Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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Sent by Electronic Mail – Received Receipt Requested

PERMITTEE:

Perry Pines LLC
6240 Congress Ave, Suite 2000
Boca Raton, Florida 33487

Air Permit Number: 1230055-001-AC
Date of Issue: February 22, 2010
Expiration Date: August 22, 2011

Authorized Representative:
Mr. Garrett Bender

Project: Initial Air Construction Permit

PROJECT AND LOCATION

This is the final air construction permit, which authorizes construction of a concrete batching plant, a Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Plant with a RAP crushing system, a 500,000 ton per year Small-Scale Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant, and a 5,000,000 ton per year Large-Scale Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant to process the excavated material (Standard Industrial Classification Nos. 3273, 2951, and 1422). The facility will be located in Taylor County at the southside of U.S. Highway 98, approximately 500 feet west of Cowcreek Road and Buckeye Road intersection, Perry, Florida 32347. The UTM coordinates are Zone 17, 225.76 km East, and 3337.99 km North.

These operations are located on adjacent or contiguous property and therefore pursuant to Rule 62-210.200(134), F.A.C., are defined as a single facility.

CONTENTS

This final permit is organized by the following sections.

Section 1. General Information
Section 2. Administrative Requirements
Section 3. Emissions Unit Specific Conditions
Section 4. Appendices

Because of the technical nature of the project, the permit contains numerous acronyms and abbreviations, which are defined in Appendix A of Section 4 of this permit.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

This air pollution construction permit is issued under the provisions of: Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296 and 62-297 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The permittee is authorized to conduct the proposed work in accordance with the conditions of this permit. This project is subject to the general preconstruction review requirements in Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C. and is not subject to the preconstruction review requirements for major stationary sources in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality.

Upon issuance of this final permit, any party to this order has the right to seek judicial review of it under Section 120.68 of the Florida Statutes by filing a notice of appeal under Rule 9.110 of the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure with the clerk of the Department of Environmental Protection in the Office of General Counsel (Mail Station #35, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000) and by filing a copy of the notice of appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The notice must be filed within 30 days after this order is filed with the clerk of the Department.

Executed in Jacksonville, Florida

2/22/2010

Christopher L. Kirts, P. E. Date
District Air Program Administrator

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this Final Air Permit package (including the Final Determination and Final Permit) was sent by electronic mail (or a link to these documents made available electronically on a publicly accessible server) with received receipt requested before the close of business on 2/22/2010 to the persons listed below.

Clerk Stamp

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT FILED, on this date, pursuant to Section 120.52(7), Florida Statutes, with the designated agency clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

2/22/2010

(Clerk) (Date)

FACILITY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The facility is located on approximately a 2,800 acre site in Taylor County, Florida. The facility will consist of a concrete batching plant, a Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Plant with a RAP crushing system, a 500,000 ton per year Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant, and a 5,000,000 ton per year Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant to process the excavated material.

Concrete Batching Plant Description:

The concrete batch plant will include two storage silos that will be used as needed for the storage of Portland cement and fly ash. The cement and fly ash are transferred to the storage silos pneumatically. Particulate matter emissions will be controlled at each silo by an individual baghouse.

Sand and coarse aggregate will be transported from the non-metallic mineral processing plants using front end loaders and delivered directly to the aggregate storage bins. There will not be any sand and aggregate storage piles at this concrete batching plant.

From these storage bins, the sand, aggregate, cement, flyash, along with water are fed by gravity or screw conveyor to the weigh hopper, which combines the proper amounts of each material into the mixer trucks. The concrete is mixed on the way to the site where the concrete is to be poured.

A central modular dust collector will be used to control particulate matter emissions generated during the transfer of cement into the weigh hopper and the mixer truck loadout process.

Particulate matter emissions from the aggregate weigh batcher/scale will be controlled by a separate dust collector.

Particulate matter emissions from the truck loadout are reduced by a rubber curtain shroud system.

Fugitive particulate matter generated from heavy truck traffic over unpaved, paved or dusty surfaces in and around the plant will be controlled by the use of reasonable precautions, including the wetting of the road surface.

The concrete batching plant will be powered solely by electric power (not powered by a diesel generator).

Control Equipment

(2) Silo dust collectors manufactured by C & W Manufacturing Company, Model LPR-6-S, for each storage silo storage.
(1) C & W Manufacturing Company Model, MCP-5000C, central dust collector for the weigh hopper and mixer truck loadout.
(1) C & W Manufacturing Company, Model CP-35, dust collector for the aggregate weigh batcher/scale.
(1) C & W Manufacturing Company, Model Vis-A-Load Shroud, consisting of two, 14 inch pick-up points, 60 inch rubber curtains, and four, air cylinders and solenoid and auto-truck recycle system.

Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Plant Description:

HMA consists of size-graded aggregate, and liquid asphalt cement, which is mixed in specified quantities and heated.

Aggregate will be transported from the non-metallic mineral processing plants using front end loaders and delivered directly to the aggregate storage bins. There will not be any aggregate storage piles at this HMA plant.

Processing begins as raw aggregate is hauled from storage bins and placed in the appropriate hoppers of the cold feed unit. The material is metered from the hoppers onto a conveyer belt and through a screening system to remove any extraneous material. After screening, the material travels up an inclined conveyor, across a weighing section, and into the feed chute of a counter-flow drum mixer/dryer manufactured by Gencor Industries (Model- Ultradrum 400®).

The chute is located at the end of the drum opposite of the burner end. As the drum rotates, the aggregates move toward the other end of the drum counterflow to the direction of exhaust gases.

Recycle/Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP), if needed for the particular asphalt mix, is added in the mixing chamber via a belt conveyor. RAP is loaded by front-end loader in to hoppers that feed the belt conveyor. The maximum RAP content that may be added to a mix at this facility is 50%, and a maximum of 125,000 tons of RAP may be used in the HMA product in any consecutive 12-month period. The use of RAP reduces the amount of virgin aggregate and asphalt cement needed to produce HMA.

Once the aggregate and RAP (if added to the mix), are at the proper temperature, a liquid, asphalt binder or cement is injected where it is continually stirred with the aggregate and RAP by mixing paddles. The liquid asphalt cement mixing zone is located behind the burner flame zone so the materials are not in direct contact with hot exhaust gases.

As the aggregate, RAP, and liquid asphalt mixture moves towards the discharge opening, any dust or fines that are returned from the baghouse are then added to the mixture along with any other additives needed for the particular asphalt mix.

The HMA mixture is discharged from the mixing chamber and is conveyed by an enclosed conveyor to three, 200 ton each HMA storage silos. From these storage silos, the HMA mixture is loaded into transport trucks. The heaters for the storage silos are electric.

The asphalt plant is powered commercially (not powered by a diesel generator).

Control Equipment

The exhaust gases exit the upper, end of the counter-flow drum mixer/dryer through a Gencor Industries primary inertial collector followed by a Gencor Industries, model CFS-182, Reverse Air Baghouse for secondary particulate matter emission control. The inertial collector is integral to the particulate matter control as it causes the gas to reduce speed thus forcing heavier particles to drop out. The estimated control efficiency of the baghouse is 99.9%. Any collected particulate matter in the baghouse is re-introduced back into the counter-flow drum mixer/dryer through a dust silo and a dust hopper for incorporation in the asphalt mix being produced.

Fugitive emissions may also result from vehicular traffic. The facility uses reasonable precautions, as needed to control these emissions.

DRUM BURNER SYSTEM

The 42 MMBtu/hr asphalt drum burner will be fired with only virgin No. 2 fuel oil. The maximum sulfur content shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.

ASPHALT CEMENT TANK HEATER

The asphalt cement is kept in three storage tanks that are heated by a 1.0 MMBtu/hr asphalt heater. The virgin, No. 2 fuel oil in the heater is circulated throughout the plant heating the three storage tanks, the associated pipes and valves that are used to transport hot liquid asphalt cement. The maximum sulfur content shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.

RAP and RAP Crusher System Description:

Old asphalt pavement is transported to the plant, crushed by an onsite RAP crusher system, and screened to the appropriate size to be used in the manufacture of new HMA. The RAP crusher system is considered to be a portable emissions unit and it may be owned by a different company. If owned by a different company, it will be brought on site on an as needed basis.

The system includes an electric motor, a single, primary crusher rated at a maximum capacity of 250 tons per hour, a Double-Deck Screen for sizing the RAP, and conveyor belts for transport to the HMA Plant.

Fugitive emissions may result from vehicular traffic. The facility uses reasonable precautions, as needed to control these emissions.

Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plants Descriptions:

Limestone is excavated and then processed to produce crushed stone meeting various specifications. Processing operations include hauling, crushing, screening, conveying, stockpiling, and product handling.

This facility will operate two, non-metallic mineral processing plants, a 500,000 ton per year (small-scale) and a 5,000,000 ton per year (large-scale).

Both nonmetallic mineral processing plants are powered commercially (not powered by diesel generators).

Fugitive emissions may result from aggregate stockpiles and vehicular traffic. The facility uses reasonable precautions, as needed to control these emissions.

The proposed project will create the following emissions units.

Facility ID No. 1230055	
ID No.	**Emission Unit Description**
001	A Concrete Ready-Mix Batch Plant producing 67 tons/hour and 250,000 tons/year of concrete. This emissions unit includes the following emissions points: 01 Baghouse for Storage Silo No. 1 02 Baghouse for Storage Silo No. 2 03 Central Dust collector for the Weigh Hopper and Mixer Truck Loadout 04 Baghouse for the Aggregate Weigh Batcher/Scale 05 Shroud for the Truck Loadout
002	400 TPH Drum Hot Mix Asphalt Plant with inertial collector followed a baghouse. This emissions unit includes the following emissions point: 01 Heater for Asphalt Cement Tanks
003	250 TPH RAP Crusher System that includes the following emissions points: 01 Truck Dumping to RAP Primary Crusher 02 RAP Primary Crusher 03 Primary Crusher to Conveyor 1 Transfer Point 04 Conveyor 1 to Double-Deck Screen Transfer Point 05 Double-Deck Screen 06 Double-Deck Screen to Conveyor 2 Transfer Point 07 Conveyor 2 to HMA Plant Transfer Point
004	500,000 TPY Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant (Small-scale)
005	5,000,000 TPY Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant (Large-scale)

FACILITY REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

- The facility **is not** a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).
- The facility **has no** units subject to the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
- The facility **is** a Title V major source of air pollution in accordance with Chapter 213, F.A.C.
- The facility **is not** a major stationary source in accordance with Rule 62-212.400(PSD), F.A.C.

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION CONCRETE BATCHING PLANT

The concrete batching plant is subject to the requirements of Rule 62-296.414, F.A.C. – Concrete Batching Plants.

Fugitive emissions from vehicular traffic areas are controlled pursuant to the requirements of Rule 62-296.320(4)(c),F.A.C. – Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION ASPHALT PLANT

The Hot Mix Asphalt Plant is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A- General Provisions and 40 CFR 60, Subpart I, Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities which is adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C.

Fugitive emissions from vehicular traffic areas are controlled pursuant to the requirements of Rule 62-296.320(4)(c),F.A.C. – Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.

The facility is also requests that HMA be subject to the requirements under Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)1., F.A.C. (Conditional Exemptions From Title V Air Permitting).

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION RAP CRUSHER SYSTEM

The RAP crusher system is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A- General Provisions and 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO – Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants which is adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C..

Fugitive emissions from aggregate stockpiles and vehicular traffic areas are controlled pursuant to the requirements of Rule 62-296.320(4)(c),F.A.C. – Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION NON-METALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS

Each of the Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plants are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions and 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO – Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants which is adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C..

Fugitive emissions from aggregate stockpiles and vehicular traffic areas are controlled pursuant to the requirements of Rule 62-296.320(4)(c),F.A.C. – Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.

FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES, POLLUTANT ESTIMATED EMISSIONS

The following table (for informational purposes) contains estimated potential emissions provided in the air permit application for all emission sources permitted to operate at this facility. The total combined potential emissions are above the thresholds that would require Title V permitting in accordance with Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

	Emissions Source	Particulate (PM) (tons/year)	PM_{10} (tons/year)	Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) (tons/year	Carbon Monoxide (CO) (tons/year)	Nitrogen Oxide (NOX) (tons/year)	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) (tons/year)
Concrete Batching Plant Emission Sources	Concrete Batch Processes	2.47	0.99	---	---	---	---
	Truck Traffic	1.05	0.20	---	---	---	---
	Potential Emissions	***3.52***	***1.19***	***---***	***---***	***---***	***---***
Hot Mix Asphalt Plant Emission Sources	Counter-flow drum mixer/ dryer	8.25	5.75	2.75[1]	32.5	13.75	8.0
	Asphalt Cement Tank Heater	0.06	---	2.18	0.15	0.61	---
	Storage Silos Filling	0.15	---	---	0.29	---	3.05
	Plant Load-Out	0.13	---	---	0.34	---	1.04
	Material Handling & Conveyor Drop Points	0.34	0.16	---	---	---	---
	Truck Traffic	11.13	2.17	---	---	---	---
	Potential Emissions	***20.06***	***8.08***	***4.93***	***33.28***	***14.36***	***12.09***
RAP Crusher System	RAP Crushing System	2.47	0.91	---	---	---	---
	Material Handling & Conveyor Drop Points	0.85	0.40	---	---	---	---
	Truck Traffic	2.78	0.54	---	---	---	---
	Potential Emissions	***6.1***	***1.85***	***---***	***---***	***---***	***---***

	Emissions Source	Particulate (PM) (tons/year)	PM_{10} (tons/year)	Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) (tons/year	Carbon Monoxide (CO) (tons/year)	Nitrogen Oxide (NOX) (tons/year)	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) (tons/year)
Small-Scale NMMPP Emission Sources	Emission Points[2]	5.45	2.33	---	---	---	---
	Truck Traffic	2.91	0.74	---	---	---	---
	Storage Piles	0.34	0.16	---	---	---	---
	Potential Emissions	***8.7***	***3.23***	***---***	***---***	***---***	***---***
Large-Scale NMMPP Emission Sources	Emissions Points[2]	44.62	18.71	---	---	---	---
	Truck Traffic	29.12	7.41	---	---	---	---
	Storage Piles	3.40	1.61	---	---	---	---
	Potential Emissions	***77.14***	***27.73***	***---***	***---***	***---***	***---***
Facility-Wide Total Potential Emissions		**115.52**	**42.08**	**4.93**	**33.28**	**14.36**	**12.09**

[1] Determined using AP-42 Emission factor for counter-flow drum/mixer [Table 11.1-3]
[2] Crushing, screening, conveyor transfer points.

1. Permitting & Compliance Authority: The permitting and compliance authority for this project is the Northeast District Office, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Department). The mailing address is 7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite B-200, Jacksonville, Florida 32256-7590. The telephone number is (904) 807-3300. All documents related to applications for permits to operate an emissions unit shall be submitted to this District office. All documents related to compliance activities such as reports, tests, and notifications shall be submitted to this District Office.

2. Appendices: The following Appendices are attached as part of this permit:

   a. Appendix A. Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms;
   b. Appendix B. General Conditions;
   c. Appendix C. Common Conditions; and
   d. Appendix D. Common Testing Requirements.
   e. Appendix E. Operation and Maintenance Plan
   f. Appendix F. 40 CFR 60 Subpart A – General Provisions
   g. Appendix G. Emissions Units Flow Diagrams

3. Applicable Regulations, Forms and Application Procedures: Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the construction and operation of the subject emissions units shall be in accordance with the capacities and specifications stated in the application. The facility is subject to all applicable provisions of: Chapter 403, F.S.; and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-296 and 62-297, F.A.C. Issuance of this permit does not relieve the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local permitting or regulations.

4. New or Additional Conditions: For good cause shown and after notice and an administrative hearing, if requested, the Department may require the permittee to conform to new or additional conditions. The Department shall allow the permittee a reasonable time to conform to the new or additional conditions, and on application of the permittee, the Department may grant additional time.

   [Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C.]

5. Modifications: The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority upon commencement of construction. No new emissions unit shall be constructed and no existing emissions unit shall be modified without obtaining an air construction permit from the Department. Such permit shall be obtained prior to beginning construction or modification.

   [Rules 62-210.300(1) and 62-212.300(1)(a), F.A.C.]

6. Construction Permit Required. Unless exempt from permitting pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C., or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C., an air construction permit shall be obtained by the owner or operator of any proposed new, reconstructed, or modified facility or emissions unit, or any new pollution control equipment prior to the beginning of construction, reconstruction pursuant to CFR 60.15 or 63.2, or modification of the facility or emissions unit or addition of the air pollution control equipment; or to establish a PAL; in accordance with all applicable provisions of Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

   [Rule 62-210.300(1)(a), F.A.C.]

7. Source Obligation:

   (a) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

   (b) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by exceeding its projected actual emissions, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

   [Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.]

8. Considering operational variations in types of industrial equipment operations affected by this rule, the Department may adjust maximum and minimum factors to provide reasonable and practical regulatory controls consistent with the public interest.

   [Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C.]

9. Application for Title V Operation Permit: An air construction permit shall be issued for a period of time sufficient to allow construction of the emissions unit and operation while the new emissions unit is conducting tests or otherwise demonstrating initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit. A completed Application for Air Permit –Title V Source (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1), F.A.C.), shall be submitted to the Department at least 90 days prior to the expiration date of this construction permit, but no later than 180 days after commencing operation as a Title V source, unless a different application due date is provided at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or an earlier date is provided in the air construction permit. To properly apply for an operation permit, the permittee shall submit the appropriate application form, processing fee, and compliance/performance test reports as required by this permit.

   [Rules 62-4.030, 62-4.055, 62-4.220, 62-210.300(1)(a), 62-4.210.300(2), and 62-213.420(1)(a)F.A.C.]

10. The ID Number and Project Name for this source shall be used on all correspondences.

11. Definitions. Rules 62-210.200(159), (230) and (245), F.A.C. define the following terms.

    a. *Startup* is defined as the commencement of operation of any emissions unit which has shut down or ceased operation for a period of time sufficient to cause temperature, pressure, chemical or pollution control device imbalances, which result in excess emissions.

    b. *Shutdown* is the cessation of the operation of an emissions unit for any purpose.

    c. *Malfunction* is defined as any unavoidable mechanical and/or electrical failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process resulting in operation in an abnormal or unusual manner.

    [Rule 62-210.200(159), (230), and (245), FAC.]

12. Upon receipt of this air permit, the facility is no longer eligible to construct and/operate the Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plants under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant (Crusher) Air General Permit or the Concrete Batching Plant under the Air General Permit for Concrete Batching Plants in accordance with Rule 62-210.310(2), F.A.C.

A. Emissions Unit 001 – Concrete Batching Plant

The following specific conditions apply to the Emissions Unit and Emission Points listed below:

Emissions Unit	Brief Description
001	A Concrete Ready-Mix Batch Plant producing 67 tons/hour and 250,000 tons/year of concrete.

Emissions Point	Brief Description
01	Baghouse for Storage Silo No. 1: One(1) C&W Manufacturing Company Model LPR-6-S Pulse Jet Silo Collector Outlet Gas Flow Rate.....…...1,760 ACFM Cleaning Method…… ……..Pulse Jet No. of Cartridges……...6 Dimensions (diameter and length).....…….8″by 39″vertical pleated Material…….. Spun Bound Polyester Total Area to Filter Media (sq. ft.)……...267 ft^2 Particulate Matter estimated control efficiency……99.9%
02	Baghouse for Storage Silo No. 2 One(1) C&W Manufacturing Company Model LPR-6-S Pulse Jet Silo Collector Outlet Gas Flow Rate.....…...1,760 ACFM Cleaning Method…… ……..Pulse Jet No. of Cartridges……...6 Dimensions (diameter and length).....…….8″by 39″vertical pleated Material…….. Spun Bound Polyester Total Area to Filter Media (sq. ft.)……...267 ft^2 Particulate Matter estimated control efficiency……99.9%
03	Central Modular Dust Collector for the Weigh Hopper and Mixer Truck Loadout One(1) C&W Manufacturing Company Model MCP-5000C Pulse Jet Dust Collector Outlet Gas Flow Rate.....…...5,000 ACFM Cleaning Method…… ……..Pulse Jet No. of Cartridges……...10 Dimensions (diameter and length).....…….8″by 54″vertical pleated Material…….. Spun Bound Polyester Total Area to Filter Media (sq. ft.)……...714 ft^2 Air to Cloth Ratio……...6.9:1 Static Pressure Drop….…….8″ w.c. Particulate Matter estimated control efficiency……99.9%

A. Emissions Unit 001 – Concrete Batching Plant

Emissions Point	Brief Description
04	Dust Collector for the Aggregate Weigh Batcher/Scale One(1) C&W Manufacturing Company Model CP-35 Cartridge Pulse Silo Collector Outlet Gas Flow Rate.....…...216 ACFM Cleaning Method…… ……..Pulse Jet No. of Cartridges……...2 Dimensions (diameter and length).....…….8"by 19"vertical pleated Material…….. Spun Bound Polyester Total Area to Filter Media (sq. ft.)……...36 ft^2 Particulate Matter estimated control efficiency……99.9%
05	Shroud for the Truck Loadout One (1) C&W Manufacturing Company Vis-A-Load Shroud consisting of two, 14 inch pick-up points, 60 inch rubber curtains, and four, air cylinders and solenoid. This emissions point also includes an auto-truck recycle system back to silos.

EQUIPMENT

A.1. Concrete Plant: The permittee is authorized to construct/install, and begin initial operation of an ready-mix concrete batching plant and associated equipment: two storage silos for Portland cement and flyash, conveyors, a weigh batcher, and air pollution control devices – one dust collector at each storage silo, one central dust collector for the weigh hopper/mixer truck loadout, one dust collector for the aggregate weigh batcher/scale, and Vis-A-Load Shroud at the truck loadout. (See Appendix G. for a flow diagram of the Concrete Batching Plant.)

[Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

A.2. Hours of Operation- Concrete Plant: The hours of operation of the concrete plant are restricted to no more than: 24 hours/day; 7 days/week; 52 weeks/year, and 3,744 hours/year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

A.3. Permitted Capacity: Except as limited in Appendix D, Condition 1., the maximum production rate of concrete shall not exceed 67 tons per hour (daily average) and 250,000 tons in any consecutive 12-month period.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

A.4. Method of Operation –Dust Collector Control Devices: Each dust collector shall be maintained in good operating condition and be used at all times during the operation of the concrete batching plant. The silo dust collectors shall be used at all times during silo loading and unloading. All exhaust air from the concrete batching plant shall be routed through the dust collectors before being vented to the atmosphere. The owner or operator shall operate each dust collector within the pressure differential range in accordance with the vendor's recommended operating range. The pressure gauge reading shall be checked and recorded in a logbook at least once per operating day. This information shall be made available for inspection by the Department. If the pressure varies outside of the vendor recommended range, corrective action shall be taken to restore the proper operating pressure range.

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

A.5. 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.

Note: Standard applicable to at least Emissions Points 01-04]

[Rule 62-296.414(1), F.A.C.]

A.6. 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 Rule 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.

[Rule 62-296.414(2), F.A.C.]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

A.7. Visible Emissions:

a. Initial Testing: The 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. The test shall be conducted by an observer certified in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.320, F.A.C. – Standards for Persons Engaged in Visible Emissions Observations.

An initial performance test shall be conducted for visible emissions for each dust collector exhaust point prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit.

b. Subsequent Testing: The 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. The test shall be conducted by an observer certified in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.320, F.A.C. – Standards for Persons Engaged in Visible Emissions Observations.

A performance test shall be conducted for visible emissions for each dust collector exhaust point on an annual basis, at least once each federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30).

[Rules 62-296.414(3)(a), and (4)(b) F.A.C.]

A.8. Loading of Silo during Visible Emissions Testing: 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.

[Rule 62-296.414(3)(c),F.A.C.]

A.9. Weigh Hopper batching During Visible Emissions Testing: 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.

[Rule 62-296.414(3)(d),F.A.C.]

A.10. EPA Method 9- Required Sampling Time. The required minimum period of observation for each performance test shall be sixty (30) minutes. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur.

[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C.]

NOTIFICATIONS, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A.11. Performance Test Procedures & Notification. The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in writing at least 15 days prior to any required performance test. The notification shall include the date of the scheduled performance test, time and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted. Performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements) of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.414(3)(b), F.A.C.]

A.12. Performance Test Reports: The permittee shall prepare and submit reports for all required performance tests in accordance with the requirements specified in Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements) of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.414(3)(b), F.A.C.]

A.13. Performance Test Reports: Each test report shall state the actual silo loading rate during emissions testing and the actual batching rate during emissions testing.

[Rules 62-296.414(3)(c) and (d),F.A.C.]

A.14. Dust Collector Maintenance and Operation Records. Each of the dust collectors for the concrete batching plant shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with the recommendations developed for the equipment by the vendor and the Operation and Maintenance Plan. Inspection and maintenance documentation shall be retained at the facility for at least 3 years and made readily available for inspection by the Department. Documentation shall include, but is not limited to the following:

A. A minimum daily record of the pressure gauge reading during normal operation;
B. Inspection and maintenance of the dust collector cleaning system to minimize particulate buildup or caking on the filter cartridges;
C. Inspection and replacement, as needed, of the filter cartridges. Cartridges should be checked for any tears, holes, abrasions, and scuffs;
D. Date of maintenance and the observations were performed;
E. What maintenance and observations were performed;
F. Name and title of the personnel performing the maintenance/inspections/observations.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.160(14)b., F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

A.15. Water Truck/ Water Application Recordkeeping: Documentation of water truck water application as stated in Specific Condition A.6., shall be retained at the facility for at least 3 years and made readily available for inspection by the Department. Documentation shall include, but is not limited to the following:

A. Record of the water application;
B. Date and time water application was performed;
C. Identification of the unpaved roads that water was applied by water truck;
D. Name and title of the personnel performing the water application.
E. Rainfall received, if any.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.160(14)b., F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

A.16. Commencement of Construction/Startup Notification: The Permittee shall provide a written notification to the Department of the following:

1. The date construction is commenced. The notification shall be postmarked no later than 30 days after such date.

2. The actual date of initial startup of the emissions unit. The notification shall be postmarked within 15 days after such date.

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

B. Emissions Unit 002- Hot Mix Asphalt Plant

The following specific conditions apply to the Emissions Unit and Emission Points listed below:

Emissions Unit	Brief Description
002	400 tons per hour Gencor Industries Ultradrum 400® Dryer/Drum Mixer Air Pollution Control Equipment: One (1) Gencor Industries Model CFS-182 Reverse Air Baghouse Outlet Gas Flow Rate.....…..89,217 ACFM Outlet Gas Temperature.....…….....~275 °F Cleaning Method…… ……..Reverse Air Stack Height……~ 30 ft. Particulate Matter estimated control efficiency……99.96%

Emissions Point	Brief Description
01	Heater for (2) Asphalt Cement Storage Tanks - No Control Device.

EQUIPMENT

B.1.a. Asphalt Plant: The permittee is authorized to construct/install, and begin initial operation of an asphalt plant and associated equipment: one Gencor Industries Ultradrum 400® - Counter-Flow Drum Mixer/Dryer, associated equipment - aggregate storage, screens, conveyors, hoppers, one asphalt cement tank heater, two 30,000 gallon asphalt cement storage tanks, three 200 ton HMA storage silos, and air pollution control devices – one baghouse at the dryer/drum mixer. (See Appendix G. for a flow diagram of the Hot Mix Asphalt Plant.)

[Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

B.2.a. Hours of Operation- Asphalt Plant: The hours of operation of the asphalt plant are restricted to no more than: 24 hours/day; 7 days/week; 52 weeks/year, and 4,000 hours/year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

B.2.b. Hours of Operation – Asphalt Cement Tank Heater: The hours of operation of this emissions unit are not restricted: 24 hours/day; 7 days/week; 52 weeks/year (8760 hours/year).

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

B.3.a. Permitted Capacity: Except as limited in Appendix D, Condition 1., the maximum production rate of asphaltic concrete shall not exceed 400 tons per hour (daily average) and 500,000 tons in any consecutive 12-month period.

Specific Condition No. B.3. *(Continued)*:

b. RAP Material: The asphalt mixture (charge/mix) may contain up to a maximum of 50 percent by weight of RAP material based on a daily average, and shall not exceed 125,000 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

B.4. Method of Operation- Authorized Fuels & Limitations: The asphalt plant is subject to the following:

a. Virgin No. 2 fuel oil is the only fuel authorized to be fired in the asphalt drum burner.
b. Virgin No. 2 fuel oil is the only fuel authorized to be fired in the hot oil heater for the asphalt cement tanks.
c. The maximum sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.
d. The design heat input of the asphalt drum burner is no more than 42 MMBtu/hr.
e. The design heat input of the hot oil heater is no more than 1 MMBtu/hr.
f. The total fuel oil consumed at all fuel sources at the facility[1] shall not exceed 1,200,000 gallons in any consecutive, 12-month period.

[1] Permitted fuel sources are only the asphalt drum burner and the hot oil heater. All other potential sources at HMA, RAP Crusher, Concrete Batching Plant, and both NMMPPs are electric.

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.; Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)2.b.,F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

B.5. Method of Operation – Prohibitions: The asphalt plant is prohibited from processing Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM), whether such materials are regulated asbestos containing material (RACM), Category I or Category II friable or non-friable ACM.

a. "Asbestos" means the asbestiform varieties of serpentinite (chrysotile), riebeckite (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite, anthophyllite, and actinolite-tremolite and includes trade acronyms products such as amosite.

b. "Asbestos containing materials", ACM, means any materials which contain more than one percent asbestos as determined by Polarized Light Microscopy. Based on a representative composite sample.

c. "Asbestos removal project" means renovation or demolition operation in a facility that involves the removal of a threshold amount of regulated asbestos-containing material.

d. "Category I Nonfriable Asbestos Containing Material (ACM)" means asbestos containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.

e. "Category II Non-friable ACM" means any material, excluding Category I Nonfriable ACM, containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the methods specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

[40 CFR 61, Subpart M; Chapter 62-257, F.A.C.; and Rules 62-730.300 and 62-701.520, F.A.C.]

B.6. Method of Operation –Drum Mixer/Dryer Control Device: The baghouse shall be maintained in good operating condition and be used at all times during the operation of the asphalt plant drum mixer/dryer. All exhaust air from the asphalt plant shall be routed through the baghouse before being vented to the atmosphere. The owner or operator shall operate the baghouse within the pressure differential range in accordance with the vendor's recommended operating range. The pressure gauge reading shall be checked and recorded in a logbook at least once per operating day. This information shall be made available for inspection by the Department. If the pressure varies outside the vendor recommended range, corrective action shall be taken to restore the proper operating pressure range.

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

B.7. Asphalt Plant – Title V Exemption Restrictions: An asphalt plant claiming exemption from Title V air permitting in accordance with Rule 62-210.300(3)(c), F.A.C., shall not collocate with, or relocate to, any Title V source; nor shall it create a Title V source in combination with any other collocated facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities, including any such facility, emissions unit, or activity that is otherwise exempt from permitting.

[Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)1.j.,F.A.C]

EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

B.8. Affected Facilities of NSPS, Subpart I: The affected facility to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each hot mix asphalt facility. For the purpose of this subpart, a hot mix asphalt facility is comprised only of any combination of the following: dryers; systems for screening, handling, storing, and weighing hot aggregate; systems for loading, transferring, and storing mineral filler, systems for mixing hot mix asphalt; and the loading, transfer, and storage systems associated with emission control systems.

[40 CFR 60.90(a)]

B.9. Visible Emissions- Asphalt Plant: Visible emissions from this emission unit shall not equal or exceed 20 percent opacity. This opacity standard applies at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction of the emissions unit.

[40 CFR 60.92(a)(2); 40 CFR 60.11(c); Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)12.,F.A.C. Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)2.f.,F.A.C.]

B.10. Particulate Matter Emissions- Asphalt Plant: Particulate Matter emissions from this emissions unit shall not exceed 0.04 grains per dry standard cubic foot, averaged over a three-hour period.

[40 CFR 60.92(a)(1); Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)12.,F.A.C. Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)2.d.,F.A.C]

B.11. Unconfined Particulate Matter: No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of material; construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking; or industrially activity such as loading, unloading, storing and handling; without taking reasonable precaution to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions may include but are not limited to the followings, as necessary:

a. Internal roads and parking areas will be paved and maintained

b. Water will be applied to any open stock piles or similar emissions units as necessary or as dry conditions warrant.
c. Use of a water truck to water the entire route of unpaved roads or other unpaved operational areas that are used by mobile equipment at the operation site at sufficient frequency and quantity to maintain the surface material in a damp/moist condition.
d. Sweeper trucks will be maintained and operated at the plant to limit dust buildup on paved surfaces.
e. All plant equipment operators will be trained in basic environmental compliance and will perform visual inspections before handling.
f. Operations will be restricted or ceased in the event that high winds have entrained unconfined particulate matter.
g. Regulatory speed signs will be posted for trucks and other vehicles.
h. Covering of trucks, trailers, frontend loader and other vehicles or containers to prevent spillage of particulate matter during transport.
i. Green space and open areas will be seeded, sodded or landscaped.
j. Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.
k. Sprinkling or otherwise wetting or conveyor systems.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C. Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)2.e.,F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

B.12. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions (Attachment to this permit).

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

B.13. Particulate Matter Emissions: 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 sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf). EPA Methods 1, 2, 3, and 4, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., shall also be used as required by EPA Method 5. No other method(s) may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department.

The particulate matter emissions test shall be conducted concurrently with the visible emissions test required in Specific Condition No. B.14.

Initial Testing: An initial performance test for particulate matter emissions shall be conducted within 60 days after the maximum operation rate has been achieved, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the emissions unit.

Specific Condition No. B.13. *(Continued)*:

Subsequent Testing: A performance test for particulate matter emissions shall be conducted on an annual basis, at least once each federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30).

[40 CFR 60.8(a); 40 CFR 60.93(a); 40 CFR 60.93(b)(1); Rule 62-4.070(3),F.A.C.; Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)2.i.,F.A.C.]

B.14. Visible Emissions:

a. Initial Testing: The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and includes the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11. The test shall be conducted by an observer certified in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.320, F.A.C. – Standards for Persons Engaged in Visible Emissions Observations.

The visible emissions test shall be conducted concurrently with the particulate matter emissions performance test required in Specific Condition No. B.13.

An initial performance test for visible emissions shall be conducted within 60 days after the maximum operation rate has been achieved, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the emissions unit.

b. Subsequent Testing: The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.. The test shall be conducted by an observer certified in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.320, F.A.C. – Standards for Persons Engaged in Visible Emissions Observations.

The visible emissions test shall be conducted concurrently with the particulate matter emissions performance test required in Specific Condition No. B.13.

A visible emissions test shall be conducted on an annual basis, at least once each federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30).

[40 CFR 60.8(a); 40 CFR 60.11(e); 40 CFR 60.93(a); 40 CFR 60.93(b)(2); Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.; Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)2.i.,F.A.C.]

B.15. EPA Method 9- Required Sampling Time:

a. Initial Testing: The required minimum total time of observations shall be 3 hours (thirty 6-minute averages) for the performance test or other set of observations (meaning those fugitive-type emission sources subject only to an opacity standard).

b. Subsequent Testing: The required minimum period of observation for each performance test shall be thirty (30) minutes. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur.

[40 CFR 60.11(b); Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C.]

B.16. Sulfur Content of Fuel Oils: The test method to determine the sulfur content by weight of the No. 2 fuel oil shall be either ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, ASTM D2622-94, or ASTM D4294-90, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-297.440(1),F.A.C. (or equivalent).

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)2.c.,F.A.C.]

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

B.17. Performance Testing Facilities: The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

(1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. This includes

(i) constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures and

(ii) providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.

(2) Safe sampling platform(s).

(3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).

(4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

[40 CFR 60.8(e)(1), (2), (3) & (4)]

NOTIFICATIONS, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

B.18. Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Records. The permittee shall maintain records on-site to demonstrate that each shipment of fuel oil meets sulfur content requirements specified in Specific Condition No. B.4.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

B.19. Baghouse Maintenance and Operation Records. The baghouse for the asphalt plant shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with the recommendations developed for the equipment by the vendor and the Operation and Maintenance Plan. Inspection and maintenance documentation shall be retained at the facility for at least 3 years and made readily available for inspection by the Department. Documentation shall include, but is not limited to the following:

A. A minimum daily record of the pressure drop (in H_2O) across the baghouse during normal operation;
B. Inspection and maintenance of the baghouse cleaning system to minimize particulate buildup or caking on the filter bags;
C. Inspection and replacement, as needed, of the baghouse bags. Bags should be checked for any tears, holes, abrasions, and scuffs;

Specific Condition No. B.19. (*Continued*):

D. Date of maintenance and the observations were performed;
E. What maintenance and observations were performed;
F. Name and title of the personnel performing the maintenance/inspections/observations.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.160(14)b., F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

B.20. Water Application Recordkeeping: Documentation of water application to storage piles and dusty areas via a water truck as stated in Specific Condition B.11., shall be retained at the facility for at least 3 years and made readily available for inspection by the Department. Documentation shall include, but is not limited to the following:

A. Record of the water application;
B. Date and time water application was performed;
C. Identification of the unpaved roads that water was applied by water truck;
D. Name and title of the personnel performing the water application.
E. Rainfall received, if any.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.160(14)b., F.A.C., Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

B.21. Recordkeeping: The permittee shall maintain records to document the daily, monthly, and the twelve-month rolling totals of the following information to demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions B.3. and B.4. The records shall be retained for five years.

a. The total amount of HMA produced (in tons).
b. The hours of operation of producing HMA.
c. The percent RAP used in each charge/mix of HMA produced.
d. The total quantity of RAP material used in HMA produced (in tons).
e. The quantity of No. 2 fuel oil used to fire the drum dryer burner and the hot oil heater for the asphalt cement tanks (in gallons).

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C; Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)2.g., F.A.C.]

B.22. Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction Recordkeeping: The permittee shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of the asphalt plant and any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment.

[40 CFR 60.7(b)]

B.23. Commencement of Construction/Startup Notification: The Permittee shall provide a written notification to the Department of the following:

1. The date construction is commenced. The notification shall be postmarked no later than 30 days after such date.

Specific Condition No. B.23. (*Continued*):

2. The actual date of initial startup of the emissions unit. The notification shall be postmarked within 15 days after such date.

[40 CFR 60.7(a)1. and 2.]

B.24. Initial Performance Test Notification. The permittee shall provide the Compliance Authority in writing at least 30 days prior notice of any initial performance test, to afford the Department the opportunity to have an observer present. If after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting the scheduled performance test, the owner or operator shall notify the Compliance Authority as soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing at least 7 days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with the Compliance Authority by mutual agreement.

[40 CFR 60.8(d)]

B.25. Subsequent Performance Test Procedures & Notification. The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in writing at least 15 days prior to any required performance test subsequent to the initial performance test. Performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements) of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.]

B.26. Performance Test Reports: The permittee shall prepare and submit reports for all required tests in accordance with the requirements specified in Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements) of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

EXCESS EMISSIONS

{Permitting note: The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.}

B.27. Minimization of Emissions. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

C. Emissions Unit 003-RAP Crusher System

The following specific conditions apply to the Emissions Units and Emission Points listed below:

Emission Unit	Brief Description
003	Recycled Asphalt Pavement (RAP) Crusher System

Emission Point	Brief Description
01	Truck Dumping to RAP Primary Crusher
02	RAP Primary Crusher
03	Primary Crusher to Conveyor 1 Transfer Point
04	Conveyor 1 to Double-Deck Screen Transfer Point
05	Double-Deck Screen
06	Double-Deck Screen to Conveyor 2 Transfer Point
07	Conveyor 2 to HMA Plant Transfer Point

EQUIPMENT

C.1. RAP Crusher System: The permittee is authorized to install and initially operate one portable RAP crushing system consisting of one primary crusher, one double-deck screen, and two conveyors. The RAP Crusher System shall not have more emission points and specific pieces of equipment than shown in the Table above. (See Appendix G. for a flow diagram of the RAP Crushing System.)

[Application No. 1230055-001-AC, Rule 62-210.200(PTE)]

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

C.2. Hours of Operation: The hours of operation of the RAP Crusher/Grinder System are restricted to no more than: 24 hours/day; 7 days/week; 52 weeks/year, and 2,000 hours/year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

C.3. Permitted Capacity: Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.671, the primary crushing capacity of the RAP Crushing System is 250 tons per hour. The annual primary crushing capacity shall not exceed 125,000 tons per year of RAP.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.671; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

C.4. Affected Facilities of NSPS, Subpart OOO: The affected facilities consists of: each crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, enclosed truck or railcar loading station. Also, crushers and grinding mills at hot mix asphalt facilities that reduce the size of nonmetallic minerals embedded in recycled asphalt pavement and subsequent affected facilities up to, but not including, the first storage silo or bin are affected facilities.
[40 CFR 60.670(a)(1)]

C.5. The portable RAP crushing system authorized by this permit shall comply with Conditions C.6.- C.27. for affected facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008; and Conditions C.28.- C.47. for affected facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983 but before April 22, 2008.

SUBSECTION C.I.

FOR AFFECTED FACILITIES THAT COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION, MODIFICATION, OR RECONSTRUCTION ON OR AFTER APRIL 22, 2008:

C.6. Conveyor Transfer Points & Dry Screening Operations Visible Emissions : No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity, except as provided in Specific Condition Nos. C.7. and C.8.

A Transfer Point means a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile [40 CFR 60.671].

[40 CFR 60.672(b)]

C.7. Crushers Visible Emissions: No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any crusher, at which a capture system is not used, fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 12 percent opacity.

[40 CFR 60.672(b)]

C.8. Truck Dumping Visible Emissions: Truck dumping of nonmetallic minerals into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher is exempt from the opacity limitation specified in Specific Condition Nos. C.6. and C.7., as applicable.

[40 CFR 60.672(d)]

C.9. The opacity standards stated in Specific Condition Nos. C.6. through C.7. apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction of the emissions unit.

[40 CFR 60.11(c)]

C.10. Applicable VE Limit to Each Emissions Point: The table below summarizes the applicable visible emissions limit to each emissions point as defined by this permit. This table does not supersede the terms and requirements of Specific Condition Nos. C.6. through C.7. of this permit.

Emission Point	Description	Visible Emissions Limit	Rule
01	Truck Dumping to RAP Primary Crusher	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C. 40 CFR 60.672(d)
02	RAP Primary Crusher	12%	40 CFR 60.672(b)

Condition No. C.10. ***(Continued):***

Emission Point	Description	Visible Emissions Limit	Rule
03	Primary Crusher to Conveyor 1 Transfer Point	7%	40 CFR 60.672(b)
04	Conveyor 1 to Double-Deck Screen Transfer Point	7%	40 CFR 60.672(b)
05	Double-Deck Screen	7%	40 CFR 60.672(b)
06	Double-Deck Screen to Conveyor 2 Transfer Point	7%	40 CFR 60.672(b)
07	Conveyor 2 to HMA Plant Transfer Point	7%	40 CFR 60.672(b)

C.11. Unconfined Particulate Matter: No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of material; construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking; or industrially activity such as loading, unloading, storing and handling; without taking reasonable precaution to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions may include but are not limited to the followings, as necessary:

1. The application of water misting as needed to open aggregate piles, unpaved roads, and work yards to control unconfined emissions generated by vehicular traffic or wind.

2. Removal of particulate matter from paved areas.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.]

C.12. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions as specified in Table 1 (Attachment to this permit).

[40 CFR 60.670(f)]

C.13. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of Subsection F of this permit.

MONITORING OF OPERATIONS

C.14. Wet Suppression – Monthly Periodic Inspections & Corrective Actions: The owner or operator of any affected facility that uses wet suppression to control emissions from the affected facility must perform monthly periodic inspections to check that water is flowing to discharge spray nozzles in the wet suppression system.

The owner or operator must initiate corrective action within 24 hours and complete corrective action as expediently as practical if the owner or operator finds that water is not flowing properly during an inspection of the water spray nozzles.

Condition C.14. ***(Continued):***

The owner or operator must record each inspection of the water spray nozzles, including the date of each inspection and any corrective actions taken, in the logbook required in Condition C.23.

(1) If an affected facility relies on water carryover from upstream water sprays to control fugitive emissions, then that affected facility is exempt from the 5-year repeat testing requirement specified in Table 3 of 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO (refer to Subsection F of this permit) provided that the affected facility meets the criteria in paragraphs (1)(i) and (1)(ii) of this Condition:

(i) The owner or operator of the affected facility conducts periodic inspections of the upstream water spray(s) that are responsible for controlling fugitive emissions from the affected facility. These inspections are conducted according to this paragraph and Condition C.23. and

(ii) The owner or operator of the affected facility designates which upstream water spray(s) will be periodically inspected at the time of the initial performance test required under 40 CFR 60.11 and Condition C.15.

(2) If an affected facility that routinely uses wet suppression water sprays ceases operation of the water sprays or is using a control mechanism to reduce fugitive emissions other than water sprays during the monthly inspection (for example, water from recent rainfall), the logbook entry required by Condition C.23. must specify the control mechanism being used instead of the water sprays.

[40 CFR 60.674(b)]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

C.15. Visible Emissions- Each Emissions Point Nos. 02- 07:

a. Initial Testing: The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9 of Appendix A–4, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 with the following additions:

(1) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 4.57 meters (15 feet).

(2) The observer shall, when possible, select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive emission sources (e.g., road dust). The required observer position relative to the sun (EPA Method 9 of Appendix A-4, Section 2.1) must be followed.

(3) For affected facilities using wet dust suppression for particulate matter control, a visible mist is sometimes generated by the spray. The water mist must not be confused with particulate matter emissions and is not to be considered a visible emission. When a water mist of this nature is present, the observation of emissions is to be made at a point in the plume where the mist is no longer visible.

Condition No. C.15. ***(Continued):***

(4) If emissions from two or more of Emission Point Nos. 02 through 07 continuously interfere so that the opacity of fugitive emissions from a individual emissions point cannot be read, either of the following procedures may be used:

a. Use for the combined emission stream the highest fugitive opacity standard applicable to any of the emission points contributing to the emission stream.

b. Separate the emissions so that the opacity of emissions from each emission point can be read.

(5) A single visible emission observer may conduct visible emission observations for up to three fugitive, stack, or vent emission points within a 15-second interval if the following conditions are met:

a. No more than three emission points may be read concurrently.

b. All three emission points must be within a 70 degree viewing sector or angle in front of the observer such that the proper sun position can be maintained for all three points.

c. If an opacity reading for any one of the three emission points equals or exceeds the applicable standard, then the observer must stop taking readings for the other two points and continue reading just that single point.

(6) The test shall be conducted by an observer certified in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.320, F.A.C. – Standards for Persons Engaged in Visible Emissions Observations.

(7) An initial performance test for visible emissions shall be conducted within 60 days after the maximum operation rate has been achieved, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the emissions unit.

b. Subsequent Testing: Affected facilities that do not use water sprays to control fugitive emissions, shall conduct a repeat visible emissions test for each emission point within 5 years from the previous performance test. The procedures in Condition C.15.a. shall be followed for these visible emissions tests.

Affected facilities controlled by water carryover from upstream water sprays that are inspected according to the requirements in Conditions C.14. and C.23. are exempt from this 5-year repeat testing requirement.

Permitting Note: Emission Point No. 01 does not require regularly scheduled VE performance testing, since the applicable visible emission limitation is a facility-wide limitation and there is not an applicable allowable mass emission limitation. However, a visible emissions opacity test may be required at Emissions Point No. 01 upon Department request pursuant to the Special Compliance Test requirements of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. (refer to Appendix D, Condition 4 of this permit).

[40 CFR 60.675(c)(1); 40 CFR 60.675(c)(1)(i)-(iii); 40 CFR 60.675(e)(1); 40 CFR 60.675(e)(2); 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO Table 3; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

C.16. EPA Method 9- Required Sampling Time: The duration of the Method 9 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A–4) observations must be 30 minutes (five 6-minute averages). Compliance with the applicable fugitive emission standards specified in Conditions C.6. and C.7. (summarized in C.10.) must be based on the average of the five 6-minute averages. The observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur.

[40 CFR 60.675(c)(3); Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C.]

C.17. Seasonal Shutdown - Initial Performance Test. If the initial performance test date for an affected facility falls during a seasonal shut down (as defined in §60.671) of the affected facility, then with approval from the permitting authority, the owner or operator may postpone the initial performance test until no later than 60 calendar days after resuming operation of the affected facility.

Seasonal shut down means shut down of an affected facility for a period of at least 45 consecutive days due to weather or seasonal market conditions – 40 CFR 60.671.

[40 CFR 60.675(i)]

C.18. Visible Emissions Testing Requirements – Relocated, Portable RAP Crusher System: Should the owner or operator bring on-site a different portable RAP Crusher System at any point after the initial RAP Crusher System, a demonstration of compliance must be made for each such RAP Crusher System. The owner or operator may make such demonstration by either:

A. Providing the Compliance Authority documentation of the most recent* visible emissions performance test report for those RAP Crusher Systems operating under the authority of a valid, Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant Air General Permit or Non-Title V Operation Permit for a Relocatable RAP Crusher System in effect prior to relocation at this site; or

B. Conduct visible emissions testing at each affected facility (Emissions Point) within the RAP Crusher System in accordance with the Initial Testing requirements of Condition C.15.a., except the requirements of paragraph 7. The visible emissions tests shall be conducted as soon as practical, but no later than thirty (30) days after commencing operation.

Should the RAP Crusher System continue to remain onsite, the RAP Crusher System shall comply with the applicable terms and conditions of this permit including the Subsequent Testing requirements of Condition Nos. C.15.b. or C.36.b., as applicable.

**Permitting Note*: *The most recent test pursuant to the testing frequency stated in the applicable permit or State of Florida Rule for RAP Crusher systems previously authorized under the Air General Permit.*

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

NOTIFICATIONS, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

C.19. Performance Test Notification Test Procedures & Notification. The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in writing at least 15 days prior to any required performance test. Performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements) of this permit.

[40 CFR 60.675(g), 40 CFR 60.8(d), Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.]

C.20. Notification of RAP Crusher System Actual Initial Startup Date: A notification of the actual date of initial startup of each affected facility shall be submitted to the Department. For a combination of affected facilities in a production line that begin actual initial startup on the same day, a single notification of startup may be submitted by the owner or operator to the Department. The notification shall be postmarked within 15 days after such date and shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available.

[40 CFR 60.676(i)(1)]

C.21. Recordkeeping -Unconfined Emissions – Water Truck Water Application: Documentation of water truck water application as stated in Specific Condition C.11., shall be retained at the facility for at least 3 years and made readily available for inspection by the Department. Documentation shall include, but is not limited to the following:

A. Record of the water application;
B. Record of water application to open aggregate piles and work yards where the RAP system is located;
C. Date and time water application was performed;
D. Identification of the unpaved roads that water was applied by water truck;
E. Name and title of the personnel performing the water application.
F. Rainfall received, if any.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.160(14)b., F.A.C., Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

C.22. Recordkeeping- RAP Processing: The owner or operator shall maintain records to document the monthly and the twelve-month rolling totals of the following information to demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions C.3. and C.4. The records shall be retained for at least 3 years.

a. The total amount of RAP processed (in tons).
b. The hours of operation of processing RAP.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.160(14)b., F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

C.23. Recordkeeping – Wet Suppression System Inspections: The owner or operator shall record each periodic inspection required by Condition C.14. including dates and any corrective actions taken, in a logbook (in written or electronic format). The owner or operator must keep the logbook onsite and make hard or electronic copies (whichever is requested) of the logbook available to the Department upon request.

[40 CFR 60.676(b)(1)]

C.24. Recordkeeping - Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction: The permittee shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of the RAP plant and any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment.

[40 CFR 60.7(b)]

C.25. Performance Test Reports: The permittee shall prepare and submit reports for all required performance tests in accordance with the requirements specified in Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements) of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.676(f)]

C.26. RAP Crusher Systems Not Subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO - Replacement of Equipment: The permittee shall comply with the following:

A. When an existing piece of equipment (one that is not subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO) is replaced by a piece of equipment of equal or smaller size, as defined in 40 CFR 60.671, having the same function as the existing piece of equipment, and there is no increase in the amount of emissions, the new piece of equipment is exempt from the provisions of 40 CFR 60.672, Standard for

Particulate Matter; 60.674, Monitoring of Operations; and 60.675, Test Methods and Procedures, except as provided in paragraph B of this Condition. The piece of equipment is not exempt from any other requirements of Department rules or this permit.

B. If all existing equipment in a production line are replaced with new equipment, the new equipment becomes subject to and must comply with 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO. Prior to the replacement, the permittee shall submit the information required by 40 CFR 60.676(a) to the Air Compliance Authority. The requirements of 40 CFR 60.676(a) are stated in paragraph C of this Condition.

C. The following information about the existing piece of equipment being replaced and the replacement piece of equipment shall be submitted to the Department and, if applicable, the approved Local Program which has permitting/enforcement jurisdiction.

(1) For a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station:

(i) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons per hour of the existing facility being replaced and
(ii) The rated capacity in tons per hour of the replacement equipment.

(2) For a screening operation:

(i) The total surface area of the top screen of the existing screening operation being replaced and
(ii) The total surface area of the top screen of the replacement screening operation.

Condition No. C.26. ***(Continued):***

(3) For a conveyor belt:

(i) The width of the existing belt being replaced and
(ii) The width of the replacement conveyor belt.

(4) For a storage bin:

(i) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of the existing storage bin being replaced and
(ii) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of replacement storage bins.

[40 CFR 60.670(d); 40 CFR 60.676(a)]

EXCESS EMISSIONS

{Permitting note: The Excess Emissions Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. (refer to Appendix C, Condition Nos. 3and 4 , cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.}

C.27. Minimization of Emissions. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

SUBSECTION C.II.

FOR AFFECTED FACILITIES THAT COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION, MODIFICATION, OR RECONSTRUCTION AFTER AUGUST 31, 1983 BUT BEFORE APRIL 22, 2008:

C.28. Conveyor Transfer Points & Dry Screening Operations Visible Emissions : No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity, except as provided in Specific Condition Nos. C.28. and C.29.

A Transfer Point means a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile [40 CFR 60.671].

[40 CFR 60.672(b)]

C.29. Crushers Visible Emissions: No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any crusher, at which a capture system is not used, fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 15 percent opacity.

[40 CFR 60.672(b)]

C.30. Truck Dumping Visible Emissions: Truck dumping of nonmetallic minerals into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher is exempt from the opacity limitation specified in Specific Condition Nos. C.28. and C.29., as applicable.

[40 CFR 60.672(d)]

C.31. The opacity standards stated in Specific Condition Nos. C.28. through C.30. apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction of the emissions unit.

[40 CFR 60.11(c)]

C.32. Applicable VE Limit to Each Emissions Point: The table below summarizes the applicable visible emissions limit to each emissions point as defined by this permit. This table does not supersede the terms and requirements of Specific Condition Nos. C.28. through C.30. of this permit.

Emission Point	Description	Visible Emissions Limit	Rule
01	Truck Dumping to RAP Primary Crusher	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C. 40 CFR 60.672(d)
02	RAP Primary Crusher	15%	40 CFR 60.672(b)
03	Primary Crusher to Conveyor 1 Transfer Point	10%	40 CFR 60.672(b)
04	Conveyor 1 to Double-Deck Screen Transfer Point	10%	40 CFR 60.672(b)
05	Double-Deck Screen	10%	40 CFR 60.672(b)
06	Double-Deck Screen to Conveyor 2 Transfer Point	10%	40 CFR 60.672(b)
07	Conveyor 2 to HMA Plant Transfer Point	10%	40 CFR 60.672(b)

C.33. Unconfined Particulate Matter: No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of material; construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking; or industrially activity such as loading, unloading, storing and handling; without taking reasonable precaution to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions may include but are not limited to the followings, as necessary:

1. The application of water misting as needed to open aggregate piles, unpaved roads, and work yards to control unconfined emissions generated by vehicular traffic or wind.

Condition No. C.33. ***(Continued):***

2. Removal of particulate matter from paved areas.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.]

C.34. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions as specified in Table 1 (Attachment to this permit).

[40 CFR 60.670(f)]

C.35. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of Subsection F of this permit.

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

C.36. Visible Emissions- Each Emissions Point Nos. 02- 07:

a. Initial Testing: The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9 of Appendix A–4, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 with the following additions:

(1) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 4.57 meters (15 feet).

(2) The observer shall, when possible, select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive emission sources (e.g., road dust). The required observer position relative to the sun (EPA Method 9 of Appendix A-4, Section 2.1) must be followed.

(3) For affected facilities using wet dust suppression for particulate matter control, a visible mist is sometimes generated by the spray. The water mist must not be confused with particulate matter emissions and is not to be considered a visible emission. When a water mist of this nature is present, the observation of emissions is to be made at a point in the plume where the mist is no longer visible.

(4) If emissions from two or more of Emission Point Nos. 02 through 07 continuously interfere so that the opacity of fugitive emissions from a individual emissions point cannot be read, either of the following procedures may be used:

a. Use for the combined emission stream the highest fugitive opacity standard applicable to any of the emission points contributing to the emission stream.

b. Separate the emissions so that the opacity of emissions from each emission point can be read.

(5) A single visible emission observer may conduct visible emission observations for up to three fugitive, stack, or vent emission points within a 15-second interval if the following conditions are met:

Condition No. C.36. ***(Continued):***

a. No more than three emission points may be read concurrently.

b. All three emission points must be within a 70 degree viewing sector or angle in front of the observer such that the proper sun position can be maintained for all three points.

c. If an opacity reading for any one of the three emission points equals or exceeds the applicable standard, then the observer must stop taking readings for the other two points and continue reading just that single point.

(6) The test shall be conducted by an observer certified in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.320, F.A.C. – Standards for Persons Engaged in Visible Emissions Observations.

(7) An initial performance test for visible emissions shall be conducted within 60 days after the maximum operation rate has been achieved, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the emissions unit.

b. Subsequent Testing: A visible emissions test for each emission point shall be conducted within 5 years of the previous performance test during the federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30). The procedures in Condition C.36.a. shall be followed for these visible emissions tests.

Permitting Note: Emission Point No. 01 does not require regularly scheduled VE performance testing, since the applicable visible emission limitation is a facility-wide limitation and there is not an applicable allowable mass emission limitation. However, a visible emissions opacity performance test may be required at Emissions Point No. 01 upon Department request pursuant to the Special Compliance Test requirements of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. (refer to Appendix D, Condition 4 of this permit).

[40 CFR 60.675(c)(1); 40 CFR 60.675(c)(1)(i)-(iii); 40 CFR 60.675(e)(1); 40 CFR 60.675(e)(2); 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO Table 3; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)1., Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

C.37. EPA Method 9- Required Sampling Time: The duration of the Method 9 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A–4) observations must be 30 minutes (five 6-minute averages). Compliance with the applicable fugitive emission standards specified in Conditions C.28. and C.29. (summarized in C.32.) must be based on the average of the five 6-minute averages. The observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur.

[40 CFR 60.675(c)(3); Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C.]

C.38. Seasonal Shutdown - Initial Performance Test. If the initial performance test date for an affected facility falls during a seasonal shut down (as defined below in §60.671) of the affected facility, then with approval from the permitting authority, the owner or operator may postpone the initial performance test until no later than 60 calendar days after resuming operation of the affected facility.

Seasonal shut down means shut down of an affected facility for a period of at least 45 consecutive days due to weather or seasonal market conditions – 40 CFR 60.671.

[40 CFR 60.675(i)]

C.39. Visible Emissions Testing Requirements – Relocated, Portable RAP Crusher System: Should the owner or operator bring on-site a different portable RAP Crusher System at any point after the initial RAP Crusher System, a demonstration of compliance must be made for each such RAP Crusher System. The owner or operator may make such demonstration by either:

A. Providing the Compliance Authority documentation of the most recent* visible emissions performance test report for those RAP Crusher Systems operating under the authority of a valid, Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant Air General Permit or Non-Title V Operation Permit for a Relocatable RAP Crusher System in effect prior to relocation at this site; or

B. Conduct visible emissions testing at each affected facility (Emissions Point) within the RAP Crusher System in accordance with the Initial Testing requirements of Condition C.36.a., except the requirements of paragraph 7. The visible emissions tests shall be conducted as soon as practical, but no later than thirty (30) days after commencing operation.

Should the RAP Crusher System continue to remain onsite, the RAP Crusher System shall comply with the applicable terms and conditions of this permit including the Subsequent Testing requirements of Condition Nos. C.15.b. or C.36.b., as applicable.

**Permitting Note*: *The most recent test pursuant to the testing frequency stated in the applicable permit or State of Florida Rule for RAP Crusher systems previously authorized under the Air General Permit.*

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

NOTIFICATIONS, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

C.40. Performance Test Notification Test Procedures & Notification. The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in writing at least 15 days prior to any required performance test. Performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements) of this permit.

[40 CFR 60.675(g), 40 CFR 60.8(d), Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.]

C.41. Notification of RAP Crusher System Actual Initial Startup Date: A notification of the actual date of initial startup of each affected facility shall be submitted to the Department. For a combination of affected facilities in a production line that begin actual initial startup on the same day, a single notification of startup may be submitted by the owner or operator to the Department. The notification shall be postmarked within 15 days after such date and shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available.

[40 CFR 60.676(i)(1)]

C.42. Recordkeeping -Unconfined Emissions – Water Truck Water Application: Documentation of water truck water application as stated in Specific Condition C.33., shall be retained at the facility for at least 3 years and made readily available for inspection by the Department. Documentation shall include, but is not limited to the following:

A. Record of the water application;
B. Record of water application to open aggregate piles and work yards where the RAP system is located;
C. Date and time water application was performed;
D. Identification of the unpaved roads that water was applied by water truck;
E. Name and title of the personnel performing the water application.
F. Rainfall received, if any.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.160(14)b., F.A.C., Application No. 1230055-001-AO]

C.43. Recordkeeping- RAP Processing: The owner or operator shall maintain records to document the monthly and the twelve-month rolling totals of the following information to demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions C.3. and C.4. The records shall be retained for at least 3 years.

a. The total amount of RAP processed (in tons).
b. The hours of operation of processing RAP.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.160(14)b., F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

C.44. Recordkeeping - Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction: The permittee shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of the RAP plant and any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment.

[40 CFR 60.7(b)]

C.45. Performance Test Reports: The permittee shall prepare and submit reports for all required performance tests in accordance with the requirements specified in Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements) of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.676(f)]

C.46. RAP Crusher Systems Not Subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO - Replacement of Equipment: The permittee shall comply with the following:

A. When an existing piece of equipment (one that is not subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO) is replaced by a piece of equipment of equal or smaller size, as defined in 40 CFR 60.671, having the same function as the existing piece of equipment, and there is no increase in the amount of emissions, the new piece of equipment is exempt from the provisions of 40 CFR 60.672, Standard for Particulate Matter; 60.674, Monitoring of Operations; and 60.675, Test Methods and Procedures, except as provided in paragraph B of this Condition. The piece of equipment is not exempt from any other requirements of Department rules or this permit.

Condition No. C.46. ***(Continued):***

B. If all existing equipment in a production line are replaced with new equipment, the new equipment becomes subject to and must comply with 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO. Prior to the replacement, the permittee shall submit the information required by 40 CFR 60.676(a) to the Air Compliance Authority. The requirements of 40 CFR 60.676(a) are stated in paragraph C of this Condition.

C. The following information about the existing piece of equipment being replaced and the replacement piece of equipment shall be submitted to the Department and, if applicable, the approved Local Program which has permitting/enforcement jurisdiction.

(1) For a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station:

(ii) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons per hour of the existing facility being replaced and
(iii) The rated capacity in tons per hour of the replacement equipment.

(2) For a screening operation:

(i) The total surface area of the top screen of the existing screening operation being replaced and
(ii) The total surface area of the top screen of the replacement screening operation.

(3) For a conveyor belt:

(i) The width of the existing belt being replaced and
(ii) The width of the replacement conveyor belt.

(4) For a storage bin:

(i) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of the existing storage bin being replaced and
(ii) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of replacement storage bins.

[40 CFR 60.670(d); 40 CFR 60.676(a)]

EXCESS EMISSIONS

{Permitting note: The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.}

C.47. Minimization of Emissions. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

Condition No. C.47. ***(Continued):***

Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

D. Emissions Unit 004- Small-Scale Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant

The following specific conditions apply to the Emissions Units and Emission Points listed below:

Emission Unit	Brief Description
004	500,000 TPY Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant (Small-scale)

EQUIPMENT

D.1. Small-Scale Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant: The permittee is authorized to install and initially operate a Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant consisting of the emission points identified within this permit, and associated equipment: crushers, screens, conveyors, bins and truck loading operation. (See Appendix G. for a flow diagram of the Small-Scale Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant.)

[Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

D.2. Hours of Operation: The hours of operation of the Small-Scale Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant are restricted to no more than: 24 hours/day; 7 days/week; 52 weeks/year, and 4,000 hours/year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

D.3. Maximum Operation Rate: Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.671, the primary crushing capacity of the Small-Scale Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant is 250 tons per hour. The annual primary crushing capacity shall not exceed 500,000 tons per year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.671; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

D.4. Affected Facilities of NSPS, Subpart OOO: The affected facilities consists of: each crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, enclosed truck or railcar loading station

[40 CFR 60.670(a)(1)]

D.5. Conveyor Transfer Points & Dry Screening Operations Visible Emissions : No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity, except as provided in Specific Condition Nos. D.6. and D.7.

Specific Condition No. D.5. (*Continued*):

A Transfer Point means a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile [40 CFR 60.671].

[40 CFR 60.672(b)]

D.6. Crushers Visible Emissions: No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any crusher, at which a capture system is not used, fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 12 percent opacity.

[40 CFR 60.672(b)]

D.7. Truck Dumping Visible Emissions: Truck dumping of nonmetallic minerals into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher is exempt from the opacity limitation specified in Specific Condition Nos. D.5., and D.6., as applicable.

[40 CFR 60.672(d)]

D.8. The opacity standards stated in Specific Condition Nos. D.5. through D.7. apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction of the emissions unit.

[40 CFR 60.11(c)]

D.9. Applicable VE Limit to Each Emissions Point: The tables below summarize the applicable visible emissions limit to each emissions point as defined by this permit. This table does not supersede the terms and requirements of Specific Condition Nos. D.5. through D.7. of this permit.

Crushing Operation Emissions Points					
Emission Point	**Description**	**Model**	**Capacity (TPH)[1]**	**Visible Emissions Limit**	**Rule**
01	One (1) Mobile Crusher -Hazemag -Primary -Mfr date: TBD	APP-1513	250	≤ 12 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
02	One (1) Impact Crusher -Hazemag -Secondary -Mfr date: TBD	APK 10-10	100	≤ 12 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)

[1] Nameplate capacity of crusher, not to be construed as an hourly limit.

Conveyor System Emissions Points			
Emission Point	**Description**	**Visible Emissions Limit**	**Rule**
03	Mobile Crusher to Overland Conveyor 1	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
04	Overland Conveyor No. 1 to 3D Screening	≤ 7 %	
05	3D Screening to Conveyor No. 2	≤ 7 %	
06	Conveyor No. 2 to Conveyor No. 3	≤ 7 %	
07	Conveyor No. 3 to Base Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
08	Base Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
09	Conveyor No. 3 to Surge Bin No. 1	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
010	Surge Bin No. 1 to Belt Feeder	≤ 7 %	
011	Belt Feeder to Conveyor No. 7	≤ 7 %	
012	Conveyor No. 7 to Conveyor No. 8	≤ 7 %	
013	Conveyor No. 8 to Conveyor No. 9	≤ 7 %	
014	Conveyor No. 9 to Twin Shaft AG Conditioner	≤ 7 %	
015	Twin Shaft AG Conditioner	≤ 7 %	
016	Twin Shaft AG Conditioner to 4D Screen	≤ 7 %	
017	Conveyor No. 9 to Conveyor No. 10	≤ 7 %	
018	Conveyor No. 10 to 4D Screen	≤ 7 %	
019	4D Screen No. 2 to Conveyor No. 11	≤ 7 %	
020	Conveyor No. 11 to Conveyor No. 12	≤ 7 %	
021	Conveyor No. 12 to 25/37 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
022	25/37 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
023	4D Screen No. 1 to Conveyor No. 13	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
024	Conveyor 13 to Impact Crusher	≤ 7 %	
025	Impact Crusher to Conveyor No. 9	≤ 7 %	
026	4D Screen No. 2 to Conveyor No. 13	≤ 7 %	
027	4D Screen No. 3 to Conveyor No. 13	≤ 7 %	
028	4D Screen No. 3 to Conveyor No. 14	≤ 7 %	
029	Conveyor No. 14 to Conveyor No. 15	≤ 7 %	
030	Conveyor No. 15 to 57/67 stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
031	57/67 stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
032	4D Screen No. 4 to Conveyor No. 16	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
033	Conveyor No. 16 to Conveyor No. 17	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
034	Conveyor No. 17 to 78/89 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
035	78/89 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
036	4D Screen No. 4 to Conveyor No. 18	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
037	Conveyor No. 18 to Double Screw Washer	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
038	Conveyor No. 19 to 4x8 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
039	4x8 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
040	4D Screen No. 4 to Classifying Tank	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
041	Conveyor No. 20 to 8 x0 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
042	8 x0 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C

Conveyor System Emissions Points			
Emission Point	**Description**	**Visible Emissions Limit**	**Rule**
043	3D Screening to Conveyor No. 4	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
044	Conveyor No. 4 to Conveyor No. 5	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
045	Conveyor No. 5 to Surge Pile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
046	Surge Pile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
047	Conveyor No. 5 to Conveyor Belt Scale	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
048	Conveyor Belt Scale to Impact Crusher	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)

Screening Operation Emissions Points				
Emission Point	**Description**	**Model**	**Visible Emissions Limit**	**Rule**
049	One (1) 3D Screen Tower -Telsmith -Mfr date: TBD	8′ x 20′ Vibro-King Screen	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
050	One (1) 4D Screen Tower -Sandvik -Mfr date: TBD	6′ x 20′ CS 173Q	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)

Surge and Storage Bin Emissions Points					
Emission Point	**Description**	**Size**	**TPH Rate**	**Visible Emissions Limit**	**Rule**
051	Surge Bin No. 1	12 yd^3	34	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)

Wet Material Processing Operations[1]
Description
Double Screw Washer
Conveyor No. 18
Classifying Tank
Conveyor No. 19
Conveyor No. 20
Collecting Tank

[1] Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.670(a)(2), wet material processing operations (as defined in 40 CFR 60.671) are not subject to the 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO standards.

D.10. Unconfined Particulate Matter: No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of material; construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking; or industrially activity such as loading, unloading, storing and handling; without taking reasonable precaution to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions may include but are not limited to the followings, as necessary:

1. The application of water misting as needed to open aggregate piles, unpaved roads, and work yards to control unconfined emissions generated by vehicular traffic or wind.

2. Removal of particulate matter from paved areas.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.]

D.11. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions as specified in Table 1 (Attachment to this permit).

[40 CFR 60.670(f)]

D.12. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of Subsection F of this permit.

MONITORING OF OPERATIONS

D.13. Wet Suppression – Monthly Periodic Inspections & Corrective Actions: The owner or operator of any affected facility that uses wet suppression to control emissions from the affected facility must perform monthly periodic inspections to check that water is flowing to discharge spray nozzles in the wet suppression system.

The owner or operator must initiate corrective action within 24 hours and complete corrective action as expediently as practical if the owner or operator finds that water is not flowing properly during an inspection of the water spray nozzles.

The owner or operator must record each inspection of the water spray nozzles, including the date of each inspection and any corrective actions taken, in the logbook required under Condition D.21.

(1) If an affected facility relies on water carryover from upstream water sprays to control fugitive emissions, then that affected facility is exempt from the 5-year repeat testing requirement specified in Table 3 of 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO (refer to Subsection F of this permit) provided that the affected facility meets the criteria in paragraphs (1)(i) and (1)(ii) of this Condition:

(i) The owner or operator of the affected facility conducts periodic inspections of the upstream water spray(s) that are responsible for controlling fugitive emissions from the affected facility. These inspections are conducted according to this paragraph and Condition D.21. and

(ii) The owner or operator of the affected facility designates which upstream water spray(s) will be periodically inspected at the time of the initial performance test required under 40 CFR 60.11 and Condition D.14.

Specific Condition No. D.13. *(Continued)*:

(2) If an affected facility that routinely uses wet suppression water sprays ceases operation of the water sprays or is using a control mechanism to reduce fugitive emissions other than water sprays during the monthly inspection (for example, water from recent rainfall), the logbook entry required by Condition D.21. must specify the control mechanism being used instead of the water sprays.

[40 CFR 60.674(b)]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

D.14. Visible Emissions- Each Emissions Point:

a. Initial Testing: The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9 of Appendix A–4, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 with the following additions:

(1) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 4.57 meters (15 feet).

(2) The observer shall, when possible, select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive emission sources (e.g., road dust). The required observer position relative to the sun (EPA Method 9 of Appendix A-4, Section 2.1) must be followed.

(3) For affected facilities using wet dust suppression for particulate matter control, a visible mist is sometimes generated by the spray. The water mist must not be confused with particulate matter emissions and is not to be considered a visible emission. When a water mist of this nature is present, the observation of emissions is to be made at a point in the plume where the mist is no longer visible.

(4) If emissions from two or more of Emission Points continuously interfere so that the opacity of fugitive emissions from a individual emissions point cannot be read, either of the following procedures may be used:

a. Use for the combined emission stream the highest fugitive opacity standard applicable to any of the emission points contributing to the emission stream.

b. Separate the emissions so that the opacity of emissions from each emission point can be read.

(5) A single visible emission observer may conduct visible emission observations for up to three fugitive, stack, or vent emission points within a 15-second interval if the following conditions are met:

a. No more than three emission points may be read concurrently.

b. All three emission points must be within a 70 degree viewing sector or angle in front of the observer such that the proper sun position can be maintained for all three points.

Specific Condition No. D.14. ***(Continued):***

c. If an opacity reading for any one of the three emission points equals or exceeds the applicable standard, then the observer must stop taking readings for the other two points and continue reading just that single point.

(6) The test shall be conducted by an observer certified in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.320, F.A.C. – Standards for Persons Engaged in Visible Emissions Observations.

(7) An initial performance test for visible emissions shall be conducted within 60 days after the maximum operation rate has been achieved, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the emissions unit.

b. Subsequent Testing: Affected facilities that do not use water sprays to control fugitive emissions, shall conduct a repeat visible emissions test for each emission point within 5 years from the previous performance test. The procedures in Condition D.14.a shall be followed for these visible emissions tests.

Affected facilities controlled by water carryover from upstream water sprays that are inspected according to the requirements in Conditions D.13. and D.21. are exempt from this 5-year repeat testing requirement.

Permitting Note: Emission Point Nos. 07, 08,021, 022, 030,031, 034, 035, 038, 039, 041, 042, 045, and 046, do not require regularly scheduled VE performance testing, since the applicable visible emission limitation is a facility-wide limitation and there is not an applicable allowable mass emission limitation. However, a visible emissions opacity test may be required at these named Emissions Points upon Department request pursuant to the Special Compliance Test requirements of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. (refer to Appendix D, Condition 4 of this permit).

[40 CFR 60.675(c)(1); 40 CFR 60.675(c)(1)(i)-(iii); 40 CFR 60.675(e)(1); 40 CFR 60.675(e)(2); 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO Table 3; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

D.15. EPA Method 9- Required Sampling Time: The duration of the Method 9 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A–4) observations must be 30 minutes (five 6-minute averages). Compliance with the applicable fugitive emission standards specified in Conditions D.5. and D.6. (summarized in D.9.) must be based on the average of the five 6-minute averages. The observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur.

[40 CFR 60.675(c)(3); Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C.]

D.16. Initial Performance Test Notification – Seasonal Shutdown. If the initial performance test date for an affected facility falls during a seasonal shut down (as defined in §60.671) of the affected facility, then with approval from the permitting authority, the owner or operator may postpone the initial performance test until no later than 60 calendar days after resuming operation of the affected facility.

Seasonal shut down means shut down of an affected facility for a period of at least 45 consecutive days due to weather or seasonal market conditions – 40 CFR 60.671.

[40 CFR 60.675(i)]

NOTIFICATIONS, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

D.17. Performance Test Notification, Test Procedures & Notification. The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in writing at least 15 days prior to any required performance test. Performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements) of this permit.

[40 CFR 60.675(g), 40 CFR 60.8(d), Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.]

D.18. Notification of Small-Scale NMMPP Actual Initial Startup Date: A notification of the actual date of initial startup of each affected facility shall be submitted to the Department. For a combination of affected facilities in a production line that begin actual initial startup on the same day, a single notification of startup may be submitted by the owner or operator to the Department. The notification shall be postmarked within 15 days after such date and shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available.

[40 CFR 60.676(i)(1)]

D.19. Recordkeeping - Unconfined Emissions – Water Truck Water Application: Documentation of water truck water application as stated in Condition D.10., shall be retained at the facility for at least 3 years and made readily available for inspection by the Department. Documentation shall include, but is not limited to the following:

A. Record of the water application;
B. Record of water application to open aggregate piles and work yards where the NMMPP is located;
C. Date and time water application was performed;
D. Identification of the unpaved roads that water was applied by water truck;
E. Name and title of the personnel performing the water application.
F. Rainfall received, if any.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

D.20. Recordkeeping- Material Processing: The owner or operator shall maintain records to document the monthly and the twelve-month rolling totals of the following information to demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions D.3. and D.4. The records shall be retained for at least 3 years.

a. The total amount of material processed (in tons).
b. The hours of operation of material processing.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.160(14)b., F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

D.21. Recordkeeping – Wet Suppression System Inspections: The owner or operator shall record each periodic inspection required by Condition D.13. including dates and any corrective actions taken, in a logbook (in written or electronic format). The owner or operator must keep the logbook onsite and make hard or electronic copies (whichever is requested) of the logbook available to the Department upon request.

[40 CFR 60.676(b)(1)]

D.22. Recordkeeping- Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction: The permittee shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of the asphalt plant and any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment.

[40 CFR 60.7(b)]

D.23. Performance Test Reports: The permittee shall prepare and submit reports for all required tests in accordance with the requirements specified in Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements) of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.676(f)]

D.24. Notification – Wet Material Processing Operation Saturated/Unsaturated Process Changes: The owner or operator of any wet material processing operation that processes saturated and subsequently processes unsaturated materials, shall submit a report of this change within 30 days following such change.

This screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor is then subject to the 7 percent opacity limit in Specific Condition No. D.6. and the emission test requirements of 40 CFR 60.11 and 40 CFR 60 subpart OOO.

Saturated material means, for purposes of this subpart, mineral material with sufficient surface moisture such that particulate matter emissions are not generated from processing of the material through screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors. Material that is wetted solely by wet suppression systems is not considered to be "saturated" for purposes of this definition– 40 CFR 60.671.

[40 CFR 60.676(g)]

EXCESS EMISSIONS

{Permitting note: The Excess Emissions Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. (refer to Appendix C, Condition Nos. 3and 4 , cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.}

D.25. Minimization of Emissions. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

E. Emissions Unit 005- Large-Scale Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant

The following specific conditions apply to the Emissions Units and Emission Points listed below:

Emission Unit	Brief Description
005	5,000,000 TPY Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant (Large-scale)

EQUIPMENT

E.1. Large-Scale Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant: The permittee is authorized to install and initially operate a Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant consisting of the emission points identified within this permit, and associated equipment: crushers, screens, conveyors, bins and truck loading operation. (See Appendix G. for a flow diagram of the Large-Scale Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant.)

[Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

E.2. Hours of Operation: The hours of operation of the Large-Scale Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant are restricted to no more than: 24 hours/day; 7 days/week; 52 weeks/year, and 4,000 hours/year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

E.3. Maximum Operation Rate: Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.671, the primary crushing capacity of the Large-Scale Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant is 1,200 tons per hour. The annual primary crushing capacity shall not exceed 5,000,000 tons per year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.671; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for these conditions are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

E.4. Affected Facilities of NSPS, Subpart OOO: The affected facilities consists of: each crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, enclosed truck or railcar loading station

[40 CFR 60.670(a)(1)]

E.5. Conveyor Transfer Points & Dry Screening Operations Visible Emissions : No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity, except as provided in Specific Condition Nos. E.6. and E.7.

A Transfer Point means a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile [40 CFR 60.671].

[40 CFR 60.672(b)]

E.6. Crushers Visible Emissions: No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any crusher, at which a capture system is not used, fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 12 percent opacity.

[40 CFR 60.672(b)]

E.7. Truck Dumping Visible Emissions: Truck dumping of nonmetallic minerals into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher is exempt from the opacity limitation specified in Specific Condition Nos. E.5. and E.6. as applicable.

[40 CFR 60.672(d)]

E.8. The opacity standards stated in Specific Condition Nos. E.5. through E.7. apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction of the emissions unit.

[40 CFR 60.11(c)]

E.9. Applicable VE Limit to Each Emissions Point: The tables below summarize the applicable visible emissions limit to each emissions point as defined by this permit. This table does not supersede the terms and requirements of Specific Condition Nos. E.5. through E.7. of this permit.

Crushing Operation Emissions Points					
Emission Point	**Description**	**Model**	**Capacity (TPH)[1]**	**Visible Emissions Limit**	**Rule**
01	One (1) Mobile Crusher -Hazemag -Primary -Mfr date: TBD	APP-2025	1200	≤ 12 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
02	One (1) Impact Crusher -Hazemag -Secondary (runs parallel w/EP 03) -Mfr date: TBD	APK-1615	300	≤ 12 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
03	One (1) Impact Crusher -Hazemag -Secondary (runs parallel w/EP 02) -Mfr date: TBD	APK-1615	300	≤ 12 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)

[1] Nameplate capacity of crusher, not to be construed as an hourly limit.

E. Emissions Unit 005- Large-Scale Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant

Conveyor System Emissions Points			
Emission Point	**Description**	**Visible Emissions Limit**	**Rule**
04	Mobile Crusher to Overland Conveyor 1	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
05	Overland Conveyor 1 to 3D Screening	≤ 7 %	
06	3D Screening to Conveyor No. 2	≤ 7 %	
07	Conveyor No. 2 to Conveyor No. 3	≤ 7 %	
08	Conveyor No. 3 to Base Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
09	Base Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
010	Conveyor No. 3 to 2D Screening	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
011	2D Screening Screen No. 1 to Surge Bin No. 1	≤ 7 %	
012	2D Screening Screen No. 1 Slurry Tank	≤ 7 %	
013	Surge Bin No. 1 to Belt Feeder	≤ 7 %	
014	Belt Feeder to Conveyor No. 7	≤ 7 %	
015	Conveyor No. 7 to Conveyor No. 8	≤ 7 %	
016	Conveyor No. 8 to Conveyor No. 9	≤ 7 %	
017	Conveyor No. 9 to Twin Shaft AG Conditioner No. A	≤ 7 %	
018	Conveyor No. 9 to Twin Shaft AG Conditioner No. B	≤ 7 %	
019	Twin Shaft AG Conditioner No. A	≤ 7 %	
020	Twin Shaft AG Conditioner No. B	≤ 7 %	
021	Twin Shaft AG Conditioner No. A to 4D Screen No. A	≤ 7 %	
022	Twin Shaft AG Conditioner No. A to 4D Screen No. B	≤ 7 %	
023	Conveyor No. 9 to Conveyor No. 10	≤ 7 %	
024	Conveyor No. 10 to 4D Screen No. A	≤ 7 %	
025	Conveyor No. 10 to 4D Screen No. B	≤ 7 %	
026	4D Screen No. A, Screen #2 to Conveyor No. 11	≤ 7 %	
027	4D Screen No. B, Screen #2 to Conveyor No. 11	≤ 7 %	
028	Conveyor No. 11 to Conveyor No. 12	≤ 7 %	
029	Conveyor No. 12 to 25/37 Stockpile	20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
030	25/37 Stockpile	20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
031	4D Screen No. A, Screen # 1 to Conveyor No. 13	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
032	4D Screen No. B, Screen # 1 to Conveyor No. 13	≤ 7 %	
033	Conveyor 13 to Impact Crusher No. A	≤ 7 %	
034	Conveyor 13 to Impact Crusher No. B	≤ 7 %	
035	Impact Crusher No. A to Conveyor No. 9	≤ 7 %	
036	Impact Crusher No. B to Conveyor No. 9	≤ 7 %	
037	4D Screen No. A, Screen #2 to Conveyor No. 13	≤ 7 %	
038	4D Screen No. B, Screen #2 to Conveyor No. 13	≤ 7 %	
039	4D Screen No. A, Screen #3 to Conveyor No. 13	≤ 7 %	
040	4D Screen No. B, Screen #3 to Conveyor No. 13	≤ 7 %	

041	4D Screen No. A, Screen #3 to Conveyor No. 14	≤ 7 %	

E. Emissions Unit 005- Large-Scale Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant

Conveyor System Emissions Points			
Emission Point	**Description**	**Visible Emissions Limit**	**Rule**
042	4D Screen No. B, Screen #3 to Conveyor No. 14	≤ 7 %	
043	Conveyor No. 14 to Conveyor No. 15	≤ 7 %	
044	Conveyor No. 15 to 57/67 stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
045	57/67 stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
046	4D Screen No. A, Screen #4 to Conveyor No. 16	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
047	4D Screen No. B, Screen #4 to Conveyor No. 16	≤ 7 %	
048	Conveyor No. 16 to Conveyor No. 17	≤ 7 %	
049	Conveyor No. 17 to 78/89 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
050	78/89 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
051	4D Screen No. A, Screen #4 to Conveyor No. 18	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
052	4D Screen No. B, Screen #4 to Conveyor No. 18	≤ 7 %	
053	Conveyor No. 18 to Double Screw Washer No. A	≤ 7 %	
054	Conveyor No. 18 to Double Screw Washer No. B	≤ 7 %	
055	Conveyor No. 19 to 4x8 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
056	4x8 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
057	4D Screen No. A, Screen # 4 to Classifying Tank No. A	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
058	4D Screen No. B, Screen # 4 to Classifying Tank No. B	≤ 7 %	
059	Conveyor No. 20 to 8 x0 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
060	8 x0 Stockpile	<20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
061	3D Screening to Conveyor No. 4	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
062	Conveyor No. 4 to Conveyor No. 5	≤ 7 %	
063	Conveyor No. 5 to Surge Pile	20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
064	Surge Pile	20%	62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C
065	Conveyor No. 5 to Conveyor Belt Scale	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
066	Conveyor Belt Scale to Impact Crusher No. A	≤ 7 %	
067	Conveyor Belt Scale to Impact Crusher No. B	≤ 7 %	

Screening Operation Emissions Points					
Emission Point	**Description**	**Model**	**Capacity (TPH)**	**Visible Emissions Limit**	**Rule**
068	One (1) 2D Screen Tower -Telsmith -Mfr date: TBD	6′ x 20′ Vibro-King Screen	750	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)

Screening Operation Emissions Points					
Emission Point	**Description**	**Model**	**Capacity (TPH)**	**Visible Emissions Limit**	**Rule**
069	One (1) 3D Screen Tower -Telsmith -Mfr date: TBD	8′ x 20′ Vibro-King Screen	1200	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)
070	One (1) 4D Screen Tower -Sandvik -Mfr date: TBD	6′ x 20′ CS 173Q	1000	<7%	40 CFR 60.672(b)

Surge and Storage Bin Emissions Points					
Emission Point	**Description**	**Size**	**TPH Rate**	**Visible Emissions Limit**	**Rule**
071	Surge Bin No. 1	15 yd^3	150	≤ 7 %	40 CFR 60.672(b)

Wet Material Processing Operations[1]
Description
Double Screw Washer No. A
Double Screw Washer No. B
Conveyor No. 18
Classifying Tank No. A
Classifying Tank No. B
Conveyor No. 19
Conveyor No. 20
Collecting Tank

[1] Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.670(a)(2), wet material processing operations (as defined in 40 CFR 60.671) are not subject to the 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO standards.

E.10. Unconfined Particulate Matter: No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of material; construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking; or industrially activity such as loading, unloading, storing and handling; without taking reasonable precaution to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions may include but are not limited to the followings, as necessary:

1. The application of water misting as needed to open aggregate piles, unpaved roads, and work yards to control unconfined emissions generated by vehicular traffic or wind.

Specific Condition No. E.11. *(Continued)*:

2. Removal of particulate matter from paved areas.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.]

E.11. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions as specified in Table 1 (Attachment to this permit).

[40 CFR 60.670(f)]

E.12. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of Subsection F of this permit.

MONITORING OF OPERATIONS

E.13. Wet Suppression – Monthly Periodic Inspections & Corrective Actions: The owner or operator of any affected facility that uses wet suppression to control emissions from the affected facility must perform monthly periodic inspections to check that water is flowing to discharge spray nozzles in the wet suppression system.

The owner or operator must initiate corrective action within 24 hours and complete corrective action as expediently as practical if the owner or operator finds that water is not flowing properly during an inspection of the water spray nozzles.

The owner or operator must record each inspection of the water spray nozzles, including the date of each inspection and any corrective actions taken, in the logbook required under §60.676(b).

(1) If an affected facility relies on water carryover from upstream water sprays to control fugitive emissions, then that affected facility is exempt from the 5-year repeat testing requirement specified in Table 3 (refer to Subsection F of this permit) of 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO provided that the affected facility meets the criteria in paragraphs (1)(i) and (1)(ii) of this Condition:

(i) The owner or operator of the affected facility conducts periodic inspections of the upstream water spray(s) that are responsible for controlling fugitive emissions from the affected facility. These inspections are conducted according to this paragraph and Condition E.21. and

(ii) The owner or operator of the affected facility designates which upstream water spray(s) will be periodically inspected at the time of the initial performance test required under 40 CFR 60.11 and Condition E.14.

(2) If an affected facility that routinely uses wet suppression water sprays ceases operation of the water sprays or is using a control mechanism to reduce fugitive emissions other than water sprays during the monthly inspection (for example, water from recent rainfall), the logbook entry required by Condition E.21. must specify the control mechanism being used instead of the water sprays.

[40 CFR 60.674(b)]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

E.14. Visible Emissions- Each Emissions Point

a. Initial Testing: The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9 of Appendix A–4, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., with the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 and the following additions:

(1) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 4.57 meters (15 feet).

(2) The observer shall, when possible, select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive emission sources (e.g., road dust). The required observer position relative to the sun (Method 9, Section 2.1) must be followed.

(3) For affected facilities using wet dust suppression for particulate matter control, a visible mist is sometimes generated by the spray. The water mist must not be confused with particulate matter emissions and is not to be considered a visible emission. When a water mist of this nature is present, the observation of emissions is to be made at a point in the plume where the mist is no longer visible.

(4) If emissions from two or more of Emission Points continuously interfere so that the opacity of fugitive emissions from a individual emissions point cannot be read, either of the following procedures may be used:

a. Use for the combined emission stream the highest fugitive opacity standard applicable to any of the emission points contributing to the emission stream.

b. Separate the emissions so that the opacity of emissions from each emission point can be read.

(5) A single visible emission observer may conduct visible emission observations for up to three fugitive, stack, or vent emission points within a 15-second interval if the following conditions are met:

a. No more than three emission points may be read concurrently.

b. All three emission points must be within a 70 degree viewing sector or angle in front of the observer such that the proper sun position can be maintained for all three points.

c. If an opacity reading for any one of the three emission points equals or exceeds the applicable standard, then the observer must stop taking readings for the other two points and continue reading just that single point.

(6) The test shall be conducted by an observer certified in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.320, F.A.C. – Standards for Persons Engaged in Visible Emissions Observations.

(7) An initial performance test for visible emissions shall be conducted within 60 days after the maximum operation rate has been achieved, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the emissions unit.

Specific Condition No. E.14. *(Continued)*:

b. Subsequent Testing Affected facilities that do not use water sprays to control fugitive emissions, shall conduct a repeat visible emissions test for each emission point within 5 years from the previous performance test. The procedures in Condition ED.14.a shall be followed for these visible emissions tests.

Affected facilities controlled by water carryover from upstream water sprays that are inspected according to the requirements in Conditions E.13. and E.21. are exempt from this 5-year repeat testing requirement.

Permitting Note: Emission Point Nos. 08, 09, 029, 030, 044, 045, 049, 050, 055,056, 059, 06, 063, and 064 do not require regularly scheduled VE performance testing, since the applicable visible emission limitation is a facility-wide limitation and there is not an applicable allowable mass emission limitation. However, a visible emissions opacity test may be required at these named Emissions Points upon Department request pursuant to the Special Compliance Test requirements of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. (refer to Appendix D, Condition 4 of this permit).

[40 CFR 60.675(c)(1); 40 CFR 60.675(c)(1)(i)-(iii); 40 CFR 60.675(e)(1); 40 CFR 60.675(e)(2); 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO Table 3; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

E.15. EPA Method 9- Required Sampling Time: The duration of the Method 9 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A–4) observations must be 30 minutes (five 6-minute averages). Compliance with the applicable fugitive emission standards specified in Conditions E.5. and E.6. (summarized in E.9.) must be based on the average of the five 6-minute averages. The observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur.

[40 CFR 60.675(c)(3); Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C.]

E.16. Initial Performance Test Notification – Seasonal Shutdown. If the initial performance test date for an affected facility falls during a seasonal shut down (as defined in §60.671) of the affected facility, then with approval from the permitting authority, the owner or operator may postpone the initial performance test until no later than 60 calendar days after resuming operation of the affected facility.

Seasonal shut down means shut down of an affected facility for a period of at least 45 consecutive days due to weather or seasonal market conditions – 40 CFR 60.671.

[40 CFR 60.675(i)]

NOTIFICATIONS, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

E.17. Performance Test Notification Test Procedures & Notification. The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in writing at least 15 days prior to any required performance test. Performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements) of this permit.

[40 CFR 60.675(g), 40 CFR 60.8(d), Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.]

E.18. Notification of Large-Scale NMMPP Actual Initial Startup Date: A notification of the actual date of initial startup of each affected facility shall be submitted to the Department. For a combination of affected facilities in a production line that begin actual initial startup on the same day, a single notification of startup may be submitted by the owner or operator to the Department. The notification shall be postmarked within 15 days after such date and shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available.

[40 CFR 60.676(i)(1)]

E.19. Recordkeeping - Unconfined Emissions – Water Truck Water Application: Documentation of water truck water application as stated in Condition E.10., shall be retained at the facility for at least 3 years and made readily available for inspection by the Department. Documentation shall include, but is not limited to the following:

A. Record of the water application;
B. Record of water application to open aggregate piles and work yards where the NMMPP is located;
C. Date and time water application was performed;
D. Identification of the unpaved roads that water was applied by water truck;
E. Name and title of the personnel performing the water application.
F. Rainfall received, if any.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

E.20. Recordkeeping- Material Processing: The owner or operator shall maintain records to document the monthly and the twelve-month rolling totals of the following information to demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions E.3. and E.4. The records shall be retained for at least 3 years.

a. The total amount of material processed (in tons).
b. The hours of operation of material processing.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.160(14)b., F.A.C.; Application No. 1230055-001-AC]

E.21. Recordkeeping – Wet Suppression System Inspections: The owner or operator shall record each periodic inspection required by Condition E.13. including dates and any corrective actions taken, in a logbook (in written or electronic format). The owner or operator must keep the logbook onsite and make hard or electronic copies (whichever is requested) of the logbook available to the Department upon request.

[40 CFR 60.676(b)(1)]

E.22. Recordkeeping- Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction: The permittee shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of the asphalt plant and any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment.

[40 CFR 60.7(b)]

E.23. Performance Test Reports: The permittee shall prepare and submit reports for all required tests in accordance with the requirements specified in Appendix D (Common Testing Requirements) of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.676(f)]

E.24. Notification – Wet Material Processing Operation Saturated/Unsaturated Process Changes: The owner or operator of any wet material processing operation that processes saturated and subsequently processes unsaturated materials, shall submit a report of this change within 30 days following such change.

This screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor is then subject to the 7 percent opacity limit in Specific Condition No. E.6. and the emission test requirements of 40 CFR 60.11 and 40 CFR 60 subpart OOO.

Saturated material means, for purposes of this subpart, mineral material with sufficient surface moisture such that particulate matter emissions are not generated from processing of the material through screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors. Material that is wetted solely by wet suppression systems is not considered to be "saturated" for purposes of this definition– 40 CFR 60.671.

[40 CFR 60.676(g)]

EXCESS EMISSIONS

{Permitting note: The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.}

E.25. Minimization of Emissions. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

F. COMMON CONDITIONS

The following specific conditions apply to the Emissions Units and Emission Points listed below:

Emission Unit	Brief Description
003	RAP Crusher System
004	500,000 TPY Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant (Small-scale)
005	5,000,000 TPY Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plant (Large-scale)

Table 3 to Subpart OOO—Fugitive Emission Limits

For * * *	The owner or operator must meet the following fugitive emissions limit for grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, transfer points on belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, enclosed truck or railcar loading stations or from any other affected facility (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) * * *	The owner or operator must meet the following fugitive emissions limit for crushers at which a capture system is not used * * *	The owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with these limits by conducting * * *
Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983 but before April 22, 2008	10 percent opacity	15 percent opacity	An initial performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart.
Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008	7 percent opacity	12 percent opacity	An initial performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart; and Periodic inspections of water sprays according to §60.674(b) and §60.676(b); and
			A repeat performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart within 5 years from the previous performance test for fugitive emissions from affected facilities without water sprays. Affected facilities controlled by

For * * *	The owner or operator must meet the following fugitive emissions limit for grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, transfer points on belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, enclosed truck or railcar loading stations or from any other affected facility (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) * * *	The owner or operator must meet the following fugitive emissions limit for crushers at which a capture system is not used * * *	The owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with these limits by conducting * * *
Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983 but before April 22, 2008	10 percent opacity	15 percent opacity	An initial performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart.
Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008	7 percent opacity	12 percent opacity	An initial performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart; and Periodic inspections of water sprays according to §60.674(b) and §60.676(b); and
			water carryover from upstream water sprays that are inspected according to the requirements in §60.674(b) and §60.676(b) are exempt from this 5-year repeat testing requirement.

§ 60.671 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart, but not specifically defined in this section, shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

Bagging operation means the mechanical process by which bags are filled with nonmetallic minerals.

Belt conveyor means a conveying device that transports material from one location to another by means of an endless belt that is carried on a series of idlers and routed around a pulley at each end.

Bucket elevator means a conveying device of nonmetallic minerals consisting of a head and foot assembly which supports and drives an endless single or double strand chain or belt to which buckets are attached.

Building means any frame structure with a roof.

Capacity means the cumulative rated capacity of all initial crushers that are part of the plant.

Capture system means the equipment (including enclosures, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc.) used to capture and transport particulate matter generated by one or more affected facilities to a control device.

Control device means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one or more affected facilities at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant.

Conveying system means a device for transporting materials from one piece of equipment or location to another location within a plant. Conveying systems include but are not limited to the following: Feeders, belt conveyors, bucket elevators and pneumatic systems.

Crush or *Crushing* means to reduce the size of nonmetallic mineral material by means of physical impaction of the crusher or grinding mill upon the material.

Crusher means a machine used to crush any nonmetallic minerals, and includes, but is not limited to, the following types: Jaw, gyratory, cone, roll, rod mill, hammer mill, and impactor.

Enclosed truck or railcar loading station means that portion of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant where nonmetallic minerals are loaded by an enclosed conveying system into enclosed trucks or railcars.

Fixed plant means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant at which the processing equipment specified in §60.670(a) is attached by a cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) to any anchor, slab, or structure including bedrock.

Fugitive emission means particulate matter that is not collected by a capture system and is released to the atmosphere at the point of generation.

Grinding mill means a machine used for the wet or dry fine crushing of any nonmetallic mineral. Grinding mills include, but are not limited to, the following types: Hammer, roller, rod, pebble and ball, and fluid energy. The grinding mill includes the air conveying system, air separator, or air classifier, where such systems are used.

Initial crusher means any crusher into which nonmetallic minerals can be fed without prior crushing in the plant.

Nonmetallic mineral means any of the following minerals or any mixture of which the majority is any of the following minerals:

(1) Crushed and Broken Stone, including Limestone, Dolomite, Granite, Traprock, Sandstone, Quartz, Quartzite, Marl, Marble, Slate, Shale, Oil Shale, and Shell.

(2) Sand and Gravel.

(3) Clay including Kaolin, Fireclay, Bentonite, Fuller's Earth, Ball Clay, and Common Clay.

(4) Rock Salt.

(5) Gypsum (natural or synthetic).

(6) Sodium Compounds, including Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Chloride, and Sodium Sulfate.

(7) Pumice.

(8) Gilsonite.

(9) Talc and Pyrophyllite.

(10) Boron, including Borax, Kernite, and Colemanite.

(11) Barite.

(12) Fluorospar.

(13) Feldspar.

(14) Diatomite.

(15) Perlite.

(16) Vermiculite.

(17) Mica.

(18) Kyanite, including Andalusite, Sillimanite, Topaz, and Dumortierite.

Nonmetallic mineral processing plant means any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral wherever located, including lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants, or any other facility processing nonmetallic minerals except as provided in §60.670 (b) and (c).

Portable plant means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant that is mounted on any chassis or skids and may be moved by the application of a lifting or pulling force. In addition, there shall be no cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) by which any piece of equipment is attached or clamped to any anchor, slab, or structure, including bedrock that must be removed prior to the application of a lifting or pulling force for the purpose of transporting the unit.

Production line means all affected facilities (crushers, grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck and railcar loading stations) which are directly connected or are connected together by a conveying system.

Saturated material means, for purposes of this subpart, mineral material with sufficient surface moisture such that particulate matter emissions are not generated from processing of the material through screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors. Material that is wetted solely by wet suppression systems is not considered to be "saturated" for purposes of this definition.

Screening operation means a device for separating material according to size by passing undersize material through one or more mesh surfaces (screens) in series, and retaining oversize material on the mesh surfaces (screens). Grizzly feeders associated with truck dumping and static (non-moving) grizzlies used anywhere in the nonmetallic mineral processing plant are not considered to be screening operations.

Seasonal shut down means shut down of an affected facility for a period of at least 45 consecutive days due to weather or seasonal market conditions.

Size means the rated capacity in tons per hour of a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station; the total surface area of the top screen of a screening operation; the width of a conveyor belt; and the rated capacity in tons of a storage bin.

Stack emission means the particulate matter that is released to the atmosphere from a capture system.

Storage bin means a facility for storage (including surge bins) of nonmetallic minerals prior to further processing or loading.

Transfer point means a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile.

Truck dumping means the unloading of nonmetallic minerals from movable vehicles designed to transport nonmetallic minerals from one location to another. Movable vehicles include but are not limited to: Trucks, front end loaders, skip hoists, and railcars.

Vent means an opening through which there is mechanically induced air flow for the purpose of exhausting from a building air carrying particulate matter emissions from one or more affected facilities.

Wet material processing operation(s) means any of the following:

(1) Wet screening operations (as defined in this section) and subsequent screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors in the production line that process saturated materials (as defined in this section) up to the first crusher, grinding mill or storage bin in the production line; or

(2) Screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors in the production line downstream of wet mining operations (as defined in this section) that process saturated materials (as defined in this section) up to the first crusher, grinding mill or storage bin in the production line.

Wet mining operation means a mining or dredging operation designed and operated to extract any nonmetallic mineral regulated under this subpart from deposits existing at or below the water table, where the nonmetallic mineral is saturated with water.

Wet screening operation means a screening operation at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant which removes unwanted material or which separates marketable fines from the product by a washing process which is designed and operated at all times such that the product is saturated with water.