; and

(3) All rules covered by this certification are filed within the prescribed time limitations of Section 120.54(3)(e), F.S. They are filed not less than 28 days after the notice required by Section 120.54(3)(a), F.S., and

(a) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice; or

(b) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not more than 60 days after the administrative law judge files the final order with the clerk or until 60 days after subsequent judicial review is complete; or

(c) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not less than 21 days nor more than 45 days from the date of publication of the notice of change; or

(d) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not less than 14 nor more than 45 days after the adjournment of the final public hearing on the rule; or

(e) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the date of receipt of all material authorized to be submitted at the hearing; or

(f) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the date the transcript was received by this agency; or

(g) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice, not including days the adoption of the rule was postponed following notification from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee that an objection to the rule was being considered; or

(h) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after a good faith written proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative to a proposed rule is submitted which substantially accomplishes the objectives of the law being implemented; or

(i) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after a regulatory alternative is offered by the Small Business Regulatory Advisory Committee.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 15 2021 11:50 AM
FILED

Attached are the original and two copies of each rule covered by this certification. The rules are hereby adopted by the undersigned agency by and upon their filing with the Department of State.

Rule No(s).

62-296.320

62-296.401

62-296.402

62-296.403

62-296.404

62-296.405

62-296.406

62-296.408

62-296.409

62-296.410

62-296.412

62-296.414

62-296.415

62-296.416

62-296.501

62-296.502

62-296.503

62-296.504

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62-296.510

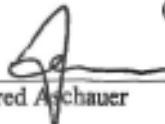
62-296.511

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62-296.711
62-296.712

Under the provision of Section 120.54(3)(e)6., F.S., the rules take effect 20 days from the date filed with the Department of State or a later date as set out below:

Effective: _____
(month) (day) (year)



Fred Aschauer
Deputy General Counsel

39
Number of Pages Certified

62-296.320 General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. The following emission limiting standards shall apply to emissions units of particulate matter not subject to a particulate emission limit or opacity limit set forth in or established elsewhere in this chapter.

(a) Process Weight Table.

1. through 2. No change

3. Particulate Matter Emissions Test Method and procedures. All particulate matter emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following provisions.

a. Emissions units incorporating a scrubber for control of particulate matter shall use the following test methods.

(i) Citrus Plants. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet.

(ii) All Others. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used.

b. Emissions units incorporating dry controls for control of particulate matter shall use the following test methods.

(i) Phosphate Processing. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(ii) All Others. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 17, with an acetone wash and an average stack temperature below 275 degrees Fahrenheit, or EPA Method 5 with an acetone wash. EPA Method 17 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6; and EPA Method 5 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3. These test methods are adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

c. No change.

(b) General Visible Emissions Standard.

1. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than ~~that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart~~ (20 percent opacity).

2. through 3. No change.

4. All visible emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following provisions.

a. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, ~~as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297~~, F.A.C.

b. No change.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.620, 17-296.320, Amended 1-1-96, Amended 3-13-96, 10-6-08, _____.

62-296.401 Incinerators.

(1) Small Incinerators. Any incinerator, other than a biological waste incinerator, human or animal crematory, or air curtain incinerator, with a charging rate of less than ~~five~~ (50) tons per day shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Emission Limiting Standards. Visible emissions shall not exceed ~~five percent~~ (5%) opacity except that visible emissions not exceeding ~~fifteen~~ (15%) percent opacity are allowed for one six-minute period up to six (6) minutes in any one (1) -hour period.

(b) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. No change.

(c) No change.

(2) Existing incinerators, other than those which are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste, with a charging rate equal to or greater than 50 tons per day.

(a) through (b) No change.

(c) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 3 or 3A, using Orsat analysis is required for percent excess air correction. EPA Methods 3 and 3A, are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. No change.

(d) No change.

(3) New incinerators, other than those which are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste, with a charging rate equal to or greater than 50 tons per day.

(a) through (b) No change.

(c) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 3 or 3A, using Orsat analysis is required for percent excess air correction. EPA Methods 3 and 3A, are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. No change.

(d) No change.

(4) Biological Waste Incinerators.

(a) No change.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. For any biological waste incinerator unit with a capacity less than ~~fifty (50)~~ tons per day, visible emissions shall not exceed ~~five percent (5%)~~ opacity, ~~six (6) minute average~~, except that visible emissions not exceeding ~~fifteen percent (15%) percent~~ opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period up to six (6) minutes in any one ~~(1)-hour~~ period.

2. through 5. No change.

(c) No change.

(d) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, ~~Appendices~~ A-2 through A-8, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. through 6. No change.

(e) No change.

(f) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each owner or operator of a biological waste incinerator unit shall install, operate, and maintain, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, continuous emission monitoring equipment at the exit of the secondary (or last) combustion chamber.

1. The monitors shall record the following operating parameters:

a. ~~Secondary (or last) combustion chamber exit T~~temperature.

b. No change.

2. No change.

(5) Human Crematories.

(a) No change.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity, ~~six-minute average~~, except that visible emissions not exceeding 15% opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period ~~up to six minutes~~ in any one-hour period.

2. through 3. No change.

(c) through (e) No change.

(f) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, ~~Appendices~~ A-2 through A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. through 5. No change.

(g) No change.

(h) Frequency of Testing.

1. through 2. No change.

3. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit shall not be required to have performance tests conducted for carbon monoxide and particulate matter, except as provided at paragraph 62-297.310(7)(c)(b), F.A.C.

(i) No change.

(6) Animal Crematories.

(a) No change.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. Visible emissions shall not exceed ~~five percent (5%)~~ opacity, ~~six (6) minute average~~, except that visible emissions not exceeding ~~fifteen percent (15%)~~ percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period ~~up to six (6) minutes~~ in any one (1) hour period.

2. through 3. No change.

(c) through (e) No change.

(f) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, ~~Appendices~~ A-2 through A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. through 5. No change.

(g) No change.

(h) Frequency of Testing.

1. through 2. No change.

3. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit with a capacity of less than 500 pounds per hour shall not be required to have performance tests conducted for carbon monoxide and particulate matter, except as provided at paragraph 62-297.310(7)(c)(b), F.A.C.

4. No change.

(i) No change.

(7) Air Curtain Incinerators.

(a) No change.

(b) Operating Requirements.

1. Outside of startup periods, visible emissions shall not exceed ~~ten percent (10%)~~ percent opacity, ~~six (6) minute average~~. During startup periods, which shall not exceed the first ~~thirty (30)~~ minutes of operation, an opacity

of up to thirty-five percent (35%), averaged over a six (6) minute period, shall be allowed. The general excess emissions rule, Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., shall not apply.

2. through 10. No change.

(c) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. through 3. No change.

(d) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.716 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, 403.716, 497.606, 470.025 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(1), Amended 12-2-92, Formerly 17-296.401, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 11-13-97, 1-10-07,_____.

62-296.402 Sulfuric Acid Plants.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA/DEP Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for acid mist/sulfur dioxide shall be EPA Method 8, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
The minimum sample volume shall be 40 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

(4) through (5) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(2), 17-296.402, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96,_____.

62-296.403 Phosphate Processing Fluorides Limits.

Fluorides (water soluble or gaseous atomic weight 19) expressed as pounds of fluoride per ton of phosphate materials input to the system expressed as tons of P₂O₅.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for fluoride emissions shall be EPA Method 13A or EPA Method 13B, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-5, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(b) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(3), 17-296.403, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, ____.

62-296.404 Tall Oil Plants and Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants.

~~The provisions of this rule that apply to tall oil plants within Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills also apply to tall oil plants that are located in a separate facility. In the case of separate tall oil plants, phrases such as “the owner or operator of a kraft pulp mill” shall be construed to read “the owner or operator of a tall oil plant.”~~

(1) Visible Emissions.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces Equipped with Dry Collectors – 45 percent opacity, ~~six minute average~~, except:

1. Visible emissions of up to 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period during any one-hour period; or

2. If the emissions unit is equipped with a certified continuous emission monitoring device for measuring opacity, then the monitoring results shall be reported to the Department quarterly in the form of an excess emissions report, and visible emissions in excess of 45 percent opacity shall be allowed for up to six percent of the total number of possible contiguous periods of excess emissions in a quarter (excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction and periods when the emissions unit is not operating). The continuous emission monitoring device shall be certified, calibrated, and operated according to the procedures for opacity monitors contained in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) through (c) No change.

(2) Particulate Matter.

(a) No change.

(b) Visible emission limits for kraft pulp mill emissions units equipped with wet scrubbers shall be effective only if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation. ~~If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with subsection 62-297.340(2), F.A.C.~~

(3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.

1. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. For EPA Method 5, the filter temperature must not exceed 320 degrees Fahrenheit. EPA Method 17, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., may be used if stack temperature is less than 400 degrees Fahrenheit. An adjustment of 0.004 grains per dry standard cubic foot shall be added to the test results when using Method 17. A water wash shall be used with either method.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B or EPA Method 16C, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B or EPA Method 16C pursuant to subsection 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall also be required for instrument certification ~~and compliance testing.~~

(b) Lime Kilns and Calciners.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. An acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B or EPA Method 16C, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B or EPA Method 16C pursuant to subsection 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall also be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(c) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5 as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. An acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B or EPA Method 16C, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B or EPA Method 16C pursuant to subsection 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall also be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(d) The TRS test method for tall oil plants shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B or EPA Method 16C, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B or EPA Method 16C pursuant to subsection 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall also be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(e) Other Combustion Devices used to Incinerate TRS.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. An acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B or EPA Method 16C, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B or EPA Method 16C pursuant to subsection 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall also be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(f) No change.

(5) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each owner or operator of a tall oil plant or kraft (sulfate) pulp mill or tall oil plant shall install continuous monitoring systems for monitoring total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions, or the performance of total reduced sulfur air pollution control systems as specified in this subsection.

(a) No change.

(b) Continuous determination of total reduced sulfur emissions.

1. A total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system shall be installed, calibrated, certified and operated pursuant to all of the following provisions:

a. through c. No change.

d. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be located, installed and certified pursuant to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 and Performance Specification 3, and 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 5, which are adopted and incorporated by reference at rule in subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. The exception is that the phrase "or other approved alternative" in Section 3.2 of Performance Specification 5 is not adopted. For the purposes of emissions compliance testing and certification of continuous emissions monitoring systems, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Reference EPA Method 16, and EPA

Method 16A, EPA Method 16B, or EPA Method 16C as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6, adopted and incorporated by reference at rule in-subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., shall be are to be used.

e. No change.

f. During any initial emissions compliance tests conducted pursuant to Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C., or within 30 days thereafter, and at such times as there is reason to believe the system does not conform to the performance specifications under this rule (for example, equipment repairs, replacements, excessive drift and such), the owner or operator of any affected emissions unit shall conduct continuous monitoring system performance evaluations and furnish the Department, within sixty days thereof, ~~two copies of~~ a written report of the results of such tests. The report may be submitted electronically to the Department as specified in Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C. These continuous emissions monitoring systems performance evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures contained in sub-subparagraph 62-296.404(5)(b)1.d., F.A.C.

g. through h. No change.

2. No change.

(c) No change.

(d) The owner or operator of any tall oil plant or kraft pulp mill ~~or tall oil plant~~ shall provide the Department with a list of physical and chemical parameters for each regulated total reduced sulfur emissions unit that is not required to be equipped with a total reduced sulfur continuous monitor, which will be regularly monitored to demonstrate that the emissions unit is being operated in a manner that can reasonably be expected to result in compliance with the applicable total reduced sulfur emission limiting standards. The owner or operator shall provide information showing the correlation between the specific magnitudes of the specific surrogate parameters and the associated emissions of total reduced sulfur. The owner or operator shall recommend the frequency and method of monitoring for each parameter. The Department shall issue notice to the company pursuant to Chapter 62-103, F.A.C., that specifies the parameters that are to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, and the parameter limits that must be maintained. The parameters, parameter limits and frequency of monitoring shall become a modification to the permit for each affected emissions unit. Excess emissions shall be deemed to occur if the parameters exceed the parameter limits specified in the permit. Such parameter limits may be in the form of the applicable total reduced sulfur emission standard, if an equation is used that estimates the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission rate based on the surrogate parameter values during each 12-hour averaging period; or the parameter limits may be in the

form of specific parameter values that are not to be exceeded (or dropped below) more often than a specified period of time during each 12-hour averaging period.

(6) Quarterly Reporting Requirements. The owner or operator of any digester system, multiple effect evaporator system, condensate stripper system, tall oil plant, kraft recovery furnace, lime kiln, calciner or other emissions unit subject to the provisions of subsection 62-296.404(5), F.A.C. (Continuous Monitoring Requirements), shall submit a written total reduced sulfur emissions and surrogate parameter data report to the Department or local program, as specified in the facility's permit, postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter. The report may be submitted electronically.

(a) through (c) No change.

(d) The owner or operator of any tall oil plant or kraft pulp mill ~~or tall oil plant~~ shall notify the Department or local program, as specified in the facility's permit, in writing within fourteen days of the date on which periods of excess emissions exceed the percentages allowed by subparagraphs 62-296.404(6)(c)1. through 3., F.A.C. The notification may be submitted electronically.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(4), 17-296.404, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, _____.

62-296.405 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input.

(1) Existing Emissions Units Emissions Limits.

(a) Visible emissions – 20 percent opacity except for ~~either one six-minute period per one-hour period~~ one-hour period during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent; ~~or one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent.~~ The option selected shall be specified in the emissions unit's construction and operation permits.

Emissions units governed by this visible emission limit shall test for particulate emissions ~~compliance~~ annually and as otherwise required by Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Emissions units electing to test for particulate matter emissions ~~compliance~~ quarterly shall be allowed visible emissions of 40 percent opacity. The results of such tests shall be submitted to the Department or local program, as specified in the facility's permit. Upon demonstration that the particulate standard has been regularly complied with, the Secretary, upon petition by the applicant, shall reduce the frequency of particulate testing to no less than once annually.

(b) through (d) No change.

(e) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The test method for visible emissions shall be ~~EPA~~DEP Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. In lieu of Method 9 testing, a transmissometer utilizing a ~~six~~6-minute block average for opacity measurement may be used, provided such transmissometer is installed, certified, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 75, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~ The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature at no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. ~~The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance.~~ EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when the oxygen base F-factor computed according to EPA Method 19 is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17. Methods 3 and 3A are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2; EPA Methods 5, 5B, and 5F are described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3; EPA Method 17 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6; and EPA Method 19 is described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7; adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

3. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B or 6C, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure was incorporated in the operation permit for the emissions unit prior to April 23, 1985. Otherwise, fuel sampling and analysis may be used if the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Such alternate procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedances of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program or continuous emissions monitoring program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards.

4. For emission units not subject to nitrogen oxides continuous monitoring requirements, the test methods for nitrogen oxides emissions shall be EPA Methods 7, 7A, or 7E, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4 adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Four grab samples at 15 minute intervals (± 2 min.) per run shall be required for EPA Methods 7 and 7A. For emission units that are subject to continuous monitoring requirements under 42 U.S.C. sections 7661 – 7661f or 40 C.F.R. Part 75, emissions of compliance with nitrogen oxides emission limits shall be determined demonstrated based on a 30-day rolling average, except as specifically provided by 40 C.F.R. Parts 60 or 76. 40 C.F.R. Parts 60, 75, and 76 are adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

5. No change.

(f) through (g) No change.

(2) New Emissions Units Emissions Limits.

(a) through (d) No change.

~~(3)~~ For the purposes of this rule, nameplate generating capacity means the manufacturer's capacity rating of electrical generating output (expressed in MWe) as designed.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(5), Amended 6-29-93, Formerly 17-296.405, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 3-2-99,_____.

62-296.406 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units.

The following standards apply to new and existing emissions units, except for emissions units that would otherwise be exempt from permitting pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., and emissions units that would otherwise be considered insignificant pursuant to subparagraph 62-213.300(2)(a)1. or paragraph 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. These standards apply unless otherwise specified by rule, or by order or permit issued by the Department prior to July 15, 1989.

(1) Visible Emissions – shall not exceed 20 percent opacity except for either one six-minute period per one-hour period during which opacity shall not exceed 27twenty-seven percent (27%), or one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent. The option selected shall be specified in the emissions unit's construction and operation permits. An opacity of 30 percent shall be allowed for emissions units rated at 241 million Btu per hour heat input for which a valid Department operating permit was issued prior to October 1, 1972

in Escambia County, while burning fuel oil in conjunction with waste material derived from waste streams previously discharged into underground wells.

(2) through (3) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(6), Amended 6-29-93, Formerly 17-296.406, Amended 11-23-94, 3-13-96, 3-2-99,_____.

62-296.408 Nitric Acid Plants.

These limits are applicable to new and existing emissions units producing weak nitric acid (50 to 70 percent) by pressure or atmospheric pressure process.

(1) Visible emissions – shall not exceed 10 percent opacity.

(2) Nitrogen Oxides – emissions shall not exceed 3 pounds per ton of acid produced (100 percent basis).

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA/DEP Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test methods for nitrogen oxides emissions shall be EPA Methods 7, 7A, 7B, 7C, or 7D, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be as specified in EPA Method 7. Four grab samples at 15 minute intervals (± 2 minutes) per run required.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(8), 17-296.408, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.409 Sulfur Recovery Plants.

~~These limits are applicable to plants recovering sulfur from crude oil gas.~~

(1) New Plants recovering sulfur from crude oil gas – emissions shall not exceed 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur input to the recovery system or 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur removed from an oil well.

(2) Existing Plants (for which a valid Department Construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1973) recovering sulfur from crude oil gas – emissions shall not exceed 0.08 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur

input to the recovery system or 0.08 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur removed from crude oil or gas processed.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for sulfur dioxide shall be EPA Method 6, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 0.71 dry standard cubic feet. Two 20-minute samples (+ or - five minutes) per run required.

(b) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(9), 17-296.409, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, _____.

62-296.410 Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment.

(1) Emissions units for which a valid Department operation or construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1974.

(a) Burners with a capacity less than 30 million Btu per hour heat input – Visible emissions shall not exceed with a density of Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 27 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period. with a density of Number 2 (40 percent opacity) are permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.

(b) Burners with a capacity equal to or greater than 30 million Btu per hour heat input.

1. Visible Emissions – shall not exceed Visible emissions with a density of Number 1.5 on the Ringelmann Chart (30 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 33 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period. a density of Ringelmann Number 2 (40 percent opacity) is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.

2. Particulate Matter – shall not exceed 0.3 pounds per million Btu of heat input of carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input of fossil fuel.

(2) New Emissions Units.

(a) Burners of capacity less than 30 million Btu per hour total heat input – Visible emissions shall not exceed Ringelmann Number 1 (20 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 27 percent opacity shall be

~~allowed for one-six minute period in any one-hour period. a density of Ringelmann Number 2 (40 percent opacity) is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.~~

(b) Burners of capacity equal to or greater than 30 million Btu per hour total heat input.

1. Visible Emissions – ~~shall not exceed Number 1.5 on the Ringelmann Chart (30 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 33 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period in any one-hour period. a density of Ringelmann Number 2 (40 percent opacity) is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.~~

2. Particulate Matter – ~~shall not exceed 0.2 pounds per million Btu of heat input of carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input of fossil fuel.~~

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be ~~EPA/DEP Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, ~~as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(10), 17-296.410, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.412 Dry Cleaning Facilities.

(1) through (4) No change.

(5) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) No change.

(b) The concentration of organic compounds in the filter residue, per paragraph 62-296.412(2)(1)(c), F.A.C., shall be determined by the procedure specified in EPA-340/1-80-007, “RACT Compliance Guidance for Carbon Adsorbers on Perchloroethylene Drycleaners.” adopted and incorporated by reference at 62-297.440(2)(e)2., F.A.C using ASTM 322-67, 1972.

(c) The mass reduction of organic compounds from solvent stills shall be determined using EPA Method 21, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(d) through (f) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.8055 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(12), 17-296.412, Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 6-25-96, 10-7-96, 3-11-10,_____.

62-296.414 Concrete Batching Plants.

The following requirements apply to new and existing emissions units producing concrete and concrete products by batching or mixing cement and other materials. This rule also applies to facilities processing cement and other materials for the purposes of producing concrete, and to equipment used to mix cement and soil for onsite soil augmentation or stabilization.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.(b) through (d) No change.(4) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(14), 17-296.414, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 11-13-97, 1-10-07,_____.

62-296.415 Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities.

This rule prescribes air pollution control requirements for soil thermal treatment facilities. Soil thermal treatment facilities are only authorized to treat petroleum contaminated soil as defined in Chapter 62-775, F.A.C., Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities. The following requirements apply to all new, modified, and existing soil thermal treatment facilities. ~~All facilities shall comply with these requirements by December 1, 1992.~~

(1) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

(a) No change.

(b) The average carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 100 parts per million (ppm) by volume, dry basis, during all 60-consecutive-minute periods of plant operation. The average CO emissions is the arithmetic mean

of all CO concentration measurements during any consecutive 60 minutes of plant operation that were recorded by the continuous emissions monitor required pursuant to subsection 62-296.415(6)Rule 62-297.500, F.A.C.

(c) through (d) No change.

(2) through (4) No change.

(5) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) The test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(d) No change.

(6) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Any facility subject to this rule shall be equipped with instruments to continuously monitor and record the temperature and the carbon monoxide concentration of the flue gases leaving the high temperature zone, but before any dilution air is mixed with the flue gases. The temperature monitor shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 1% of the temperature being measured. The temperature monitoring system shall be calibrated at least annually by the procedure recommended by the manufacturer. The calibration shall be at a minimum of three temperatures and over a range from 10% below to 10% above the designed flue gas hot zone temperature of the soil thermal treatment facility. Calibration records shall be kept for a minimum of three years. The carbon monoxide monitor shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 10% of the carbon monoxide concentration by volume, mean value, or 5% of the applicable standard of 100 ppm, whichever is greater, as determined by EPA Test Method 10, as described at in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference in subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. The carbon monoxide continuous emission monitoring device shall be certified, calibrated, and operated according to Performance Specification 4 of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, adopted and incorporated by reference in subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., excluding Section 5.2, Calibration Drift Test Period, of Performance Specification 2.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 11-17-92, Formerly 17-296.415, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96,_____.

62-296.416 Waste-to-Energy Facilities.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Mercury Emissions Limiting Standards. Waste-to-energy facilities subject to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the mercury emission limiting standards of paragraph 62-296.416(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C., depending on whether the facility chooses to control mercury emissions through the use of post-combustion control equipment designed to remove mercury from flue gases or mercury waste separation, respectively. Facilities choosing to control mercury emissions through the use of mercury control equipment must also comply with the flue gas temperature standard of subsection 62-296.416(4), F.A.C.

(a) through (c) No change.

(d) Mercury Emissions Test Method and Procedures. All mercury emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following provisions.

1. The test method for mercury shall be EPA Method 29, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-8, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. No change.

(4) through (5) No change.

~~(6) Review of Standards. The Department shall review the mercury emission limits contained in subsection 62-296.416(3), F.A.C., and make recommendations to the Environmental Regulation Commission on revising the mercury emission limits no later than July 1, 1998. The review shall include an examination of available mercury emissions data and advances in mercury control technologies and mercury source separation techniques.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 10-5-93, Formerly 17-296.416, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 10-20-96,_____.

62-296.501 Can Coating.

(1) through (3)

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History--
Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)1., 17-296.501, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, _____.

62-296.502 Coil Coating.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)2., 17-296.502, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, _____.

62-296.503 Paper Coating.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture

efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)3., 17-296.503, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.504 Fabric and Vinyl Coating.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C..~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be ~~EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450~~ subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)4., 17-296.504, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.505 Metal Furniture Coating.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7., adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)5., 17-296.505, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.506 Surface Coating of Large Appliances.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)6., 17-296.506, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.507 Magnet Wire Coating.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture

efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)7., 17-296.507, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.508 Petroleum Liquid Storage.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) No change.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)8., 17-296.508, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 10-6-08,_____.

62-296.510 Bulk Gasoline Terminals.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Vapor Control Emissions. The test methods for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Methods 2A, and 2B, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-1; and EPA Methods 25A and 25B, as described at 40 C.F.R.

Part 60, Appendix A-7; adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. sSub-subparagraph 62-297.440(2)(b)1.a., F.A.C., shall also apply.

(b) Equipment Vapor-Leak Detection. The test methods for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Methods 21, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7; and EPA Method 27, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-8; adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. sSub-subparagraph 62-297.440(2)(b)2.a., F.A.C., shall also apply.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)10., 17-296.510, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.511 Solvent Metal Cleaning.

(1) through (4) No change.

(5) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for volatile organic compound emissions from the specified equipment shall be EPA Method 21, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for non-halogenated organic solvent emissions from a destructive add-on control device shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(c) The test method for organic solvent emissions from a non-destructive add-on control device shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(d) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.8055 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)12., 17-296.511, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 6-25-96, 10-7-96,_____.

62-296.512 Cutback Asphalt.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(b) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)13., 17-296.512, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.513 Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 ~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)14., 17-296.513, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.514 Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be ~~EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450~~ subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)15., 17-296.514, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.515 Graphic Arts Systems.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 ~~or, 24A,~~ as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04298>), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. ~~incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, Alternate Test Method for Direct Measurement of Total Gaseous Organic Compounds Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA-VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures as described at Rule 62-297.450 ~~subsection 62-297.440(7)~~, F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History--Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)16., 17-296.515, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.516 Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks with External Floating Roofs.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 21, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and as described in section 5.2 on p. 5-3 of EPA 450/2-78-047, adopted and incorporated ~~and adopted~~ by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History--Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)17., 17-296.516, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.570 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) - Requirements for Major VOC- and NOx- Emitting Facilities.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) RACT Emission Limiting Standards.

(a) ~~Emissions Testing Compliance~~ Dates and Monitoring.

1. through 2. No change.

3. For units that are not equipped with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) for NOx or VOCs, ~~compliance with the emission limits established in this rule shall be demonstrated by~~ annual emissions testing is required in accordance with applicable EPA Reference Methods ~~from~~ as described in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendices A-1 through A-8, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~Rule 62-297.401~~, F.A.C., or other methods approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., except as otherwise provided in paragraph 62-296.570(4)(b), F.A.C. If required, such annual emission testing shall be conducted during each federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30). Annual ~~emissions compliance~~ testing while firing oil is unnecessary for units operating on oil for less than 400 hours in the current federal fiscal year.

4. No change.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. through 8. No change.

9. Emissions of NOx from any other external combustion emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule, and not covered in subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)1. through 8., F.A.C., shall not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU.

~~Emissions Compliance shall be determined demonstrated~~ annually in accordance with the applicable EPA Method from 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendices A-1 through A-8, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~Rule 62-297.401~~, F.A.C., or other method approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

10. through 11. No change.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 2-2-93, Amended 4-17-94, Formerly 17-296.570, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-2-99,_____.

62-296.600 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) - Lead.

(1) through (5) No change.

(6) ~~Emissions Determination Compliance Demonstration~~. The owner or operator of any facility subject to an emissions limiting standard pursuant to Rules 62-296.602 through 62-296.605, F.A.C., shall determine emissions demonstrate compliance with such limit by the initial compliance date established in the permit required pursuant to this rule, or in accordance with the terms of any construction permit addressing the requirements of this rule, and every five years thereafter unless a more frequent schedule is specified in the permit. Emissions Compliance shall be determined demonstrated as follows:

(a) ~~Compliance with Lead emissions standards~~ shall be determined demonstrated by EPA Method 12, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-5, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) ~~Compliance with Opacity standards~~ shall be determined demonstrated by EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.600, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96,_____.

62-296.602 Primary Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Operations.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standard for lead as set forth in Rule 62-204.240, F.A.C. The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix W, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 subsection 62-204.220(2), F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.602, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96,_____.

62-296.603 Secondary Lead Smelting Operations.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standard for lead as set forth in ~~Rule 62-272.300, F.A.C.~~ The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix W, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~Rule 62-210.500, F.A.C.~~, and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.603, Amended 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.604 Electric Arc Furnace Equipped Secondary Steel Manufacturing Operations.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standard for lead as set forth in ~~Rule 62-272.300, F.A.C.~~ The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix W, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~Rule 62-210.500, F.A.C.~~, and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.604, Amended 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.701 Portland Cement Plants.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) For emissions units subject to the visible emissions standard in subsection 62-296.701(2), F.A.C., the test method shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800~~in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

(b) A transmissometer shall be used to determine the opacity of compliance with the visible emissions regulated by the standard in subsection 62-296.701(3), F.A.C. The transmissometer shall be calibrated in accordance with 40

C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.13, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(c) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(d) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)1., Amended 6-29-93, Formerly 17-296.701, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.702 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 17, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-6, EPA Method 5B as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3; or EPA Method 5F, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3; adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., may be used with the filter temperature at no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. ~~The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance.~~ EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-2, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall be used when oxygen based F factor computed according to EPA Method 19, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., is used in lieu of heat input. Use Acetone wash with Method 5 or 17.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)2., 17-296.702, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.703 Carbonaceous Fuel Burners.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. For EPA Method 5, the filter temperature may not exceed 320 degrees Fahrenheit.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)3., 17-296.703, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.704 Asphalt Concrete Plants.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)4., 17-296.704, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.705 Phosphate Processing Operations.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)5., 17-296.705, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.706 Glass Manufacturing Process.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)6., 17-296.706, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.707 Electric Arc Furnaces.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5D, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)7., 17-296.707, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.708 Sweat or Pot Furnaces.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)8., 17-296.708, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.709 Lime Kilns.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)9., 17-296.709, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.710 Smelt Dissolving Tanks.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)10., 17-296.710, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.711 Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) through (d) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)11., 17-296.711, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

62-296.712 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Process Operations.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated and adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800 in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) through (d) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)12., 17-296.712, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96,_____.

CERTIFICATION OF MATERIALS INCORPORATED

BY REFERENCE IN RULES FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I hereby certify pursuant to Rule 1-1.013, Florida Administrative Code:

(1) That materials incorporated by reference in Rule 62-296.501 have been electronically filed with the Department of State.

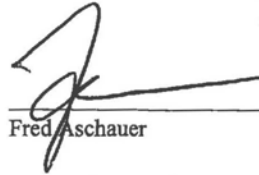
(2) That because there would be a violation of federal copyright laws if the submitting agency filed the incorporated materials described below electronically, a true and complete paper copy of the incorporated materials are attached to this certification for filing. Paper copies of the incorporated materials below may be obtained at the agency by [include address(es)/location(s)].

List form number(s) and form title(s), or title of document(s) below:

EPA 450/3-84-019, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings

Under the provisions of Section 120.54(3)(e)6., F.S., the attached material(s) take effect 20 days from the date filed with the Department of State, or a later date as specified in the rule.

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JUN 20 PM 4:40
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA



Fred Aschauer

Deputy General Counsel
Title

From: FL-Rules@dos.state.fl.us [mailto:FL-Rules@dos.state.fl.us]
Sent: Tuesday, June 17, 2014 8:54 AM
To: Long, Terri
Cc: flrules@dos.state.fl.us
Subject: 62-296.501 Reference Material for Rule Adoption Approved

Dear terril:

The reference material for rule adoption you submitted has been approved by the Administrative Code and Register Staff.

The approved material is available in the [Review/Modify Agency Reference Material](#) list (Agency Main Menu page).


Rule Number: 62-296.501

Reference Number: Ref-04298; Reference Name: EPA Procedures for Certifying Quantity of VOC emitted by Paint, Ink and other Coatings

Click [here](#) to log in.

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TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

SUMMARY OF THE HEARING

No timely request for hearing was received by the agency and no hearing was held.

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20M JUN 20 PM 1:40
DEPT. OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

SUMMARY OF RULE

The Department proposes amendments to multiple rule sections in Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., Stationary Sources – Emission Standards (OGC No. 12-1180): Rules 62-296.320, 62-296.401, 62-296.402, 62-296.403, 62-296.404, 62-296.405, 62-296.406, 62-296.408, 62-296.409, 62-296.410, 62-296.412, 62-296.414, 62-296.415, 62-296.416, 62-296.501, 62-296.502, 62-296.503, 62-296.504, 62-296.505, 62-296.506, 62-296.507, 62-296.508, 62-296.510, 62-296.511, 62-296.512, 62-296.513, 62-296.514, 62-296.515, 62-296.516, 62-296.570, 62-296.600, 62-296.602, 62-296.603, 62-296.604, 62-296.701, 62-296.702, 62-296.703, 62-296.704, 62-296.705, 62-296.706, 62-296.707, 62-296.708, 62-296.709, 62-296.710, 62-296.711, and 62-296.712, F.A.C.

The Department is proposing these rule revisions to correct erroneous cross references; remove or amend obsolete provisions; clarify rule language, particularly where needed as a result of the intended repeal of DEP Method 9 used to measure the opacity of air pollutant emissions; and to revise cross-references because of the concurrent repeal of Rule 62-297.401 and subsections of Rule 62-297.440, F.A.C.

Subsequent to adopting and incorporating federal EPA test methods into Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., the Department also adopted and incorporated these federal EPA test methods into Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., which resulted in duplicative incorporations. Through parallel rulemaking, the Department is now proposing to repeal the adoptions in Chapter 62-297 and revise the references in Chapter 62-296 accordingly.

The specific rule amendments are as follows:

<p>62-296.320 General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to delete obsolete language.</p>
<p>62-296.401 Incinerators.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language and eliminating redundancy.</p>

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<p>62-296.402 Sulfuric Acid Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.403 Phosphate Processing Fluorides Limits.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-reference due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language to state that the numerical values listed are limits.</p>
<p>62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-reference due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language, and to alleviate burden by allowing electronic submittal of reports. Rule title is changed in order to eliminate introductory paragraph but keeping it clear that regulated Tall Oil Plants do not have to be located at Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills.</p>
<p>62-296.405 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language and eliminating redundancy, and to eliminate reference to DEP Method 9.</p>
<p>62-296.406 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units.</p> <p>Amendments to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language and eliminating redundancy, and to eliminate reference to DEP Method 9.</p>
<p>62-296.408 Nitric Acid Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language, and to eliminate reference to DEP Method 9.</p>
<p>62-296.409 Sulfur Recovery Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-reference due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language.</p>

<p>62-296.410 Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., to remove obsolete language, and to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language and eliminating redundancy, and to eliminate reference to DEP Method 9.</p>
<p>62-296.412 Dry Cleaning Facilities.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.414 Concrete Batching Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to update obsolete name of EPA Appendix.</p>
<p>62-296.415 Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities.</p> <p>Amendments to revise obsolete cross-reference and update obsolete name of EPA Appendix, and to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401.</p>
<p>62-296.416 Waste-to-Energy Facilities.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-reference due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to remove obsolete language.</p>
<p>62-296.501 Can Coating.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to location of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.502 Coil Coating.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.503 Paper Coating.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.504 Fabric and Vinyl Coating.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>

<p>62-296.505 Metal Furniture Coating.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.506 Surface Coating of Large Appliances.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.507 Magnet Wire Coating.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.508 Petroleum Liquid Storage.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.510 Bulk Gasoline Terminals.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.511 Solvent Metal Cleaning.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.512 Cutback Asphalt.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-reference due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.513 Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.514 Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>

<p>62-296.515 Graphic Arts Systems.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.516 Petroleum Liquid Storage tanks with External Floating Roofs.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.570 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Requirements for Major VOC- and NOx-Emitting Facilities.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.600 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Lead.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.602 Primary Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Operations.</p> <p>Amendments to revise obsolete cross-references.</p>
<p>62-296.603 Secondary Lead Smelting Operations.</p> <p>Amendments to revise obsolete cross-references.</p>
<p>62-296.604 Electric Arc Furnace Equipped Secondary Steel Manufacturing Operations.</p> <p>Amendments to revise obsolete cross-references.</p>
<p>62-296.701 Portland Cement Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.702 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators.</p> <p>Amendments to revise obsolete cross-reference and to revise cross-reference due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401.</p>
<p>62-296.703 Carbonaceous Fuel Burners.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.704 Asphalt Concrete Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.705 Phosphate Processing Operations.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>

<p>62-296.706 Glass Manufacturing Process.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.707 Electric Arc Furnaces.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.708 Sweat or Pot Furnaces.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.709 Lime Kilns.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.710 Smelt Dissolving Tanks.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.711 Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.712 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Process Operations.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES

JUSTIFYING PROPOSED RULE

Re: Rules 62-296.320, 62-296.401, 62-296.402, 62-296.403, 62-296.404, 62-296.405, 62-296.406, 62-296.408, 62-296.409, 62-296.410, 62-296.412, 62-296.414, 62-296.415, 62-296.416, 62-296.501, 62-296.502, 62-296.503, 62-296.504, 62-296.505, 62-296.506, 62-296.507, 62-296.508, 62-296.510, 62-296.511, 62-296.512, 62-296.513, 62-296.514, 62-296.515, 62-296.516, 62-296.570, 62-296.600, 62-296.602, 62-296.603, 62-296.604, 62-296.701, 62-296.702, 62-296.703, 62-296.704, 62-296.705, 62-296.706, 62-296.707, 62-296.708, 62-296.709, 62-296.710, 62-296.711, and 62-296.712, F.A.C.

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: April 11, 2014

OGC No.: 12-1180

Introduction

The Department is proposing to amend the above-listed rules in Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., related to air emission standards for stationary sources, to correct erroneous cross references, remove or amend obsolete provisions, and clarify rule language.

Need for Rule Change

Multiple rules in Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., will be amended to correct erroneous cross references; remove or amend obsolete provisions; clarify rule language, particularly where needed as a result of the intended repeal of DEP Method 9; and to revise cross-references because of the intended repeal of Rule 62-297.401 and subsections of Rule 62-297.440.

Rule Amendments

The specific rule amendments are as follows:

<p>62-296.320 General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to delete obsolete language.</p>
<p>62-296.401 Incinerators.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language and eliminating redundancy.</p>

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<p>62-296.402 Sulfuric Acid Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.403 Phosphate Processing Fluorides Limits.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-reference due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language to state that the numerical values listed are limits.</p>
<p>62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-reference due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language, and to alleviate burden by allowing electronic submittal of reports. Rule title is changed in order to eliminate introductory paragraph but keeping it clear that regulated Tall Oil Plants do not have to be located at Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills.</p>
<p>62-296.405 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language and eliminating redundancy, and to eliminate reference to DEP Method 9.</p>
<p>62-296.406 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units.</p> <p>Amendments to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language and eliminating redundancy, and to eliminate reference to DEP Method 9.</p>
<p>62-296.408 Nitric Acid Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language, and to eliminate reference to DEP Method 9.</p>
<p>62-296.409 Sulfur Recovery Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-reference due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language.</p>
<p>62-296.410 Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment.</p>

<p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., to remove obsolete language, and to increase regulatory certainty by clarifying rule language and eliminating redundancy, and to eliminate reference to DEP Method 9.</p>
<p>62-296.412 Dry Cleaning Facilities.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.414 Concrete Batching Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to update obsolete name of EPA Appendix.</p>
<p>62-296.415 Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities.</p> <p>Amendments to revise obsolete cross-reference and update obsolete name of EPA Appendix, and to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401.</p>
<p>62-296.416 Waste-to-Energy Facilities.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-reference due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C., and to remove obsolete language.</p>
<p>62-296.501 Can Coating.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to location of adoption and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.502 Coil Coating.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.503 Paper Coating.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.504 Fabric and Vinyl Coating.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>

<p>62-296.505 Metal Furniture Coating.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.506 Surface Coating of Large Appliances.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.507 Magnet Wire Coating.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.508 Petroleum Liquid Storage.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.510 Bulk Gasoline Terminals.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.511 Solvent Metal Cleaning.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.512 Cutback Asphalt.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-reference due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.513 Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.514 Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling.</p> <p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.515 Graphic Arts Systems.</p>

<p>Amendments to revise references to locations of adoptions and incorporations of EPA test methods and reference materials due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401 and subsections of 62-297.440, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.516 Petroleum Liquid Storage tanks with External Floating Roofs.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.570 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Requirements for Major VOC- and NOx-Emitting Facilities.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.600 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Lead.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.602 Primary Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Operations.</p> <p>Amendments to revise obsolete cross-references.</p>
<p>62-296.603 Secondary Lead Smelting Operations.</p> <p>Amendments to revise obsolete cross-references.</p>
<p>62-296.604 Electric Arc Furnace Equipped Secondary Steel Manufacturing Operations.</p> <p>Amendments to revise obsolete cross-references.</p>
<p>62-296.701 Portland Cement Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.702 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators.</p> <p>Amendments to revise obsolete cross-reference and to revise cross-reference due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401.</p>
<p>62-296.703 Carbonaceous Fuel Burners.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.704 Asphalt Concrete Plants.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.705 Phosphate Processing Operations.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>

<p>62-296.706 Glass Manufacturing Process.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.707 Electric Arc Furnaces.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.708 Sweat or Pot Furnaces.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.709 Lime Kilns.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.710 Smelt Dissolving Tanks.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.711 Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>
<p>62-296.712 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Process Operations.</p> <p>Amendments to revise cross-references due to the impending repeal of 62-297.401, F.A.C.</p>

Rule Repeal and Rule Amendments – Effective August 14, 2019



**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
Environmental Protection**

Bob Martinez Center
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Juanette Nufiez
Lt. Governor

Noah Valenstein
Secretary

July 25, 2019

Mr. Ernest Reddick
Program Administrator
Administrative Code and Register
500 South Bronough Street, Room 101
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Re: Certification Package for Rules 62-296.412, 62-296.418, 62-296.470, 62-206.500,
62-296.512, 62-296.600 and 62-296.700, F.A.C.
OGC No: 18-1259

Dear Mr. Reddick:

Attached is the certification package for Rules 62-296.412, 62-296.418, 62-296.470, 62-206.500, 62-296.512, 62-296.600 and 62-296.700, F.A.C. If you have any questions please contact me at 850-245-2937, or west.gregory@floridadep.gov, Department of Environmental Protection, Office of General Counsel, MS 35, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000. Or you may also contact Hastings Read at (850) 717-9017 or hastings.read@floridadep.gov, Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 5500, Tallahassee, Florida 32399.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "N. West Gregory".

N. West Gregory
Senior Assistant General Counsel

NWG/rl

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CERTIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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I hereby certify:

- (1) That all statutory rulemaking requirements of Chapter 120, F.S., and all rulemaking requirements of the Department of State have been complied with; and
- (2) That there is no administrative determination under Section 120.56(2), F.S., pending on any rule covered by this certification; and
- (3) All rules covered by this certification are filed within the prescribed time limitations of Section 120.54(3)(e), F.S. They are filed not less than 28 days after the notice required by Section 120.54(3)(a), F.S., and
 - (a) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice; or
 - (b) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not more than 60 days after the administrative law judge files the final order with the clerk or until 60 days after subsequent judicial review is complete; or
 - (c) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not less than 21 days nor more than 45 days from the date of publication of the notice of change; or
 - (d) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not less than 14 nor more than 45 days after the adjournment of the final public hearing on the rule; or
 - (e) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the date of receipt of all material authorized to be submitted at the hearing; or
 - (f) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the date the transcript was received by this agency; or
 - (g) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice, not including days the adoption of the rule was postponed following notification from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee that an objection to the rule was being considered; or
 - (h) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after a good faith written proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative to a proposed rule is submitted which substantially accomplishes the objectives of the law being implemented; or
 - (i) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after a regulatory alternative is offered by the Small Business Regulatory Advisory Committee.

Attached are the original and two copies of the rule covered by this certification. The rule is hereby adopted by the undersigned agency by and upon its filing with the Department of State.

Rule Nos.

62-296.412

62-296.418

62-296.470

62-206.500


62-296.512

62-296.600

62-296.700

Under the provision of Section 120.54(3)(e)6., F.S., the rule takes effect 20 days from the date filed with the Department of State or a later date as set out below:

Effective: _____
(month) (day) (year)


Justin G. Wolfe
General Counsel

7
Number of Pages Certified

**DESIGNATION OF RULE THE VIOLATION OF WHICH IS A MINOR VIOLATION
CERTIFICATION**

Pursuant to Section 120.695(2)(c)3, Florida Statutes, I certify as agency head, as defined by section 20.05(1)(b), Florida Statutes, that:

All rules covered by this certification are not rules the violation of which would be a minor violation pursuant to Section 120.695, F.S.

The following parts of the rules covered by this certification have been designated as rules the violation of which would be a minor violation pursuant to Section 120.695, F.S.:

Rule No(s).

Rules covered by this certification:

Rule No(s).

62-296.412

62-296.418

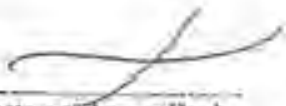
62-296.470

62-296.500

62-296.512

62-296.600

62-296.700


Signature of Agency Head

Noah Valenstein
Secretary, FDEP

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Form: DS-FCR-6
Rule 1-1.010(3)(f), F.A.C.; effective 10-17

62-296.412 Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaning Facilities.

(1) All new and existing perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities are subject to the requirements (including compliance deadlines) of the national emission standard for perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart M, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Until compliance is achieved with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart M, existing (as of December 9, 1993) perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities with a solvent consumption of 1,475 gallons per year or more must also comply with the requirements of subsection 62-296.412(2), F.A.C. The requirements of subsection 62-296.412(2), F.A.C., shall not apply to any perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility after it has achieved compliance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart M.

(2) The owner or operator of any existing perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility as specified in subsection 62-296.412(1), F.A.C., with total rated dryer capacity of 10 pounds of articles or greater, shall:

(a) Vent the entire dryer exhaust through a carbon adsorption system or refrigerated condensation unit which meets the following conditions:

1. The dryer/condenser system must be closed to the atmosphere at all times except when articles are being loaded or unloaded through the door of the machine; and,

2. The dryer/condenser system must not vent to the atmosphere until the air vapor stream temperature on the outlet side of the refrigerated condenser is equal to or less than 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

(b) Emit no more than 100 parts per million by volume of organic compounds from the dryer control device before dilution;

(c) Cook or treat all disjunctuous earth filters so that the residue contains 55 pounds or less of organic compounds per 220 pounds of wet waste material;

(d) Reduce the organic compounds from all solvent stills to 137 pounds or less per 220 pounds of wet waste material;

(e) Drain all filtration cartridges in the filter housing for at least 24 hours before discarding the cartridge; or dry all drained cartridges without emitting organic compounds to the atmosphere; and,

(f) Repair all perceptible leaks of organic compounds within three working days or, if repair parts are necessary, order such parts within three working days.

(g) Keep monthly records of solvent consumption.

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~~(3) New or existing (as of October 1, 1986) perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities, located outside of ozone nonattainment or air quality maintenance areas as defined in Chapter 62-204, F.A.C., and their respective metropolitan statistical areas, with total rated dryer capacity equal to or greater than 10 pounds of articles shall be exempt from the requirements of subsection 62-296.412(2), F.A.C., if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that the solvent mileage (pounds of articles cleaned per drum of solvent consumed) is equal to or greater than 20,000 or 15,000 pounds of articles cleaned per 52-gallon drum of perchloroethylene consumed for new or existing facilities, respectively. Such facilities are not exempt from the requirements of the national emission standard for perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities promulgated in 40 C.F.R. Part 63 and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

(1) Applicability. The requirements of subsections (2) through (5), below, apply to the following:

(a)(4) Petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities located in Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, or Pinellas County, areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C., (including the respective metropolitan statistical areas) and all such facilities located in ozone attainment areas with solvent consumption equal to or greater than 9,750 gallons per year; and

(b) Petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities in all other areas of the state with solvent consumption equal to or greater than 15,000 gallons per year, respectively, shall comply with the following:

(2)(a) Each affected petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryer that is installed at a petroleum dry cleaning plant shall be a solvent recovery dryer. The solvent recovery dryer(s) shall be properly installed, operated, and maintained.

(3)(b) Each affected petroleum solvent filter that is installed at a petroleum dry cleaning plant shall be a cartridge filter. Cartridge filters shall be drained in their sealed housings for at least eight hours prior to their removal.

(4)(e) Each owner or operator of an affected petroleum solvent dryer shall include leak inspection and leak repair cycle information in the operating manual and on a clearly visible label posted on each affected facility. Such information should state: "To protect against fire hazards, loss of valuable solvents and emissions of solvent to the atmosphere, periodic inspection of this equipment for evidence of leaks and prompt repair of any leaks is required. The equipment must be inspected every 15 days and all vapor or liquid leaks be repaired within the subsequent 15 day period."

(5)(d) Keep monthly records of equipment inspections and monthly solvent consumption.

(5) ~~Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.~~

~~(a) Leak Detection. Liquid leakage shall be detected by visual inspection of the sources identified in p. 6-3 of EPA 450/2-78-050, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~(b) The concentration of organic compounds in the filter residue, per paragraph 62-296.412(2)(e), F.A.C., shall be determined by the procedure specified in EPA 340/1-80-007, "RACT Compliance Guidance for Carbon Adsorbers on Perchloroethylene Drycleaners," adopted and incorporated by reference at 62-297.440(2)(e)2, F.A.C.~~

~~(c) The mass reduction of organic compounds from solvent stills shall be determined using EPA Method 21, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-7, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~(d) The concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust vent of single bed carbon adsorbers shall be determined per the equipment specifications in "RACT Compliance for Carbon Adsorbers," Task No. 119, or stack test per Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~(e) The concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust vent of multiple bed carbon adsorbers and others shall be determined using the equipment specifications per the manufacturer's specifications, or stack testing per Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

~~(f) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.8055 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(12), 17-296.412, Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 6-25-96, 10-7-96, 3-11-10, 7-10-14, _____.

62-296.418 Bulk Gasoline Plants.

(1) The owner or operator of a bulk gasoline plant that has begun operation prior to August 1, 2007, is located in Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, or Pinellas County, ~~an area designated as an air quality maintenance area for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C.~~, and has an average annual daily throughput of more than 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters) shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) through (b) No change.

(2) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 5-9-07, Amended 3-11-10, _____.

62-296.470 Implementation of Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 9-4-06, Amended 4-1-07, 10-6-08, Repealed _____.

62-296.500 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Emitting Facilities.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The specific emission limiting standards and other requirements of Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall apply to each stationary VOC-emitting stationary emissions unit in Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, or Pinellas County, except for any emission unit which has been or would be subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration review or Preconstruction Review for Nonattainment Areas existing VOC-emitting facilities in areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C. In addition, ~~the emission limiting standards of these rules shall apply to new and modified VOC-emitting facilities in areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C., except those new and modified VOC-emitting facilities which have been or would be subject to review pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 52.21, as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C.~~

(b) In addition to the applicable requirements of this rule, the specific emission limiting standards and other requirements of Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., shall apply in Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach counties to major VOC-emitting facilities not regulated in whole under Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., and major NOx-emitting facilities, except those new and modified major VOC- and NOx-emitting facilities which have been or would be subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration review or Preconstruction Review for Nonattainment Areas, review pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 52.21, as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or Rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400, or 62-212.500, F.A.C.

(2) Permit, Recordkeeping, and Compliance Reporting Requirements.

(a) Permits – Special Considerations.

1. Permits to construct or operate are required for all emissions units subject to a specific emission limiting standard or other requirement of Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, or 62-296.570, F.A.C., except those emissions units subject to Rule 62-296.512, F.A.C., Cutback Asphalt or emissions units operating under an Air General Permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C.

2. No change.

(b) Recordkeeping.

1. through 3. No change.

4. The Department may accept, instead of the coating analysis methods required under paragraphs 62-296.500(2)(b)2. and 3., F.A.C., a certification by the coating manufacturer of the composition of the coating if it is supported by actual batch formulation records. The manufacturer's certification shall be consistent with EPA's document number 450/3-84-019, titled, "Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings," effective December 1984, herein adopted and incorporated by reference <http://www.epa.gov/Gates/wv/volcomoc.asp?No=Re-6-10767>.

5. No change.

(c) No change.

(3) through (6) No change.

Rulemaking Authority: 403.061 FS, Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)–(1)(f), Amended 2-2-93, 3-17-94, Formerly 17-296.500, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-1-10.

62-296.512 Curbcut Asphalt.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting ~~control~~ standards ~~or control technology set forth~~ in subsection 62-296.512(2), F.A.C., shall apply to the manufacture and use of curbcut asphalts for paving or maintaining roads, streets, highways, and parking lots.

(2) No change.

(3) ~~Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements:~~

(a) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, as described at 40 C.F.R., Part 60, Appendix A-3, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 63-304.800, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority: 403.061 FS, Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(g)13, 17-296.512, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.600 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – Lead.

(1) Applicability. Any ~~new or existing~~ lead processing operation that is located in the area of Hillsborough County encompassed within a radius of 5 kilometers centered at UTM coordinates 364.0 East, 3093.5 North, zone 17 (in city of Tampa), designated as unclassifiable for the 1978 Lead National Ambient Air Quality Standard

~~(NAAOS) in 40 C.F.R., Part 81, §81.310, as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or within 50 kilometers outside the boundary of an area designated under Chapter 62-275, F.A.C., as a lead nonattainment or air quality maintenance area, or in the area of influence of such an area, shall limit the emission of lead through the application of reasonably available control technology (RACT) as specified in Rules 62-296.601 through 62-296.605, F.A.C.~~

(2) through (6) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.600, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.700 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Particulate Matter.

(1) Applicability.

(a) ~~Emissions of particulate matter shall be limited through the application of Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for any existing emissions unit, issued an air permit on or before May 30, 1988, that emits particulate matter and is located in:~~

~~1. That portion of Hillsborough County which falls within the area of the circle having a center point at the intersection of US 41 South and State Road 60 and a radius of 12 kilometers;~~

~~2. The downtown Jacksonville area in Duval County located within the following boundary lines: south and then west along the St. Johns River from its confluence with Long Branch Creek, to Main Street; north along Main Street to Eighth Street; east along Eighth Street to Evergreen Avenue; north along Evergreen Avenue to Long Branch Creek; and east along Long Branch Creek to the St. Johns River; or~~

~~3. An area within 50 kilometers outside the boundary of such an area as described in subparagraph 62-296.700(1)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., above.~~

~~a particulate matter air quality maintenance area or in the area of influence of such an area, except an emissions unit which has received a determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to Rule 17-2.630 (repealed) or 62-296.330 (repealed), F.A.C., or received a permit in connection with Rule 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., shall limit the emission of particulate matter through the application of Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) as specified in Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., or Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.415, F.A.C.~~

(b) [Reserved].

(2) Exemptions. The following facilities and emissions units ~~which are located within a particulate-matter-air quality-maintenance-area or area-of-influence~~ are exempt from the provisions of this rule:

(a) No change.

(b) Any facility whose owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that the impact within an area as described in subparagraph 62-296.700(1)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., above, that the designated-air-quality-maintenance-area of the total maximum allowable particulate matter emissions from such facility will not exceed 1 ug/m³ , annual average, and 5 ug/m³ , 24-hour average.

(c) No change.

(d) Any emissions unit of unconfined particulate matter which is located more than five kilometers outside the boundary of an area as described in subparagraph 62-296.700(1)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., above, a-particulate-matter-air quality-maintenance-area,

(e) through (f) No change.

(g) Any emissions unit which has received a determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to Rule 17-2.630 (repealed) or 62-296.330 (repealed), F.A.C., or received a permit in connection with Rule 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) or 62-212.500 (Preconstruction Review of Nonattainment Areas), F.A.C.

(3) through (6) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. Formerly 17-2.650(2)(a)-(g), 17-296.700, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE

The purpose of the proposed rule (OGC No. 18-1259) is amend Rules 62-296.412, 62-296.418, 62-296.470, 62-296.500, 62-296.512, 62-296.600 and 62-296.700, F.A.C. The revisions will cleanup outdated and superseded provisions, repeal the implementation of the obsolete Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule, and clarify Reasonably Available Control Technology regulations.

Repeal of Obsolete Rule

- Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., implementation of the Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) will be repealed. CAIR was designed to address interstate transport of ozone and fine particulate matter pollution. To do so, CAIR required certain states to limit annual emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulfur dioxide, which contribute to the formation of ozone and particulate matter. CAIR also required certain states to limit ozone season NOx emissions which contribute to the formation of ozone during the summer ozone season. In 2006, the Division promulgated Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., to implement CAIR in Florida. The D.C. Circuit overturned the CAIR rule and EPA promulgated a replacement transport rule, the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR). As a result of CSAPR replacement of CAIR, Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., is no longer needed and can be repealed.

Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Applicability

- Rule paragraphs 62-296.500(1)(a) and (b), F.A.C., will be revised to:
 - Include a clarification of what "existing" VOC-emitting facilities are;
 - Remove the references to "areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule subsection 62-204.340, F.A.C." and simply list the counties in which the rules apply; and
 - Clarify what the rule citations (Rules 62-212.400 and 62-212.500, F.A.C.) refer to, i.e., Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Preconstruction Review of Nonattainment Areas, respectively.
- Rule subsection 62-296.500(1), F.A.C., will be revised to:
 - Replace a reference to the repealed Chapter 62-275, F.A.C., Air Quality Areas, to specify the geographic area in Hillsborough County that was nonattainment for lead; and
 - Clarify what is meant by an area of influence for the pollutant lead.

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- Rule paragraph 62-296.700(1)(a), F.A.C., will be revised by:
 - Clarifying what is meant by an “existing” emissions unit.
 - Clarifying what areas of the state the PM RACT rules apply to, i.e., the areas that were in PM (TSP) air quality maintenance areas and areas of influence (areas within 50 kilometers outside the boundary of an air quality maintenance area).
 - Clarify what the rule citations (Rules 62-212.400 and 62-212.500, F.A.C.) refer to, i.e., Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Preconstruction Review of Nonattainment Areas, respectively.

Cleanup of Outdated and Superseded Provisions

- Rule subsections 62-296.412(1), (2), and (3), F.A.C., regulate air emissions from perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities that have not previously complied with the 1993 version of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M, National Emissions Standard for Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Facilities. This federal regulation had been amended multiple times since the 1993 version (most recently in 2008) and now supersedes all requirements in subsections 62-296.412(1), (2), and (3), F.A.C. Rule amendments will eliminate the outdated provisions and revise the rule to state that perchloroethylene facilities are subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M, which has been adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Rule subsection 62-296.412(5), F.A.C., which specifies perchloroethylene test methods and procedures, has also been superseded by Subpart M and will be removed. The title of Rule 62-296.412, F.A.C., will be changed from “Dry Cleaning Facilities” to “Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaning Facilities” as the only state dry-cleaning facility rules that will remain are those regarding petroleum solvent dry cleaning.
- Rule subsection 62-296.418(1), F.A.C., provides the applicability of the work practice regulations for controlling volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from bulk gasoline plants. The revision will list the affected counties subject to bulk gasoline plant work practices to reduce emissions of VOC, instead of referencing Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C., which contains outdated and misleading regulatory language.
- Rule subsection 62-296.512(3), F.A.C., will be removed because it references a test method for particulate matter, a pollutant that is not regulated by Rule 62-296.512, F.A.C., which controls emissions of volatile organic compounds from cutback asphalt plants.

SUMMARY OF THE HEARING

No timely request for hearing was received by the agency and no hearing was held.

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DETAILED STATEMENT OF FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES

JUSTIFYING PROPOSED RULE

Re: Rules 62-296.412, 62-296.418, 62-296.470, 62-206.500, 62-296.512, 62-296.600 and 62-296.700, F.A.C.

Project: Stationary Sources – Emission Standards

OGC No.: 18-1259

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Introduction

The Department is proposing to cleanup outdated and superseded provisions, repeal the implementation of the obsolete Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule, and clarify Reasonably Available Control Technology regulations.

Need for Rule Change

The purpose of this rulemaking is to repeal an obsolete and outdated rule, clarify the geographic scope of the Department's Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) rules, and to complete miscellaneous regulatory cleanup. Specifically, the Division intends to repeal Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., which has been replaced by a different federal program; to revise Rules 62-296.418, 62-296.500, 62-296.600, and 62-296.700, F.A.C., to specify the counties where the rules are applicable; to revise Rule 62-296.412, F.A.C., to delete outdated provisions; and to revise Rule 62-296.512, F.A.C., to remove a reference to a test method for a pollutant that is not regulated by the rule.

Summary of Rule Amendments

The specific rule amendments are as follows:

Rule Number	Detailed Explanation
62-296.412, F.A.C.	Rule subsections 62-296.412(1), (2), and (3), F.A.C., regulate air emissions from perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities that have not previously complied with the 1993 version of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M, National Emissions Standard for Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Facilities. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M is now fully implemented and has superseded all requirements in subsections 62-296.412(1), (2), and (3), F.A.C. Subsection 62-296.412(5), F.A.C., which specifies perchloroethylene test methods and procedures, has also been superseded by 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M and will also be deleted. The title of Rule 62-296.412, F.A.C., will be changed from "Dry Cleaning Facilities" to "Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaning Facilities" as the only

	state dry-cleaning facility provisions that will remain are those regarding petroleum solvent dry cleaning.
62-296.418, F.A.C.	Revision to rule subsection 62-296.418(1), F.A.C. will list the affected counties subject to bulk gasoline plant work practices to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC), instead of referencing Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C. The provisions of Rule 62-296.418, F.A.C., will continue to remain in place to prevent backsliding increases of emissions of VOC.
62-296.470, F.A.C.	Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., Implementation of the Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule will be repealed because the Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule is no longer applicable as it has been replaced by the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR).
62-296.500, F.A.C.	Rule paragraphs 62-296.500(1)(a) and (b), F.A.C., will be revised to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a clarification of what “existing” VOC-emitting facilities are; • Remove the references to “areas designated as air quality maintenance areas for ozone under Rule subsection 62-204.340, F.A.C.” and simply list the counties in which the rules apply; and • Clarify what the rule citations 62-212.400 and 62-212.500 refer to, i.e., Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Preconstruction Review of Nonattainment Areas, respectively.
62-296.512, F.A.C.	Rule subsection 62-296.512(3), F.A.C., will be removed because it references a test method for particulate matter, a pollutant that is not regulated by Rule 62-296.512, F.A.C., which controls emissions of volatile organic compounds from cutback asphalt plants.
62-296.600, F.A.C.	Rule subsection 62-296.600(1), F.A.C., will be revised to replace a reference to the repealed Chapter 62-275, F.A.C., Air Quality Areas, to specify the geographic area in Hillsborough County that was nonattainment for lead; and to clarify what is meant by an area of influence for the pollutant lead.
62-296.700, F.A.C.	Rule paragraph 62-296.700(1)(a), F.A.C., will be revised by clarifying rule citations; by clarifying what is meant by an “existing” emissions unit; and by clarifying what areas

	of the state the PM RACT rules apply to, i.e., the areas that were in PM (TSP) air quality maintenance areas and areas of influence (areas within 50 kilometers outside the boundary of an air quality maintenance area.)
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CERTIFICATION OF MATERIALS INCORPORATED

BY REFERENCE IN RULES FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I hereby certify pursuant to Rule 1-1.013, Florida Administrative Code:

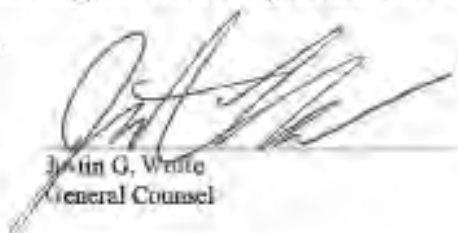
(1) That materials incorporated by reference in Rule 62-296.500 F.A.C. have been electronically filed with the Department of State.

(2) That because there would be a violation of federal copyright laws if the submitting agency filed the incorporated materials described below electronically, a true and complete paper copy of the incorporated materials are attached to this certification for filing. Paper copies of the incorporated materials below may be obtained at the agency by [include address(es)/location(s)]

List form number(s) and form title(s), or title of document(s) below:

Title of Document
United States EPA, Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings; EPA-450/3-84-019, December 1984

Under the provisions of Section 120.54(3)(c)6., F.S., the attached material(s) take effect 20 days from the date filed with the Department of State, or a later date as specified in the rule.


Justin G. White
General Counsel

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2021 JUL 25 PM 4 10

From: FL-Rules@dos.state.fl.us
Sent: Tuesday, June 11, 2019 1:46 PM
To: Long, Terri
Cc: flrules@dos.state.fl.us
Subject: 62-296.500 Reference Material for Rule Adoption Approved

Dear terril:
The reference material for rule adoption you submitted has been approved by the Administrative Code and Register Staff. The approved material is available in the [Review/Modify Agency Reference Material](#) list (Agency Main Menu page).
Rule Number: 62-296.500
Reference Number: Ref-10762; Reference Name: EPA 450 3-84-019

Click [here](#) to log in.

Administrative Code and Register Staff
Florida Department of State

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62-296.470 Implementation of Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule.

(1) Definitions and Provisions Adopted by Reference.

(a) All provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 96 cited within this rule are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) For purposes of subsection 62-296.470(2), F.A.C., the terms "CAIR NO_x allowance," "CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance," "CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit," "CAIR NO_x unit," and "CAIR source" shall have the meanings given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(c) For purposes of the verbatim application of the cited subparts of 40 C.F.R. Part 96, as modified by the substitute language set forth in this rule, the definitions contained within 40 C.F.R. Part 96, Subparts AA, AAA, and AAAA, shall apply, with the understanding that, where context dictates, the term "permitting authority" shall mean the Department, the term "State" shall mean the State of Florida, and the phrase "permitting authority's title V operating permits regulations" shall mean Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. When used in the 40 C.F.R. Part 96 substitute language set forth in this rule the terms "best available control technology (BACT)" and "biomass" shall have the meanings given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(2) Orders.

(a) Prior to submitting any CAIR NO_x allowance allocations to the Administrator pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 96.141(a), (b), or (c), or 40 C.F.R. 96.143, the Department shall issue an administrative order pursuant to Chapter 120, F.S., to all CAIR sources giving notice and opportunity for hearing with regard to the amount of CAIR NO_x allowances the Department intends to submit to the Administrator for each CAIR NO_x unit.

(b) Prior to submitting any CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations to the Administrator pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 96.341(a), (b), or (c), the Department shall issue an administrative order to all CAIR sources giving notice and opportunity for hearing with regard to the amount of CAIR Ozone Season allowances the Department intends to submit to the Administrator for each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit.

(3) CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program. Except as otherwise provided herein, all provisions of the following subparts of 40 C.F.R. Part 96 shall apply verbatim. The provisions of Subpart II, CAIR NO_x Opt-In Units, shall not apply.

(a) Subpart AA, CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program General Provisions.

(b) Subpart BB, CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR NO_x Sources.

(c) Subpart CC, Permits.

(d) Subpart EE, CAIR NO_x Allowance Allocations, provided that substitute language, as set forth below, shall apply in lieu of the indicated provisions.

1. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.141(a), substitute:

"By October 31, 2006, the permitting authority will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO_x allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with sections 96.142(a) and (b), for the control periods in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012."

2. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.141(b), substitute:

"By October 31, 2009, and October 31 of each third year thereafter, the permitting authority will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO_x allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with sections 96.142(a) and (b), for the control periods in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years after the year of the applicable deadline for submission under this paragraph."

3. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(a)(1), substitute:

"The baseline heat input (in ~~mmBtu~~) used with respect to CAIR NO_x allowance allocations under paragraph (b), of this rule, for each CAIR NO_x unit will be:

(I) For units commencing operation before January 1, 2000: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's adjusted control period heat input for 2000 through 2004; for units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2007: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's adjusted control period heat input over the first 5 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the average of the 2 highest amounts of the unit's adjusted control period heat input over the first 4 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the maximum adjusted control period heat input over the first 1 to 3 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, depending on the maximum number (1 to 5) of such calendar years of data available to the permitting authority for determination of allowance allocations pursuant to sections 96.141(a) or 96.141(b); with the adjusted control period heat input for each year calculated as follows:

(A) If the unit is 85 percent or more (on a Btu basis) biomass-fired during the year and is subject to best available control technology (BACT) for NO_x emissions, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 150 percent,

(B) If the unit is coal-fired during the year, and not subject to sub-subparagraph (a)(1)(i)(A) of this section for the year, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 100 percent,

(C) If the unit is oil-fired during the year, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 60 percent; and,

(D) If the unit is not subject to sub-subparagraph (a)(1)(i)(A), (B), or (C) of this section, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 40 percent.

(II) For units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2007: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's total converted control period heat input over the first 5 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the

average of the 2 highest amounts of the unit's total converted control period heat input over the first 4 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the maximum total converted control period heat input over the first 1 to 3 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, depending on the maximum number (1 to 5) of such calendar years of data available to the permitting authority for determination of allowance allocations pursuant to section 96.141(b).

(III) Notwithstanding sub-sub-paragraphs (a)(1)(I) and (II) of this section, for any unit that is permanently retired and has not operated during the most recent five-year period for which the permitting authority has data upon which to base allocations: zero (0)."

4. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(a)(2)(i), substitute:

"A unit's control period heat input, and a unit's status as biomass-fired, coal-fired or oil-fired, for a calendar year under subparagraph (a)(1)(i) of this section, and a unit's total tons of NO_x emissions during a calendar year under paragraph (c)(3) of this section, will be determined in accordance with part 75 of this chapter, to the extent the unit was otherwise subject to the requirements of part 75 of this chapter for the year, or will be based on the best available data reported to the permitting authority for the unit, to the extent the unit was not otherwise subject to the requirements of part 75 of this chapter for the year."

5. In lieu of the language at 40 C.F.R. 96.142(a)(2)(ii)(A), substitute:

"Except as provided in sub-subparagraph (a)(2)(ii)(B) or (C) of this section, the control period gross electrical output of the generator or generators served by the unit multiplied by 7,900 Btu/kWh if the unit is biomass-fired (85 percent or more on a Btu basis) for the year, 7,900 Btu/kWh if the unit is coal-fired for the year, or 6,675 Btu/kWh if the unit is not biomass-fired or coal-fired for the year, and divided by 1,000,000 Btu/mmBtu, provided that if a generator is served by 2 or more units, then the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total control period heat input of such units for the year;"

6. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(b)(1), substitute:

"For each control period in 2009 and thereafter, the permitting authority will allocate to all CAIR NO_x units in the State that have a baseline heat input (as determined under paragraph (a) of this section) a total amount of CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 95 percent of the tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.140 (except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section)."

7. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(c)(1), substitute:

"The permitting authority will establish a separate new unit set-aside for each control period. Each new unit set-aside will be allocated CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 5 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.140, adjusted as necessary to ensure that the sum of all allocations made by the permitting authority does not exceed the State

trading budget.”

8. In lieu of the language at 40 C.F.R. 96.142(c)(4)(iv), substitute:

“If the amount of CAIR NO_x allowances in the new unit set-aside for the control period is less than the sum under subparagraph (c)(4)(ii) of this section, then the permitting authority will allocate to each CAIR NO_x unit covered by an allowance allocation request accepted under subparagraph (c)(4)(i) of this section the amount of the CAIR NO_x allowances requested (as adjusted under subparagraph (c)(4)(i) of this section), multiplied by the amount of CAIR NO_x allowances in the new unit set-aside for the control period, divided by the sum determined under subparagraph (c)(4)(ii) of this section, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance using such rounding convention that results in allocation of the precise number of allowances in the new unit set-aside.”

9. In lieu of the language at 40 C.F.R. 96.142(d), substitute:

“If, after completion of the procedures under paragraph (c)(4) of this section for a control period, any unallocated CAIR NO_x allowances remain in the new unit set-aside for the control period, the permitting authority will allocate to each CAIR NO_x unit that was allocated CAIR NO_x allowances under paragraph (b), of this section, an amount of CAIR NO_x allowances equal to the total amount of such remaining unallocated CAIR NO_x allowances, multiplied by the unit’s allocation under paragraph (b), of this section, divided by 95 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.140, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance using such rounding convention that results in allocation of the precise number of allowances remaining in the new unit set-aside.”

10. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.143(a), substitute:

“The permitting authority will establish a separate compliance supplement pool for the control period in 2009 and will allocate CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 8,335 tons to such pool. These allowances are in addition to the CAIR NO_x allowances allocated under section 96.142.”

11. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.143(b), substitute:

“For any CAIR NO_x unit in the State, if the unit’s average annual NO_x emission rate for 2007 or 2008 is less than 0.25 lb/tonBtu and, where such unit is included in a NO_x averaging plan under section 76.11 of the chapter under the Acid Rain Program for such year, the unit’s NO_x averaging plan has an actual weighted average NO_x emission rate for such year equal to or less than the actual weighted average NO_x emission rate for the year before such year and if the unit achieves NO_x emission reductions in 2007 and 2008, the CAIR designated representative of the unit may request early reduction credits, and allocation of CAIR NO_x allowances from the compliance supplement pool under paragraph (a), of this section, for such early reduction credits, in accordance with the following.”

12. In lieu of the language at 40 C.F.R. 96.143(b)(2), substitute:

“The CAIR designated representative of such CAIR NO_x unit shall submit to the permitting authority by May 1, 2009, a request, in a format specified by the permitting authority, for allocation of an amount of CAIR NO_x allowances from the compliance supplement pool not exceeding the sum of the unit’s heat input for the control period in 2007 multiplied by the difference (if any greater than zero) between 0.25 lb/mmBtu and the unit’s NO_x emission rate for the control period in 2007 plus the unit’s heat input for the control period in 2008 multiplied by the difference (if any greater than zero) between 0.25 lb/mmBtu and the unit’s NO_x emission rate for the control period in 2008, determined in accordance with subpart HH of this part and with the sum divided by 2,000 lb/ton and rounded to the nearest whole number of tons as appropriate.”

(e) Subpart FF, CAIR NO_x Allowance Tracking System.

(f) Subpart GG, CAIR NO_x Allowance Transfers.

(g) Subpart HH, Monitoring and Reporting.

(4) CAIR SO₂ Trading Program. All provisions of the following subparts of 40 CFR Part 96 shall apply verbatim. The provisions of Subpart III, CAIR SO₂ Opt-In Units, shall not apply.

(a) Subpart AAA, CAIR SO₂ Trading Program General Provisions.

(b) Subpart BBB, CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR SO₂ Sources.

(c) Subpart CCC, Permits.

(d) Subpart FFF, CAIR SO₂ Allowance Tracking System.

(e) Subpart GGG, CAIR SO₂ Allowance Transfers.

(f) Subpart HHH, Monitoring and Reporting.

(5) CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program. Except as otherwise provided herein, all provisions of the following subparts of 40 C.F.R. Part 96 shall apply verbatim. The provisions of Subpart III, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Opt-In Units, shall not apply.

(a) Subpart AAAA, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program General Provisions.

(b) Subpart BBBB, CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Sources.

(c) Subpart CCCC, Permits.

(d) Subpart EEEE, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Allocations, provided that substitute language, as set forth below, shall apply in lieu of the indicated provisions.

1. In lieu of the language at 40 C.F.R. 96.341(a), substitute:

“By October 31, 2006, the permitting authority will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations,

in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with sections 96.342(a) and (b), for the control periods in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012.”

2. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.341(b), substitute:

“By October 31, 2009, and October 31 of each third year thereafter, the permitting authority will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with sections 96.342(a) and (b), for the control periods in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years after the year of the applicable deadline for submission under this paragraph.”

3. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(a)(1), substitute:

“The baseline heat input (in ~~mmBtu~~ ~~mmBtu~~) used with respect to CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations under paragraph (b) of this section for each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit will be:

(I) For units commencing operation before January 1, 2000: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit’s adjusted control period heat input for 2000 through 2004; for units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2007: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit’s adjusted control period heat input over the first 5 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the average of the 2 highest amounts of the unit’s adjusted control period heat input over the first 4 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the maximum adjusted control period heat input over the first 1 to 3 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, depending on the maximum number (1 to 5) of such calendar years of data available to the permitting authority for determination of allowance allocations pursuant to sections 96.341(a) or 96.341(b); with the adjusted control period heat input for each year calculated as follows:

(A) If the unit is 85 percent or more (on a Btu basis) biomass-fired during the year and is subject to best available control technology (BACT) for NO_x emissions, the unit’s control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 150 percent;

(B) If the unit is coal-fired during the year, and not subject to paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A) of this section for the year, the unit’s control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 100 percent;

(C) If the unit is oil-fired during the year, the unit’s control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 60 percent; and,

(D) If the unit is not subject to paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A), (B), or (C) of this section, the unit’s control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 40 percent.

(II) For units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2007: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit’s total converted control period heat input over the first 5 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the average of the 2 highest amounts of the unit’s total converted control period heat input over the first 4 calendar years following the

year in which the unit commenced operation, or the maximum total converted control period heat input over the first 1 to 3 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, depending on the maximum number (1 to 5) of such calendar years of data available to the permitting authority for determination of allowance allocations pursuant to section 96.341(b).

(III) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii), of this section, for any unit that is permanently retired and has not operated during the most recent five-year period for which the permitting authority has data upon which to base allocations: zero (0).”

4. In lieu of the language at 40 C.F.R. 96.342(a)(2)(i), substitute:

“A unit’s control period heat input, and a unit’s status as biomass-fired, coal-fired or oil-fired, for a calendar year under paragraph (a)(1)(I) of this section, and a unit’s total tons of NO_x emissions during a control period in a calendar year under paragraph (c)(3) of this section, will be determined in accordance with part 75 of this chapter, to the extent the unit was otherwise subject to the requirements of part 75 of this chapter for the year, or will be based on the best available data reported to the permitting authority for the unit, to the extent the unit was not otherwise subject to the requirements of part 75 of this chapter for the year.”

5. In lieu of the language at 40 C.F.R. 96.342(a)(2)(ii)(A), substitute:

“Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2)(II)(B) or (C), of this section, the control period gross electrical output of the generator or generators served by the unit multiplied by 7,900 Btu/kWh if the unit is biomass-fired (85 percent or more on a Btu basis) for the year, 7,900 Btu/kWh if the unit is coal-fired for the year, or 6,675 Btu/kWh if the unit is not biomass-fired or coal-fired for the year, and divided by 1,000,000 Btu/mmBtu, provided that if a generator is served by 2 or more units, then the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit’s share of the total control period heat input of such units for the year;”

6. In lieu of the language at 40 C.F.R. 96.342(b)(1), substitute:

“For each control period in 2009 and thereafter, the permitting authority will allocate to all CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units in the State that have a baseline heat input (as determined under paragraph (a), of this section) a total amount of CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 95 percent of the tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.340 (except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section).”

7. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(c)(1), substitute:

“The permitting authority will establish a separate new unit set-aside for each control period. Each new unit set-aside will be allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances equal to 5 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.340, adjusted as necessary to ensure that the sum of all allocations made by the permitting authority does not

exceed the State trading budget.”

8. In lieu of the language at 40 C.F.R. 96.342(c)(4)(iv), substitute:

“If the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in the new unit set-aside for the control period is less than the sum under paragraph (c)(4)(II), of this section, then the permitting authority will allocate to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit covered by a allowance allocation request accepted under paragraph (c)(4)(I), of this section, the amount of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances requested (as adjusted under sub-sub-subparagraph (c)(4)(I) of this section), multiplied by the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in the new unit set-aside for the control period, divided by the sum determined under sub-sub-subparagraph (c)(4)(II), of this section, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance using such rounding convention that results in allocation of the precise number of allowances in the new unit set-aside.”

9. In lieu of the language at 40 C.F.R. 96.342(d), substitute:

“If, after completion of the procedures under paragraph (c)(4), of this section, for a control period, any unallocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances remain in the new unit set-aside for the control period, the permitting authority will allocate to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit that was allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances under paragraph (b) of this section an amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances equal to the total amount of such remaining unallocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances multiplied by the unit’s allocation under paragraph (b), of this section, divided by 95 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emission in the State trading budget under section 96.340, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance using such rounding convention that results in allocation of the precise number of allowances remaining in the new unit set-aside.”

(e) Subpart FFFF, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System.

(f) Subpart GGGG, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Transfers.

(g) Subpart HHHH, Monitoring and Reporting.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 9-4-06, Amended 4-1-07, 10-6-08.

62-296.470 Implementation of Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 9-4-06, Amended 4-1-

07, 10-6-08, Repealed 8-14-19.

Rule Amendments – Effective November 5, 2020



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

RON DESANTIS
Governor

LAUREL M. LEE
Secretary of State

October 16, 2020

N. West Gregory
Assistant Deputy General Counsel
Department of Environmental Protection
Office of the General Counsel
3900 Commonwealth Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Attention: Joy Cottrell

Dear Mr. Gregory:

Your adoption package for Rules 62-296.401, .403, .406, .408, .409, .410, .414, .415, .417, .511, F.A.C. was received, electronically, by the Florida Department of State, Administrative Code and Register at 8:58 a.m. on October 16, 2020. After review, it appears that the package meets statutory requirements and those of Rule 1-1.010, F.A.C. and is deemed filed for adoption at the time received, as indicated above. The effective date is November 5, 2020.

Sincerely,

Ernest L. Reddick
Program Administrator

ELR/ag

**R. A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Telephone: (850) 245-6270**

Reddick, Ernest L.

From: Cottrell, Joy <Joy.Cottrell@dep.state.fl.us>
Sent: Friday, October 16, 2020 8:53 AM
To: Administrative Code
Cc: Stevens, Chad R.; Gregory, West; Read, Hastings; Reddick, Ernest L.
Subject: Certification Package - Rule 62-296, F.A.C.
Attachments: Certification Package_62-296.pdf; Coded Rule_62-296.docx

EMAIL RECEIVED FROM EXTERNAL SOURCE

The attachments/links in this message have been scanned by Proofpoint.

Good Morning,

Please find attached correspondence for filing regarding the Department's certification package for rule 62-296, F.A.C.

A hard copy of the attached information will be mailed to the Department of State for review.

Thank you,

Joy



Joy Cottrell
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Office of General Counsel
Administrative Assistant II
Joy.Cottrell@dep.state.fl.us
Office: 850.245.2282
Fax: 850.245.2298



BILL GALVANO
President



Senator Linda Stewart, Chair
Representative Erisa Grall, Vice Chair
Senator Janet Cruz
Senator Ed Hooper
Senator Keith Perry
Senator Tom A. Wright
Representative Vance Arthur Alosiph, Jr.
Representative Tommy Gregory
Representative Clady Polo
Representative Holly Raschele
Representative Jason Sheaf
Representative Clovis Watson, Jr.

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE
**JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE
PROCEDURES COMMITTEE**

JOSE R. OLIVA
Speaker



KENNETH J. PLANTE
COORDINATOR
Room 606, Pepper Building
111 W. Madison Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1400
Telephone (850) 488-9110
Fax (850) 922-6934
www.japc.state.fl.us
japo@leg.state.fl.us

CERTIFICATION

Department: Department of Environmental Protection
Agency:
Rule No(s): 62-296.401, .403, .406, .408, .409, .410, .414, .415, .417, .511
File Control No: 182405

As required by subparagraph 120.54(3)(e)4 F.S., the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee hereby certify that:

- There were no material and timely written comments or written inquiries made on behalf of the committee regarding the above listed rule; or
- The adopting agency has responded in writing to all material and timely written comments or written inquiries made on behalf of the committee regarding the above listed rules; or
- The adopting agency has not responded in writing to all material and timely written comments or written inquiries made on behalf of the Committee regarding the above listed rules.

Certification Date: 10/15/2020

This certification expires after: 10/20/2020

Certifying Attorney: Jamie Royal

NOTE:

- The above certified rules include materials incorporated by reference.*
- The above certified rules do not include materials incorporated by reference.*

Form Updated 11/19/2008



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Protection

Bob Martinez Center
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Jeanette Infante
Lt. Governor

Noah Valensstein
Secretary

October 16, 2020

Mr. Ernest Reddick
Program Administrator
Administrative Code and Register
500 South Bronough Street, Room 101
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Re: Certification Package for Rules 62-296.401, 62-296.403, 62-296.406, 62-296.408, 62-296.409, 62-296.410, 62-296.414, 62-296.415, 62-296.417, and 62-296.511, F.A.C.
OGC No: 19-1188

Dear Mr. Reddick:

Attached is the certification package for Rules 62-296.401, 62-296.403, 62-296.406, 62-296.408, 62-296.409, 62-296.410, 62-296.414, 62-296.415, 62-296.417, and 62-296.511, F.A.C. I am the attorney handling the rule and my telephone number is (850)-245-2937, or west.gregory@floridadep.gov, and mailing address is Department of Environmental Protection, Office of General Counsel, MS 35, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000. The program staff person is Hastings Read, who may be reached at (850) 717-9017 or hastings.read@floridadep.gov, and mailing address is Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Coastal Office, MS 5500, 2600 Bob Martinez Center., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4000.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "N. West Gregory".

N. West Gregory
Assistant Deputy General Counsel

NWG/tl

CERTIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I hereby certify:

(1) That all statutory rulemaking requirements of Chapter 120, F.S., and all rulemaking requirements of the Department of State have been complied with; and

(2) That there is no administrative determination under Section 120.56(2), F.S., pending on any rule covered by this certification; and

(3) All rules covered by this certification are filed within the prescribed time limitations of Section 120.54(3)(e), F.S. They are filed not less than 28 days after the notice required by Section 120.54(3)(a), F.S., and

(a) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice; or

(b) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not more than 60 days after the administrative law judge files the final order with the clerk or until 60 days after subsequent judicial review is complete; or

(c) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not less than 21 days nor more than 45 days from the date of publication of the notice of change; or

(d) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but not less than 14 nor more than 45 days after the adjournment of the final public hearing on the rule; or

(e) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the date of receipt of all material authorized to be submitted at the hearing; or

(f) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after the date the transcript was received by this agency; or

(g) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice, not including days the adoption of the rule was postponed following notification from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee that an objection to the rule was being considered; or

(h) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after a good faith written proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative to a proposed rule is submitted which substantially accomplishes the objectives of the law being implemented; or

(i) Are filed more than 90 days after the notice, but within 21 days after a regulatory alternative is offered by the Small Business Regulatory Advisory Committee.

Attached are the original and two copies of the rule covered by this certification. The rule is hereby adopted by the undersigned agency by and upon its filing with the Department of State.

Rule Nos.

62-296.401

62-296.403

62-296.406

62-296.408

62-296.409

62-296.410

62-296.414

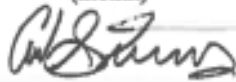
62-296.415

62-296.417

62-296.511

Under the provision of Section 120.54(3)(e)6., F.S., the rule takes effect 20 days from the date filed with the Department of State or a later date as set out below:

Effective: _____
(month) (day) (year)



Chadwick R. Stevens
Chief Deputy General Counsel

11
Number of Pages Certified

**DESIGNATION OF RULE THE VIOLATION OF WHICH IS A MINOR VIOLATION
CERTIFICATION**

Pursuant to Section 120.695(2)(c)3, Florida Statutes, I certify as agency head, as defined by section 20.05(1)(b), Florida Statutes, that:

All rules covered by this certification are not rules the violation of which would be a minor violation pursuant to Section 120.695, F.S.

The following parts of the rules covered by this certification have been designated as rules the violation of which would be a minor violation pursuant to Section 120.695, F.S.:

Rule No(s).

Rules covered by this certification:

62-296.401

62-296.403

62-296.406

62-296.408

62-296.409

62-296.410

62-296.414

62-296.415

62-296.417

62-296.511



Signature of Agency Head

Secretary

Title

Form: DS-FCR-6
Rule 1-1.010(3)(f), F.A.C.; effective 10-17

62-296.401 Incinerators.

(1) No change.

(2) Existing incinerators, other than those which are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste, with a charging rate equal to or greater than 50 tons per day shall comply with the following requirements. For the purposes of this subsection, an "existing incinerator" is an incinerator which was in existence, in operation, or under construction, or had received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972.

(a) through (d) No change.

(3) New incinerators, other than those which are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste, with a charging rate equal to or greater than 50 tons per day shall comply with the following requirements. For the purposes of this subsection, a "new incinerator" is any incinerator other than an "existing incinerator" as described for the purposes of subsection 62-296.401(2), F.A.C.

(a) through (d) No change.

(4) No change.

(5) Human Crematories.

(a) through (b) No change.

(c) Operating Temperatures.

1. New Units. The owner or operator of any proposed new crematory unit which submits either a complete application for a permit to construct the new unit or an initial air general permit registration for the new unit to the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. This information shall be provided to the Department with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration form for the proposed new unit. ~~The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Except as provided in subparagraph 62-296.401(5)(c)2, F.A.C., cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

a. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall

not be used in calculating this residence time.

b. Remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit.

2. Existing Units. The owner or operator of any crematory unit for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at no less than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit. ~~Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

(d) Allowed Materials. Human crematory units shall cremate only human or fetal remains with appropriate containers. The remains may be clothed. The containers shall contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturer certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least five (5) two (2) years after their use. No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(e) Equipment Maintenance. All human crematory units shall be maintained in proper working order in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the equipment. ~~If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity or efficiency of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least two years. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during these events. Each unit's burners shall be operated with a proper air-to-fuel ratio. If the unit so allows, the burners' flame characteristics shall be visually checked at least once during each operating shift and adjusted when warranted by the visual checks.~~

1. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity or efficiency of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service.

2. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted.

3. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall

be maintained and followed during those events.

4. Each unit's burners shall be operated with a proper air-to-fuel ratio. If the unit so allows, the burners' flame characteristics shall be visually checked at least once during each operating shift and adjusted when warranted by the visual checks.

5. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least five (5) years.

(f) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices A-2 through A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. through 5. No change.

(g) No change.

(h) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit using an air general permit shall have a visible emissions performance test conducted for ~~visible emissions~~ no later than sixty (60) ~~thirty (30)~~ days after the unit commences initial operation, and annually thereafter.

2. through 3. No change.

(i) Continuous Monitoring Requirements. Each crematory unit shall be equipped and operated with a continuous monitor to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. ~~In addition, each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding 15% opacity is occurring. A complete file of all temperature measurements; all continuous monitoring systems, monitoring devices, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and all adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. Continuous temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber was begun, date, time, and temperature markings. Pollutant monitoring system documentation shall include indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper~~

~~operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule. The file shall be retained for at least two (2) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.~~

~~1. Each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding 15% opacity is occurring.~~

~~2. The following records shall be recorded and maintained on-site readily available for review at the request of the Department. The file shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.~~

~~a. All temperature measurements, including indication of when cremation in the primary chamber commenced, temperature markings, the date and time, and the name of the operator;~~

~~b. All continuous monitoring systems, monitoring devices, and performance testing measurements;~~

~~c. All continuous monitoring system performance evaluations;~~

~~d. All continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and~~

~~e. All adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection, including indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule.~~

(6) Animal Crematories.

(a) through (b) No change.

(c) Operating Temperatures.

1. ~~New Units.~~ The owner or operator of any proposed new crematory unit which submits either a complete application for a permit to construct the new unit or an initial air general permit registration for the new unit to the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit. This information shall be provided to the Department with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration form for the proposed new unit. ~~The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Except as~~

~~provided in subparagraph 62-296.401(6)(c)2, F.A.C., cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

a. ~~The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time.~~

b. ~~Animal remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit. If an animal crematory cannot commence operation without first loading the primary chamber, then loading before commencing operation is allowed; however, firing of the primary chamber burners shall not begin until the secondary chamber zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

2. Existing Units. The owner or operator of any crematory unit for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at no less than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. ~~Animal remains shall not be loaded into the primary chamber until the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit. If an animal crematory cannot commence operation without first loading the primary chamber, then loading before commencing operation is allowed; however, firing of the primary chamber burners shall not begin until the secondary chamber zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1,400 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

(d) Allowed Materials. Animal crematory units shall cremate only animal remains and, if applicable, the bedding associated with the animals and appropriate containers. Containers shall contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least five (5) ~~two (2)~~ years after their use. Animal crematory units shall not cremate dead animals which were used for medical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(e) Equipment Maintenance. All animal crematory units shall be maintained in proper working order in

accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the equipment. ~~If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least two (2) years. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during those events. Each unit's burners shall be operated with a proper air-to-fuel ratio. If the unit so allows, the burners' flame characteristics shall be visually checked at least once during each operating shift and adjusted when warranted by the visual checks.~~

1. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service.

2. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted.

3. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during those events.

4. Each unit's burners shall be operated with a proper air-to-fuel ratio. If the unit so allows, the burners' flame characteristics shall be visually checked at least once during each operating shift and adjusted when warranted by the visual checks.

5. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least five (5) years.

(f) through (g) No change.

(h) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit using an air general permit shall have a visible emissions performance test conducted ~~for visible emissions~~ no later than sixty (60) ~~thirty (30)~~ days after the unit commences initial operation, and annually thereafter.

2. through 4. No change.

(i) Continuous Monitoring Requirements. Each animal crematory unit shall be equipped and operated with a continuous monitor to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. ~~In addition, each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding fifteen percent (15%) opacity is occurring. A complete file of all temperature measurements, all continuous monitoring system, monitoring device,~~

~~and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and all adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. Continuous temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber was begun, date, time, and temperature markings. Pollutant monitoring system documentation shall include indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule. The file shall be retained for at least two (2) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.~~

1. Each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding fifteen percent (15%) opacity is occurring.

2. The following records shall be recorded and maintained on-site readily available for review at the request of the Department. The file shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

a. All temperature measurements, including indication of when cremation in the primary chamber commenced, temperature markings, the date and time, and the name of the operator;

b. All continuous monitoring systems, monitoring devices, and performance testing measurements;

c. All continuous monitoring system performance evaluations;

d. All continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and

e. All adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection, including indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule.

(7) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.716 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, 403.716, 497.606 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(1), Amended 12-2-92, Formerly 17-296.401, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 11-13-97, 1-10-07, 7-10-14, _____.

62-296.403 Phosphate Processing Fluorides Limits.

Fluorides (water soluble or gaseous atomic weight 19) expressed as pounds of fluoride per ton of phosphate materials input to the system expressed as tons of P₂O₅.

(1) New Plants or Plant Sections. For the purposes of this subsection, a "new plant or plant section" is any plant or plant section other than an "existing plant or plant section" as described for the purposes of subsection 62-296.403(2), F.A.C.

(a) through (i) No change.

(2) Existing plants or plant sections shall comply with subsection 62-296.403(1), F.A.C., no later than July 1, 1975; or existing plant complexes with an operating wet process phosphoric acid section (including any items in paragraphs 62-296.403(1)(a) through (f), F.A.C.) and other plant sections processing or handling phosphoric acid or products of phosphoric acid processing, total emissions from the entire complex shall not exceed 0.4 pounds per ton of P₂O₅ input to the wet process phosphoric acid section. For the purposes of this subsection, an "existing plant, plant section, or plant complex" is any plant, plant section, or plant complex which was in existence, in operation, or under construction, or had received a permit to be in construction prior to January 18, 1972.

(3) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(3), 17-296.403, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14.

62-296.406 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input, ~~New and Existing Emissions Units.~~

The following standards apply to ~~new and existing~~ emissions units, except for emissions units that would otherwise be exempt from permitting pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., and emissions units that would otherwise be considered insignificant pursuant to subparagraph 62-213.300(2)(a)1., or paragraph 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. These standards apply unless otherwise specified by rule, or by order or permit issued by the Department prior to July 15, 1989.

(1) through (3) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(6), Amended 6-29-93, Formerly 17-296.406, Amended 11-23-94, 3-13-96, 3-2-99, 7-10-14.

62-296.408 Nitric Acid Plants.

These limits are applicable to ~~new and existing~~ emissions units producing weak nitric acid (50 to 70 percent) by pressure or atmospheric pressure process.

(1) through (3) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(8), 17-296.408, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14, _____.

62-296.409 Sulfur Recovery Plants.

(1) New Plants recovering sulfur from crude oil gas – emissions shall not exceed 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur input to the recovery system or 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur removed from an oil well. “New Plants” are those plants which did not receive an air construction permit from the department prior to July 1, 1973.

(2) through (3) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(9), 17-296.409, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14, _____.

62-296.410 Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment.

(1) No change.

(2) New Emissions Units. “New Emissions Units” are those emissions units which did not receive an operation or air construction permit from the department prior to July 1, 1974.

(a) through (b) No change.

(3) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(10), 17-296.410, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 7-10-14, _____.

62-296.414 Concrete Batching Plants.

The following requirements apply to ~~new and existing~~ emissions units producing concrete and concrete products by batching or mixing cement and other materials. This rule also applies to facilities processing cement and other materials for the purposes of producing concrete, and to equipment used to mix cement and soil for onsite soil augmentation or stabilization.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection

shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) through (d) No change.

(4) Frequency of Testing.

(a) The owner or operator of any concrete batching plant using an air general permit shall have a visible emissions performance-test conducted for stack emissions referenced in subsection 62-296.414(1), F.A.C., ~~visible emissions for each dust collector-exhaust-point~~ no later than ~~sixty (60)~~ thirty (30) days after commencing initial operation, and annually thereafter.

(b) The owner or operator of any concrete batching plant operating under the authority of an air construction permit or air operation permit shall have a visible emissions performance-test conducted for stack emissions referenced in subsection 62-296.414(1), F.A.C., ~~visible emissions for each dust collector-exhaust-point~~ prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(14), 17-296.414, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 11-13-97, 1-10-07, 7-10-14,_____.

62-296.415 Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities.

This rule prescribes air pollution control requirements for soil thermal treatment facilities. Soil thermal treatment facilities are only authorized to treat petroleum contaminated soil as defined in chapter 62-775, F.A.C., Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities. The following requirements apply to all ~~new, modified, and existing~~ soil thermal treatment facilities.

(1) through (6) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 11-17-92, Formerly 17-296.415, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 7-10-14,_____.

62-296.417 Volume Reduction, Mercury Recovery and Mercury Reclamation.

The terms "mercury recovery process" and "mercury reclamation process" are intended to have the same meanings as "mercury recovery facility" and "mercury reclamation facility," respectively, as defined in rule 62-737.200, F.A.C. The term "volume reduction process" means a facility where operations or processes are performed or equipment is used to receive and process spent mercury-containing lamps or devices in a manner such as crushing, grinding, compacting, or physically altering the state of the lamps or devices and which does not produce separation of the residuals, and is used for the size or volume reduction of lamps or mercury-containing devices. The term "facility" as

used in this rule is intended to have the meaning as defined in rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. The following standards apply to all ~~new and existing~~ volume reduction, mercury recovery and mercury reclamation processes except those exempted in paragraph 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C.

(1) through (2) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 10-16-95, Amended 3-13-96, 3-2-99.

62-296.511 Solvent Metal Cleaning.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards and control technology set forth in rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., shall apply to cold cleaning, open-top vapor degreasing, and conveyorized degreasing operations. All ~~new and existing~~ degreasing facilities using the following halogenated solvents are subject to the requirements (including compliance deadlines) of the national emission standard for halogenated solvent degreasers at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T, adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.: carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and methylene chloride. Until compliance is achieved with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T, existing (as of November 29, 1993) halogenated solvent degreasing facilities must also comply with the requirements of this rule. The requirements of this rule shall not apply to any halogenated solvent degreasing facility after it has achieved compliance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T.

(b) No change.

(2) through (5) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.8055 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)12., 17-296.511, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 6-25-96, 10-7-96, 7-10-14.

SUMMARY OF THE RULE

The purpose of this rulemaking is to revise Rules 62-296.401, 62-296.403, 62-296.406, 62-296.408, 62-296.409, 62-296.410, 62-296.414, 62-296.415, 62-296.417, and 62-296.511, F.A.C., to clarify the requirements for crematories, to revise the timing of submittal of initial visibility tests for crematories and concrete catching plants, to clarify what an existing and new source is in each rule that uses these terms, and other minor corrective or clarifying amendments.

Summary of Rule Amendments

The specific rule amendments are as follows:

Rule Number	Detailed Explanation
62-296.401	Amendments revise the timing for submittal of visible emissions test reports to the Department for Human and Animal Crematories operating under an Air General Permit (AGP). The initial visible emissions tests for new facilities operating under an AGP shall have 60 days after commencing initial operation, instead of 30 days, to submit an initial visible emissions test, clarification on the process of loading the primary chamber and commencing operation, as well as minor corrective and clarifying amendments.
62-296.403	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.406	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.408	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.409	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.410	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.414	Amendments include revising the requirement for submittal of annual visible emissions test reports to the Department for Concrete Batching Plants operating under an Air

	General Permit (AGP). The initial visible emissions tests for new facilities operating under an AGP, shall be noticed and reported to the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C., as well as minor corrective and clarifying amendments.
62-296.415	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.417	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.511	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.

SUMMARY OF THE HEARING

No timely request for hearing was received by the agency and no hearing was held.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES

JUSTIFYING PROPOSED RULE

Re: 62-296.401, 62-296.403, 62-296.406, 62-296.408, 62-296.409, 62-296.410, 62-296.414, 62-296.415, 62-296.417, and 62-296.511, F.A.C.

Project: Stationary Source – Emission Standards

OGC No.: 19-1188

Introduction

The Department is proposing to revise 62-296.401, 62-296.403, 62-296.406, 62-296.408, 62-296.409, 62-296.410, 62-296.414, 62-296.415, 62-296.417, and 62-296.511, F.A.C. The proposed rule amendments address Stationary Source – Emission Standards.

Need for Rule Change

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., establishes the Department’s source-specific emission limits for various categories of air pollution sources. Two source-specific rules, incinerators and concrete batching plants (Rules 62-296.401 and 62-296.414, F.A.C.) are cross-referenced in the Department’s Air General Permit (AGP) rule, Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C. These facilities will have 60 days after commencing initial operation, instead of 30 days, to submit an initial visible emissions test.

In addition to the changes to listed above, the Division is also proposing to amend the following rules: Rules 62-296.401, 62-296.403, 62-296.406, 62-296.408, 62-296.409, 62-296.410, 62-296.414, 62-296.415, 62-296.417, 62-296.511, F.A.C. to clarify whether the standards apply to new and/or existing units, specifying the dates that separate new and existing, and eliminating the terms “new” and “existing” if the rule applies the same requirements to both types of units.

Summary of Rule Amendments

The specific rule amendments are as follows:

Rule Number	Detailed Explanation
62-296.401	Amendments revise the timing for submittal of visible emissions test reports to the Department for Human and Animal Crematories operating under an Air General Permit (AGP). The initial visible emissions tests for new facilities operating under an AGP shall have 60 days after commencing initial operation, instead of 30 days, to submit an

	initial visible emissions test, clarification on the process of loading the primary chamber and commencing operation, as well as minor corrective and clarifying amendments.
62-296.403	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.406	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.408	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.409	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.410	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.414	Amendments include revising the requirement for submittal of annual visible emissions test reports to the Department for Concrete Batching Plants operating under an Air General Permit (AGP). The initial visible emissions tests for new facilities operating under an AGP, shall be noticed and reported to the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C., as well as minor corrective and clarifying amendments.
62-296.415	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.417	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.
62-296.511	Amendments involve clarification of applicability with reference to "existing" sources and "new" sources.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Notice of Opportunity to Submit Comments and Participate in Public Hearing

Florida Administrative Register

Volume 47, Number 241, December 15, 2021

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: January 19, 2022, 2:00 p.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: January 19, 2022, 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 including the required CAA Section 110(l) noninterference demonstration. 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 62-296, F.A.C., Stationary Sources – Emission Standards.

A public hearing will be held, if requested, at the date and time, given above. The public hearing, if requested, will also be accessible via a teleconferencing service. 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 Ashley.Kung@FloridaDEP.gov, and received no later than January 14, 2022. 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. Kung at (850)717-9041 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. Kung by email at the above email address or by calling (850)717-9041.

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: 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. Long by email or by calling (850)717-9023.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Correctional Medical Authority announces a telephone conference call to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Wednesday, December 29, 2021, 12:00 Noon

PLACE: 1(888)585-9008 (toll-free), Conference Room: 344085830#

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED:

CMA Board approval of annual and aging reports.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: CMA@flhealth.gov, or (850)841-8430.

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 Department of Health at (850)245-4444. 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).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Board of Clinical Laboratory Personnel

The Department of Health announces a telephone conference call to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: February 11, 2022, 9:00 a.m.

PLACE: <https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/720541221>

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED:

General board business to include licensure, and discipline.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: <https://floridasclinicalabs.gov/>.

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 7 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: 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).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing,

5722

Requests that Locals/Districts Assist Public in Viewing Materials

DEP will include the e-mail notice to Locals/Districts in the Final Submittal.

Public Comments on Pre-Hearing SIP Notice

DEP will include any public comments that are received in the Final Submittal.

DEP Response to Public Comments

DEP will respond to public comments that are received in the Final Submittal.

Pre-Hearing Submittal Letter



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 State Planning Electronic Collaboration System

December 15, 2021

Mr. Daniel Blackman
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 62-296, F.A.C., Stationary Sources – Emission Standards Rule
Removals and Amendments

Dear Mr. Blackman:

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 62-296, F.A.C., Stationary Sources – Emission Standards Rule Removals and Amendments. The Department published the public notice in the Florida Administrative Register (FAR) on December 15, 2021. The comment period for the proposed SIP revision will close on January 14, 2022, and the public hearing, if requested, will be held on January 19, 2022.

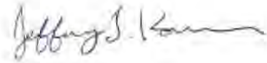
This proposed SIP revision consists of the removal of outdated or superseded Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) requirements including the required CAA Section 110(l) noninterference demonstration. The proposed SIP revision also incorporates amendments to F.A.C. rules to make Florida's SIP consistent 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 62-296, F.A.C., Stationary Sources – Emission Standards.

The Department has sent the complete pre-hearing SIP submittal package directly to the Air Planning & Implementation Branch via EPA's State Planning Electronic Collaboration System (SPeCS). The public notice and pre-hearing SIP submittal are enclosed. The Department requests that all comments on the Pre-Hearing SIP submittal be provided to

Mr. Daniel Blackman
Page 2 of 2
December 15, 2021

the Department by January 14, 2022. If you have any questions, please contact Ashley Kung at (850) 717-9041 or by email at Ashley.Kung@floridadep.gov.

Sincerely,



Jeffery F. Koerner, Director
Division of Air Resource Management

JFK/ak

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 2021-03 - Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., Stationary Sources - Emission standards Rule Removals and Amendments

EPA Comments on Pre-Hearing Submittal

DEP will include any EPA comments that are received in the Final Submittal.

DEP Response to EPA Comments

DEP will respond to EPA comments that are received in the Final Submittal.