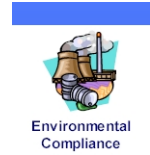




PERCHLOROETHYLENE DRY CLEANERS



COMPLIANCE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

ARMS UPDATED

INSPECTION TYPE: ANNUAL (INS1, INS2) COMPLAINT/DISCOVERY (CI)
 RE-INSPECTION (FUI) ARMS COMPLAINT NO:

AIRS ID#: 1190052 **DATE:** 09/04/2012 **ARRIVE:** 10:47am **DEPART:** 12:21pm
FACILITY NAME: STEVES CLEANERS
FACILITY LOCATION: 4525 MONACO WAY
 WILDWOOD 34785-9503
OWNER/AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN RICKETTS **PHONE:** (352)989-1672
Email: SRICKETTS30@GMAIL.COM **Mobile:** (352)989-1672
CONTACT NAME: STEPHEN RICKETTS **PHONE:** (352)989-1672
Email: SRICKETTS30@GMAIL.COM **Mobile:** (352)989-1672
ENTITLEMENT PERIOD: 4/19/2012 / 04/19/2017
 (effective date) (end date)

PART I: INSPECTION COMPLIANCE STATUS (check only one box)

IN COMPLIANCE MINOR Non-COMPLIANCE SIGNIFICANT Non-COMPLIANCE

PART II: FACILITY CLASSIFICATION - Rule 62-213.300 FAC

(check only one box in A)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. 1. Existing small area source <input type="checkbox"/>
 dry-to-dry only, $x < 140$ gal/yr
 transfer only, $x < 200$ gal/yr
 both types, $x < 140$ gal/yr
 (constructed before 12/9/91)</p> <p>3. Existing large area source <input type="checkbox"/>
 dry-to-dry only, $140 \leq x \leq 2,100$ gal/yr
 transfer only, $200 \leq x \leq 1,800$ gal/yr
 both types, $140 \leq x \leq 1,800$ gal/yr
 (constructed before 12/9/91)</p> <p>5. Ineligible for General Permit <input type="checkbox"/>
 drop store/out of business/petroleum /
 facility exceeds above limits</p> | <p>2. New small area source <input type="checkbox"/>
 dry-to-dry only, $x < 140$ gal/yr
 transfer only, $x < 200$ gal/yr
 both types, $x < 140$ gal/yr
 (constructed on or after 12/9/91)</p> <p>4. New large area source <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
 dry-to-dry only, $140 \leq x \leq 2,100$ gal/yr
 transfer only, $200 \leq x \leq 1,800$ gal/yr
 both types, $140 \leq x \leq 1,800$ gal/yr
 (constructed on or after 12/9/91)</p> |
|--|---|

B. The sum of the volume of all perchloroethylene (perc) purchases made in each of the previous 12 months by this dry cleaning facility was 270.00 gallons.

PART III: GENERAL CONTROL REQUIREMENTS – Rule 62-213.300 FAC

(check only one box for each question)

1. Is all perc, and wastes containing perc, in tightly sealed & impervious containers? ----- Yes No N/A
2. Are all perc. containers leak free ? ----- Yes No N/A
3. Are all machine doors kept closed and secured except during loading/unloading? ----- Yes No
4. Are cartridge filters drained in their housing or in sealed containers for at least 24 hours prior to disposal? ----- Yes No N/A
5. Has each dry cleaning system installed after December 21, 2005 at an area source, routed the air-PCE gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a refrigerated condenser and passed the air-PCE gas-vapor stream from inside the dry cleaning machine drum through a non-vented carbon adsorber or equivalent control device immediately before the door of the dry cleaning machine is opened? The carbon adsorber must be desorbed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. ----- Yes No N/A
6. Is solvent-to-carbon ratios and steam pressure for carbon adsorber beds maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications? ----- Yes No N/A

PART IV: PROCESS VENT CONTROLS – Rule 62-213.300 FAC

(Refer to Part II-A.1.-4. Classification: page 1 of 4, this form)

1. If the facility classification is an **existing small area source**, no controls are required. **Proceed to Part V.**
2. If the facility classification is a **new small area source**, the machine should be equipped with a refrigerated condenser. **Complete section A. below.**
3. If the facility classification is an **existing large area source**, the machine should be equipped with either a refrigerated condenser or a carbon adsorber. **Complete both sections A and B below.** *Carbon adsorber must have been installed prior to September 22, 1993*
4. If the facility classification is a **new large area source**, the machine should be equipped with a refrigerated condenser. **Complete both sections A and B below.**

A. Has the responsible official of all existing large area & new sources:

(check only one box for each question)

1. Equipped all machines with the appropriate vent controls? ----- Yes No
2. Equipped dry-to-dry machines with a closed-loop vapor venting system? ----- Yes No N/A
3. Equipped the condenser with a diverter valve so airflow will be directed away from the condenser upon opening the door? ----- Yes No N/A
4. Measured and recorded the temperature of the outlet exhaust stream of a refrigerated condenser on a weekly basis? ----- Yes No N/A
5. Repaired or adjusted the equipment within 24 hours if the exhaust temperature of the condenser exceeded 45° F? ----- Yes No N/A
6. Conducted all temperature monitoring after an appropriate cool-down period and after verifying that the coolant had been completely charged? ----- Yes No

PART IV: PROCESS VENT CONTROLS – Rule 62-213.300 FAC (continued)

B. For all existing large or new large area sources:

1. Is the exhaust temperature on the outlet side of the condenser located on dry-to-dry, reclaimer, and dryer machines measured and recorded on a weekly basis? ----- Yes No
2. Is the washer exhaust temperature at the condenser inlet and outlet measured and recorded weekly? ----- Yes No N/A
- a) Is the temperature differential equal to, or greater than 20° F? ----- Yes No N/A
3. Is the perc concentration in the exhaust stream inlet and outlet measured weekly at the end of the final drying cycle while the machine is venting to the adsorber, if machines are equipped exclusively with a carbon adsorber? ----- Yes No N/A
- a) Is the perc concentration equal to, or less than 100 ppm? ----- Yes No N/A
4. Is the sampling port on the carbon adsorber exhaust for measuring perc concentrations at least 8 duct diameters downstream of any bend, contraction, or expansion; is at least 2 duct diameters upstream from any bend, contraction, or expansion; and downstream from no other inlet? ----- Yes No N/A
5. Are transfer machines equipped (dryers, reclaimers, and washers) with individual condenser coils? ----- Yes No N/A
6. Is airflow routed to the carbon adsorber (if used) at all times? ----- Yes No N/A

PART V: RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS – Rule 62-213.300(3) FAC

(check only one box for each question)

1. Are receipts maintained for all perc purchased? ----- Yes No
2. Are rolling monthly totals of yearly perc consumption maintained? ----- Yes No
3. Are leak detection inspection and repair reports maintained for the following:
- a) Of any leaks repaired w/in 24 hrs? or; ----- Yes No N/A
- b) Of any parts ordered to repair leak and leak repaired w/in 2 days and parts installed w/in 5 days of receipt? ----- Yes No N/A
4. Is calibration data maintained for applicable direct reading instruments? ----- Yes No N/A
5. Is exhaust duct monitoring data on perc concentrations maintained? ----- Yes No N/A
6. Is a startup/shutdown/malfunction plan maintained for each machine? ----- Yes No
7. Are deviation reports maintained? ----- Yes No N/A
- a) Problem corrected? ----- Yes No N/A
8. Is a compliance plan maintained, if applicable? ----- Yes No N/A

PART VI: LEAK DETECTION AND REPAIRS – Rule 62-213.300 FAC

(check only one box for each question)

1. What type of leak detection equipment is used to detect leaks?
 Halogenated hydrocarbon detector PCE gas analyzer None used
2. Is the halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer operated according to the manufacturer's instructions (*manual was available and RO could demonstrate procedure*) ? ----- Yes No
3. For major sources is the halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer operated according to EPA Method 21 ?----- Yes No N/A
4. Is the vapor leak inspection conducted by placing the probe inlet at the surface of each component interface where leakage could occur and moving it slowly along the interface periphery? ----- Yes No
5. Is the PCE gas analyzer a flame ionization detector, photo ionization detector, or infrared analyzer capable of detecting vapor concentrations of PCE of 25 parts per million by volume (*based on documented specifications*) ? ----- Yes No N/A
6. Is the halogenated hydrocarbon detector capable of detecting vapor concentrations of PCE of 25 parts per million by volume (*based on documented specifications*) and indicating a concentration of 25 parts per million by volume or greater by emitting an audible or visual signal that varies as the concentration changes? ----- Yes No N/A
7. Are the following dry cleaning system components inspected weekly for perceptible leaks (sight, smell or touch) while the system is in operation (§63.322(k))?
(Inspection with a halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer also fulfills the requirement for inspection of perceptible leaks)
 - a) Hose connections, fittings, couplings, and valves ----- Yes No N/A
 - b) Door gaskets and seating ----- Yes No N/A
 - c) Filter gaskets and seating ----- Yes No N/A
 - d) Pumps ----- Yes No N/A
 - e) Solvent tanks and containers -- Yes No N/A
 - f) Water separators ----- Yes No N/A
 - g) Muck cookers ----- Yes No N/A
 - h) Stills ----- Yes No N/A
 - i) Exhaust dampers ----- Yes No N/A
 - j) Diverter valves ----- Yes No N/A
 - k) Cartridge filter housings Yes No N/A
8. Are the following dry cleaning system components inspected monthly for vapor leaks using a halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer while the system is in operation? (*Any inspection conducted according to this paragraph shall satisfy the requirements to conduct an inspection for perceptible leaks under §63.322(k) or (l)*)
 - a) Hose connections, fittings, couplings, and valves ----- Yes No N/A
 - b) Door gaskets and seating ----- Yes No N/A
 - c) Filter gaskets and seating ----- Yes No N/A
 - d) Pumps ----- Yes No N/A
 - e) Solvent tanks and containers -- Yes No N/A
 - f) Water separators ----- Yes No N/A
 - g) Muck cookers ----- Yes No N/A
 - h) Stills ----- Yes No N/A
 - i) Exhaust dampers ----- Yes No N/A
 - j) Diverter valves ----- Yes No N/A
 - k) Cartridge filter housings Yes No N/A

PART VI: LEAK DETECTION AND REPAIRS – Rule 62-213.300 FAC (continued)

9. What evidence suggests that leak checks are performed as required?

Leak log documentation RO Assurances On-site observation other

Explain other : Indicated on calendar.

Wendy D. Akins

04/09/2012

Inspector's Name (Please Print)

Date of Inspection

04/07/2017

Inspector's Signature

Approximate Date of Next Inspection

COMMENTS: Pre-inspection Findings: This is a new facility, but one of the machines being installed here is being moved from Stepkar, Inc's. Belleview location. The Belleview location (Facility ID No. 0830115) has only one machine as of the 2010 registration, so Stepkar, Inc. may need to surrender the GP Entitlement. According to the internet, Stepkar, Inc. also has a location in The Villages, FL at 371 Colony Blvd. This location does not have an Air General Permit with the Department. Will go to this location to see if they have any dry cleaning equipment and discuss this with Mr. Ricketts. Inspection Findings: According to Mr. Ricketts the Belleview location will not be getting a new machine. All of the locations that Stepkar, Inc. has except this location are now drop-off only sites. The location on Colony Blvd. does not have any perc machines. I visited several dry cleaning facilities in "The Villages" area and several of them told me no perc machines were allowed in "The Villages". According to a records review, this new location will house both of Stepkar's perc machines. I conducted some compliance assistance with Mr. Ricketts on the correct way to calculate the 12 month rolling totals for his perc purchases. According to the supplier receipts, when Stepkar purchased perc to initially load the new machine at this location, he exceeded the 140 gallons per year total to make him a New Large Source instead of a New Small Source. The new perc machine holds approximately 300 gallons of perc. Mr. Ricketts spread out the purchases of the perc for this unit over a 3 month period because perc is so costly. I reviewed the checklist with Mr. Ricketts and explained that since he is currently above the New Small Source purchasing limits, there are additional monitoring requirements and recordkeeping he must do. Mr. Ricketts was already doing most of the required monitoring for New Large Sources but he has not been documenting the monitoring as required for New Large Sources. I discussed the items as I went through the checklist with him and Mr. Ricketts documented the new requirements he would now need to comply with. I committed to sending Mr. Ricketts a link to the Small Business Environmental Assistance Dry Cleaners website, a copy of the blank inspection checklist, and asked him to begin conducting all the required monitoring and recordkeeping for a New Large Source. According to the information provided, Stepkar, Inc. became a New Large Source in July of 2012. See attached list for amounts of perc purchased each month since June 2011. On September 12, 2012 I sent email to Mr. Ricketts providing the follow-up information we discussed.

Stepkar, Inc. Perchloroethylene (perc) Purchases June 2011 to August 2012

Equipment from Facility ID Nos. 0830115 and 1190052 now at the same location in Sumter County.

June 2011	30 gallons (gal)	
<u>July 2011</u>	+0	<u>.....>30 gal</u>
August 2011	0	
<u>September 2011</u>	0	<u>.....>30 gal</u>
October 2011	15 gal	
<u>November 2011</u>	+0	<u>.....>45 gal</u>
December 2011	15 gal	
<u>January 2012</u>	+15 gal	<u>.....>75 gal</u>
February 2012	15 gal	
<u>March 2012</u>	+0	<u>.....>90 gal</u>
April 2012	15 gal	
<u>May 2012</u>	+0	<u>.....>105 gal</u>

START-UP NEW MACHINE AT NEW LOCATION...new unit holds approx. 300 gal of perc...

June 2012	60 gal	
	<u>-30 gal from June 2011</u>	
	30 gal plus total from May 2012 =	135 gal
July 2012	105 gal	
	<u>-0 gal from July 2011</u>	
	105 gal plus total from June 2012 =	240 gal
August 2012	30 gal	
	<u>-0 gal from August 2011</u>	
	30 gal plus total from July 2012 =	270 gal

From: [Akins, Wendy](#)
To: "sricketts30@gmail.com"
Cc: [Henry, Danielle D.](#); [Owens, Danielle](#)
Subject: Stepkar, Inc. Facility ID Nos. 1190052--Wildwood and 0830015--Bellevue
Date: Wednesday, September 12, 2012 10:59:00 AM
Attachments: [Dry Cleaners - Highlighted.pdf](#)
[Part 63 Subpart M.doc](#)
[perc drycleaner check.doc](#)

Mr. Ricketts,

Thank you so much for taking time from your busy schedule to meet with me Tuesday, September 4th, during my recent inspection at your facility.

During our inspection meeting I committed to providing you with some information about your facility monitoring and recordkeeping requirements. We discussed that since both your units have now been constructed/reconstructed at the new location in Wildwood, the facility is considered a new source and in July 2012, when you began purchasing your Perchloroethylene (PCE) to fill your new equipment, your facility went from being a small source to a large source. Your status as a New Large Source facility will continue at least until July 2013 if you don't buy any additional PCE between now and then. Therefore, it is important to continue conducting the additional monitoring and recordkeeping that we discussed until your 12 month rolling total for PCE purchases falls back below the small source limit which is 140 gallons. I'm glad I was able to assist you with correctly recording your 12 month rolling totals by providing you with another copy of the 2012 compliance calendar. If you have any other questions about calculating your PCE 12 month rolling total records, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Additionally, I committed to providing you with a link to our PCE Dry Cleaners website and a blank copy of the inspection checklist for Dry Cleaners. This PCE Dry Cleaners website provides some great information which will help you understand the requirements for a NEW LARGE SOURCE facility. Please let me know if you have questions about the information. The web address is: [Air General Permits - Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners - Division of Air Resource Management - FDEP](#). The Highlights section has just about everything you need and is updated annually to include the new Compliance Calendar you use to document required recordkeeping.

I have also included two attachments which we did not discuss. The first is the State's Rules for Dry Cleaners permitted with an Air General Permit. This information was included with your hard copy permit information. I have highlighted the rules which pertain to your facility. The second document is the Federal Rules which you are subject to. The Federal Rule is also highlighted and discusses in detail the monitoring and recordkeeping requirements. If you have any questions about the information, feel free to contact me.

Finally, I reviewed information in our database for your Bellevue facility. According to our records, the facility is still active. I would like to suggest that if you do not have any PCE machines at that location, you should go ahead and send a letter of surrender for that facility's Air General Permit. This will close out the Department's tracking requirements and prevent our Central District Air Program staff from conducting an unnecessary inspection at that location. The letter will simply

notify the Department that you moved the equipment to the Wildwood location and you wish to surrender your Air General Permit for the Belleview location. The last inspector to conduct an inspection at your Belleview location is Ms. Danielle Owens. I have copied her on this email. You may send the letter by email or fax. Of course, if you have any questions in reference to this information, please contact me.

Thanks again for your time,

Wendy D. Akins
Environmental Specialist II
Southwest District Air Program
FL Dept. of Environmental Protection Agency
813-632-7600 X145

Please take a few minutes to share your comments on the service you received from the department by clicking on this link: [DEP Customer Survey](#).

"This staff assessment is preliminary and is designed to assist in the review of the information provided prior to final agency action. The comments provided herein are not the final position of the Department and may be subject to revision pursuant to additional information and further review".

Please note: Florida has a very broad public records law. Most written communications to or from state officials regarding state business are public records available to the public and media upon request. Your e-mail communication may therefore be subject to public disclosure.

CHAPTER 62-210
STATIONARY SOURCES – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

62-210.100	Purpose and Scope (Repealed 2/16/12)
62-210.200	Definitions (Effective 3/28/12)
62-210.220	Small Business Assistance Program (Effective 2/11/99)
62-210.300	Permits Required (Effective 6/29/11)
62-210.310	Air General Permits (Effective 6/29/11)
62-210.340	Citrus Juice Processing Facilities (Repealed 2/16/12)
62-210.350	Public Notice and Comment (Effective 10/12/08)
62-210.360	Administrative Permit Corrections and Amendments (Effective 3/16/08)
62-210.370	Emissions Computation and Reporting (Effective 7/3/08)
62-210.550	Stack Height Policy (Effective 11/23/94)
62-210.650	Circumvention (Formerly 17-2.240, F.A.C.)
62-210.700	Excess Emissions (Effective 11/29/94)
62-210.900	Forms and Instructions (Effective 3/11/10)
62-210.920	Registration Forms for Air General Permits (Repealed 6/29/11)

62-210.100 Purpose and Scope.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 2-9-93, Formerly 17-210.100, Amended 11-23-94, 1-10-07, Repealed 2-16-12.

62-210.200 Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter and in Chapters 62-204, 62-212, 62-213, 62-214, 62-296, and 62-297, F.A.C., shall, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, have the following meanings:

- (1) “Acid Mist” – Liquid drops of any size of any acid including sulfuric acid and sulfur trioxide, hydrochloric acid, and nitric acid as measured by EPA test method 8, adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and listed at Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.
- (2) “Acid Rain Compliance Option” – A method of compliance available to an Acid Rain unit under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
- (3) “Acid Rain Compliance Plan” – That portion of an Acid Rain Part application submitted by the designated representative of an Acid Rain source which specifies the methods, or compliance options, by which each Acid Rain unit at the source will meet the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation and Acid Rain emissions reduction requirements.
- (4) “Acid Rain Compliance Schedule” – An enforceable sequence of actions, measures, or operations designed to achieve or maintain compliance, or correct noncompliance, with an applicable requirement of the Acid Rain Program, including any applicable Acid Rain Part permit requirement.
- (5) “Acid Rain Emissions Limitation” – The EPA-established sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions limitations under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
- (6) “Acid Rain Part” – That separate portion of the Title V source permit specifying the Federal Acid Rain Program requirements for an Acid Rain source, and for the owners, operators and the designated representative of the Acid Rain source or the Acid Rain unit.
- (7) “Acid Rain Program or Federal Acid Rain Program” – The national sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides air pollution control and emissions reduction program established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. sections 7651-7651o and 40 C.F.R. Parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, and 78, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (8) “Acid Rain Source” – A Title V source with one or more Acid Rain units.
- (9) “Acid Rain Unit” – A fossil fuel-fired combustion device listed as subject to any Acid Rain emissions reduction requirement or Acid Rain emissions limitation at 40 C.F.R. 72.6 or 79.2, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (10) “Acrylonitrile” – An organic chemical, formula C₃H₃N, used in the production of various resins, polymers and acrylic fibers. Synonyms for acrylonitrile are: 2-propenenitrile, acrylon, acrylonitrile monomer, cyanoethylene, AN, VCN, and vinyl cyanide. The Chemical Abstract Service registration number is 107-13-1.
- (11) “Actual Emissions” – The actual rate of emission of a pollutant from an emissions unit as determined in accordance with

the following provisions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(18) "Air Emissions Bubble" or "Bubble" – An air pollution control strategy wherein a facility complies with a multi-unit aggregate emissions limit or cap, in lieu of unit-specific limits, on a pollutant-specific basis for carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, PM₁₀, or volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

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

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

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

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

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

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

(23) "Air Quality Control Region" – Any air quality control region designated pursuant to Section 107 of the Clean Air Act.

representative and incorporated as a part of the Title V source permit or air construction permit. The CAIR Part shall specify the CAIR Program requirements applicable to the CAIR source, to each CAIR unit at the source, and to the owners and operators and the designated representative of the CAIR source and each such unit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(65) "CAIR Unit" –

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

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

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

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

(69) "Capture Efficiency" – The weight per unit time of an air pollutant entering a capture system and delivered to a control device divided by the weight per unit time of the total amount of the same air pollutant which was generated by the emissions unit or emissions units served by the capture system, expressed as a percentage.

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

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

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

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

(74) "Cast Polymer Operation" – An operation where gel coat resin is sprayed or otherwise applied to a mold, after which a casting resin is applied without spraying. A cast polymer operation does not incorporate the spray lay-up of fiber reinforcement.

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

(76) "C.F.R." or "CFR" – Code of Federal Regulations

(77) "Class I Area" – The following areas are designated as Class I areas.

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

(78) "Class II Area" – All areas of the state are designated Class II except for those areas designated Class I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(85) "Coating Applicator" – An apparatus used to apply a surface coating to a surface.

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

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

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

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

(90) "Commence Construction" – As applied to the construction or modification of a facility, means that the owner has all preconstruction permits and approvals required under federal air pollution control laws and regulations and those air pollution control laws and regulations which are part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or which are part of Chapter 62-210 or 62-212, F.A.C., to the extent that the provisions of these laws and regulations specify conditions or requirements for obtaining a state construction permit for an emissions unit, and:

(a) Begins a continuous program of actual on-site construction or physical modification of the facility, to be completed within a time commensurate with the nature of the construction project; or

(b) Enters into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction or physical modification of the facility to be completed within a time commensurate with the nature of the construction project; or

(c) Begins those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of a change in the method of operation of the facility.

(91) "Commence Operation" –

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

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

(c) Otherwise, to set into operation any emissions unit for any purpose.

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

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

(94) "Condensable PM₁₀" – Gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense at ambient temperatures to form PM₁₀.

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

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

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

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

(99) "Construction" –

(a) The act of performing on-site fabrication, erection, installation or modification of an emissions unit or facility of a permanent nature, including installation of foundations or building supports; laying of underground pipe work or electrical conduit; and fabrication or installation of permanent storage structures, component parts of an emissions unit or facility, associated support equipment, or utility connections. Land clearing and other site preparation activities are not a part of the construction activities.

(b) For the purposes of Rules 62-212.300, 62-212.400, 62-212.500, and 62-212.720, F.A.C., construction means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, or modification of an emissions unit) that would result in a change in emissions.

(c) For the purposes of the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., construction means fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected facility.

(d) For the purposes of the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., construction means the on-site fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected source. Construction does not include the removal of all equipment comprising an affected source from an existing location and reinstallation of such equipment at a new location. The owner or operator of an existing affected source that is relocated may elect not to reinstall minor ancillary equipment including piping, ductwork, and valves. However, removal and reinstallation of an affected source will be construed as reconstruction if it satisfies the criteria for reconstruction as defined in this section. The costs of replacing minor ancillary equipment must be considered in determining whether the existing affected source is reconstructed.

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

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

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

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

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

(105) "Control Device" – See "Air Pollution Control Equipment" above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(113) “Department” – The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

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

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

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

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

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

(119) “Designated Representative” –

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

an emissions unit to assure emission reduction or control.

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

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

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

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

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

(133) “Environmental Protection Agency” or “EPA” – The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(134) “Existing Emissions Unit” – An emissions unit which was in existence, in operation, or under construction, or had received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972. However, “existing emissions unit” for the purposes of Rules 62-296.700 through 62-296.712, and 62-212.500, F.A.C., shall mean any emissions units which is not defined as a new emissions unit with respect to a specific rule or provision of any of those sections. For the purpose of Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.512, F.A.C., existing emissions units are those emissions units which were constructed or for which a construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1979. For the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., an existing emissions unit is an emissions unit which is not a new emissions unit as defined for the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

(140) “Federal Land Manager” – With respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands.

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

(a) The state’s Title V operation permit program, consistent with 40 C.F.R. Part 70.

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

(c) 40 C.F.R. 52.21; or

(d) Subparagraph 62-204.800(11)(d)2., F.A.C. (formerly 62-204.800(10)(d)2.); Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.300, formerly 17-2.520); Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.400, formerly 17-2.500); Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.500, formerly 17-2.510); Rule 17-2.17, F.A.C. (repealed); or Rule 62-4.210, F.A.C. (formerly 17-4.210, formerly 17-4.21).

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

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

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

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

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

(147) "Fossil Fuel Steam Generators" – A furnace or boiler which produces steam by combustion of oil, coal, or gas of fossil origin.

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

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

(150) "Freeboard Height" –

(a) For heated vapor degreasers is the distance from the top of the vapor zone to the top of the degreaser tank.

(b) For cold cleaning degreasers is the distance from the solvent to the top edge of the cold cleaner.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(159) "Hardwood Plywood" – Plywood whose surface layer is a veneer or hardwood.

(160) "Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP)" – An air pollutant:

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

CAS Number	Chemical Name
1. 75070	Acetaldehyde
2. 60355	Acetamide
3. 75058	Acetonitrile
4. 98862	Acetophenone
5. 53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene
6. 107028	Acrolein
7. 79061	Acrylamide
8. 79107	Acrylic acid
9. 107131	Acrylonitrile
10. 107051	Allyl chloride
11. 92671	4-Aminobiphenyl
12. 62533	Aniline
13. 90040	o-Anisidine
14. 0	Antimony Compounds
15. 0	Arsenic Compounds (inorganic including arsine)
16. 1332214	Asbestos
17. 71432	Benzene (including benzene from gasoline)
18. 92875	Benzidine
19. 98077	Benzotrichloride
20. 100447	Benzyl chloride

2. Any stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit, 250 tons per year or more of a PSD pollutant; or
3. Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying as a major stationary source, if the change would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(198) "Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions" – The maximum capacity of an emissions unit or facility to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design, including any quantifiable fugitive and unconfined emissions and excluding any restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material that may be combusted, stored, or processed and any air pollution control

Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C. Such an area may be designated as a particulate, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead or ozone nonattainment area, depending on which ambient standard has been violated. An area may be designated as nonattainment for more than one air pollutant. Ozone nonattainment areas may be transitional, marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme as classified in Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C.

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

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

(221) “Objectionable Odor” – Any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance.

(222) “Odor” – A sensation resulting from stimulation of the human olfactory organ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(235) “Particulate Matter” –

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Annual arithmetic mean – 1.0 microgram per cubic meter.

(c) PM_{2.5}.

1. Maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year – 0.07 micrograms per cubic meter for Class I areas; 1.2 micrograms per cubic meter for all other areas.

2. Annual arithmetic mean – 0.06 micrograms per cubic meter for Class I areas; 0.3 micrograms per cubic meter for all other areas.

(d) Nitrogen Dioxide.

Annual arithmetic mean – 1.0 microgram per cubic meter.

(e) Carbon Monoxide.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) A facility which:

1. Is owned or operated by a person who employs 100 or fewer individuals;

2. Is a small business concern as defined in 15 U.S.C. s. 632;

3. Is other than a major stationary source within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. s. 7602(j), and is other than a major emitting facility within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. s. 7479, and is other than a major stationary source within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. s. 7503;

4. Emits less than 50 tons per year of any regulated pollutant; and

5. Emits less than 75 tons per year of all regulated pollutants; or

(b) A facility which:

1. Is owned or operated by a person that employs 100 or fewer individuals;

2. Is a small business concern as defined in 15 U.S.C. s. 632; and

3. Emits not more than 100 tons per year of all regulated air pollutants and demonstrates compliance with the requirements of paragraph 62-210.220(2)(b), F.A.C., including all the requirements of subparagraph 62-210.220(2)(b)1. through 9., F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(307) “Tall Oil Plant” – A plant which recovers the crude tall oil fraction from the spent kraft cooking liquor (black liquor) used in the kraft process. Included are all associated tanks and vents from which reduced sulfur compounds are emitted to the atmosphere.

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

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

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

(311) “Three-Piece Can Side-Seam Spray” – A coating sprayed on the exterior and interior of a welded, cemented or soldered

(f) Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C., except subsection 62-4.160(13), F.A.C.; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(330) “Vapor-mounted Seal” – A primary seal mounted so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

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

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

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

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

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

(336) “Waste-to-Energy Facility” – A facility that uses an enclosed device using controlled combustion to thermally break down solid, liquid or gaseous combustible solid waste to an ash residue that contains little or no combustible material, and that produces electricity, steam, or other energy as a result. The term does not include facilities that primarily burn fuels other than solid waste, even if the facilities also burn some solid waste as a fuel supplement. The term also does not include facilities that burn vegetative, agricultural, or silvicultural wastes, bagasse, clean dry wood, methane or other landfill gas, wood fuel derived from construction or demolition debris, or waste tires, alone or in combination with fossil fuel. For the purposes of Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C., the term does not include facilities that primarily burn biohazardous or hazardous waste and industrial boilers that burn pelletized paper waste as a supplemental fuel.

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

(338) “Waxy, Heavy Pour Crude Oil” – A crude oil with a pour point of 50 degrees or higher as determined by ASTM D 97, which is adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-297.440, F.A.C.

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

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.8055 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, 403.0872, 403.8055 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.100, Amended 2-9-93, 11-28-93, Formerly 17-210.200, Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-2-96, 3-13-96, 3-21-96, 8-15-96, 10-7-96, 10-15-96, 5-20-97, 11-13-97, 2-5-98, 2-11-99, 4-16-01, 2-19-03, 4-1-05, 7-6-05, 2-2-06, 4-1-06, 9-4-06, 9-6-06, 1-10-07, 5-9-07, 7-16-07, 3-16-08, 10-12-08, 6-29-09, 3-11-10, 6-29-11, 12-4-11, 3-28-12.

62-210.220 Small Business Assistance Program.

A “Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program,” or “Small Business Assistance Program,” is established as an organizational unit of the Department’s Division of Air Resources Management. The purpose of this rule is to establish procedures for notifying small business stationary sources of their rights and to assure an opportunity for public comment on any petition filed by any facility seeking inclusion on the list of small business stationary sources maintained by the Small Business Assistance Program.

(1) Notification of Rights. The Department shall provide, at a minimum, notice to small business stationary sources as identified pursuant to subsection 62-210.220(2), F.A.C., of state requirements.

(a) The Small Business Assistance Program shall provide notice of those rules related to air pollution which have been proposed by the Department and published in the Florida Administrative Weekly. Each notice shall contain:

1. The subject matter of the rule;
2. The publication date;
3. Any published effective date;
4. The Florida Administrative Weekly location, by volume and page number; and
5. The Small Business Assistance Program Hotline telephone number.

(b) The Department shall provide those small business stationary sources identified pursuant to subsection 62-210.220(2), F.A.C., which are also Title V sources with notice of any requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

(2) Public Notice and Comment. The Small Business Assistance Program shall create and maintain a list of interested entities to receive the notices identified in subsection 62-210.220(1), F.A.C.

(a) The Small Business Assistance Program shall create a list of small business stationary sources as follows:

1. The program shall identify, using existing Department air pollutant emitting facility computerized records, all permitted facilities that have the potential to emit not more than 100 tons per year of all regulated air pollutants. The program shall request of each such facility:

- a. The total number of full-time and part-time employees, including temporary employees, employed by the person, corporation or partnership which owns or operates the facility;
- b. The type of business in which the facility is engaged; and
- c. The total amount of annual receipts for the most recently completed fiscal year.

2. Each facility desiring consideration as a small business stationary source shall provide the information listed in subparagraph 62-210.220(2)(a)1., F.A.C. The Small Business Assistance Program shall review the information and determine, based upon the information submitted by the facility and upon the air pollutant emission information contained in the Department’s computerized air facility records, whether the facility is a “small business stationary source” as defined in subsection 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(b) Any facility may petition for inclusion on the list described at paragraph 62-210.220(2)(a), F.A.C. Each petitioning facility must publish notice of such petition in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which the facility operates. No less than 30 days after receipt of both the notice of publication and a petition meeting the requirements of this paragraph, the Small Business Assistance Program shall add to the list the name and address of any such facility which conforms to the requirements of paragraph (b) of the definition of “small business stationary source” at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. Each petition for inclusion must provide factual data showing:

1. Name;
 2. Mail address;
 3. Facility address;
 4. County;
 5. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code;
 6. Description of operation;
 7. Data showing the facility is owned or operated by an individual person, a corporate entity or a partnership entity employing no more than 100 employees including full and part-time employees and permanent and temporary employees during any pay period of the past 12 calendar months preceding application;
 8. Data showing the facility does not exceed the size standards, as expressed in dollars, established in 13 C.F.R. 121.601, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference; and
 9. Data showing the facility does not emit more than 100 tons per year, in the aggregate, of all regulated air pollutants.
- (c) The Small Business Assistance Program shall notify each facility responding pursuant to subparagraph 62-210.220(2)(a)2., F.A.C., or petitioning pursuant to paragraph 62-210.220(2)(b), F.A.C., that the responding facility does or does not conform to the definition of “small business stationary source” at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., or that the petitioning facility does or does not conform to the requirements of paragraph (b) of the definition of “small business stationary source” at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. The determination shall constitute agency action for purposes of Chapter 28-106, F.A.C. Any person who has provided comments to the Small Business Assistance Program in response to the published notice described at paragraph 62-210.220(2)(b), F.A.C., shall be provided written notice of the determination. The facility shall be considered an applicant for purposes of Chapter 28-106, F.A.C.
- (d) The Department shall include on the list described at paragraph 62-210.220(1)(a), F.A.C., each facility that has submitted a petition pursuant to paragraph 62-210.220(2)(b), F.A.C., and which the Department has determined conforms to the definition of “small business stationary source” at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.
- (e) The Department shall maintain the list described at paragraph 62-210.220(1)(a), F.A.C., annually. The Department shall delete from the list the name and address of any facility which has requested deletion or from which the Department’s notice has been returned as not deliverable.

Rulemaking Authority 403.8052 FS. Law Implemented 403.8052 FS. History—New 10-15-96, Amended 2-11-99.

62-210.300 Permits Required.

Unless exempted from permitting pursuant to this rule or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C., the owner or operator of any facility or emissions unit which emits or can reasonably be expected to emit any air pollutant shall obtain appropriate authorization from the Department prior to undertaking any activity at the facility or emissions unit for which such authorization is required. The Department grants authorization to conduct such activities by individual air permit or by air general permit. Activities requiring authorization by individual air construction permit are addressed at subsection 62-210.300(1), F.A.C., and activities requiring authorization by individual air operation permit are addressed at subsection 62-210.300(2), F.A.C. Authorization by air general permit is addressed at subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C. All emission limitations, controls, and other requirements imposed by any individual air permit shall be at least as stringent as any limitations and requirements contained in or enforceable under the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or Designated Facility Plan. Except as provided at Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., being authorized to construct, operate, or undertake any other activity by individual air permit or air general permit does not relieve the owner or operator of a facility or emissions unit from complying with any emission limiting standards or other requirements of the air pollution rules of the Department or any other such requirements under federal, state, or local law.

(1) Air Construction Permits.

(a) Unless exempt from permitting pursuant to paragraph 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 40 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 this chapter, Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. Except as provided under Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C., the owner or operator of any facility seeking to create or change an air emissions bubble shall obtain an air construction permit in accordance with all the applicable provisions of this chapter, Chapters 62-212 and 62-4, F.A.C. The construction permit shall be issued for a period of time sufficient to allow construction, reconstruction or modification of the facility

such facility, emissions unit, or activity that is otherwise exempt from permitting.

k. The owner or operator of any facility claiming this exemption must have authorization to operate by a non-Title V air operation permit that implements the requirements of sub-subparagraphs 62-210.300(3)(c)2.a. through j., F.A.C.

(4) Authorization by Air General Permit. At the option of the owner or operator, certain facilities may use an air general permit pursuant to the procedures and conditions of Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C., Air General Permits, or Rule 62-213.300, F.A.C., Title V Air General Permits. The owner or operator of any eligible facility who registers to use an air general permit under either of these rules, and who has not been notified by the department of ineligibility to use the air general permit, shall not be required to obtain an air construction permit pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(1), F.A.C., or an air operation permit pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(2), F.A.C., or Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C., as applicable.

(5) Notification of Startup. The owners or operator of any emissions unit or facility which has a valid air operation permit which has been shut down more than one year, shall notify the Department in writing of the intent to start up such emissions unit or facility, a minimum of 60 days prior to the intended startup date.

(a) The notification shall include information as to the startup date, anticipated emission rates or pollutants released, changes to processes or control devices which will result in changes to emission rates, and any other conditions which may differ from the valid outstanding operation permit.

(b) If, due to an emergency, a startup date is not known 60 days prior thereto, the owner shall notify the Department as soon as possible after the date of such startup is ascertained.

(6) Emissions Unit Reclassification.

(a) Any emissions unit whose operation permit has been revoked as provided for in Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., shall be deemed permanently shut down for purposes of Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. Any emissions unit whose permit to operate has expired without timely renewal or transfer may be deemed permanently shut down, provided, however, that no such emissions unit shall be deemed permanently shut down if, within 20 days after receipt of written notice from the Department, the emissions unit owner or operator demonstrates that the permit expiration resulted from inadvertent failure to comply with the requirements of Rule 62-4.090, F.A.C., and that the owner or operator intends to continue the emissions unit in operation, and either submits an application for an air operation permit or complies with permit transfer requirements, if applicable.

(b) If the owner or operator of an emissions unit which is so permanently shut down, applies to the Department for a permit to reactivate or operate such emissions unit, the emissions unit will be reviewed and permitted as a new emissions unit.

(7) Transfer of Air Permits.

(a) An air permit is transferable only after submission of an Application for Transfer of Air Permit (DEP Form 62-210.900(7)) and Department approval in accordance with Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C. For Title V permit transfers only, a complete application for transfer of air permit shall include the requirements of 40 CFR 70.7(d)(1)(iv), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Within 30 days after approval of the transfer of permit, the Department shall update the permit by an administrative permit correction pursuant to Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.

(b) For an air general permit, the provisions of paragraph 62-210.300(7)(a) and Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C., do not apply. Thirty (30) days before using an air general permit, the new owner must submit a registration to the Department in accordance with subsection 62-210.300(2), F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, 403.814 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.210, Amended 11-28-93, Formerly 17-210.300, Amended 11-23-94, 4-2-95, 4-18-95, 10-16-95, 1-2-96, 3-13-96, 3-21-96, 5-13-96, 8-15-96, 10-7-96, 5-20-97, 11-13-97, 2-5-98, 2-11-99, 4-16-01, 6-21-01, 7-6-05, 2-2-06, 1-10-07, 5-9-07, 3-16-08, 10-12-08, 6-29-11.

62-210.310 Air General Permits.

(1) Air General Permits Established.

(a) The Department has established air general permits for various types of facilities at subsections 62-210.310(4) and (5), F.A.C.

1. The air general permits provided at subsection 62-210.310(4), F.A.C., are available to specific types of facilities that elect to comply with process limitations to escape being classified as Title V sources. A facility using one (1) of the air general permits at subsection 62-210.310(4), F.A.C., shall not be entitled to use more than one (1) such air general permit for any single facility.

2. The air general permits provided at subsection 62-210.310(5), F.A.C., are available to specific types of facilities that are subject to limitations or requirements under other state or federal rules. A facility must comply with such limitations and

requirements, whether it elects to use an air general permit under this subsection, or obtain an air construction or air operation permit. A facility using one (1) of the air general permits at subsection 62-210.310(5), F.A.C., shall not be entitled to use more than one (1) such air general permit for any single facility, except where all air general permits used at the facility specifically allow the use of one another at the same facility.

(b) The owner or operator of a proposed new or existing facility who registers to use an air general permit in accordance with the procedures of this rule, and who has not been notified by the Department of ineligibility to use the air general permit, is authorized to construct or operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of the specific rule paragraph which constitutes the air general permit for the type of facility involved.

(2) General Procedures. This subsection sets forth general procedures for use of any of the air general permits provided at subsections 62-210.310(4) and (5), F.A.C.

(a) Determination of Eligibility. A facility is eligible to use an air general permit under this rule if it meets all specific eligibility criteria given in the applicable air general permit at subsection 62-210.310(4) or (5), F.A.C., and the following general criteria.

1. The facility shall not contain any emissions units or pollutant-emitting activities not covered by the applicable air general permit, except:

a. Units and activities that are exempt from permitting pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C.; and

b. Units and activities that are authorized by another air general permit where such other air general permit and the air general permit of interest specifically allow the use of one another at the same facility.

2. The facility as a whole, including any emissions units or pollutant-emitting activities that are exempt from air permitting and any units or activities that are authorized under another air general permit, shall not emit nor have the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant, twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants, or one hundred (100) tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant.

3. The facility shall not be collocated with, or relocated to, an existing Title V source unless the Title V permit allows such facility to be collocated with or relocated to the Title V source and operated under the authority of the Title V permit while onsite at the Title V source.

4. The owner or operator of any facility shall register to use the air general permit pursuant to paragraph 62-210.310(2)(b), F.A.C.

5. The owner or operator of any facility shall re-register to use the air general permit pursuant to paragraph 62-210.310(2)(b), F.A.C., in the following cases: impending expiration of the term for air general permit use; change of ownership of all or part of the facility; proposed new construction, modification, or other equipment change that requires registration pursuant to paragraph 62-210.310(2)(e), F.A.C.; and any other change not considered an administrative correction under paragraph 62-210.310(2)(d), F.A.C.

(b) Registration. The owner or operator who intends to construct or operate an eligible facility under the authority of an air general permit shall submit a registration to the Department. The registration shall be accompanied by the appropriate air general permit processing fee pursuant to Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C. The fee and any hard copy registrations shall be sent via mail delivery to the Department of Environmental Protection, Attn: FDEP Receipts, Post Office Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida, 32315-3070; or via hand-delivery or courier to the Department of Environmental Protection, Attn: FDEP Receipts, 3800 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS-77, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399. The registration shall include the following information.

1. The specific air general permit to be used.

2. Whether the registration is an initial registration (registration of a facility that is not currently authorized to construct or operate under the terms and conditions of an air general permit) or a re-registration (registration of a facility that is currently authorized to operate under the terms and conditions of an air general permit).

3. For initial registrations, a statement that the owner or operator surrenders all existing air operation permits for the facility upon the effective date of the air general permit, and a list of the specific permit numbers of the permits to be surrendered, if any.

4. For re-registrations, the facility identification number (if known) and the reason for re-registration (one or more of the following: impending expiration of the term for air general permit use; change of ownership of all or part of the facility; proposed new construction, modification, or other equipment change that requires registration pursuant to paragraph 62-210.310(2)(e), F.A.C.; or any other change not considered an administrative correction under paragraph 62-210.310(2)(d), F.A.C.).

5. The following general facility information: facility owner/company name (name of corporation, agency, or individual owner who or which owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the facility); site name (name, if any, of the facility site); facility

location (physical location of the facility, not necessarily the mailing address); and, for a proposed new facility, the estimated start-up date.

6. The following information about the facility contact (plant manager or person to be contacted regarding day-to-day operations at the facility): name and position title; contact numbers (all of the following that apply: telephone number, cell phone number, fax number, and e-mail address); and mailing address.

7. If the owner or operator requests that the Department send correspondence regarding the facility to any other person, the following information about each such person: name and position title; contact numbers (all of the following that apply: telephone number, cell phone number, fax number, and e-mail address); and mailing address.

8. A description of the operations at the facility in sufficient detail to demonstrate the facility's eligibility for use of the air general permit and to provide a basis for tracking any future equipment or process changes at the facility. Describe all air pollutant-emitting processes and equipment at the facility, and identify any air pollution control measures or equipment used.

9. Other information required to be included in the registration by the specific air general permit, pursuant to subsections 62-210.310(4) or (5), F.A.C.

(c) Use of Air General Permit.

1. Unless the owner or operator of a facility has been notified by the Department of ineligibility to use the air general permit, the owner or operator may use the air general permit for such facility thirty (30) days after giving notice to the Department. The first day of the thirty (30) day time frame, day one, is the date the Department receives the proper registration and processing fee. The last day of the thirty (30) day time frame, day thirty (30), is the date the owner or operator may use the air general permit, provided there is no agency action to notify the owner or operator of ineligibility to use the air general permit.

2. To avoid lapse of authority to operate, an owner or operator intending to use, or continue to use, an air general permit must submit the proper registration and processing fee at least thirty (30) days prior to expiration of the facility's existing air operation permit or air general permit.

(d) Administrative Corrections. Within thirty (30) days of any minor changes requiring corrections to information contained in the registration, the owner or operator shall notify the Department in writing. Such changes shall include:

1. Any change in the name, address, or phone number of the facility or authorized representative not associated with a change in ownership or with a physical relocation of the facility or any emissions units or operations comprising the facility; or

2. Any other similar minor administrative change at the facility.

(e) Equipment Changes. The owner or operator shall maintain records of all equipment changes. In the case of installation of new process or air pollution control equipment, alteration of existing process or control equipment without replacement, or replacement of existing process or control equipment with equipment that is substantially different in terms of capacity, control efficiency, method of operation, material processed, or intended use than that noted on the most recent registration, the owner or operator shall submit a new and complete air general permit registration for the facility with the appropriate fee pursuant to Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C. to the Department at least 30 days prior to the change; provided however, that any change that would constitute a new major stationary source, major modification, or modification that would be a major modification but for the provisions of paragraph 62-212.400(2)(a), F.A.C., shall require authorization by air construction permit.

(f) Enforcement of Ineligibility. If a facility using an air general permit at any time becomes ineligible for the use of the air general permit, or if any facility using an air general permit is determined to have been initially ineligible for use of the air general permit, it shall be subject to enforcement action for constructing or operating without an air permit under subsection 62-210.300(1) or (2), F.A.C., or Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., as appropriate.

(3) General Conditions. All terms, conditions, requirements, limitations, and restrictions set forth in this subsection are "general permit conditions" and are binding upon the owner or operator of any facility using an air general permit provided at subsection 62-210.310(4) or (5), F.A.C.

(a) The owner or operator's use of an air general permit is limited to five (5) years. Prior to the end of the five (5) year term, the owner or operator who intends to continue using the air general permit for the facility shall re-register with the Department pursuant to paragraph 62-210.310(2)(b), F.A.C. To avoid lapse of authority to operate, the owner or operator must submit the proper registration and processing fee at least thirty (30) days prior to expiration of the facility's existing air general permit. The air general permit re-registration shall contain all current information regarding the facility.

(b) Use of an air general permit is not transferable and does not follow a change in ownership of the facility. Prior to any sale, other change of ownership, or permanent shutdown of the facility, the owner or operator is encouraged to notify the Department of

the pending action. The new owner or operator who intends to continue using the air general permit for the facility shall re-register with the Department pursuant to paragraph 62-210.310(2)(b), F.A.C.

(c) The air general permit is valid only for the specific type of facility and associated emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities indicated.

(d) The air general permit does not authorize any demolition or renovation of the facility which involves asbestos removal. The air general permit does not constitute a waiver of any of the requirements of Chapter 62-257, F.A.C., or 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Asbestos, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(e) The general permit does not authorize any open burning.

(f) The owner or operator shall not circumvent any air pollution control device or allow the emission of air pollutants without the proper operation of all applicable air pollution control devices.

(g) The owner or operator shall maintain the authorized facility in good condition. Throughout the term of air general permit use, the owner or operator shall ensure that the facility maintains its eligibility to use the air general permit and complies with all terms and conditions of the air general permit.

(h) The owner or operator shall allow a duly authorized representative of the Department access to the facility at reasonable times to inspect and test, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law, to determine compliance with the air general permit and Department rules.

(i) If, for any reason, the owner or operator of any facility operating under an air general permit does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation of the air general permit, the owner or operator shall immediately provide the Department with the following information:

1. A description of and cause of noncompliance; and

2. The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

(j) Use of an air general permit does not relieve the owner or operator of the facility from liability and penalties when the construction or operation of the authorized facility causes harm or injury to human health or welfare; causes harm or injury to animal, plant or aquatic life; or causes harm or injury to property. It does not allow the owner or operator to cause pollution in contravention of Florida law.

(k) The air general permit conveys no title to land or water, nor does it constitute state recognition or acknowledgment of title.

(l) The air general permit does not convey any vested rights or exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights. It does not authorize any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

(m) Use of the air general permit shall be effective until suspended, revoked, surrendered, expired, or nullified pursuant to this rule and Chapter 120, F.S.

(n) Use of the air general permit does not eliminate the necessity for the owner or operator to obtain any other federal, state or local permits that may be required, or relieve the owner or operator from the duty to comply with any federal, state or local requirements that may apply.

(4) Air General Permits for Facilities Claiming Conditional Exemption from Title V Air Permitting.

(a) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising a Bulk Gasoline Plant.

1. A facility comprising a bulk gasoline plant shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C., and the following specific criteria.

a. The facility shall use no other air general permit.

b. The facility shall not be subject to any unit-specific limitation or requirement other than any applicable provisions of Rule 62-296.418, F.A.C.

2. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and the following specific conditions.

a. The facility shall receive and distribute only petroleum-based lubricants, gasoline, diesel fuel, mineral spirits and kerosene.

b. The total storage capacity for gasoline at the facility shall not exceed 150,000 gallons.

c. The facility shall not exceed a throughput rate (distribute) of 6.0 million gallons of gasoline in any consecutive twelve (12) months.

d. The owner or operator shall maintain records to document the throughput rate of gasoline on a monthly basis. The owner or

subparagraphs 62-210.310(4)(f)2.b.(I) through (VI), F.A.C., for the type of printing lines at the facility. For purposes of determining which limit is the most stringent, the pounds of materials used for heatset offset lithographic lines and flexographic lines shall be converted to the equivalent gallons by dividing by 8.5 pounds per gallon and shall be compared with the limits for non-heatset offset lithographic, digital, screen and letterpress lines, as applicable, for the type of printing lines at the facility. The most stringent limit shall apply to the total of all solvent-containing material used.

c. The facility shall comply with the objectionable odor prohibition of subsection 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.

3. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. For initial registrations, the method (mass balance or material usage rates) expected to be used to demonstrate compliance with subparagraph 62-210.310(4)(f)2., F.A.C., and the estimated amount of materials containing hazardous air pollutants and solvent-containing materials expected to be used over a 12-month period.

b. For re-registrations of facilities where compliance is demonstrated through mass balance, the calculations to show compliance with sub-subparagraph 62-210.310(4)(f)2.a., F.A.C.

c. For re-registrations of facilities where compliance is demonstrated through material usage rates, the highest 12-month total quantity of materials containing hazardous air pollutants and the highest 12-month total quantity of solvent-containing materials used in the last five years to show compliance with sub-subparagraph 62-210.310(4)(f)2.b., F.A.C.

d. For re-registrations of facilities where compliance is demonstrated through both mass balance and material usage rates, the information specified above in sub-subparagraphs 62-210.310(4)(f)3.a. and 62-210.320(4)(f)3.b., F.A.C.

e. A description of the number and types of printing processes, presses, and ink systems being used at the facility (one or more of the following: heatset offset lithographic; screen or letterpress; flexographic; non-heatset offset lithographic; water based; rotogravure; digital; or ultraviolet cured).

(5) Air General Permits for Miscellaneous Facilities.

(a) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Volume Reduction, Mercury Recovery, and Mercury Reclamation Processes.

1. For purposes of this air general permit, the terms “volume reduction process,” “mercury recovery process,” and “mercury reclamation process” have the meanings given at Rule 62-296.417, F.A.C.

2. A facility comprising one (1) or more volume reduction, mercury recovery, and mercury reclamation processes shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and all applicable provisions of Rule 62-296.417, F.A.C.

4. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. The type of process (one or more of the following: volume reduction, mercury recovery, or mercury reclamation).

b. For facilities with dual air handling systems pursuant to paragraph 62-296.417(1)(c), F.A.C., a description of the air pollution control equipment on the primary and secondary air handling systems; the number, type, and capacity of the filters; the make and model numbers of the air pollution control equipment on the primary and secondary air handling systems; and the type of adsorbent used, the number and location of filters, and the filter capacity and replacement frequency.

c. For facilities with a single air handling system with redundant mercury controls pursuant to paragraph 62-296.417(1)(d), F.A.C., a description of the redundant air pollution control equipment; the number, type, and capacity of filters; the make and model numbers of the air pollution control equipment; and the type of adsorbent used, the number and location of filters, and the filter capacity and replacement frequency.

(b) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Concrete Batching Plants.

1. For purposes of this air general permit, the term “concrete batching plant” shall have the meaning given at Rule 62-296.414, F.A.C., and the term “site” shall mean one or more contiguous or adjacent properties under control of the same person (or persons under common control).

2. A facility comprising one (1) or more stationary or relocatable concrete batching plants shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and the following specific conditions.

a. The facility shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-296.414, F.A.C.

b. The owner or operator of any equipment used to mix cement and soil for onsite soil augmentation or stabilization shall notify the Department by telephone, e-mail, fax, or written communication at least one (1) business day prior to changing location and

annual visible emissions performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with the test methods and procedures set forth at Subpart 000. All notifications of upcoming visible emissions tests and all test results shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

f. The owner or operator of any relocatable nonmetallic mineral processing plant proposing to change location shall notify the Department by telephone, e-mail, fax, or written communication at least one (1) business day prior to changing location and transmit (by e-mail, fax, post, or courier) a Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6)) to the Department no later than five (5) business days following relocation.

4. A facility using this air general permit may collocate with other facilities that separately registered for, and are also using, the nonmetallic mineral processing plant air general permit, and with facilities using the concrete batching plant air general permit at paragraph 62-210.310(5)(b), F.A.C., even if under the control of different persons, provided the following conditions are met.

a. The collocation site shall not contain any emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities other than concrete batching plants using air general permits, nonmetallic mineral processing plants using air general permits, and nonmetallic mineral processing plants or other emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempted from permitting pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C.

b. The fuel usage limitations of sub-subparagraphs 62-210.310(5)(e)3.b. and c., F.A.C., shall apply to the collocation site. The owners or operators of all collocated concrete batching plants and nonmetallic mineral processing plants shall maintain records to account for site-wide fuel consumption for each calendar month and each consecutive twelve (12) months. The owners or operators shall retain these records, available for Department inspection, for a period of at least five (5) years.

5. Under the authority of this air general permit, a relocatable nonmetallic mineral processing plant may perform a non-routine task, such as crushing concrete for a demolition project, at a facility with authorization by individual air construction or non-Title V air operation permit, without revision to the facility's individual air permit. Any such nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall not be deployed at a single site for more than six (6) months in any consecutive twelve (12) months. The owner or operator of such nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall keep records to indicate how long the plant has been at the permitted facility. No nonmetallic mineral processing plant using this air general permit shall perform a task routinely done at the individually permitted facility, such as crushing recycled asphalt pavement (rap) at an asphalt plant, unless operation of the nonmetallic mineral processing plant is authorized by the air construction permit or non-Title V air operation permit, as applicable, for the permitted facility.

6. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. The type of facility (stationary or relocatable).

b. The precautions to be used to prevent unconfined emissions of particulate matter from roads, parking areas, stock piles, and yards (one or more of the following: pave roads; pave parking areas; pave yards; maintain roads/parking/yards; use water application; use dust suppressant; remove particulate matter; reduce stock pile height; or install wind breaks).

c. The location of spray bars (one or more of the following: feeders; entrance to crushing operation; exit of crushing operation; classifier screens; or conveyor drop points).

d. For each emission unit, component description (primary crusher, secondary crusher, screener, conveyor, reciprocating internal combustion engine, or other fuel burning equipment), manufacturer, date of manufacture, model number, serial number, and rated capacity (tons per hour material throughput or horsepower).

(f) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Systems.

1. For the purposes of this air general permit, the definitions at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and M, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

2. A facility comprising one or more perchloroethylene dry cleaning systems shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and M, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., as applicable, except as follows.

a. In lieu of the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 63.6(e)(3) and 40 C.F.R. § 63.10(d)(5), the owner or operator shall maintain onsite a startup, shutdown, malfunction plan for the facility that describes, in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the equipment during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. The plan may be in the form of an equipment operation manual and shall also specify corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment.

b. During periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain equipment in

accordance with the procedures specified in the plan. Records of compliance with the plan shall be kept onsite for a minimum of five years and shall contain a certification statement signed by the owner or operator that the documentation is true, accurate, and complete, based upon information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry.

c. If any action is taken which is inconsistent with the plan, the owner or operator shall record and report the actions taken to the Department during facility inspections. The record shall explain the circumstances of the event, the reason for not following the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and whether any excess emissions or parameter monitoring exceedances are believed to have occurred. Taking actions inconsistent with those in the plan constitutes a violation of a general permit condition.

4. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. The number of dry-to-dry machines on-site, and for each on-site dry-to-dry machine, the date the machine was installed, whether the machine is new or existing as defined at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart M, whether the control device is refrigerated condenser or carbon adsorber, and the date the control device was installed.

b. Whether the facility is a co-residential dry cleaning facility as defined at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart M.

c. For each dry-to-dry machine at a co-residential dry cleaning facility, whether the machine is a perchloroethylene dry cleaning machine (yes or no), and whether the machine has a vapor barrier enclosure (yes or no).

d. Gallons of perchloroethylene used within the most recent 12 months.

e. The horsepower and fuel type (propane, no. 2 fuel oil, no. 4 fuel oil, no. 6 fuel oil, natural gas, electric, or other) for all steam and hot water generating units (boilers) on-site, or a statement that there are no boilers on-site.

(g) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers.

1. For the purposes of this air general permit, the definitions at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and O, as applicable, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

2. A facility comprising one or more ethylene oxide sterilizers shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A, and O, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., as applicable, and the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C.

4. The registration for this air general shall include all the following information.

a. The number of ethylene oxide sterilization units on-site.

b. For each unit on-site, the following information: vent type (sterilization chamber, chamber exhaust, or aeration room); date initially purchased from manufacturer; status (new or existing as defined at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart O); control device required (yes or no); and date control installed, if applicable.

c. The total amount of ethylene oxide purchased in the most recent 12 months, in tons.

d. Indicate all control technologies that are required for sterilization units pursuant to this air general permit (one or more of the following: acid-water scrubber, catalytic oxidation unit, thermal oxidation unit, other, or none required).

(h) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Halogenated Solvent Degreasers.

1. For the purposes of this air general permit, the definitions at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and T, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

2. A facility comprising one or more halogenated solvent degreasers shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and T, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., as applicable, and the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C.

4. The registration for this air general shall include all the following information.

a. For each halogenated solvent degreaser, the type of machine (batch vapor solvent; batch cold; or in-line); the date initially purchased from the manufacturer; whether the machine is new or existing as defined at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T; and the date the control device was installed, if applicable.

b. The total amount of halogenated solvents used in the most recent 12 months, in gallons.

c. The halogenated solvents used at the facility (one or more of the following: perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, or chloroform).

Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference

In accordance with Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., the following federal regulation in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) was adopted by reference. The original federal rule numbering has been retained.

Federal Revision Date: July 11, 2008

Rule Effective Date: October 1, 2008

Standardized Conditions Revision Date: October 20, 2008

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M - National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities

Source: 58 FR 49376, Sept. 22, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.320 Applicability.

- (a) The provisions of this subpart apply to the owner or operator of each dry cleaning facility that uses perchloroethylene.
- (b) The compliance date for a new dry cleaning system depends on the date that construction or reconstruction commences.
- (1) Each dry cleaning system that commences construction or reconstruction on or after December 9, 1991 and before December 21, 2005, shall be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart except §63.322(o) beginning on September 22, 1993 or immediately upon startup, whichever is later, except for dry cleaning systems complying with section 112(i)(2) of the Clean Air Act; and shall be in compliance with the provisions of §63.322(o) beginning on July 28, 2008, except as provided by §63.6(b)(4), as applicable.
 - (2)
 - (i) Each dry cleaning system that commences construction or reconstruction on or after December 21, 2005 shall be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart, except §63.322(o), immediately upon startup; and shall be in compliance with the provisions of §63.322(o) beginning on July 27, 2006 or immediately upon startup, whichever is later.
 - (ii) Each dry cleaning system that commences construction or reconstruction on or after December 21, 2005, but before July 13, 2006, and is located in a building with a residence, shall be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart, except §63.322(o), immediately upon startup; shall be in compliance with the provisions of §63.322(o)(5)(ii) beginning on July 27, 2006; and shall be in compliance with the provisions of §63.322(o)(5)(i) beginning on July 27, 2009.
 - (3) Each dry cleaning system that commences construction or reconstruction on or after July 27, 2006, shall be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart, including §63.322(o), immediately upon startup.
- (c) Each dry cleaning system that commenced construction or reconstruction before December 9, 1991, and each new transfer machine system and its ancillary equipment that commenced construction or reconstruction on or after December 9, 1991 and before September 22, 1993, shall comply with §§63.322(c), (d), (i), (j), (k), (l), and (m); 63.323(d); and 63.324(a), (b), (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), (d)(4), and (e) beginning on December 20, 1993, and shall comply with other provisions of this subpart except §63.322(o) by September 23, 1996; and shall comply with §63.322(o) by July 28, 2008.
- (d) Each existing dry-to-dry machine and its ancillary equipment located in a dry cleaning facility that includes only dry-to-dry machines, and each existing transfer machine system and its ancillary equipment, and each new transfer machine system and its ancillary equipment installed between December 9, 1991, and September 22, 1993, as well as each existing dry-to-dry machine and its ancillary equipment, located in a dry cleaning facility that includes both transfer machine system(s) and dry-to-dry machine(s) is exempt from §§63.322, 63.323, and 63.324, except §§63.322(c), (d), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (o)(1), (o)(3), (o)(4) and (o)(5)(i); 63.323(d); and 63.324(a), (b), (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), (d)(4), and (e) if the total PCE consumption of the dry cleaning facility is less than 530 liters (140 gallons) per year. Consumption is determined according to §63.323(d).
- (e) Each existing transfer machine system and its ancillary equipment, and each new transfer machine system and its ancillary equipment installed between December 9, 1991, and September 22, 1993, located in a dry cleaning facility that includes only transfer machine system(s), is exempt from §§63.322, 63.323, and 63.324, except §§63.322(c), (d), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (o)(1), (o)(3) and (o)(4); 63.323(d); and 63.324(a), (b), (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), (d)(4), and (e) if the PCE consumption of the dry cleaning facility is less than 760 liters (200 gallons) per year. Consumption is determined according to §63.323(d).

NESHAP SUBPART M

- (f) If the total yearly perchloroethylene consumption of a dry cleaning facility determined according to §63.323(d) is initially less than the amounts specified in paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, but later exceeds those amounts, the existing dry cleaning system(s) and new transfer machine system(s) and its (their) ancillary equipment installed between December 9, 1991 and September 22, 1993 in the dry cleaning facility must comply with §63.322, §63.323, and §63.324 by 180 calendar days from the date that the facility determines it has exceeded the amounts specified, or by September 23, 1996, whichever is later.
- (g) A dry cleaning facility is a major source if the facility emits or has the potential to emit more than 9.1 megagrams per year (10 tons per year) of perchloroethylene to the atmosphere. In lieu of measuring a facility's potential to emit perchloroethylene emissions or determining a facility's potential to emit perchloroethylene emissions, a dry cleaning facility is a major source if:
- (1) It includes only dry-to-dry machine(s) and has a total yearly perchloroethylene consumption greater than 8,000 liters (2,100 gallons) as determined according to §63.323(d); or
 - (2) It includes only transfer machine system(s) or both dry-to-dry machine(s) and transfer machine system(s) and has a total yearly perchloroethylene consumption greater than 6,800 liters (1,800 gallons) as determined according to §63.323(d).
- (h) A dry cleaning facility is an area source if it does not meet the conditions of paragraph (g) of this section.
- (i) If the total yearly perchloroethylene consumption of a dry cleaning facility determined according to §63.323(d) is initially less than the amounts specified in paragraph (g) of this section, but then exceeds those amounts, the dry cleaning facility becomes a major source and all dry cleaning systems located at that dry cleaning facility must comply with the appropriate requirements for major sources under §§63.322, 63.323, and 63.324 by 180 calendar days from the date that the facility determines it has exceeded the amount specified, or by September 23, 1996, whichever is later.
- (j) All coin-operated dry cleaning machines are exempt from the requirements of this subpart.
- (k) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart applicable to area sources.

[58 FR 49376, Sept. 22, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 66289, Dec. 20, 1993; 61 FR 27788, June 3, 1996; 61 FR 49265, Sept. 19, 1996; 64 FR 69643, Dec. 14, 1999; 70 FR 75345, Dec. 19, 2005; 71 FR 42743, July 27, 2006; 73 FR 39874, July 11, 2008]

§ 63.321 Definitions.

Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or his or her authorized representative (e.g., a State that has been delegated the authority to implement the provisions of this part).

Ancillary equipment means the equipment used with a dry cleaning machine in a dry cleaning system including, but not limited to, emission control devices, pumps, filters, muck cookers, stills, solvent tanks, solvent containers, water separators, exhaust dampers, diverter valves, interconnecting piping, hoses, and ducts.

Area source means any perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility that meets the conditions of §63.320(h).

Articles mean clothing, garments, textiles, fabrics, leather goods, and the like, that are dry cleaned.

Biweekly means any 14-day period of time.

Carbon adsorber means a bed of activated carbon into which an air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream is routed and which adsorbs the perchloroethylene on the carbon.

Coin-operated dry cleaning machine means a dry cleaning machine that is operated by the customer (that is, the customer places articles into the machine, turns the machine on, and removes articles from the machine).

Colorimetric detector tube means a glass tube (sealed prior to use), containing material impregnated with a chemical that is sensitive to perchloroethylene and is designed to measure the concentration of perchloroethylene in air.

Construction, for purposes of this subpart, means the fabrication (onsite), erection, or installation of a dry cleaning system subject to this subpart.

Desorption means regeneration of a carbon adsorber by removal of the perchloroethylene adsorbed on the carbon.

NESHAP SUBPART M

Diverter valve means a flow control device that prevents room air from passing through a refrigerated condenser when the door of the dry cleaning machine is open.

Dry cleaning means the process of cleaning articles using perchloroethylene.

Dry cleaning cycle means the washing and drying of articles in a dry-to-dry machine or transfer machine system.

Dry cleaning facility means an establishment with one or more dry cleaning systems.

Dry cleaning machine means a dry-to-dry machine or each machine of a transfer machine system.

Dry cleaning machine drum means the perforated container inside the dry cleaning machine that holds the articles during dry cleaning.

Dry cleaning system means a dry-to-dry machine and its ancillary equipment or a transfer machine system and its ancillary equipment.

Dryer means a machine used to remove perchloroethylene from articles by tumbling them in a heated air stream (see reclaimer).

Dry-to-dry machine means a one-machine dry cleaning operation in which washing and drying are performed in the same machine.

Exhaust damper means a flow control device that prevents the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream from exiting the dry cleaning machine into a carbon adsorber before room air is drawn into the dry cleaning machine.

Existing means commenced construction or reconstruction before December 9, 1991.

Filter means a porous device through which PCE is passed to remove contaminants in suspension. Examples include, but are not limited to, lint filter, button trap, cartridge filter, tubular filter, regenerative filter, prefilter, polishing filter, and spin disc filter.

Halogenated hydrocarbon detector means a portable device capable of detecting vapor concentrations of PCE of 25 parts per million by volume and indicating a concentration of 25 parts per million by volume or greater by emitting an audible or visual signal that varies as the concentration changes.

Heating coil means the device used to heat the air stream circulated from the dry cleaning machine drum, after perchloroethylene has been condensed from the air stream and before the stream reenters the dry cleaning machine drum.

Major source means any dry cleaning facility that meets the conditions of §63.320(g).

Muck cooker means a device for heating perchloroethylene-laden waste material to volatilize and recover perchloroethylene.

New means commenced construction or reconstruction on or after December 9, 1991.

PCE gas analyzer means a flame ionization detector, photoionization detector, or infrared analyzer capable of detecting vapor concentrations of PCE of 25 parts per million by volume.

Perceptible leaks mean any perchloroethylene vapor or liquid leaks that are obvious from:

- (1) The odor of perchloroethylene;
- (2) Visual observation, such as pools or droplets of liquid; or
- (3) The detection of gas flow by passing the fingers over the surface of equipment.

Perchloroethylene consumption means the total volume of perchloroethylene purchased based upon purchase receipts or other reliable measures.

Reclaimer means a machine used to remove perchloroethylene from articles by tumbling them in a heated air stream (see dryer).

Reconstruction, for purposes of this subpart, means replacement of a washer, dryer, or reclaimer; or replacement of any components of a dry cleaning system to such an extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new source.

Refrigerated condenser means a vapor recovery system into which an air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream is routed and the perchloroethylene is condensed by cooling the gas-vapor stream.

Refrigerated condenser coil means the coil containing the chilled liquid used to cool and condense the perchloroethylene.

NESHAP SUBPART M

Residence means any dwelling or housing in which people reside excluding short-term housing that is occupied by the same person for a period of less than 180 days (such as a hotel room).

Responsible official means one of the following:

- (1) For a corporation: A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more dry cleaning facilities;
- (2) For a partnership: A general partner;
- (3) For a sole proprietorship: The owner; or
- (4) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking official.

Room enclosure means a stationary structure that encloses a transfer machine system, and is vented to a carbon adsorber or an equivalent control device during operation of the transfer machine system.

Source, for purposes of this subpart, means each dry cleaning system.

Still means any device used to volatilize and recover perchloroethylene from contaminated perchloroethylene.

Temperature sensor means a thermometer or thermocouple used to measure temperature.

Transfer machine system means a multiple-machine dry cleaning operation in which washing and drying are performed in different machines. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- (1) A washer and dryer(s);
- (2) A washer and reclaimer(s); or
- (3) A dry-to-dry machine and reclaimer(s).

Vapor barrier enclosure means a room that encloses a dry cleaning system and is constructed of vapor barrier material that is impermeable to perchloroethylene. The enclosure shall be equipped with a ventilation system that exhausts outside the building and is completely separate from the ventilation system for any other area of the building. The exhaust system shall be designed and operated to maintain negative pressure and a ventilation rate of at least one air change per five minutes. The vapor barrier enclosure shall be constructed of glass, plexiglass, polyvinyl chloride, PVC sheet 22 mil thick (0.022 in.), sheet metal, metal foil face composite board, or other materials that are impermeable to perchloroethylene vapor. The enclosure shall be constructed so that all joints and seams are sealed except for inlet make-up air and exhaust openings and the entry door.

Vapor leak means a PCE vapor concentration exceeding 25 parts per million by volume (50 parts per million by volume as methane) as indicated by a halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer.

Washer means a machine used to clean articles by immersing them in perchloroethylene. This includes a dry-to-dry machine when used with a reclaimer.

Water separator means any device used to recover perchloroethylene from a water-perchloroethylene mixture.

Year or *Yearly* means any consecutive 12-month period of time.

[58 FR 49376, Sept. 22, 1993, as amended at 71 FR 42744, July 27, 2006]

§ 63.322 Standards.

- (a) The owner or operator of each existing dry cleaning system and of each new transfer machine system and its ancillary equipment installed between December 9, 1991 and September 22, 1993 shall comply with either paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section and shall comply with paragraph (a)(3) of this section if applicable.
 - (1) Route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a refrigerated condenser or an equivalent control device.
 - (2) Route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a carbon adsorber installed on the dry cleaning machine prior to September 22, 1993.
 - (3) Contain the dry cleaning machine inside a room enclosure if the dry cleaning machine is a transfer machine system located at a major source. Each room enclosure shall be:

NESHAP SUBPART M

- (i) Constructed of materials impermeable to perchloroethylene; and
 - (ii) Designed and operated to maintain a negative pressure at each opening at all times that the machine is operating.
- (b) The owner or operator of each new dry-to-dry machine and its ancillary equipment and of each new transfer machine system and its ancillary equipment installed after September 22, 1993:
- (1) Shall route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a refrigerated condenser or an equivalent control device;
 - (2) Shall eliminate any emission of perchloroethylene during the transfer of articles between the washer and dryer(s); and
 - (3) Shall pass the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream from inside the dry cleaning machine drum through a carbon adsorber or equivalent control device immediately before or as the door of the dry cleaning machine is opened if the dry cleaning machine is located at a major source.
- (c) The owner or operator shall close the door of each dry cleaning machine immediately after transferring articles to or from the machine, and shall keep the door closed at all other times.
- (d) The owner or operator of each dry cleaning system shall operate and maintain the system according to the manufacturers' specifications and recommendations.
- (e) Each refrigerated condenser used for the purposes of complying with paragraph (a) or (b) of this section and installed on a dry-to-dry machine, dryer, or reclaimer:
- (1) Shall be operated to not vent or release the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within the dry cleaning machine to the atmosphere while the dry cleaning machine drum is rotating;
 - (2) Shall be monitored according to §63.323(a)(1); and
 - (3) Shall prevent air drawn into the dry cleaning machine when the door of the machine is open from passing through the refrigerated condenser.
- (f) Each refrigerated condenser used for the purpose of complying with paragraph (a) of this section and installed on a washer:
- (1) Shall be operated to not vent the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor contained within the washer to the atmosphere until the washer door is opened;
 - (2) Shall be monitored according to §63.323(a)(2); and
 - (3) Shall not use the same refrigerated condenser coil for the washer that is used by a dry-to-dry machine, dryer, or reclaimer.
- (g) Each carbon adsorber used for the purposes of complying with paragraph (a) or (b) of this section:
- (1) Shall not be bypassed to vent or release any air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream to the atmosphere at any time; and
 - (2) Shall be monitored according to the applicable requirements in §63.323 (b) or (c).
- (h) Each room enclosure used for the purposes of complying with paragraph (a)(3) of this section:
- (1) Shall be operated to vent all air from the room enclosure through a carbon adsorber or an equivalent control device; and
 - (2) Shall be equipped with a carbon adsorber that is not the same carbon adsorber used to comply with paragraph (a)(2) or (b)(3) of this section.
- (i) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall drain all cartridge filters in their housing, or other sealed container, for a minimum of 24 hours, or shall treat such filters in an equivalent manner, before removal from the dry cleaning facility.
- (j) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall store all PCE and wastes that contain PCE in solvent tanks or solvent containers with no perceptible leaks. The exception to this requirement is that containers for separator water may be uncovered, as necessary, for proper operation of the machine and still.

NESHAP SUBPART M

- (k) The owner or operator of a dry cleaning system shall inspect the system weekly for perceptible leaks while the dry cleaning system is operating. Inspection with a halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer also fulfills the requirement for inspection for perceptible leaks. The following components shall be inspected:
- (1) Hose and pipe connections, fittings, couplings, and valves;
 - (2) Door gaskets and seatings;
 - (3) Filter gaskets and seatings;
 - (4) Pumps;
 - (5) Solvent tanks and containers;
 - (6) Water separators;
 - (7) Muck cookers;
 - (8) Stills;
 - (9) Exhaust dampers;
 - (10) Diverter valves; and
 - (11) All Filter housings.
- (l) The owner or operator of a dry cleaning facility with a total facility consumption below the applicable consumption levels of §63.320(d) or (e) shall inspect the components listed in paragraph (k) of this section biweekly for perceptible leaks while the dry cleaning system is operating.
- (m) The owner or operator of a dry cleaning system shall repair all leaks detected under paragraph (k) or (o)(1) of this section within 24 hours. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for those parts shall be initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a leak. Such repair parts shall be installed within 5 working days after receipt.
- (n) If parameter values monitored under paragraphs (e), (f), or (g) of this section do not meet the values specified in §63.323(a), (b), or (c), adjustments or repairs shall be made to the dry cleaning system or control device to meet those values. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for such parts shall be initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a parameter value. Such repair parts shall be installed within 5 working days after receipt.
- (o) Additional requirements:
- (1) The owner or operator of a dry cleaning system shall inspect the components listed in paragraph (k) of this section for vapor leaks monthly while the component is in operation.
 - (i) Area sources shall conduct the inspections using a halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer that is operated according to the manufacturer's instructions. The operator shall place the probe inlet at the surface of each component interface where leakage could occur and move it slowly along the interface periphery.
 - (ii) Major sources shall conduct the inspections using a PCE gas analyzer operated according to EPA Method 21.
 - (iii) Any inspection conducted according to this paragraph shall satisfy the requirements to conduct an inspection for perceptible leaks under §63.322(k) or (l) of this subpart.
 - (2) The owner or operator of each dry cleaning system installed after December 21, 2005, at an area source shall route the air-PCE gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a refrigerated condenser and pass the air-PCE gas-vapor stream from inside the dry cleaning machine drum through a non-vented carbon adsorber or equivalent control device immediately before the door of the dry cleaning machine is opened. The carbon adsorber must be desorbed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
 - (3) The owner or operator of any dry cleaning system shall eliminate any emission of PCE during the transfer of articles between the washer and the dryer(s) or reclaimer(s).
 - (4) The owner or operator shall eliminate any emission of PCE from any dry cleaning system that is installed (including relocation of a used machine) after December 21, 2005, and that is located in a building with a residence.
 - (5)
 - (i) After December 21, 2020, the owner or operator shall eliminate any emission of PCE from any dry cleaning system that is located in a building with a residence.

- (ii) Sources demonstrating compliance under Section 63.320(b)(2)(ii) shall comply with paragraph (o)(5)(ii)(A) through (C), in addition to the other applicable requirements of this section:
 - (A) Operate the dry cleaning system inside a vapor barrier enclosure. The exhaust system for the enclosure shall be operated at all times that the dry cleaning system is in operation and during maintenance. The entry door to the enclosure may be open only when a person is entering or exiting the enclosure.
 - (B) Route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a refrigerated condenser and pass the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream from inside the dry cleaning drum through a carbon adsorber or equivalent control device immediately before the door of the dry cleaning machine is opened. The carbon adsorber must be desorbed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
 - (C) Inspect the machine components listed in paragraph (k) of this section for vapor leaks weekly while the component is in operation. These inspections shall be conducted using a halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer that is operated according to the manufacturer's instructions. The operator shall place the probe inlet at the surface of each component interface where leakage could occur and move it slowly along the interface periphery.

[58 FR 49376, Sept. 22, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 49265, Sept. 19, 1996; 71 FR 42744, July 27, 2006]

§ 63.323 Test methods and monitoring.

(a) When a refrigerated condenser is used to comply with §63.322(a)(1) or (b)(1):

- (1) The owner or operator shall monitor on a weekly basis the parameters in either paragraph (a)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.
 - (i) The refrigeration system high pressure and low pressure during the drying phase to determine if they are in the range specified in the manufacturer's operating instructions.
 - (ii) The temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream on the outlet side of the refrigerated condenser on a dry-to-dry machine, dryer, or reclaimer with a temperature sensor to determine if it is equal to or less than 7.2 °C (45 °F) before the end of the cool-down or drying cycle while the gas-vapor stream is flowing through the condenser. The temperature sensor shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions and shall be designed to measure a temperature of 7.2 °C (45 °F) to an accuracy of ±1.1 °C (±2 °F).
- (2) The owner or operator shall calculate the difference between the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream entering the refrigerated condenser on a washer and the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream exiting the refrigerated condenser on the washer weekly to determine that the difference is greater than or equal to 11.1 °C (20 °F).
 - (i) Measurements of the inlet and outlet streams shall be made with a temperature sensor. Each temperature sensor shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions, and designed to measure at least a temperature range from 0 °C (32 °F) to 48.9 °C (120 °F) to an accuracy of ±1.1 °C (±2 °F).
 - (ii) The difference between the inlet and outlet temperatures shall be calculated weekly from the measured values.

(b) When a carbon adsorber is used to comply with §63.322(a)(2) or exhaust is passed through a carbon adsorber immediately upon machine door opening to comply with §63.322(b)(3), the owner or operator shall measure the concentration of PCE in the exhaust of the carbon adsorber weekly with a colorimetric detector tube or PCE gas analyzer. The measurement shall be taken while the dry cleaning machine is venting to that carbon adsorber at the end of the last dry cleaning cycle prior to desorption of that carbon adsorber or removal of the activated carbon to determine that the PCE concentration in the exhaust is equal to or less than 100 parts per million by volume. The owner or operator shall:

- (1) Use a colorimetric detector tube or PCE gas analyzer designed to measure a concentration of 100 parts per million by volume of PCE in air to an accuracy of ±25 parts per million by volume; and
- (2) Use the colorimetric detector tube or PCE gas analyzer according to the manufacturer's instructions; and
- (3) Provide a sampling port for monitoring within the exhaust outlet of the carbon adsorber that is easily accessible and located at least 8 stack or duct diameters downstream from any flow disturbance such as a bend, expansion, contraction, or outlet; downstream from no other inlet; and 2 stack or duct diameters upstream from any flow disturbance such as a bend, expansion, contraction, inlet, or outlet.

- (c) If the air-PCE gas vapor stream is passed through a carbon adsorber prior to machine door opening to comply with §63.322(b)(3), the owner or operator of an affected facility shall measure the concentration of PCE in the dry cleaning machine drum at the end of the dry cleaning cycle weekly with a colorimetric detector tube or PCE gas analyzer to determine that the PCE concentration is equal to or less than 300 parts per million by volume. The owner or operator shall:
- (1) Use a colorimetric detector tube or PCE gas analyzer designed to measure a concentration of 300 parts per million by volume of PCE in air to an accuracy of ± 75 parts per million by volume; and
 - (2) Use the colorimetric detector tube or PCE gas analyzer according to the manufacturer's instructions; and
 - (3) Conduct the weekly monitoring by inserting the colorimetric detector or PCE gas analyzer tube into the open space above the articles at the rear of the dry cleaning machine drum immediately upon opening the dry cleaning machine door.
- (d) When calculating yearly perchloroethylene consumption for the purpose of demonstrating applicability according to §63.320, the owner or operator shall perform the following calculation on the first day of every month:
- (1) Sum the volume of all perchloroethylene purchases made in each of the previous 12 months, as recorded in the log described in §63.324(d)(1).
 - (2) If no perchloroethylene purchases were made in a given month, then the perchloroethylene consumption for that month is zero gallons.
 - (3) The total sum calculated in paragraph (d) of this section is the yearly perchloroethylene consumption at the facility.

[58 FR 49376, Sept. 22, 1993, as amended at 71 FR 42745, July 27, 2006; 71 FR 55280, Sept. 21, 2006; 73 FR 39874, July 11, 2008]

§ 63.324 Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

- (a) Each owner or operator of a dry cleaning facility shall notify the Administrator or delegated State authority in writing within 270 calendar days after September 23, 1993 (i.e., June 18, 1994) and provide the following information:
- (1) The name and address of the owner or operator;
 - (2) The address (that is, physical location) of the dry cleaning facility;
 - (3) A brief description of the type of each dry cleaning machine at the dry cleaning facility;
 - (4) Documentation as described in §63.323(d) of the yearly perchloroethylene consumption at the dry cleaning facility for the previous year to demonstrate applicability according to §63.320; or an estimation of perchloroethylene consumption for the previous year to estimate applicability with §63.320; and
 - (5) A description of the type of control device(s) that will be used to achieve compliance with §63.322 (a) or (b) and whether the control device(s) is currently in use or will be purchased.
 - (6) Documentation to demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that each room enclosure used to meet the requirements of §63.322(a)(3) meets the requirements of §63.322(a)(3) (i) and (ii).
- (b) Each owner or operator of a dry cleaning facility shall submit to the Administrator or delegated State authority by registered mail on or before the 30th day following the compliance dates specified in §63.320 (b) or (c) or June 18, 1994, whichever is later, a notification of compliance status providing the following information and signed by a responsible official who shall certify its accuracy:
- (1) The yearly perchloroethylene solvent consumption limit based upon the yearly solvent consumption calculated according to §63.323(d);
 - (2) Whether or not they are in compliance with each applicable requirement of §63.322; and
 - (3) All information contained in the statement is accurate and true.
- (c) Each owner or operator of an area source dry cleaning facility that exceeds the solvent consumption limit reported in paragraph (b) of this section shall submit to the Administrator or a delegated State authority by registered mail on or before the dates specified in §63.320 (f) or (i), a notification of compliance status providing the following information and signed by a responsible official who shall certify its accuracy:

NESHAP SUBPART M

- (1) The new yearly perchloroethylene solvent consumption limit based upon the yearly solvent consumption calculated according to §63.323(d);
 - (2) Whether or not they are in compliance with each applicable requirement of §63.322; and
 - (3) All information contained in the statement is accurate and true.
- (d) Each owner or operator of a dry cleaning facility shall keep receipts of perchloroethylene purchases and a log of the following information and maintain such information on site and show it upon request for a period of 5 years:
- (1) The volume of perchloroethylene purchased each month by the dry cleaning facility as recorded from perchloroethylene purchases; if no perchloroethylene is purchased during a given month then the owner or operator would enter zero gallons into the log;
 - (2) The calculation and result of the yearly perchloroethylene consumption determined on the first day of each month as specified in §63.323(d);
 - (3) The dates when the dry cleaning system components are inspected for leaks, as specified in §63.322(k), (l), or (o)(1), and the name or location of dry cleaning system components where leaks are detected;
 - (4) The dates of repair and records of written or verbal orders for repair parts to demonstrate compliance with §63.322(m) and (n);
 - (5) The date and monitoring results (temperature sensor or pressure gauge) as specified in §63.323 if a refrigerated condenser is used to comply with §63.322(a), (b), or (o); and
 - (6) The date and monitoring results, as specified in §63.323, if a carbon adsorber is used to comply with §63.322(a)(2), or (b)(3).
- (e) Each owner or operator of a dry cleaning facility shall retain onsite a copy of the design specifications and the operating manuals for each dry cleaning system and each emission control device located at the dry cleaning facility.
- (f) Each owner or operator of a dry cleaning facility shall submit to the Administrator or delegated State authority by registered mail on or before July 28, 2008 a notification of compliance status providing the following information and signed by a responsible official who shall certify its accuracy:
- (1) The name and address of the owner or operator;
 - (2) The address (that is, physical location) of the dry cleaning facility;
 - (3) If they are located in a building with a residence(s), even if the residence is vacant at the time of this notification;
 - (4) If they are located in a building with no other tenants, leased space, or owner occupants;
 - (5) Whether they are a major or area source;
 - (6) The yearly PCE solvent consumption based upon the yearly solvent consumption calculated according to §63.323(d);
 - (7) Whether or not they are in compliance with each applicable requirement of §63.322; and
 - (8) All information contained in the statement is accurate and true.

[58 FR 49376, Sept. 22, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 66289, Dec. 20, 1993; 71 FR 42745, July 27, 2006; 73 FR 39875, July 11, 2008]

§ 63.325 Determination of equivalent emission control technology.

- (a) Any person requesting that the use of certain equipment or procedures be considered equivalent to the requirements under §63.322 shall collect, verify, and submit to the Administrator the following information to show that the alternative achieves equivalent emission reductions:
- (1) Diagrams, as appropriate, illustrating the emission control technology, its operation and integration into or function with dry-to-dry machine(s) or transfer machine system(s) and their ancillary equipment during each portion of the normal dry cleaning cycle;
 - (2) Information quantifying vented perchloroethylene emissions from the dry-to-dry machine(s) or transfer machine system(s) during each portion of the dry cleaning cycle with and without the use of the candidate emission control technology;

- (3) Information on solvent mileage achieved with and without the candidate emission control technology. Solvent mileage is the average weight of articles cleaned per volume of perchloroethylene used. Solvent mileage data must be of continuous duration for at least 1 year under the conditions of a typical dry cleaning operation. This information on solvent mileage must be accompanied by information on the design, configuration, operation, and maintenance of the specific dry cleaning system from which the solvent mileage information was obtained;
 - (4) Identification of maintenance requirements and parameters to monitor to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the candidate emission control technology;
 - (5) Explanation of why this information is considered accurate and representative of both the short-term and the long-term performance of the candidate emission control technology on the specific dry cleaning system examined;
 - (6) Explanation of why this information can or cannot be extrapolated to dry cleaning systems other than the specific system(s) examined; and
 - (7) Information on the cross-media impacts (to water and solid waste) of the candidate emission control technology and demonstration that the cross-media impacts are less than or equal to the cross-media impacts of a refrigerated condenser.
- (b) For the purpose of determining equivalency to control equipment required under §63.322, the Administrator will evaluate the petition to determine whether equivalent control of perchloroethylene emissions has been adequately demonstrated.
- (c) Where the Administrator determines that certain equipment and procedures may be equivalent, the Administrator will publish a notice in the Federal Register proposing to consider this equipment or these procedures as equivalent. After notice and opportunity for public hearing, the Administrator will publish the final determination of equivalency in the Federal Register.

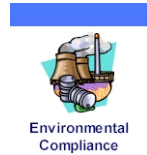
§ 63.326 Implementation and enforcement.

- (a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.
- (b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.
- (c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.
- (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.320 and 63.322(a) through (j). Follow the requirements in §63.325 to demonstrate that alternative equipment or procedures are equivalent to the requirements of §63.322.
 - (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.
 - (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.
 - (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

[68 FR 37347, June 23, 2003]



PERCHLOROETHYLENE DRY CLEANERS



COMPLIANCE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

INSPECTION TYPE: ANNUAL (INS1, INS2) COMPLAINT/DISCOVERY (CI)
 RE-INSPECTION (FUI) ARMS COMPLAINT NO: _____

AIRS ID#: _____ **DATE:** ___/___/___ **ARRIVE:** _____ **DEPART:** _____

FACILITY NAME: _____

FACILITY LOCATION: _____

OWNER/AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE: _____ **PHONE:** _____

CONTACT NAME: _____ **PHONE:** _____

ENTITLEMENT PERIOD: ___/___/___ - ___/___/___
(effective date) (end date)

PART I: INSPECTION COMPLIANCE STATUS (check only one box)

IN COMPLIANCE MINOR Non-COMPLIANCE SIGNIFICANT Non-COMPLIANCE

PART II: FACILITY CLASSIFICATION - Rule 62-213.300 FAC
 (check only one box in A)

<p>A. 1. Existing small area source <input type="checkbox"/> dry-to-dry only, $x < 140$ gal/yr transfer only, $x < 200$ gal/yr both types, $x < 140$ gal/yr (constructed before 12/9/91)</p> <p>3. Existing large area source <input type="checkbox"/> dry-to-dry only, $140 \leq x \leq 2,100$ gal/yr transfer only, $200 \leq x \leq 1,800$ gal/yr both types, $140 \leq x \leq 1,800$ gal/yr (constructed before 12/9/91)</p> <p>5. Ineligible for General Permit <input type="checkbox"/> d rop store/out of business/petroleum / facility exceeds above limits</p>	<p>2. New small area source <input type="checkbox"/> dry-to-dry only, $x < 140$ gal/yr transfer only, $x < 200$ gal/yr both types, $x < 140$ gal/yr (constructed on or after 12/9/91)</p> <p>4. New large area source <input type="checkbox"/> dry-to-dry only, $140 \leq x \leq 2,100$ gal/yr transfer only, $200 \leq x \leq 1,800$ gal/yr both types, $140 \leq x \leq 1,800$ gal/yr (constructed on or after 12/9/91)</p>
---	--

B. The sum of the volume of all perchloroethylene (perc) purchases made in each of the previous 12 months by this dry cleaning facility was _____ gallons.

PART III: GENERAL CONTROL REQUIREMENTS – Rule 62-213.300 FAC

(check only one box for each question)

1. Is all perc, and wastes containing perc, in tightly sealed & impervious containers? ----- Yes No N/A
2. Are all perc. containers leak free? ----- Yes No N/A
3. Are all machine doors kept closed and secured except during loading/unloading? ----- Yes No
4. Are cartridge filters drained in their housing or in sealed containers for at least 24 hours prior to disposal? ----- Yes No N/A
5. Has each dry cleaning system installed after December 21, 2005 at an area source, routed the air-PCE gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a refrigerated condenser and passed the air-PCE gas-vapor stream from inside the dry cleaning machine drum through a non-vented carbon adsorber or equivalent control device immediately before the door of the dry cleaning machine is opened? The carbon adsorber must be desorbed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. ----- Yes No N/A
6. Is solvent-to-carbon ratios and steam pressure for carbon adsorber beds maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications? ----- Yes No N/A

PART IV: PROCESS VENT CONTROLS – Rule 62-213.300 FAC

(Refer to Part II-A.1.-4. Classification: page 1 of this form)

1. If the facility classification is an **existing small area source**, no controls are required. **Proceed to Part V.**
2. If the facility classification is a **new small area source**, the machine should be equipped with a refrigerated condenser. **Complete section A. below.**
3. If the facility classification is an **existing large area source**, the machine should be equipped with either a refrigerated condenser or a carbon adsorber. **Complete both sections A and B below.** *Carbon adsorber must have been installed prior to September 22, 1993*
4. If the facility classification is a **new large area source**, the machine should be equipped with a refrigerated condenser. **Complete both sections A and B below.**

A. Has the responsible official of all existing large area & new sources:

(check only one box for each question)

1. Equipped all machines with the appropriate vent controls? ----- Yes No
2. Equipped dry-to-dry machines with a closed-loop vapor venting system? ----- Yes No N/A
3. Equipped the condenser with a diverter valve so airflow will be directed away from the condenser upon opening the door? ----- Yes No N/A
4. Measured and recorded the temperature of the outlet exhaust stream of a refrigerated condenser on a weekly basis? ----- Yes No N/A
5. Repaired or adjusted the equipment within 24 hours if the exhaust temperature of the condenser exceeded 45° F? ----- Yes No N/A
6. Conducted all temperature monitoring after an appropriate cool-down period and after verifying that the coolant had been completely charged? ----- Yes No

PART IV: PROCESS VENT CONTROLS – Rule 62-213.300 FAC (continued)

B. For all existing large or new large area sources:

1. Is the exhaust temperature on the outlet side of the condenser located on dry-to-dry, reclaimer, and dryer machines measured and recorded on a weekly basis? ----- Yes No
2. Is the washer exhaust temperature at the condenser inlet and outlet measured and recorded weekly? ----- Yes No N/A
 - a) Is the temperature differential equal to, or greater than 20° F? ----- Yes No N/A
3. Is the perc concentration in the exhaust stream inlet and outlet measured weekly at the end of the final drying cycle while the machine is venting to the adsorber, if machines are equipped exclusively with a carbon adsorber? ----- Yes No N/A
 - a) Is the perc concentration equal to, or less than 100 ppm? ----- Yes No N/A
4. Is the sampling port on the carbon adsorber exhaust for measuring perc concentrations at least 8 duct diameters downstream of any bend, contraction, or expansion; is at least 2 duct diameters upstream from any bend, contraction, or expansion; and downstream from no other inlet? ----- Yes No N/A
5. Are transfer machines equipped (dryers, reclaimers, and washers) with individual condenser coils? ----- Yes No N/A
6. Is airflow routed to the carbon adsorber (if used) at all times? ----- Yes No N/A

PART V: RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS – Rule 62-213.300(3) FAC

(check only one box for each question)

1. Are receipts maintained for all perc purchased? ----- Yes No
2. Are rolling monthly totals of yearly perc consumption maintained? ----- Yes No
3. Are leak detection inspection and repair reports maintained for the following:
 - a) Of any leaks repaired w/in 24 hrs? or; ----- Yes No N/A
 - b) Of any parts ordered to repair leak and leak repaired w/in 2 days and parts installed w/in 5 days of receipt? ----- Yes No N/A
4. Is calibration data maintained for applicable direct reading instruments? ----- Yes No N/A
5. Is exhaust duct monitoring data on perc concentrations maintained? ----- Yes No N/A
6. Is a startup/shutdown/malfunction plan maintained for each machine? ----- Yes No
7. Are deviation reports maintained? ----- Yes No N/A
 - a) Problem corrected? ----- Yes No N/A
8. Is a compliance plan maintained, if applicable? ----- Yes No N/A

PART VI: LEAK DETECTION AND REPAIRS – Rule 62-213.300 FAC

(check only one box for each question)

1. What type of leak detection equipment is used to detect leaks?
 Halogenated hydrocarbon detector PCE gas analyzer None used
2. Is the halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer operated according to the manufacturer's instructions (*manual was available and RO could demonstrate procedure*) ? ----- Yes No
3. For major sources is the halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer operated according to EPA Method 21 ?- ----- Yes No N/A
4. Is the vapor leak inspection conducted by placing the probe inlet at the surface of each component interface where leakage could occur and moving it slowly along the interface periphery? ----- Yes No
5. Is the PCE gas analyzer a flame ionization detector, photo ionization detector, or infrared analyzer capable of detecting vapor concentrations of PCE of 25 parts per million by volume (*based on documented specifications*) ? ----- Yes No N/A
6. Is the halogenated hydrocarbon detector capable of detecting vapor concentrations of PCE of 25 parts per million by volume (*based on documented specifications*) and indicating a concentration of 25 parts per million by volume or greater by emitting an audible or visual signal that varies as the concentration changes? ----- Yes No N/A
7. Are the following dry cleaning system components inspected weekly for perceptible leaks (sight, smell or touch) while the system is in operation (§63.322(k))?
(Inspection with a halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer also fulfills the requirement for inspection of perceptible leaks)

a) Hose connections, fittings, couplings, and valves ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	g) Muck cookers ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
b) Door gaskets and seating ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	h) Stills ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
c) Filter gaskets and seating ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	i) Exhaust dampers ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
d) Pumps ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	j) Diverter valves ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
e) Solvent tanks and containers -- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	k) Cartridge filter housings <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
f) Water separators ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
8. Are the following dry cleaning system components inspected monthly for vapor leaks using a halogenated hydrocarbon detector or PCE gas analyzer while the system is in operation? (*Any inspection conducted according to this paragraph shall satisfy the requirements to conduct an inspection for perceptible leaks under §63.322(k) or (l)*)

a) Hose connections, fittings, couplings, and valves ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	g) Muck cookers ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
b) Door gaskets and seating ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	h) Stills ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
c) Filter gaskets and seating ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	i) Exhaust dampers ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
d) Pumps ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	j) Diverter valves ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
e) Solvent tanks and containers -- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	k) Cartridge filter housings <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
f) Water separators ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	

PART VI: LEAK DETECTION AND REPAIRS – Rule 62-213.300 FAC (continued)

9. What evidence suggests that leak checks are performed as required?

- Leak log documentation RO Assurances On-site observation other

Explain other :

Inspector's Name (Please Print)

____/____/____
Date of Inspection

Inspector's Signature

____/____/____
Approximate Date of Next Inspection

COMMENTS: