ONE CITY. ONE JACKSONVILLE.

City of Jacksonville, Florida

Neighborhoods Department
Environmental Quality Division
Ed Ball Building
214 N. Hogan St., 5th Floor
Jacksonville, FL 32202
(904) 255-7100
www.coj.net

SENT BY ELECTRONIC MAIL – RECEIVED RECEIPT REQUESTED

PERMITTEE

Russell T. Bundy Associates, Inc.
417 Water Street
Urbana, OH 43078

Authorized Representative:
Mr. Robert Bundy, Vice President and Operations Manager

Air Permit No. 0310615-002-AO
Air Operation Permit

Pan-Glo
Duval County, Florida

PROJECT

This is the final air operation permit, which authorizes the operation of Pan-Glo, which is a baking pan cleaning and coating facility categorized under Standard Industrial Classification No. 7699. The new facility is located in Duval County at 5200 Shawland Road in Jacksonville, Florida, 32254. The UTM coordinates are Zone 17, 429.28 km East and 3356.85 km North.

This final permit is organized into the following sections: Section 1 (General Information); Section 2 (Administrative Requirements); Section 3 (Emissions Unit Specific Conditions); and Section 4 (General Conditions); Sections 5 (Common Conditions); and Section 6 (Common Testing Requirements). Because of the technical nature of the project, the permit contains numerous acronyms and abbreviations, which are defined in Appendix A of this permit.

Permitting Authority: Applications for air operation permits are subject to review in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Rules 62-4 and 62-210 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The Permitting Authority responsible for making a permit determination for this project is the Neighborhoods Department, Environmental Quality Division. The Permitting Authority's physical address and mailing address is 214 North Hogan Street, Suite 500, Jacksonville, Florida 32202. The Permitting Authority's telephone number is (904) 255-7100.

Petitions. A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed decision may petition for an administrative hearing in accordance with Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel, City of Jacksonville, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 480, Jacksonville, Florida 32202. Petitions filed by the applicant or any of the parties listed below must be filed within 14 days of receipt of this notice. Petitions filed by any other person must be filed within 14 days of receipt of this proposed action. A petitioner must mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above, at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition within the appropriate time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-106.205, F.A.C.

A petition that disputes the material facts on which the Permitting Authority's action is based must contain the following information: (a) The name and address of each agency affected and each agency's file or identification number, if known; (b) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner; the name, address and telephone number of the petitioner's representative, if any, which shall be the address for service purposes during the course of the proceeding; and an explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests will be affected by the agency determination; (c) A statement of how and when each petitioner received notice of the agency action or proposed action; (d) A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so indicate; (e) A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, as well as the rules and statutes which entitle the petitioner to relief; (f) A statement of the specific rules or statutes the petitioner contends require reversal or modification of the agency's proposed action; and, (g) A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action petitioner wishes the agency to take with respect to the agency's proposed action.

A petition that does not dispute the material facts upon which the Permitting Authority's action is based shall state that no such facts are in dispute and otherwise shall contain the same information as set forth above, as required by Rule 28-106.301, F.A.C.

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the filing of a petition means that the Permitting Authority's final action may be different from the position taken by it in this notice. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any such final decision of the permitting authority on the application have the right to petition to become a party to the proceeding, in accordance with the requirements set forth above.

Mediation: Mediation is not available in this proceeding.

Effective Date: This permitting decision is final and effective on the date filed with the clerk of the Permitting Authority unless a petition is filed in accordance with the above paragraphs or unless a request for extension of time in which to file a petition is filed within the time specified for filing a petition pursuant to Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and the petition conforms to the content requirements of Rules 28-106.201 and 28-106.301, F.A.C. Upon timely filing of a petition or a request for extension of time, this action will not be effective until further order of the Permitting Authority.

Judicial Review: Any party to this permitting decision (order) has the right to seek judicial review of it under Section 120.68, F.S., by filing a notice of appeal under Rule 9.110 of the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure with the clerk of the Office of General Counsel, City of Jacksonville, 117 West Duval Street, Suite 480, Jacksonville, FL 32202 [Telephone: (904) 630-1700; Fax: (904) 630-1731], and by filing a copy of the notice of appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The notice must be filed within 30 days after this order is filed with the clerk of the Permitting Authority.

0310615-002-AO Effective Date: May 4, 2018
Renewal Application Due Date: March 1, 2023
Expiration Date: April 30, 2023

Executed in Jacksonville, Florida

Richard L. Robinson, P.E., Manager
Air Pollution Source Permitting Section

RLR/HDS

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The clerk hereby certifies that this Air Permit package was sent by electronic mail, with a link to these documents made available electronically on a publicly accessible server, with received receipt requested before the close of business on the date indicated below to the following persons.

Mr. Robert Bundy, Vice President and Operations Manager, Pan-Glo (rbundy@bundybakingsolutions.com)
Mr. Ralph Buckner, Plant Manager, Pan-Glo (rbuckner@pan-glo.com)
Mr. David R. Heitz, P.E., TRC (dheitz@trcsolutions.com)
Mr. Stuart Bartlett, Environmental Consultant, FDEP, Northeast District (stuart.bartlett@floridadep.gov)
Mr. Wayne Walker, EQD (WLW@coj.net)
Ms. Shannon Stone, EQD (Stone@coj.net)
Ms. Patricia Gee-Jones, EQD (patricia@coj.net)

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

(Clerk) 5-4-18 (Date)

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Pan-Glo is a baking pan cleaning and coating facility. This facility cleans food residue and a spent release coating from commercial and retail bakery pans and then reapplies a new film of silicone release coating after the pans are clean. The bakery pans are made from stamped and folded aluminum and aluminized steel.

The facility has 2 bulk storage tanks (6,200 gallon capacity each) for the 2 solvent components used in the deglaze tanks: hexylene glycol (HEG) and diethylene glycol (DEG). The tanks are exempt from permitting per Rule 62-210.300(3)(b)1, FAC.

The facility has the following natural gas combustion sources. A natural gas fired boiler (6.3 MMBtu/hr) is used to provide steam for the facility. A tin melting pot has a natural gas fired burner (0.3 MMBtu/hr) to provide heat to melt tin. Five batch drying/curing ovens (0.5 MMBtu/hr each) are used to dry cleaned pans and to cure coated pans. The total rated heat input capacity of all the natural gas combustion sources is 9.10 MMBtu/hr which makes these sources exempt from permitting per Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)33, FAC.

The existing facility consists of the following emissions units (EU).

EU No.	Emission Unit Description
001	Pan Coating Process
002	Pan Cleaning Process

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	EU No(s).
Federal Rule Citations	
40 CFR 60, Appendix A	001
State Rule Citations	
Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., Standards for Issuing or Denying Permits; Issuance; Denial	001, 002
Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference	001
Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions	001, 002
Rule 62-296.500, F.A.C., Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Emitting Facilities	001, 002
Rule 62-296.513, F.A.C., Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products	001
Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., Solvent Metal Cleaning	002
State Rule Citations	
Rule 2.1401, JEPB	001, 002
Rule 2.201, JEPB	001
Rule 2.301, JEPB	001, 002
Rule 2.1101, JEPB	001, 002

FACILITY REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

- The facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).
- The facility does not operate units subject to the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
- The facility is not a Title V major source of air pollution in accordance with Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
- The facility is not a major stationary source in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality.

The facility is a minor source of air pollution because the potential emissions of regulated air pollutants are less than 100 tons per year and the potential emissions of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) are less than 10 tons per year for a single HAP and less than 25 tons per year for total HAPs pursuant to Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C. and Rule 2.301, JEPB.

SECTION 2.
ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. Permitting Authority: The Permitting Authority for this project is the Neighborhoods Department, Environmental Quality Division. The Permitting Authority's physical address and mailing address is 214 North Hogan Street, Suite 500, Jacksonville, Florida 32202. All documents related to applications for permits to operate an emissions unit shall be submitted to the Permitting Authority.

2. Compliance Authority: All documents related to compliance activities such as reports, tests, and notifications shall be submitted to the Permitting Authority at the mailing address stated in Administrative Requirement No. 1. or submitted electronically to aircompliance@coj.net.

3. Appendix: The following Appendix is attached as a part of this permit: Appendix A (Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms).

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

5. New or Additional Conditions: For good cause shown and after notice and an administrative hearing, if requested, the Permitting Authority may require the permittee to conform to new or additional conditions. The Permitting Authority shall allow the permittee a reasonable time to conform to the new or additional conditions, and on application of the permittee, the Permitting Authority may grant additional time. [Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C. and Rule 2.1401, JEPB]

6. Modifications: No new emissions unit shall be constructed and no existing emissions unit shall be modified without obtaining an air construction permit from the Permitting Authority. Such permit shall be obtained prior to beginning construction or modification. [Rule 62-210.300(1), Rule 62-212.300(1)(a), F.A.C., Rule 2.301, JEPB, and Rule 2.401, JEPB]

7. Source Obligation:

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

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

   [Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C. and Rule 2.401, JEPB]

8. Renewal: **Prior to 60 days before the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall apply for a renewal of the permit.** A renewal application shall be timely and sufficient. If the application is submitted prior to 60 days before expiration of the permit, it will be considered timely and sufficient. If the renewal application is submitted at a later date, it will not be considered timely and sufficient unless it is submitted and made complete prior to the expiration of the operation permit. When the application for renewal is timely and sufficient, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the renewal application has been finally acted upon by the Permitting Authority. [Rule 62-4.090, F.A.C. and Rule 2.1401, JEPB]

9. **Annual Operating Report (AOR): The information required by the Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) shall be submitted by April 1 of each year, for the previous calendar year, to the Permitting Authority. All facilities with the potential to emit 10 tons/year or more of volatile organic compounds (VOC) or 25 tons/year or more of nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and located in an ozone nonattainment area or ozone air quality maintenance area shall submit a completed DEP Form 62-210.900(5) unless the annual operating report is submitted using the DEP's electronic annual operating report software. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. [Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C., and Rule 2.301, JEPB]**

   {Permitting Note: Resources to help you complete your AOR are available on the electronic AOR (EAOR) website at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor. If you have questions or need assistance after reviewing the information posted on the EAOR website, please contact the Department by phone at (850) 717-9000 or email at eaor@dep.state.fl.us.}

10. The facility shall be subject to City of Jacksonville Ordinance Code, Title X, Chapter 360 [Environmental Regulation], Chapter 362 [Air and Water Pollution], Chapter 376 [Odor Control], and JEPB Rule 1 [Final Rules with Respect to Organization, Procedure, and Practice].

11. The facility shall be subject to JEPB Rule 2, Part Nos. I through IV, VI through VII and Part Nos. IX through XIV.

A. Pan Coating Process

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

EU No.	Emission Unit Description
001	**Pan Coating Process – The pan coating process consists of a glaze spray machine coater, flash off booth and 5 batch curing ovens. The pan coating process has a production rate of 600 units per hour and 1,700,000 units per year. The following are VOC emission points for this process: stack for the glaze spray machine coater, stack for the flash booth, and stacks for each of the 5 batch curing ovens.** **After the pan cleaning process, the pans are processed through a conveyorized coating machine where the silicone is released and applied. The coating is sprayed on the pans using Nordson Airless Spray equipment. After coating, the pans are stacked on oven carts and reinserted into the batch ovens for curing.** **There is no control device for this emission unit.**

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

1. Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT): RACT requirements for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Emitting Facilities shall apply to this emission unit. [Rule 62-296.500(1 & 2), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

2. Restricted Operation: The hours of operation are not restricted (8,760 hours per year). [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Rule 2.1401, JEPB, and Rule 2.301, JEPB]

3. VOC Emissions: The maximum allowable VOC emissions shall be limited to 3.5 pounds of volatile organic compounds (VOC) per gallon of coating, excluding water. All VOC emissions from solvent washings shall be included in this emission limitation. [Rule 62-296.513(2)(a)3., F.A.C., Rule 62-296.513(2)(c), F.A.C., and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

TESTING REQUIREMENTS

4. Test Method: Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
24	**Determination of the Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings**

The above method is described in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 and is adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Permitting Authority. [Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, and Rule 2.201, JEPB]

5. **Manufacturer's Data Sheets: Manufacturer's data sheets with VOC contents may be substituted with the approval of the Permitting Authority. [Rule 62-296.500(2)(b)4., F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]**

RECORDS AND REPORTS

6. Daily Records: The permittee shall maintain daily records for the following:

   a. Volume (gallons) of release coating and solvents used;
   b. VOC content (lbs/gal) of release coating and solvents;
   c. HAP content (lbs/gal) of release coating and solvents.

   [Rule 62-296.500(2)(b)1., F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

7. Record Retention: The above records shall be retained for a **minimum period of 5 years** and shall be made available to the Permitting Authority upon request. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1401, JEPB]

8. Quarterly Reports: The permittee shall submit **quarterly reports** which describe the monthly amount of release coating and solvents used; the VOC and HAP content of release coating and solvents; the monthly VOC emissions; the 12 month rolling total VOC emissions; 12 month rolling total individual HAP and total HAP emissions to the Permitting Authority. The quarterly reports shall be submitted by the 30th day of the following month after the end of each quarter (January - March, April - June, July - September, and October - December). The final report, which is due by the 30th of January for the quarter of October - December, shall include a synopsis of the preceding year. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1401, JEPB]

B. Pan Cleaning Process

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

ID No.	Emission Unit Description
002	**Pan Cleaning Process –The pan cleaning process consists of the east and west dip tank lines, a pan washer, and a pan dryer. The dip tank lines are a series of tanks that deglaze, rinse, soak, bleach, rinse, and neutralize.** **The dip tank system (east and west tank lines) removes the old silicone and any baking residue from the pans. The pan cleaning process utilizes two dip tanks which contain cold solvent cleaners (solvents), aqueous detergents (soak tanks), fresh water rinses, stain removers (bleach tank), and pH neutralizers (citric acid). The first set of tanks in each of the lines contains the primary cleaner (de-glazer), and is a blend of hexylene glycol (HEG), diethylene glycol, and potassium hydroxide.** **The east tank line (line No. 1), contains two - three cavity de-glazers, one - two cavity drain tank, two rinse tanks, one - three cavity soak tank, another rinse tank, one – four cavity soak tank, one bleach tank, another rinse tank and one neutralizer tank. The west tank line (line No. 2), contains three - two cavity de-glazers, a cavity drain tank, two rinse tanks, three - two cavity soak tanks, one bleach tank, another rinse tank and one neutralizer tank.** **There is no control device for this emission unit.**

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

1. Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT): RACT requirements for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Emitting Facilities shall apply to this emission unit. [Rule 62-296.500(1 & 2), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

2. Restricted Operation: The hours of operation are not restricted (8760 hours per year). [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Rule 2.1401, JEPB, and Rule 2.301, JEPB]

3. Cleaner Cover: The cleaner shall be equipped with a cover. The cover shall be so designed that it can be easily operated with one hand if:

   a. The solvent volatility is greater than 0.3 pounds per square inch (15 millimeters of mercury or 2 kilopascals) measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius);
   b. The solvent is agitated;
   c. The solvent is heated.

   [Rule 62-296.511(2)(a), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

4. Cleaner Draining: The cleaner shall be equipped with a facility for draining cleaned parts. The drainage facility shall be constructed so that the parts are enclosed under the cover while draining if the solvent volatility is greater than 0.6 pounds per square inch (31 millimeters of mercury or 4.1 kilopascals) measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius), except that the drainage facility may be external for the applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system. [Rule 62-296.511(2)(b), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

B. Pan Cleaning Process

5. Cleaner Control Devices: The cleaner shall be equipped with one of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than 0.6 pounds per square inch (31 millimeters of mercury or 4.1 kilopascals) measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius), or if the solvent is heated above 120 degrees Fahrenheit (50 degrees Celsius):

   a. Freeboard that gives a freeboard ratio greater than or equal to 0.7; or
   b. Water cover (solvent must be insoluble in and heavier than water);or,
   c. Other systems of equivalent control such as refrigerated chiller or carbon absorption.

   [Rule 62-296.511(2)(c), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

6. Cleaner Labels: The cleaner shall be equipped with a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operating requirements. [Rule 62-296.511(2)(d), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

7. Storage of Waste Solvent: Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not disposed of or transferred to another party, such that greater than 20 percent of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere. [Rule 62-296.511(2)(e), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

8. Cleaner Cover: The cleaner cover shall be closed whenever parts are not being handled in the container. [Rule 62-296.511(2)(f), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

9. Draining of Cleaned Parts: Cleaned parts shall be drained for at least 15 seconds or until dripping stops. [Rule 62-296.511(2)(g), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

10. Solvent Spray: A solid fluid (not a fine, atomized, or shower-type spray) solvent spray stream, if used, shall be operated at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing. [Rule 62-296.511(2)(h), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

RECORDS AND REPORTS

11. Daily Records: The permittee shall maintain daily records for the following:

    a. Number of baskets processed in the deglazing tanks.
    b. VOC emissions from pan cleaning process which is calculated with the following equation:
       (baskets processed/day)(3.03 lbs VOC/basket processed) = lbs VOC/day

    [Rule 62-296.500(2)(b)1., F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

12. Record Retention: The above records shall be retained for a **minimum period of 5 years** and shall be made available to the Permitting Authority upon request. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1401, JEPB]

13. Quarterly Reports: The permittee shall submit **quarterly reports** which contain the monthly number of baskets processed in deglazing tanks; the monthly VOC emissions using the emission factor in Specific Condition 12.b. and the 12 month rolling total VOC emissions to the Permitting Authority. The quarterly reports shall be submitted by the 30th day of the following month after the end of each quarter (January - March, April - June, July - September, and October - December). The final report, which is due by the 30th of January for the quarter of October - December, shall include a synopsis of the preceding year. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., and Rule 2.1401, JEPB]

SECTION 4.
GENERAL CONDITIONS

The permittee shall comply with the following general conditions from Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.

1. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit, are "permit conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.141, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, F.S. The permittee is placed on notice that the Permitting Authority will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.

2. This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Permitting Authority.

3. As provided in subsections 403.987(6) and 403.722(5), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit.

4. This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.

5. This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of Florida Statutes and Florida Administrative Code, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Permitting Authority.

6. The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Florida Administrative Code. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Florida Administrative Code.

7. The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Permitting Authority personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:

   a. Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;

   b. Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

   c. Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Florida Administrative Code. Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.

8. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Permitting Authority with the following information:

   a. A description of and cause of noncompliance; and

   b. 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. The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Permitting Authority for penalties or for revocation of this permit.

9. In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the Permitting Authority may be used by the Permitting Authority as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the Florida Statutes or Florida Administrative Code, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.111 and 403.73, F.S. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.

10. The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Florida Statutes and Florida Administrative Code after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or Florida Administrative Code. A reasonable time for compliance with a new or amended surface water quality standard, other than those standards addressed in Rule 62-302.500, F.A.C., shall include a reasonable time to obtain or be denied a mixing zone for the new or amended standard.

11. This permit is transferable only upon Permitting Authority approval in accordance with Rules 62-4.120 and 62-730.300, F.A.C., as applicable. The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by the Permitting Authority.

12. This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.

13. This permit also constitutes:

    a. Determination of Best Available Control Technology (not applicable);

    b. Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (not applicable); and

    c. Compliance with New Source Performance Standards (not applicable).

14. The permittee shall comply with the following:

    a. Upon request, the permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under Florida Administrative Code. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Permitting Authority.

    b. The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Florida Administrative Code rule.

    c. Records of monitoring information shall include:

        (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

        (2) The person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;

        (3) The dates analyses were performed;

        (4) The person responsible for performing the analyses;

        (5) The analytical techniques or methods used;

        (6) The results of such analyses.

15. When requested by the Permitting Authority, the permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the permittee becomes aware the relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Permitting Authority, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.

Unless otherwise specified in the permit, the following conditions apply to all emissions units and activities at the facility.

EMISSIONS AND CONTROLS

1. Plant Operation - Problems: If temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by fire, wind or other cause, the permittee shall notify each Compliance Authority as soon as possible, but at least within one working day, excluding weekends and holidays. The notification shall include: pertinent information as to the cause of the problem; steps being taken to correct the problem and prevent future recurrence; and, where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with the conditions of this permit or the regulations. [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. and Rule 2.1401, JEPB]

2. Circumvention: The permittee shall not circumvent the air pollution control equipment or allow the emission of air pollutants without this equipment operating properly. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C. and Rule 2.301, JEPB]

3. Excess Emissions Allowed: Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed 2 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Permitting Authority for longer duration. Pursuant to Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C., the permit rule may specify more or less stringent requirements for periods of excess emissions. Rule 62-210-700 (Excess Emissions), F.A.C., cannot vary or supersede any federal NSPS or NESHAP provision. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C. and Rule 2.301, JEPB]

4. Excess Emissions Prohibited: Excess emissions caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C. and Rule 2.301, JEPB]

5. Excess Emissions - Notification: In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the permittee shall notify the Permitting Authority in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Permitting Authority. [Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C.]

6. VOC or OS Emissions: No person shall store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Permitting Authority. [Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

7. Objectionable Odor Prohibited: No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means 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. . [Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C., Rule 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C., Rule 2.1101, JEPB, and Rule 2.301, JEPB]

8. General Visible Emissions: No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

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

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

   b. Reasonable precautions include the following:

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

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

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

(4) Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the facility to prevent re-entrainment, and from buildings or work areas to prevent particulate from becoming airborne.

(5) Landscaping or planting of vegetation.

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

(7) Confining abrasive blasting where possible.

(8) Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

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

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

RECORDS AND REPORTS

10. Records Retention: The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Florida Administrative Code. [Rule 62-4.160(14)(b), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1401, JEPB]

11. Emissions Computation and Reporting:

a. *Applicability*. This rule sets forth required methodologies to be used by the owner or operator of a facility for computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for computing emissions for purposes of the reporting requirements of Rule 62-210.370(3) and Rule 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., or of any permit condition that requires emissions be computed in accordance with this rule. This rule is not intended to establish methodologies for determining compliance with the emission limitations of any air permit. [Rule 62-210.370(1), F.A.C. and Rule 2.301, JEPB]

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

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

(a) If the emissions unit is equipped with a CEMS meeting the requirements of Rule 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such CEMS to compute the emissions of the pollutant, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Permitting Authority that an alternative approach is more accurate because the CEMS represents still-emerging technology.

(b) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of Rule 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C, but emissions of the pollutant can be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology of Rule 62-210.370(2)(c), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such methodology, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Permitting Authority that an alternative approach is more accurate.

(c) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of Rule 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., and emissions cannot be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology, the owner or operator shall use an emission factor meeting the requirements of Rule 62-210.370(2)(d), F.A.C., unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Permitting Authority that an alternative approach is more accurate.

(2) Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS).

(a) An owner or operator may use a CEMS to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided:

1) The CEMS complies with the applicable certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices B and F, or, for an acid rain unit, the certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, all adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; or

2) The owner or operator demonstrates that the CEMS otherwise represents the most accurate means of computing emissions for purposes of this rule.

(b) Stack gas volumetric flow rates used with the CEMS to compute emissions shall be obtained by the most accurate of the following methods as demonstrated by the owner or operator:

1) A calibrated flow meter that records data on a continuous basis, if available; or

2) The average flow rate of all valid stack tests conducted during a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

(c) The owner or operator may use CEMS data in combination with an appropriate f-factor, heat input data, and any other necessary parameters to compute emissions if such method is demonstrated by the owner or operator to be more accurate than using a stack gas volumetric flow rate as set forth at Rule 62-210.370(2)(b)2., F.A.C., above.

(3) Mass Balance Calculations.

(a) An owner or operator may use mass balance calculations to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the owner or operator:

1) Demonstrates a means of validating the content of the pollutant that is contained in or created by all materials or fuels used in or at the emissions unit; and

2) Assumes that the emissions unit emits all of the pollutant that is contained in or created by any material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process or in the capture and destruction of the pollutant by the unit's air pollution control equipment.

(b) Where the vendor of a raw material or fuel which is used in or at the emissions unit publishes a range of pollutant content from such material or fuel, the owner or operator shall use the highest value of the range to compute the emissions, unless the owner or operator demonstrates using site-specific data that another content within the range is more accurate.

(c) In the case of an emissions unit using coatings or solvents, the owner or operator shall document, through purchase receipts, records and sales receipts, the beginning and ending VOC inventories, the amount of VOC purchased during the computational period, and the amount of VOC disposed of in the liquid phase during such period.

(4) Emission Factors.

a. An owner or operator may use an emission factor to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the emission factor is based on site-specific data such as stack test data, where available, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Permitting Authority that an alternative emission factor is more accurate. An owner or operator using site-specific data to derive an emission factor, or set of factors, shall meet the following requirements.

1) If stack test data are used, the emission factor shall be based on the average emissions per unit of input, output, or gas volume, whichever is appropriate, of all valid stack tests conducted during at least a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

2) Multiple emission factors shall be used as necessary to account for variations in emission rate associated with variations in the emissions unit's operating rate or operating conditions during the period over which emissions are computed.

3) The owner or operator shall compute emissions by multiplying the appropriate emission factor by the appropriate input, output or gas volume value for the period over which the emissions are computed. The owner or operator shall not compute emissions by converting an emission factor to pounds per hour and then multiplying by hours of operation, unless the owner or operator demonstrates that such computation is the most accurate method available.

b. If site-specific data are not available to derive an emission factor, the owner or operator may use a published emission factor directly applicable to the process for which emissions are computed. If no directly-applicable emission factor is available, the owner or operator may use a factor based on a similar, but different, process.

(5) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Missing Data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of missing data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS using other site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of such emissions.

(6) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Startup and Shutdown. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit.

(7) Fugitive Emissions. In computing the emissions of a pollutant from a facility or emissions unit, the owner or operator shall account for the fugitive emissions of the pollutant, to the extent quantifiable, associated with such facility or emissions unit.

(8) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall retain a copy of all records used to compute emissions pursuant to this rule for a period of five years from the date on which such emissions information is submitted to the Permitting Authority for any regulatory purpose.

[Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. and Rule 2.301, JEPB]

c. *Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility*

(1) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year for the following facilities:

(a) All Title V sources.

(b) All synthetic non-Title V sources.

(c) All facilities with the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides and located in an ozone nonattainment area or ozone air quality maintenance area.

(d) All facilities for which an annual operating report is required by rule or permit.

(2) Notwithstanding Rule 62-210.370(3)(a), F.A.C., no annual operating report shall be required for any facility operating under an air general permit.

(3) By April 1 of the year following each calendar year, an annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or DEP-approved local air pollution control program office. However, if the annual operating report is submitted using the DEP's electronic annual operating report software, there is no requirement to submit DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to any DEP or local air program office. Each Title V Source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's electronic annual operating report software, unless the Title V source claims a technical or financial hardship. A technical or financial hardship is claimed by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management at:

AOR and Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee
P.O. Box 3070
Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070

(See http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor/ for information regarding annual operating reports.)

(4) Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., for purposes of the annual operating report.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C. and Rule 2.301, JEPB]

d. *Facility Relocation.* Unless otherwise provided by rule or more stringent permit condition, the owner or operator of a relocatable facility must submit a Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6) to the Permitting Authority at least 30 days prior to the relocation. A separate form shall be submitted for each facility in the case of the relocation of multiple facilities which are jointly owned or operated. [Rule 62-210.370(4), F.A.C., and Rule 2.301, JEPB]

EMISSIONS TESTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Applicability: Unless otherwise stated in a specific rule, permit, or other order, the general requirements set forth in Rules 62-297.310(2) through (10), F.A.C., shall be used for regulated stationary sources' emissions tests for comparison with air pollution emission-limiting standards that are enforceable under state law. An emissions test is an emissions rate test, a concentration test, or an opacity test. [Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1201, JEPB]

REPORTS

2. Test Reports:

   a. The owner or owner's authorized agent of an emissions unit for which an emissions test is required shall submit a written test report to the compliance authority specified by permit, on the results of each such test as soon as practicable but no later than 45 days after the last run of each test is completed. Test reports may be submitted electronically.

   b. If the owner or owner's authorized agent of an emissions unit for which an emissions test is required submits the results of each such test electronically using the EPA Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT), the written report specified in Rule 62-297.310(10)(a), F.A.C., need not be submitted, provided the conditions of Rules 62-297.310(10)(b)1. through 3., F.A.C., are met:

      (1) The owner or owner's authorized agent shall submit the test information using the ERT as soon as practicable but no later than 45 days after the last run of each test is completed;

      (2) The test information shall provide, as a minimum, the information specified in Rules 62-297.310(10)(c)1. through 24., F.A.C.; and

      (3) The compliance authority specified by permit must receive written notification, no later than 45 days after the last run of each test is completed, of the date that the test data was submitted using the ERT.

   [Rule 62-297.310(10), F.A.C. and Rule 2.1201, JEPB]

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APPENDIX A
CITATION FORMATS AND GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

CITATION FORMATS

The following illustrate the formats used in the permit to identify applicable requirements from permits and regulations.

Old Permit Numbers

Example: Permit No. AC50-123456 or Permit No. AO50-123456

Where: "AC" identifies the permit as an Air Construction Permit
"AO" identifies the permit as an Air Operation Permit
"123456" identifies the specific permit project number

New Permit Numbers

Example: Permit Nos. 099-2222-001-AC, 099-2222-001-AF, 099-2222-001-AO, or 099-2222-001-AV

Where: "099" represents the specific county ID number in which the project is located

"2222" represents the specific facility ID number for that county

"001" identifies the specific permit project number

"AC" identifies the permit as an air construction permit

"AF" identifies the permit as a minor source federally enforceable state operation permit

"AO" identifies the permit as a minor source air operation permit

"AV" identifies the permit as a major Title V air operation permit

PSD Permit Numbers

Example: Permit No. PSD-FL-317

Where: "PSD" means issued pursuant to the preconstruction review requirements of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality

"FL" means that the permit was issued by the State of Florida

"317" identifies the specific permit project number

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)

Example: [Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.]

Means: Title 62, Chapter 213, Rule 205 of the Florida Administrative Code

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

Example: [40 CRF 60.7]

Means: Title 40, Part 60, Section 7

GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

°F: degrees Fahrenheit
µg: microgram
AAQS: Ambient Air Quality Standard
acf: actual cubic feet
acfm: actual cubic feet per minute
ARMS: Air Resource Management System (Department's database)
BACT: best available control technology
Btu: British thermal units
CAM: compliance assurance monitoring
CEMS: continuous emissions monitoring system
cfm: cubic feet per minute
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations
CAA: Clean Air Act
CMS: continuous monitoring system
CO: carbon monoxide

bhp: brake horsepower
COMS: continuous opacity monitoring system
DARM: Division of Air Resource Management
DEP: Department of Environmental Protection
Department: Department of Environmental Protection
dscf: dry standard cubic feet
dscfm: dry standard cubic feet per minute
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
ESP: electrostatic precipitator (control system for reducing particulate matter)
EU: emissions unit
F: fluoride
F.A.C.: Florida Administrative Code
F.A.W.: Florida Administrative Weekly
F.D.: forced draft
F.S.: Florida Statutes
FGD: flue gas desulfurization
FGR: flue gas recirculation
ft^2: square feet
ft^3: cubic feet
gpm: gallons per minute
gr: grains
HAP: hazardous air pollutant
Hg: mercury
I.D.: induced draft
ID: identification
kPa: kilopascals
lb: pound
MACT: maximum achievable control technology
MMBtu: million British thermal units
MSDS: material safety data sheets
MW: megawatt
NESHAP: National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_X: nitrogen oxides
CO_2: carbon dioxide
NSPS: New Source Performance Standards
O&M: operation and maintenance
O_2: oxygen
Pb: lead
PM: particulate matter
PM_{10}: particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less
ppm: parts per million
ppmv: parts per million by volume
ppmvd: parts per million by volume, dry basis
QA: quality assurance
QC: quality control
PSD: prevention of significant deterioration
psi: pounds per square inch
PTE: potential to emit
RACT: reasonably available control technology
RATA: relative accuracy test audit
RBLC: EPA's RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse
SAM: sulfuric acid mist
scf: standard cubic feet
scfm: standard cubic feet per minute
SIC: standard industrial classification code
SIP: State Implementation Plan
SNCR: selective non-catalytic reduction (control system used for reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides)
SO_2: sulfur dioxide
TPD: tons/day
TPH: tons per hour
TPY: tons per year
TRS: total reduced sulfur
UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system
VE: visible emissions
VOC: volatile organic compounds

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