

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Memorandum

TO: Trina Vielhauer, Bureau of Air Regulation
THROUGH: Jon Holtom, Title V Section *J.H.*
FROM: Teresa Heron, Project Engineer *TH.*
DATE: November 2, 2010
SUBJECT: Draft Permit Revision No. 0530021-021-AV
CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC (formerly Florida Crushed Stone)
Brooksville Cement and Power Plants
Title V Permit Revision

Attached for your review are the following items:

- Written Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit;
- Public Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit;
- Statement of Basis;
- Draft Permit; and
- P.E. Certification.

The draft permit revises the Title V permit for the Brooksville Cement and Power Plants, which are located in Hillsborough County, Florida. The Statement of Basis provides a summary of the project and the rationale for issuance. The P.E. certification briefly summarizes the proposed project.

The application was received on April 30, 2009 and deemed complete on August 19, 2010. Day 90 is November 17, 2010. There is no ongoing/open enforcement case for this facility, according to the Southwest District (confirmed by phone on 9/10/10 with Mara Nasca). However, there may be a short form notice of violation sent out in the future for a failed particulate matter stack test on the finish mill. The issue is still being investigated to determine how the company exceeded the grain loading limit but still met the lb/hour limit*. The passing test reports have not been submitted, so a compliance plan has been added to the permit.

We recommend your approval of the attached draft permit.

Attachments

* Upon further research into the past permits, it appears that the flow rate provided in the application used to develop the lb/hr limitations in the revised "as-built" AC permit likely does not match the flow rate actually produced in the "as built" equipment. The District office identified a PM non-compliance issue with the Finish Mill baghouse. As a result, CEMEX has replaced all 5,280 bags in the baghouse that serves Cement Line 2. Based on the assumption that all PM in the exhaust was PM₁₀, the first test following bag replacement still showed a slight exceedance of the PM₁₀ limit. A second test has been completed and the preliminary results show that the limits have been met. Based on this test, annual PM emissions should be around 7 tpy. Compliance with the grain loading limitation will more than assure compliance with the over-stated lb/hour limit. The flow rate and lb/hour limit should be addressed the next time the construction permit for Line 2 is opened.

P.E. CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

PERMITTEE

CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC
10311 Cement Plant Road
Brooksville, Florida 32669

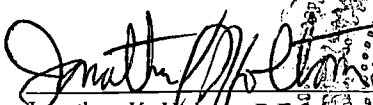
Permit No. 0530021-021-AV
Facility ID No. 0530021
South Brooksville Cement and Central Power
and Lime Plants
Title V Revision
Hernando County, Florida


PROJECT DESCRIPTION

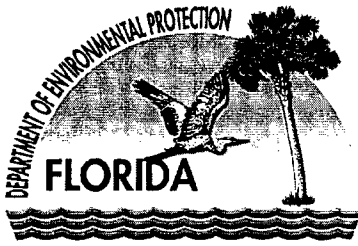
The purpose of this permit is for the revision of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0530021-011-AV to incorporate air construction permit No. 0530021-009-AC (PSD-FL-351) for Cement Plant Line 2 and subsequent modifications 0530021-015-AC, 0530021-018-AC and 0530021-020-AC; also, revisions to Cement Plant Line 1 established in Air Construction Permit Nos. 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the air pollution control engineering features described in the above referenced application and subject to the proposed permit conditions provide reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and Florida Administrative Code Chapters 62-4 and 62-204 through 62-297. However, I have not evaluated and I do not certify aspects of the proposal outside of my area of expertise (including, but not limited to, the electrical, mechanical, structural, hydrological, geological, and meteorological features).

This review was conducted by Teresa Heron under my responsible supervision.


Jonathan K. Holtom, P.E.
Registration Number: 0052664
Date: 11/10





Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Bob Martinez Center
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Charlie Crist
Governor
Jeff Kottkamp
Lt. Governor
Mimi A. Drew
Secretary

Electronically Sent – Received Receipt Requested.

jdaniel@cemexusa.com

James S. Daniel, Plant Manager
CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC (CEMEX)
South Brooksville Cement and Central Power and Lime Plants
10311 Cement Plant Road
Brooksville, Florida 34601

Re: **Title V Permit No. 0530021-021-AV**
Revision to Title V Permit 0530021-011-AV – Incorporation of Portland Cement Line 2
South Brooksville Cement and Power Plants


Dear Mr. Daniel:

Enclosed is the draft permit package to revise the Title V air operation permit for the Brooksville Cement and Power Plants. This facility is located in Hernando County at 10311 Cement Plant Road in Brooksville, Florida. The permit package includes the following documents:

- The Statement of Basis, which summarizes the facility, the equipment, the primary rule applicability, and the changes since the last Title V revision.
- The draft Title V air operation permit revision, which includes the specific permit conditions that regulate the emissions units covered by the proposed project.
- The Written Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit provides important information regarding: the Permitting Authority's intent to issue an air permit for the proposed project; the requirements for publishing a Public Notice of the Permitting Authority's intent to issue an air permit; the procedures for submitting comments on the draft permit; the process for filing a petition for an administrative hearing; and the availability of mediation.
- The Public Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit is the actual notice that you must have published in the legal advertisement section of a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by this project. The Public Notice of Intent to Issue Title V Air Permit must be published as soon as possible and the proof of publication must be provided to the Department within seven days of the date of publication.

If you have any questions, please contact the Project Engineer, Teresa Heron, by telephone at 850-921-9529 or by email at teresa.heron@dep.state.fl.us.

Sincerely,

for 
Trina Vielhauer, Chief
Bureau of Air Regulation

11/3/10
Date

Enclosures
TLV/jh/tmh

WRITTEN NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AIR PERMIT

In the Matter of an
Application for Air Permit by:

Mr. James S. Daniel, Plant Manager
CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC (CEMEX)
10311 Cement Plant Road
Brooksville, Florida 34601

Title V Permit No. 0530021-021-AV
South Brooksville Cement and Power Plants
Portland Cement Line 2
Revision to Title V Permit 0530021-011-AV
Hernando County, Florida

Facility Location: CEMEX operates the existing South Brooksville Cement and Power Plants, which are located in Hernando County at 10311 Cement Plant Road in Brooksville, Florida. Enclosed is the draft permit package to revise the Title V air operation permit for the Brooksville Cement and Power Plants.

Project: The purpose of this permit is for the revision of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0530021-011-AV to incorporate air construction permit No. 0530021-009-AC (PSD-FL-351) for Portland Cement Line 2 and subsequent modifications 0530021-015-AC, 0530021-018-AC and 0530021-020-AC; also, revisions to Portland Cement Line 1 established in Air Construction Permit Nos. 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC. Details of the project are provided in the application and the enclosed Statement of Basis.

Permitting Authority: Applications for Title V air operation permits for facilities that contain acid rain units are subject to review in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213 and 62-214 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The proposed project is not exempt from air permitting requirements and a Title V air operation permit is required to operate the facility. The Bureau of Air Regulation is the Permitting Authority responsible for making a permit determination for this project. The Permitting Authority's physical address is: 111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite #4, Tallahassee, Florida. The Permitting Authority's mailing address is: 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS #5505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. The Permitting Authority's telephone number is 850/488-0114.

Project File: A complete project file is available for public inspection during the normal business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday (except legal holidays), at the address indicated above for the Permitting Authority. The complete project file includes the draft permit, the Statement of Basis, the application, and the information submitted by the applicant, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S. Interested persons may view the draft permit by visiting the following website: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/apds/default.asp> and entering the permit number shown above. Interested persons may contact the Permitting Authority's project review engineer for additional information at the address or phone number listed above.

Notice of Intent to Issue Permit: The Permitting Authority gives notice of its intent to issue a revised Title V air operation permit to the applicant for the project described above. The applicant has provided reasonable assurance that operation of the proposed equipment will not adversely impact air quality and that the project will comply with all appropriate provisions of Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-214, 62-296 and 62-297, F.A.C. The Permitting Authority will issue a proposed permit and subsequent final permit in accordance with the conditions of the draft permit unless a response received in accordance with the following procedures results in a different decision or a significant change of terms or conditions.

Public Notice: Pursuant to Section 403.815, F.S. and Rules 62-110.106 and 62-210.350, F.A.C., you (the applicant) are required to publish at your own expense the enclosed Public Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit (Public Notice). The Public Notice shall be published one time only as soon as possible in the legal advertisement section of a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by this project. The newspaper used must meet the requirements of Sections 50.011 and 50.031, F.S. in the county where the activity is to take place. If you are uncertain that a newspaper meets these requirements, please contact the Permitting Authority at the above address or phone number. Pursuant to Rule 62-110.106(5) and (9), F.A.C., the applicant shall provide

WRITTEN NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AIR PERMIT

proof of publication to the Permitting Authority at the above address within 7 days of publication. Failure to publish the notice and provide proof of publication may result in the denial of the permit pursuant to Rule 62-110.106(11), F.A.C.

Comments: The Permitting Authority will accept written comments concerning the draft Title V air operation permit for a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the Public Notice. Written comments must be received by the close of business (5:00 p.m.), on or before the end of this 30-day period by the Permitting Authority at the above address. As part of his or her comments, any person may also request that the Permitting Authority hold a public meeting on this permitting action. If the Permitting Authority determines there is sufficient interest for a public meeting, it will publish notice of the time, date, and location in the Florida Administrative Weekly (FAW). If a public meeting is requested within the 30-day comment period and conducted by the Permitting Authority, any oral and written comments received during the public meeting will also be considered by the Permitting Authority. If timely received written comments or comments received at a public meeting result in a significant change to the draft permit, the Permitting Authority shall issue a revised draft permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice. All comments filed will be made available for public inspection. For additional information, contact the Permitting Authority at the above address or phone number.

Petitions: A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting 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 with (received by) the Department's Agency Clerk in the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000. Petitions filed by the applicant or any of the parties listed below must be filed within 14 days of receipt of this Written Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit. Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3), F.S., must be filed within 14 days of publication of the attached Public Notice or within 14 days of receipt of this Written Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit, whichever occurs first. Under Section 120.60(3), F.S., however, any person who asked the Permitting Authority for notice of agency action may file a petition within 14 days of receipt of that notice, regardless of the date of publication. A petitioner shall 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 (in a proceeding initiated by another party) 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 when and how each petitioner received notice of the agency action or proposed decision; (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, including the specific facts the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the agency's proposed action; (f) A statement of the specific rules or statutes the petitioner contends require reversal or modification of the agency's proposed action including an explanation of how the alleged facts relate to the specific rules or statutes; and, (g) A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action the 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.

WRITTEN NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AIR PERMIT

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 Written Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit. 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.

Objections: Finally, pursuant to 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 7661d(b)(2), any person may petition the Administrator of the EPA within 60 days of the expiration of the Administrator's 45-day review period as established at 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(1), to object to the issuance of any Title V air operation permit. Any petition shall be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the 30-day public comment period provided in the Public Notice, unless the petitioner demonstrates to the Administrator of the EPA that it was impracticable to raise such objections within the comment period or unless the grounds for such objection arose after the comment period. Filing of a petition with the Administrator of the EPA does not stay the effective date of any permit properly issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Petitions filed with the Administrator of EPA must meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(2) and must be filed with the Administrator of the EPA at: U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. For more information regarding EPA review and objections, visit EPA's Region 4 web site at <http://www.epa.gov/region4/air/permits/Florida.htm>.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.



Trina Vielhauer, Chief
Bureau of Air Regulation

WRITTEN NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AIR PERMIT

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this Written Notice of Intent to Issue Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal (including the Public Notice, the Statement of Basis, and the Draft Permit), or a link to these documents available electronically on a publicly accessible server, was sent by electronic mail with received receipt requested before the close of business on 11/4/10 to the persons listed below.

James S. Daniel, CEMEX: jdaniel@cemexusa.com

Mike Aller, CEMEX: maller@cemexusa.com

George Townsend, CEMEX: gtownsend@cemexusa.com

Lillian F. DePrimo, CEMEX: lillianf.deprimo@cemex.com

Mara Nasca, DEP SWD: mara.nasca@dep.state.fl.us

Max Lee, P.E., K&A: mlee@kooglerassociates.com

Administrator, Hernando County: gkuhl@hernandocounty.us

Ana Oquendo, EPA Region 4: oquendo.ana@epamail.epa.gov

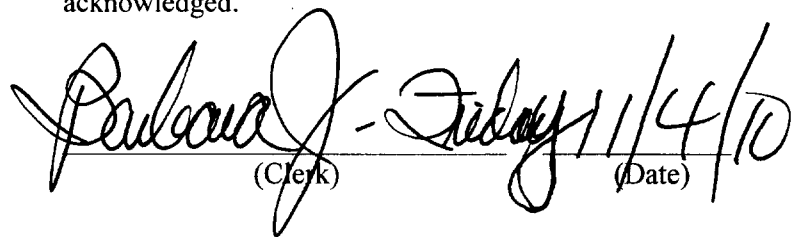
Katy Forney, EPA Region 4: forney.kathleen@epamail.epa.gov

Barbara Friday, DEP BAR: barbara.friday@dep.state.fl.us (for posting with U.S. EPA, Region 4)

Victoria Gibson, DEP BAR: victoria.gibson@dep.state.fl.us (for reading file)

Clerk Stamp

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


(Clerk) 11/4/10 (Date)

PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AIR PERMIT

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resource Management, Bureau of Air Regulation
Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0530021-021-AV
CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC (CEMEX)
South Brooksville Cement and Power Plants
Hernando County

Applicant: The applicant for this project is CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC. The applicant's authorized representative and mailing address are: Mr. James S. Daniel, Plant Manager, CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC, 10311 Cement Plant Road, Brooksville, Florida 34601.

Facility Location: CEMEX operates the existing South Brooksville Cement and Power Plants, which are located in Hernando County at 10311 Cement Plant Road in Brooksville, Florida. Enclosed is the draft permit package to revise the Title V air operation permit for the facility.

Project: The applicant applied on April 30, 2009 (complete August 19, 2010) to the Department for a Title V air operation permit revision. The purpose of this permit revision is to incorporate air construction permit No. 0530021-009-AC (PSD-FL-351) for Portland Cement Line 2 and subsequent modifications 0530021-015-AC, 0530021-018-AC and 0530021-020-AC; also, revisions to Portland Cement Line 1 established in Air Construction Permit Nos. 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC.

Permitting Authority: Applications for Title V air operation permits for facilities that contain acid rain units are subject to review in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213 and 62-214 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The proposed project is not exempt from air permitting requirements and a Title V air operation permit is required to operate the facility. The Bureau of Air Regulation is the Permitting Authority responsible for making a permit determination for this project. The Permitting Authority's physical address is: 111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite #4, Tallahassee, Florida. The Permitting Authority's mailing address is: 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS #5505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. The Permitting Authority's telephone number is 850/488-0114.

Project File: A complete project file is available for public inspection during the normal business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday (except legal holidays), at the address indicated above for the Permitting Authority. The complete project file includes the draft permit, the Statement of Basis, the application, and the information submitted by the applicant, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S. Interested persons may view the draft permit by visiting the following website: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/apds/default.asp> and entering the permit number shown above.

Interested persons may contact the Permitting Authority's project review engineer for additional information at the address or phone number listed above.

Notice of Intent to Issue Permit: The Permitting Authority gives notice of its intent to issue a revised Title V air operation permit to the applicant for the project described above. The applicant has provided reasonable assurance that operation of the proposed equipment will not adversely impact air quality and that the project will comply with all appropriate provisions of Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-214, 62-296 and 62-297, F.A.C. The Permitting Authority will issue a proposed permit and subsequent final permit in accordance with the conditions of the draft permit unless a response received in accordance with the following procedures results in a different decision or a significant change of terms or conditions.

Comments: The Permitting Authority will accept written comments concerning the draft Title V air operation permit for a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the Public Notice. Written comments must be received by the close of business (5:00 p.m.), on or before the end of this 30-day period by the Permitting Authority at the above address. As part of his or her comments, any person may also request that the Permitting Authority hold a public meeting on this permitting action. If the Permitting Authority determines there is sufficient interest for a public meeting, it will publish notice of the time, date, and location in the Florida Administrative Weekly (FAW). If a public meeting is requested within the 30-day comment period and

(Public Notice to be Published in the Newspaper)

PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AIR PERMIT

conducted by the Permitting Authority, any oral and written comments received during the public meeting will also be considered by the Permitting Authority. If timely received written comments or comments received at a public meeting result in a significant change to the draft permit, the Permitting Authority shall issue a revised draft permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice. All comments filed will be made available for public inspection. For additional information, contact the Permitting Authority at the above address or phone number.

Petitions: A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting 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 with (received by) the Department's Agency Clerk in the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Environmental Protection at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000. Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3), F.S., must be filed within 14 days of publication of the Public Notice or receipt of a written notice, whichever occurs first. Under Section 120.60(3), F.S., however, any person who asked the Permitting Authority for notice of agency action may file a petition within 14 days of receipt of that notice, regardless of the date of publication. A petitioner shall 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 (in a proceeding initiated by another party) 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 rights will be affected by the agency determination; (c) A statement of when and how the petitioner received notice of the agency action or proposed decision; (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, including the specific facts the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the agency's proposed action; (f) A statement of the specific rules or statutes the petitioner contends require reversal or modification of the agency's proposed action including an explanation of how the alleged facts relate to the specific rules or statutes; and, (g) A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action the 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 Public Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit. 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 for this proceeding.

Objections: Finally, pursuant to 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 7661d(b)(2), any person may petition the Administrator of the EPA within 60 days of the expiration of the Administrator's 45-day review period as established at 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(1), to object to the issuance of any Title V air operation permit. Any petition shall be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the 30-day public comment period provided in the Public Notice, unless the petitioner demonstrates to the Administrator of the EPA that it was impracticable to raise such objections within the comment period or unless the grounds for such objection arose after the comment period. Filing of a petition with the Administrator of

(Public Notice to be Published in the Newspaper)

PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AIR PERMIT

the EPA does not stay the effective date of any permit properly issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Petitions filed with the Administrator of EPA must meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(2) and must be filed with the Administrator of the EPA at: U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. For more information regarding EPA review and objections, visit EPA's Region 4 web site at <http://www.epa.gov/region4/air/permits/Florida.htm>.

(Public Notice to be Published in the Newspaper)

STATEMENT OF BASIS

CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC
Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
Permit No. 0530021-021-AV

APPLICANT

The applicant for this project is CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC (CEMEX). The applicant's responsible official and mailing address are: James S. Daniel, Plant Manager, CEMEX, 10311 Cement Plant Road, Brooksville, Florida 34601.

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The applicant operates the existing South Brooksville Cement and Central Power and Lime (CP&L) Plants as a single Title V facility. The facility is located in Hernando County at 10311 Cement Plant Road in Brooksville, Florida.

The facility is an integrated facility that includes two Portland cement manufacturing plants, a 150 MW power plant, and a coal yard.

The CP&L power boiler is rated at 1,850 MMBtu/hr (3-hour average) and is allowed to generate a net delivered 150 megawatts (MW). The primary fuel burned is coal, with new distillate No. 2 fuel oil used for startup. A dry limestone injection scrubbing system is used to control sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions from the power boiler; and, particulate matter is collected in the common baghouse fabric filter system that also serves Cement Line 1.

Portland Cement Line 1 includes an in-line kiln/raw mill, clinker cooler and associated process equipment. This line shares a common baghouse and stack with the power plant. Waste heat from the kiln is used to provide heat to the raw mill and the kiln preheater, which is used to drive off moisture from the materials used for making clinker. All of the materials handling activities are controlled by fabric filter baghouse control systems, except for the Clinker Receiving/Handling System and the coal yard activities. For the Clinker Receiving/Handling System, the fugitive particulate matter emissions generated from the transfer of clinker from the receiving hopper to the belt conveyor are controlled using a Johnston-Marsh or equivalent dust suppression system. Water sprays or chemical wetting agents and stabilizers will be used at the coal receiving area, the coal storage area, and the coal transfer system to control fugitive particulate matter emissions and minimize visible emissions. All fly ash handling systems (including transfer and silo storage) will be totally enclosed and vented (including pneumatic system exhaust) through fabric filters.

The new Portland Cement Line 2 includes a raw mill system, a dry process preheater/precalciner kiln system, clinker handling system, finish grinding operations, two cement loadout silos, and coal handling and grinding operations. Nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions are controlled by the use of Selective Non-catalytic Reduction (SNCR) technology. SO₂ emissions are controlled by use of low sulfur raw materials and inherent scrubbing by finely divided lime in the calciner and limestone in the raw mill. Carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic carbon (VOC) emissions are controlled by promoting complete combustion in the kiln and calciner and minimizing carbon and oily content of raw materials. Particulate matter and particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM/PM₁₀) from the pyroprocessing system and the clinker cooler are controlled by large fabric filter baghouses. Mercury emissions are controlled by material balance with a minimum of quarterly analysis of raw material samples and making and maintaining records of monthly and rolling 12-month mercury throughput. All of the materials handling activities particulate matter emissions are controlled by fabric filters. Water sprays or chemical wetting agents and stabilizers are used at the coal receiving area, the coal storage area, and the coal transfer system to control fugitive particulate matter emissions and minimize visible emissions. Continuous monitors are operated for opacity, NO_x, SO₂, and O₂. Line 2 has a capacity of 206.3 tons per hour of material fed (dry basis) to the preheater, 125 tons per hour of clinker production, and 138 tons per hour of Portland cement production. Daily and annual rates are 1,686,300 tons per year (4,620 tons/day, 24-hour average) of material fed to the preheater (dry basis), 1,022,000 tons per year (2,800 tons/day, 24-hour average) of clinker production, and 1,301,138 tons per year (5,760 tons/day) of cement production. Fuels allowed to be used in the pyroprocessing system are natural gas, distillate fuel oil, on specification used oil, coal, petroleum coke, propane, flyash, and tire derived fuels. Line 2 also includes a coal processing operation that crushes coal and petroleum coke and has an

STATEMENT OF BASIS

annual processing capacity of 165,000 tons of coal and petroleum coke. The raw material and handling storage shall not process more than 225 tons per hour of raw material (1,971,000 tons per year) in any consecutive 12-month period.

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this permitting project is to revise the existing Title V air operation permit for the incorporation of the terms and conditions established in air construction (AC) permit No. 0530021-009-AC (PSD-FL-351 issued July 6, 2005) and subsequent minor modifications issued in 2008 and 2009 (0530021-015-AC, 0530021-018-AC and 0530021-020-AC) for the new Portland Cement Line 2. This revision also incorporates modifications to Portland Cement Line 1 established in air construction permit Nos. 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC, which allowed the installation and operation of the water spray/injection system on the downcomer of the Kiln 1 preheater tower.

On August 6, 2010, EPA issued an amendment to 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry. This amendment will reduce air emissions of mercury, total hydrocarbons, hydrochloric acid and particulate matter from both new and existing cement kilns. The standards for new kilns apply to facilities that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction after May 6, 2009. Under this rule, Lines 1 and 2 are considered existing sources. Existing kilns must comply with the new limits for existing sources three years after the final rule becomes effective, which is scheduled for November 6, 2010.

This permit revision will not change any limits or impose future new conditions related to this rule for these existing kilns; this will be done in the next permit renewal that will take place in 2011-2012.

PROCESSING SCHEDULE AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

Renewed Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0530021-011-AV effective June 27, 2006.

Revised Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0530021-013-AV effective April 13, 2009.

Application for a Title V Air Operation Permit Revision received April 30, 2009.

Additional Information Request dated June 2, 2009.

Additional Information Response received July 14, 2009.

Additional Information Request dated July 15, 2009.

Additional Information Response received November 23, 2009.

Additional Information Request dated November 23, 2009.

Additional Information Response received August 19, 2010.

PRIMARY REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Title III: The facility is identified as a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).

Title IV: The facility operates units subject to the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act.

Title V: The facility is a Title V major source of air pollution in accordance with Chapter 62-213, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

PSD: The facility is a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)-major source of air pollution in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.

NSPS: The facility operates units subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60.

NESHAP: The facility operates units subject to the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) of 40 CFR 63.

CAIR: The facility is subject to the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) set forth in Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Siting: Emissions unit -018 was originally certified pursuant to the power plant siting provisions of Chapter 62-17, F.A.C. (PA 82-17 and PA 82-17 A through K).

CAM: Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) applies to Portland Cement Lines 1 (E.U. 020) and 2 (E.U. 044), and some of the miscellaneous process systems (E.U. Nos. 046, 047, 048, 050, 054, 057, 058 and 059) for the controlled emissions of particulate matter. The controlled emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are not subject to CAM due to the use of continuous emissions monitors as the compliance determination method. E.U. Nos. 045, 051, 061 and 062 are not subject to CAM because their pre-controlled potential emissions are less than major source levels. E.U. Nos. 052 and 060 are not subject to CAM because they meet the requirements for the Part 64 exemptions as inherent process equipment.

PROJECT REVIEW

The changes shown below are made to reflect the requirements of the construction permits listed above. Changes to the permit are shown in ~~strike through~~ format for deletions and in double underline format for additions.

1. The Table of Contents is updated to reflect the addition of Subsections K., L. and M. for equipment related to the addition of Portland Cement Line 2.
2. The Referenced Attachments and Appendices were moved from the Placard page to the Table of Contents.
3. The facility description on page two of the permit is revised to reflect the addition of Portland Cement Line 2.
4. Facility-wide Condition 1. is changed to reflect that the appendices listed in the Table of Content are enforceable parts of the permit.

1. Appendices. The permittee shall comply with all documents identified in Section VI, Appendices, listed in the Table of Contents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.] APPENDIX TV-5, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is a part of this permit.

~~{Permitting Note: APPENDIX TV-5, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided a copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}~~

5. Facility-wide Condition 4. is changed to reflect the new address for the Risk Management Plan Reporting Center.

RMP Reporting Center
Post Office Box 15150162
~~Lanham-Seabrook, MD 20703-1515~~ Fairfax, VA 22038
Telephone: ~~301/429-5018~~ (703) 227-7650

6. To help clarify that Portland Cement Line 1 is exempted from 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F because the facility is a major source of HAP emissions subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, Specific Conditions B.1. and F.1. are changed as follows:

B.1. Exemption From New Source Performance Standards. Except as provided in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1356(a)(1) and (a)(2), any Because Portland Cement Line 1 is an affected source subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, it is exempted from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 63.1356]

F.1 Exemption From New Source Performance Standards. Except as provided in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1356(a)(1) and (a)(2), any Because Portland Cement Line 1 is an affected source subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, it is exempted from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 63.1356]

7. To reflect that Specific Condition F.6.b. is replaced by the requirements from permit Nos. 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC, Specific Condition F.6.b. is changed as follows:

STATEMENT OF BASIS

F.6. Methods of Operation.

a. Fuels.

1. The only fuels allowed to be fired are coal, No. 2 distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, "on-specification" used oil, and tire derived fuel (TDF).
2. The maximum coal consumption in the cement kiln 1 is 10.3 tons/hour.
3. The new No. 2 fuel oil shall be used for the cement kiln 1's startup/preheating operation.
4. "On-specification" used oil is allowed to be fired as a blend with purchased fuel oil as a startup fuel only. The maximum on-specification used oil in the final storage tank blend of on-specification used oil and purchased oil shall not exceed 15%, by volume.
5. The cement kiln 1's maximum utilization/firing rate of TDF shall not exceed 15.0 percent of the total Btu heat input, or 1.33 tons/hour. The TDF may be introduced at the base of the preheater (i.e., kiln 1's inlet). The firing of the TDF shall not commence or be conducted unless the kiln 1 has reached an operating temperature, which shall be measured at the cement kiln 1's inlet, of at least 1,400° F for one hour and the oxygen level in the kiln, as measured at the cement plant's induced draft fan, is at least 3 percent (1-hour average).

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; AC27-61016/PSD-FL-091; AC27-118674/PSD-FL-091A & B; and, AC27-222095/PSD-FL-091C & D]

b. ~~Limitations on Operation to Minimize Dioxin/Furan Formation.~~

- ~~1. For kiln 1 to operate during times the power plant is not operating, the raw mill down time shall not exceed 10 consecutive hours (i.e. If the raw mill is down for 10 consecutive hours or more, the facility will cease operating kiln 1).~~
- ~~2. The 10 hour limitation on the raw mill down set forth in Specific Condition F.6.b.1., above, does not apply during startup of the cement plant.~~
- ~~3. The requirements of Specific Condition F.6.b.1., above, may be amended if the permittee provides the Department with other reasonable assurances, acceptable to the Department, that dioxin/furan emission limits will be met during power plant down with the raw mill down.~~

~~{0530021-010-AC}~~

b. Reserved. This condition is replaced by condition F.48.b. further below listed under the title "Kiln 1 Water Injection/Spray Tower Operation Requirements". [Air Permit No. 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

8. To reflect the changes to Portland Cement Line 1 established in air construction Permit Nos. 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC, which authorized the installation and operation of the water spray/injection system on the downcomer of the Kiln 1 preheater tower, and to preserve the numbering of the existing conditions, a description of the water spray/injection system and Specific Conditions F.47. – F.60. have been added to the end of Section III., Subsection F.
9. To incorporate all of the terms and conditions established in air construction (AC) permit No. 0530021-009-AC (PSD-FL-351 issued July 6, 2005) and subsequent minor modifications issued in 2008 and 2009 (0530021-015-AC, 0530021-018-AC (PSD-FL-351C) and 0530021-020-AC) for the new Portland Cement Line 2, Section III., Subsections K, L and M have been added to the permit.
10. To reflect the facility's choice to opt-in to the Acid Rain program on April 30, 2008 and to incorporate the requirements for the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) that were implemented with permit No. 0530021-013-AV (effective April 13, 2009), Section IV. Acid Rain Part and Section V. CAIR Part, have been added to the permit.
11. Appendix CAM is updated to include Compliance Assurance Monitoring requirements for Emissions Unit Nos. 044, 046, 047, 048, 050, 054, 057, 058 and 059. Specific Conditions F.61., K.29. and L.15. were added to the permit to clarify that the units are subject to the requirements in the attached Appendix CAM.

CONCLUSION

This project revises Title V air operation permit No. 0530021-011-AV, which was effective on June 27, 2006. This Title V air operation permit revision is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213 and 62-214, F.A.C.

CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC (CEMEX)
(Formerly Florida Crushed Stone Company)
Brooksville Portland Cement Lines 1 & 2 and Central Power and Lime Plant
Facility ID No. 0530021
Hernando County

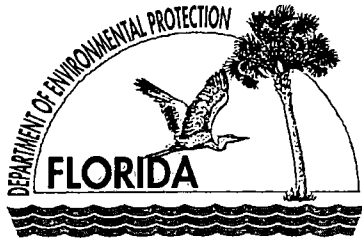
Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
DRAFT Permit No. 0530021-021-AV
(2nd Revision of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0530021-011-AV)

Permitting Authority:
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resource Management
Bureau of Air Regulation
Title V Section
Mail Station #5505
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
Telephone: 850/488-0114
Fax: 850/921-9533

Compliance Authority:
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District Office
13051 N. Telecom Parkway
Temple Terrace, Florida 33637-0926
Telephone: 813/632-7600
Fax: 813/632-7668

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Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Bob Martinez Center
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Charlie Crist
Governor

Jeff Kottkamp
Lt. Governor

Mimi A. Drew
Secretary

PERMITTEE:

CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC
10311 Cement Plant Road
Brooksville, Florida 34605

Permit No. 0530021-021-AV

Cement Lines 1 & 2 and Central Power and Lime
Facility No. 0530021

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

The purpose of this permit is for the revision of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0530021-011-AV to incorporate air construction permit No. 0530021-009-AC (PSD-FL-351) for Portland Cement Line 2 and subsequent modifications 0530021-015-AC, 0530021-018-AC and 0530021-020-AC; also, revisions to Portland Cement Line 1 established in Air Construction Permit Nos. 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC. The facility consists of the CEMEX Brooksville South Cement Plants owned by CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC (CEMEX) and the Central Power and Lime (CP&L) Power Plant owned by Arroyo Energy. This facility is located in Hernando County at 10311 Cement Plant Road, Brooksville. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17; 360.00 km East; and, 3162.50 km North; Latitude: 28° 35' 00" North; and, Longitude: 82° 25' 53" West. The revisions that have been made pursuant to this project are fully detailed in the Statement of Basis. Additions to the draft permit are shown in double underline format and deletions are shown in ~~strike-through~~ format. All changes are further highlighted in yellow for ease of identification.

The permit revision is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213 and 62-214. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:

Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities

APPENDIX TV-5, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 03/28/05)

APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES (dated 10/07/96)

TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE (dated 10/07/96)

Attachment "40 CFR 60, Subpart A" and Attachment "40 CFR 63, Subpart A"

FIGURE 1 - SUMMARY REPORT - GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSIONS
AND MONITORING SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE REPORT (40 CFR 60, July 1996)

Alternate Sampling Procedure: ASP Number 97-B-01

Attachment O & M (Operation & Maintenance Plan)

Permit No. 0530021-011-AV Effective Date: June 27, 2006

Permit Revision No. 0530021-013-AV Effective Date: April 13, 2009

Permit Revision No. 0530021-021-AV Effective Date: (Day 55)

Permit Renewal Application Due Date: November 14, 2010

Permit Expiration Date: June 27, 2011

DRAFT

Joseph Kahn, Director
Division of Air Resource Management

JK/tlv/jkh/tmh

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

The facility is an integrated facility that includes a two Portland cement manufacturing plants, a 150 MW power plant, and a coal yard. This site is in an area that is in attainment (or designated as unclassifiable) for all air pollutants subject to a National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The plant is located approximately 20 km east of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality (PSD) Class I Chassahowitzka Wilderness Area. The placard page above indicates the exact geographical coordinates.

The CP&L power boiler is a 1,850 MMBtu/hr (3-hour average) coal-fired unit that is allowed to generate a net delivered 150 MW. The primary fuel burned is coal, with new distillate No. 2 fuel oil used for startup. A dry limestone injection scrubbing system is used to control SO₂ emissions from the power boiler; particulate matter is collected in the common baghouse fabric filter system that also serves Cement Line 1.

The Portland Cement Line 1 kiln includes an in-line kiln/raw mill and clinker cooler and associated process equipment. This line shares a common baghouse fabric filter system (for particulate matter emissions control) and stack with the power plant; and, dry limestone injection is used to control SO₂ emissions from the power boiler, which is then collected in the common baghouse fabric filter system. Waste heat from the kiln is used to provide heat to the raw mill and the kiln preheater, which is used to drive off moisture from the materials used for making clinker. All of the materials handling activities are controlled by fabric filter baghouse control systems, except for the Clinker Receiving/Handling System and the coal yard activities. For the Clinker Receiving/Handling System, the fugitive particulate matter emissions generated from the transfer of clinker from the receiving hopper to the belt conveyor are controlled using a Johnston-Marsh or equivalent dust suppression system. Water sprays or chemical wetting agents and stabilizers will be used at the coal receiving area, the coal storage area, and the coal transfer system to control fugitive particulate matter emissions and minimize visible emissions. All fly ash handling systems (including transfer and silo storage) will be totally enclosed and vented (including pneumatic system exhaust) through fabric filters.

Portland Cement Line 2 includes a raw mill system, a dry process preheater/precalciner kiln system, clinker handling system, finish grinding operations, two cement loadout silos, and coal handling and grinding operations. NO_x emissions are controlled by the use of Selective Non-catalytic Reduction (SNCR) technology. SO₂ emissions are controlled by use of low sulfur raw materials and inherent scrubbing by finely divided lime in the calciner and limestone in the raw mill. CO and VOC emissions are controlled by promoting complete combustion in the kiln and calciner and minimizing carbon and oily content of raw materials. PM/PM₁₀ from the pyroprocessing system and the clinker cooler are controlled by large fabric filter baghouses. Mercury emissions are controlled by material balance with a minimum of quarterly analysis of raw material samples and making and maintaining records of monthly and rolling 12-month mercury throughput. All of the materials handling activities particulate matter emissions are controlled by fabric filters. Water sprays or chemical wetting agents and stabilizers will be used at the coal receiving area, the coal storage area, and the coal transfer system to control fugitive particulate matter emissions and minimize visible emissions. Continuous monitors are operated for opacity, NO_x, SO₂, and O₂.

The new Portland Cement Line 2 has a capacity of 206.3 tons per hour of material fed (dry basis) to the preheater, 125 tons per hour of clinker production, and 138 tons per hour of Portland cement production. Daily and annual rates are 1,686,300 tons per year (4,620 tons/day, 24-hour average) of material fed to the preheater (dry basis), 1,022,000 tons per year (2,800 tons/day, 24-hour average) of clinker production, and 1,301,138 tons per year (5,760 tons/day) of cement production. Fuels allowed to be used in the pyroprocessing system are natural gas, distillate fuel oil, on specification used oil, coal, petroleum coke,

propane, flyash, and tire derived fuels. Line 2 also includes a coal processing operation that crushes coal and petroleum coke and has an annual processing capacity of 165,000 tons of coal and petroleum coke.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Unit ID No(s). and Brief Description(s).

E.U. ID No./Facility ID No.	Brief Description
Brooksville Portland Cement Line 1	
-001/D-75	Filter Dust Bin (was Pre-Mix Bin) with Baghouse
-002/D-67	Fly Ash/Equilibrium Catalyst Storage Silo with Baghouse
-004/F-14	Raw Meal Transfer with Baghouse
-006/G-12 (A & B)	Two Blend Silos with Baghouse
-007/H-15	Kiln Feed Surge Bin (was Kiln Feed Bin) with Baghouse
-008/S-04	Clinker Receiving/Handling System
-009/K-07 & L-03	Clinker Cooler Discharge with Baghouse
-010/L-06 to L-05 & L-07	Clinker Storage Silos with Baghouse
-011/L-08	Gypsum and Limestone Bins (was Clinker Silo) with Baghouse
-012/M-08	Silo Discharge with Baghouse
-013/N-13	Finish Mill with Baghouse
-014/Q-17	A-Side Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 Discharge System with Baghouse
-015/Q-15	Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 with Baghouse
-017/D-63	Iron Ore Bin with Baghouse
-019/M-05	Finish Mill Feed Belt with Baghouse
-020/	Cement Kiln 1, In-Line Kiln/Raw Mill and Clinker Cooler 1 with Baghouse
-021/Q-18	B-Side Cement Storage Silos #1, #2 & #3 Discharge System with Baghouse
-022/Z-15	Cement Storage Silo #3 with Baghouse
-023/	Cement Storage Silo #4 and Truck Loadout Sys. with Baghouse
-024/Z-18	Cement Storage Silo and Railcar Loadout Sys. with Baghouses
Brooksville Power Plant	
-035/D-38	Limestone Rock Bin Baghouse
-036/D-31	Contaminated Fly Ash & Filter Dust Bin
-037/D-39	Limestone Screening System
-038/D-13	Limestone Fines Storage Bin
-039/Z-31	Lime Dust Storage Bin
-018	Power Plant Boiler
Brooksville Portland Cement Line 1/Power Plant	
-042	Coal Receiving, Handling and Transfer System (fugitives)

<u>E.U. ID No.</u>	<u>Facility ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
Brooksville Cement Plant 2		
Process: Pyroprocessing System		
<u>044</u>	<u>331.BF300</u>	<u>Kiln, In-line Raw Mill, Pre-Heater, Pre-Calciner and Clinker Cooler</u>
Process: Raw Mix and Raw Mill Handling and Storage System		
<u>045</u>	<u>331.BF640</u>	<u>Filter Dust Bin</u>
	<u>311.LS609</u>	<u>Filter Dust Bin Loadout Spout</u>
<u>046</u>	<u>341.BF400</u>	<u>Blend Silo</u>
<u>047</u>	<u>351.BF420</u>	<u>Kiln Feed Transport</u>
	<u>341.BF410</u>	<u>Blend Silo Discharge</u>
	<u>351.BF410</u>	<u>Kiln Feed Bin</u>
Process: Clinker Handling and Storage		
<u>048</u>	<u>471.BF110</u>	<u>Clinker Transport</u>
<u>050</u>	<u>471.BF120</u>	<u>Clinker Storage Silo</u>
	<u>481.BF155</u>	<u>Clinker Silo Discharge 1</u>
	<u>481.BF165</u>	<u>Clinker Silo Discharge 2</u>
Process: Finish Mill System		
<u>051</u>	<u>511.BF650</u>	<u>Finish Mill Additives</u>
<u>052</u>	<u>531.BF500</u>	<u>Finish Mill and Air Heater</u>
<u>054</u>	<u>531.BF020</u>	<u>Finish Mill Bucket Elevator</u>
<u>057</u>	<u>531.BF400</u>	<u>Finish Mill Cement Transport</u>
	<u>531.BF290</u>	<u>Finish Mill Rejects Transport</u>
Process: Cement Silos & Loadout		
<u>058</u>	<u>612.BF005</u>	<u>Cement Silo 5</u>
	<u>612.BF620</u>	<u>Cement Silo 5 Loading Bin</u>
	<u>622.LS140</u>	<u>Cement Silo 5 Loadout Spout N</u>
	<u>622.LS160</u>	<u>Cement Silo 5 Loadout Spout S</u>
<u>059</u>	<u>611.BF005</u>	<u>Multi Cell Cement Silo</u>
	<u>611.BF045</u>	<u>Multi Cell Cement Silo Alleviator</u>
	<u>611.BF610</u>	<u>Multi Cell Loadout Transport</u>
	<u>611.LS760</u>	<u>Multi Cell Loadout Spout</u>
<u>062</u>	<u>641.BF150</u>	<u>Packing Plant</u>

<u>E.U. ID No.</u>	<u>Facility ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
Brooksville Cement Plant 2		
<u>060</u>	<u>461.BF400</u>	<u>Coal Mill</u>
<u>061</u>	<u>461.BF560</u>	<u>Fine Coal Bin</u>

Based on the Title V permit applications received April 23, 2009 this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities. For the Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities, see Appendix I-1 (attached).

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

The documents listed below are not a part of this permit; however, they are specifically related to this permitting action.

These documents are provided to the permittee for information purposes only:

Appendix A-1: Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers.

Appendix H-1: Permit History/ID Number Changes.

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:

Mr. Dick Arbes letter dated October 13, 1997, regarding the intent to eliminate the requirement of ambient monitoring.

Initial Title V Permit, Project No. 0530021-002-AV, issued October 18, 2000.

Title V Permit Revision, Project No. 0530021-007-AV, issued July 9, 2003.

Air Construction Permit, Project No. 0530021-010-AC, issued May 16, 2005.

Application for Title V Permit Renewal received April 18, 2005.

Mr. Michael G. Cooke's letter dated June 27, 2005, to Dr. John Koogler.

"Waiver of 90-day Time Limit for Issuance of Permit" received July 12, 2005, via the fax.

E-mail received from Ms. Fawn Bergen, P.E., on August 10, 2005.

Conditions of Certification: PA 82-17K, modified September 14, 2005.

"Waiver of 90-day Time Limit for Issuance of Permit" received September 26, 2005, via the fax.

Letter with documents received from Ms. Fawn Bergen, P.E., on October 21, 2005.

E-mail with attachment received from Ms. Fawn Bergen, P.E., on November 30, 2005.

"Waiver of 90-day Time Limit for Issuance of Permit" received January 6, 2006, via the fax.

"Waiver of 90-day Time Limit for Issuance of Permit" granted January 18, 2006.

"Waiver of 90-day Time Limit for Issuance of Permit" received March 3, 2006, via the fax.

E-mail with documents received from Ms. Fawn Bergen, P.E., on March 7, 2006.

"Waiver of 90-day Time Limit for Issuance of Permit" denied on March 8, 2006.

Letter with documents received from Dr. John B. Koogler, Ph.D., P.E., on March 9, 2006.

E-mail with attachment received from Ms. Fawn Bergen, P.E., on March 16, 2006.

E-mail with attachment received from Ms. Fawn Bergen, P.E., on March 17, 2006.

Petition for Formal Administrative Hearing received March 20, 2006, OGC Case 06-0026.

OGC Case 06-0026 was closed on April 28, 2006.

Title V Permit Application for Line 2 received on April 23, 2009.

Department's request for additional information on April 20, July 9, October 13, January 19, April 28,

Applicant's additional information dated June 22, September 1, October 2, November 20, 2009, January 19, June 2, 2010, and August 19, 2010.
Original Construction Permit 0530021-009-AC (PSD-FL-351) issued on July 6, 2005.
Permit Modification 0530021-012-AC (PSD-FL-351A) issued on August 2, 2005.
Permit Modification 0530021-015-AC (PSD-FL-351B) issued on September 9, 2008.
Permit Modification 0530021-018-AC (PSD-FL-351C) issued February 2, 2010.
Permit Extension Application 0530021-020-AC (PSD-FL-351C) issued February 2, 2010.
Title V Permit Application 0530021-029 to incorporate Line 1 Water Injection System (0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC) received at the DEP Bureau of Air Regulation on June 4, 2010.

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. Appendices. The permittee shall comply with all documents identified in Section VI, Appendices, listed in the Table of Contents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]. APPENDIX TV-5, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is a part of this permit. {Permitting Note: APPENDIX TV-5, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided a copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}

2. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. [Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.; and, AC27-199744]

3. General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard. Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4., F.A.C.]

4. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).

a. The permittee shall submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent to:

RMP Reporting Center
Post Office Box ~~1515~~162
~~Lanham Seabrook, MD 20703-1515~~Fairfax, VA 22038
Telephone: ~~301/429-5018~~(703) 227-7650

and,

b. The permittee shall submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 68]

5. Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit. There are none listed at this time. [Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

6. Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.

[Rules 62-213.440(1), 62-213.430(6) and 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C.]

7. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.

{Permitting note: The Department has not required or deemed anything necessary to date.}
[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

8. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility during operations include: chemical or water application of dust suppressants on roads and construction sites, landscaping and planting of vegetation.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; and, AC27-118672, -118673, -118675, -118677, -118678, -118683, -118685, -118686, -118687, -118688, -118689, -118690, -189081, -199744 & -228926]

9. When appropriate, any recording, monitoring, or reporting requirements that are time-specific shall be in accordance with the effective date of the permit, which defines day one.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

10. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the Department's Southwest District office at the following address:

Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District Office
13051 N. Telecom Parkway
Temple Terrace, Florida 33637-0926
Telephone: 813/632-7600
Fax: 813/632-7668

11. Any reports, data, notifications, certifications, and requests required to be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, should be sent to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Air & EPCRA Enforcement Branch
Air Enforcement Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9155
Fax: 404/562-9163

12. The facility ID of 0530021 is the consolidated ID of 0530021, 0530005 and 0530032, and will be used for all future permitting activities.

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

13. PM₁₀ Ambient Monitoring. The permittee shall install and operate four (4) ambient monitoring devices for particulate matter (PM₁₀) in accordance with EPA quality assurance procedures and reference methods in 40 CFR 53. The monitoring devices shall be operated at three locations (one location will have two monitors for quality assurance purposes) approved by Hernando County. The frequency of operation of the monitors shall be every six (6) days. The ambient monitoring program shall begin December 31, 2000.

[Applicant requested July 6, 2000, via facsimile]

14. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3)(a)2., F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department and EPA within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year using DEP Form No. 62-213.900(7), F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440(3) and 62-213.900, F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: This condition implements the requirements of Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3., F.A.C. (see Condition 51. of APPENDIX TV-5, TITLE V CONDITIONS)}

15. Certification by Responsible Official (RO). In addition to the professional engineering certification required for applications by Rule 62-4.050(3), F.A.C., any application form, report, compliance statement, compliance plan and compliance schedule submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall contain a certification signed by a responsible official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. Any responsible official who fails to submit any required information or who has submitted incorrect information shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary information or correct information.
[Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

Section III. Subsection A. Reserved.

Section III. Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

Brooksville Portland Cement Line 1	
E.U. ID No./Facility ID No.	Brief Description
-001/D-75	Filter Dust Bin with Baghouse
-002/D-67	Fly Ash/Equilibrium Catalyst Bin with Baghouse
-004/F-14	Raw Meal Transfer with Baghouse
-006/G-12 (A & B)	Two Blend Silos with Baghouse
-007/H-15	Kiln Feed Surge Bin with Baghouse
-009/K-07 & L-03	Clinker Cooler Discharge with Baghouse
-010/L-06 to L-05 & L-07	Clinker Storage Silos with Baghouse
-011/L-08	Gypsum and Limestone Bins with Baghouse
-012/M-08	Silo Discharge with Baghouse
-013/N-13	Finish Mill with Baghouse
-014/Q-17	A-Side Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 Discharge System with Baghouse
-015/Q-15	Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 with Baghouse
-017/D-63	Iron Ore Bin with Baghouse
-019/M-05	Finish Mill Feed Belt with Baghouse
-021/Q-18	B-Side Cement Storage Silos #1, #2 & #3 Discharge System with Baghouse
-022/Z-15	Cement Storage Silo #3 with Baghouse
-023/	Cement Storage Silo #4 and Truck Loadout System with Baghouse
-024/Z-18	Cement Storage Silo and Railcar Loadout System with Baghouses

Filter Dust Bin with Baghouse. This emissions unit is a storage bin for fines (dust). The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 125 feet, with an exit diameter of 2.0 feet and an exit temperature of 77 °F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 6,800 acfm (6,686 dscfm).

Fly Ash/Equilibrium Catalyst Bin with Baghouse. This emissions unit is a storage bin for fly ash/equilibrium catalyst. The PM emissions are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 125 feet, with an exit diameter of 2.0 feet and an exit temperature of 77 °F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 4,200 acfm (4,130 dscfm).

Raw Meal Transfer with Baghouse. This emissions unit is an activity of raw meal being transferred from the storage bins to the raw mill. The PM emissions are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 70 feet, with an exit diameter of 1.0 feet and an exit temperature of 180 °F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 1,200 acfm (970 dscfm).

Two Blend Storage Silos with Baghouse. This emissions unit is two storage silos for the raw meal being transferred from the raw mill. The PM emissions are controlled by a single low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 240 feet, with an exit diameter of 3.5 feet and an exit temperature of 180 °F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 17,000 acfm (13,745 dscfm).

Kiln Feed Surge Bin with Baghouse. This emissions unit is an activity of materials being pre-heated in the pre-heater and transferred to the kiln. The PM emissions are controlled by a medium temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 50 feet, with an exit diameter of 2.0 feet and an exit temperature of 200 °F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 6,000 acfm (4,704 dscfm).

Clinker Cooler Discharge with Baghouse. This emissions unit is an activity of clinker transfer from the clinker cooler to the deep bucket conveyor (L-03), which conveys clinker to clinker storage. The PM

emissions are controlled by a medium temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 10 feet, with an exit diameter of 1.0 feet and an exit temperature of 250 °F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 5,100 acfm (3,717 dscfm).

Clinker Storage Silos with Baghouse. This emissions unit is an activity of clinker being transferred to the finish mill. The PM emissions are controlled by a single medium temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 200 feet, with an exit diameter of 1.5 feet and an exit temperature of 200° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 2,600 acfm (2,038 dscfm).

Gypsum and Limestone Bins with Baghouse. This emissions unit is an activity of gypsum and limestone being stored and transferred. The PM emissions are controlled by a single medium temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 135 feet, with an exit diameter of 1.5 feet and an exit temperature of 200° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 5,000 acfm (3,920 dscfm).

Silo Discharge with Baghouse. This emissions unit is an activity of clinker, gypsum or limestone being transferred from their silos. The PM emissions are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 135 feet, with an exit diameter of 2.5 feet and an exit temperature of 100° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 9,000 acfm (8,316 dscfm).

Finish Mill with Baghouse. This emissions unit combines clinker, limestone and gypsum to form cement. The PM emissions are controlled by a medium temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 70 feet, with an exit diameter of 5.0 feet and an exit temperature of 210° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 40,000 acfm (30,892 dscfm).

A-Side Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 Discharge System with Baghouse. This emissions unit activity is the unloading of cement from the three storage silos. The PM emissions are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 50 feet, with an exit diameter of 1.5 feet and an exit temperature of 160° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 3,200 acfm (2,671 dscfm).

Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 with Baghouse. This emissions unit is an activity of cement being pneumatically transferred to two storage silos from the finish mill. The PM emissions are controlled by a single low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 200 feet, with an exit diameter of 2.0 feet and an exit temperature of 180° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 7,400 acfm (5,983 dscfm).

Iron Ore Bin with Baghouse. This emissions unit is an activity of iron ore being stored in a bin. The PM emissions are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 51 feet, with an exit diameter of 1.5 feet and an exit temperature of 180° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 3,600 acfm (2,911 dscfm).

Finish Mill Feed Belt with Baghouse. This emissions unit is an activity of transferring clinker, gypsum or limestone to the finish mill. The PM emissions are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 29 feet, with an exit diameter of 2.0 feet and an exit temperature of 85° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 9,000 acfm (8,820 dscfm).

B-Side Cement Storage Silos #1, #2 & #3 Discharge System with Baghouse. This emissions unit was used for the unloading of lime. Now, this emissions unit is used for the unloading of cement from a storage silo. The PM emissions are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 50 feet, with an exit diameter of 1.5 feet and an exit temperature of 160° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 10,000 acfm.

Cement Storage Silo #3 with Baghouse. This emissions unit was used for the storage of lime. Now, this emissions unit is an activity of cement being pneumatically transferred to a silo from the finish mill. The PM emissions are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 200 feet, with an exit diameter of 2.0 feet and an exit temperature of 180° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 5,300 acfm.

Cement Storage Silo #4 and Truck Loadout System with Baghouse. This emissions unit is an activity of cement being pneumatically transferred to the silo from the finish mill and cement loaded into trucks. The PM emissions are controlled by a single low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 75 feet, with an exit diameter of 0.8 feet and an exit temperature of 77° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 860 acfm (829 dscfm).

Cement Storage Silo and Railcar Loadout System with Baghouse. This emissions unit is an activity of cement being pneumatically transferred to the railcar silo from the cement storage silos #1, #2, and #3. The PM emissions are controlled by two low temperature baghouse fabric filter systems. One stack height is 80 feet, with an exit diameter of 1.5 feet and an exit temperature of 77° F, nominal volumetric flow rate is 6,000 acfm (5,899 dscfm); and, the other (Z-18) stack height is 10 feet, with an exit diameter of 0.5 feet and an exit temperature of 77 °F, nominal volumetric flow rate is 500 acfm (490 dscfm).

{Permitting note: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., Exceptions and Approval of Alternate Procedures and Requirements; Rules 62-212.400 and 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD-FL-091) and Best Available Control Technology, respectively; Power Plant Siting: PA 82-17; and, 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry, adopted in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. (effective June 10, 2002).}

The following Specific Conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

General

B.0. Reserved.

B.1. Exemption From New Source Performance Standards. ~~Except as provided in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1356(a)(1) and (a)(2), any~~ Because Portland Cement Line 1 is an affected source subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, it is exempted from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F.
[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 63.1356]

B.2. The emissions units are subject to ~~Attachment "40 CFR 63, Subpart A" the attached Appendix NESHAP A - 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions for NESHAP and it is attached.~~

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.3. Permitted Capacity. The maximum process/transfer/throughput rates are:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description	Maximum Rate
-001	Filter Dust Bin with Baghouse	450 tons/hour (TPH)
-002	Fly Ash/Equilibrium Catalyst Bin with Baghouse	25 TPH
-004	Raw Meal Transfer with Baghouse	138 TPH
-006	Two Blend Silos with Baghouse	138 TPH

-007	Kiln Feed Surge Bin with Baghouse	138 TPH
-009	Clinker Cooler Discharge with Baghouse	83 TPH
-010	Clinker Storage Silos with Baghouse	83 TPH
-011	Gypsum and Limestone Bins with Baghouse	75 TPH
-012	Silo Discharge with Baghouse	122 TPH
-013	Finish Mill with Baghouse	125 TPH; 876,000 TPY
-014	A-Side Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 Discharge System with Baghouse	300 TPH
-015	Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 with Baghouse	125 TPH each 876,000 TPY each
-017	Iron Ore Bin with Baghouse	100 TPH
-019	Finish Mill Feed Belt with Baghouse	120 TPH
-021	B-Side Cement Storage Silos #1, #2 & #3 Discharge System with Baghouse	300 TPH
-022	Cement Storage Silo #3 with Baghouse	125 TPH; 876,000 TPY
-023	Cement Storage Silo #4 and Truck Loadout System with Baghouse	47 TPH: silo 390 TPH: trucks
-024	Cement Storage Silo and Railcar Loadout System with Baghouses	30 TPH: silo 100 TPH: railcars

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; 0530021-003-AO; 0530021-004-AO; 0530021-006-AC/0530021-007-AV]

B.4. Hours of Operation.

- a. The emissions units listed in Specific Condition B.3. are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year, except for the B-Side Cement Storage Silos #1, #2 & #3 Discharge System, the Cement Storage Silo #3, and the Cement Storage Silo #4 and Truck Loadout System.
- b. The B-Side Cement Storage Silos #1, #2 & #3 Discharge System, the Cement Storage Silo #3, and the Cement Storage Silo #4 and Truck Loadout System are allowed to operate 7,884 hours/year.
 [AC27-091432, -091433, -118672, -118673, -118675, -118677, -118678, -118683, -118685, -118686, -118687, -118688, -118689, -118690, -189081, -199744 & -228926]

B.5. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **B.14.**

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

B.6. Method of Operation. The emissions units either process or transfer materials used in the production of Portland cement. The fly ash handling system (including transfer and silo storage) will be totally enclosed and vented (including pneumatic system exhaust) through fabric filters.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; and, PSD-FL-090 and 091]

Emission Limitations

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition **B.7.** is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

B.7. Particulate Matter. The maximum allowable particulate matter emissions are:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description	Maximum Allowable Limits
-001	Filter Dust Bin with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 0.7 lb/hr; 3.07 TPY

-002	Fly Ash/Equilibrium Catalyst Bin with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 0.4 lb/hr; 1.75 TPY
-004	Raw Meal Transfer with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 0.2 lb/hr; 0.88 TPY
-006	Two Blend Silos with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 2.2 lbs/hr; 9.64 TPY
-007	Kiln Feed Surge Bin with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 0.8 lb/hr; 3.50 TPY
-009	Clinker Cooler Discharge with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 0.66 lb/hr; 2.9 TPY
-010	Clinker Storage Silos with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 0.3 lb/hr; 1.31 TPY
-011	Gypsum and Limestone Bins with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 0.6 lb/hr; 2.63 TPY
-012	Silo Discharge with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 1.2 lbs/hr; 5.26 TPY
-013	Finish Mill with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 5.1 lbs/hr; 22.34 TPY
-014	A-Side Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 Discharge System with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 0.4 lb/hr; 1.75 TPY
-015	Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 1.0 lb/hr; 4.38 TPY
-017	Iron Ore Bin with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 0.5 lb/hr; 2.19 TPY
-019	Finish Mill Feed Belt with Baghouse	1.16 lbs/hr; 5.08 tons/rolling 12-months
-021	B-Side Cement Storage Silos #1, #2 & #3 Discharge System with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 1.29 lbs/hr; 5.1 TPY
-022	Cement Storage Silo #3 with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 0.68 lb/hr; 2.7 TPY
-023	Cement Storage Silo #4 and Truck Loadout Sys. with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 0.11 lb/hr; 0.44 TPY
-024	Cement Storage Silo and Railcar Loadout Sys. with Baghouses	0.02 gr/acf

[PSD-FL-090 & PSD-FL-091 and BACT; PA 82-17; and, AC27-091432, -091433, -118672, -118673, -118675, -118677, -118678, -118683, -118685, -118686, -118687, -118688, -118689, -118690, -189081, -199744 & -228926; and, 0530021-006-AC]

B.8. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5 percent opacity, since each emissions unit's potential particulate matter emissions are less than 100 TPY and is equipped with a baghouse control system. As long as the visible emissions do not exceed 5 percent opacity, compliance is assumed for the particulate matter limitations established in Specific Condition B.7. See Specific Condition B.12.

If the Department has reason to believe that the particulate matter weight emissions standard in Specific Condition B.7. is not being met, it shall require that compliance be demonstrated by the test method specified in Specific Condition B.11.

[PSD-FL-090 & PSD-FL-091 and BACT; PA 82-17; AC27-091432, -091433, -118672, -118673, -118675, -118677, -118678, -118683, -118685, -118686, -118687, -118688, -118689, -118690, -189081, -199744 & -228926; 0530021-007-AV; and, Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

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

B.9. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

B.10. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

B.11. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions compliance testing shall be demonstrated using EPA Method 5 pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See Specific Conditions **B.7.** and **B.8.**
[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

B.12. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions compliance testing shall be demonstrated annually using EPA Method 9 pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See Specific Conditions **B.8.** and **B.18.**
[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(2)]

B.13. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

B.14. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

B.15. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

B.16. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.

2. **Opacity Compliance Tests.** When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

(b) **Minimum Sample Volume.** Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) **Required Flow Rate Range.** For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.

(d) **Calibration of Sampling Equipment.** Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1 (attached).

(e) **Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5.** When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.

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

B.17. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

B.18. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) **General Compliance Testing.**

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

a. Did not operate.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:

a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;

b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; or, 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and,

c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact

person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.

[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; SIP approved; and, 40 CFR 63.1349(c)]

B.19. The owner or operator of an affected emissions unit subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, shall demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits of 40 CFR 63.1347 and 40 CFR 63.1348 (See Specific Condition **B.8.**) using the test methods and procedures in paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(b) and 40 CFR 63.7. Performance test results shall be documented in complete test reports that contain the information required by paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1349(a)(1) through (a)(10), as well as all other relevant information. The plan to be followed during testing shall be made available to the Administrator prior to testing, if requested.

- (1) A brief description of the process and the air pollution control system;
- (2) Sampling location description(s);
- (3) A description of sampling and analytical procedures and any modifications to standard procedures;
- (4) Test results;
- (5) Quality assurance procedures and results;
- (6) Records of operating conditions during the test, preparation of standards, and calibration procedures;
- (7) Raw data sheets for field sampling and field and laboratory analyses;
- (8) Documentation of calculations;
- (9) All data recorded and used to establish parameters for compliance monitoring; and
- (10) Any other information required by the test method.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1349(a)]

Monitoring of Operations

B.20. Determination of Process Variables.

(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.

(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be

calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

B.21.(a) The owner or operator of each Portland cement plant shall prepare for each affected source subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, a written operations and maintenance plan. Appendix O & M (Operation & Maintenance Plan) (attached) is a part of this permit and this subsection. The plan shall be submitted to the Administrator for review and approval as part of the application for a 40 CFR Part 70 permit and shall include the following information:

- (1) Procedures for proper operation and maintenance of the affected source and air pollution control devices in order to meet the emission limits and operating limits of 40 CFR 63.1347 and 40 CFR 63.1348 (See Specific Condition **B.8.**);
- (2) Corrective actions to be taken when required by paragraph 40 CFR 63.1350(e);
- (3) Not applicable; and
- (4) Procedures to be used to periodically monitor affected sources subject to opacity standards under 40 CFR 63.1348 (See Specific Condition **B.8.**). Such procedures must include the provisions of paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1350(a)(4)(i) through (a)(4)(iv).
 - (i) The owner or operator must conduct a monthly 1-minute visible emissions test of each affected source in accordance with Method 22 of Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. The test must be conducted while the affected source is in operation.
 - (ii) If no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests for any affected source, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of testing from monthly to semi-annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any semi-annual test, the owner or operator must resume testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests.
 - (iii) If no visible emissions are observed during the semi-annual test for any affected source, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of testing from semi-annually to annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any annual test, the owner or operator must resume testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests.
 - (iv) If visible emissions are observed during any Method 22 test, the owner or operator must conduct a 6-minute test of opacity in accordance with Method 9 of Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. The Method 9 test must begin within one hour of any observation of visible emissions.
 - (v) The requirement to conduct Method 22 visible emissions monitoring under this paragraph shall not apply to any totally enclosed conveying system transfer point, regardless of the location of the transfer point. "Totally enclosed conveying system transfer point" shall mean a conveying system transfer point that is enclosed on all sides, top, and bottom. The enclosures for these transfer points shall be operated and maintained as total enclosures on a continuing basis in accordance with the facility operations and maintenance plan.

(b) Failure to comply with any provision of the operations and maintenance plan developed in accordance with paragraph 40 CFR 63.1350(a) shall be a violation of the standard.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1350(a)(1), (2) & (4) and (b)]

B.22. Finish Mill: Opacity Monitoring. The owner or operator of a finish mill shall monitor opacity by conducting daily visual emissions observations of the mill sweep and air separator PMCDs (PM control devices) of this affected source, in accordance with the procedures of Method 22 of Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. The Method 22 test shall be conducted while the affected source is operating at the representative performance conditions. The duration of the Method 22 test shall be six (6) minutes. If visible emissions are observed during any Method 22 visible emissions test, the owner or operator must:

- (1) Initiate, within one-hour, the corrective actions specified in the site specific operating and maintenance plan developed in accordance with paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1350(a)(1) and (a)(2); and
- (2) Within 24 hours of the end of the Method 22 test in which visible emissions were observed, conduct a follow-up Method 22 test of each stack from which visible emissions were observed during the previous Method 22 test. If visible emissions are observed during the follow-up Method 22 test, conduct a visual opacity test of each stack from which visible emissions were observed during the follow-up Method 22 test in accordance with Method 9 of Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. The duration of the Method 9 test shall be thirty minutes.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1350(e)]

B.23. The owner or operator of an affected source subject to a limitation on opacity under 40 CFR 63.1348 (See Specific Condition B.8.) shall monitor opacity in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan developed in accordance with paragraph 40 CFR 63.1350(a). See Specific Condition B.21.

[Rule 62-206.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1350(j)]

Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.24. Notification requirements.

(a) The notification provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, are contained in Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart A (attached), and are applicable. If any State requires a notice that contains all of the information required in a notification listed in 40 CFR 63.1353, the owner or operator may send the Administrator a copy of the notice sent to the State to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1353 for that notification.

(b) Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL shall comply with the notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.9 as follows:

(1) Initial notifications as required by 40 CFR 63.9(b) through (d). For the purposes of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, a Title V or 40 CFR Part 70 permit application may be used in lieu of the initial notification required under 40 CFR 63.9(b), provided the same information is contained in the permit application as required by 40 CFR 63.9(b), and the State to which the permit application has been submitted has an approved operating permit program under 40 CFR Part 70 and has received delegation of authority from the EPA. Permit applications shall be submitted by the same due dates as those specified for the initial notification.

(2) Notification of performance tests, as required by 40 CFR 63.7 and 63.9(e).

(3) Notification of opacity and visible emission observations required by 40 CFR 63.1349 in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(h)(5) and 63.9(f).

(4) Reserved.

(5) Notification of compliance status, as required by 40 CFR 63.9(h).

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1353(a) and (b)(1), (2), (3) & (5)]

B.25. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department 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 Department.

[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

B.26. Reporting Requirements.

(a) The reporting provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, are contained in Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart A (attached), and are applicable. If any State requires a report that contains all of the information required in a report listed in 40 CFR 63.1354, the owner or operator may send the Administrator a copy of the report sent to the State to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1354 for that report.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.10 of the general provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, as follows:

- (1) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2), the owner or operator shall report the results of performance tests as part of the notification of compliance status.
- (2) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(3), the owner or operator of an affected source shall report the opacity results from tests required by 40 CFR 63.1349.
- (3) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(4), the owner or operator of an affected source who is required to submit progress reports as a condition of receiving an extension of compliance under 40 CFR 63.6(i) shall submit such reports by the dates specified in the written extension of compliance.
- (4) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5), if actions taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected source (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are consistent with the procedures specified in the source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan specified in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3), the owner or operator shall state such information in a semiannual report. Reports shall only be required if a startup, shutdown, or malfunction occurred during the reporting period. The startup, shutdown, and malfunction report may be submitted simultaneously with the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance reports; and
- (5) Any time an action taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) is not consistent with the procedures in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator shall make an immediate report of the actions taken for that event within 2 working days, by telephone call or facsimile (FAX) transmission. The immediate report shall be followed by a letter, certified by the owner or operator or other responsible official, explaining the circumstances of the event, the reasons for not following the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and whether any excess emissions and/or parameter monitoring exceedances are believed to have occurred.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1354(a) and (b)(1) thru (5)]

B.27. Recordkeeping Requirements.

- (a) The owner or operator shall maintain files of all information (including all reports and notifications) required by 40 CFR 63.1355 recorded in a form suitable and readily available for inspection and review as required by 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The files shall be retained for at least five years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent **five** years of data shall be retained on site. The files may be maintained on microfilm, on a computer, on floppy disks, on magnetic tape, or on microfiche.
- (b) The owner or operator shall maintain records for each affected source as required by 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2) and (b)(3); and
 - (1) All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status under 40 CFR 63.9;
 - (2) All records of applicability determination, including supporting analyses; and
 - (3) If the owner or operator has been granted a waiver under 40 CFR 63.8(f)(6), any information demonstrating whether a source is meeting the requirements for a waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements.

[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1355(a) and (b)]

B.28. Test Reports.

- (a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
- (b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
- (c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.
8. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.
9. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.
10. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.
11. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
12. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
13. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
14. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.
15. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
16. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.
17. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
18. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
19. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
20. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.
21. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous

B.29. Reserved.

Section III. Subsection C. Reserved.

Section III. Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

Brooksville Portland Cement Line 1	
E.U. ID No./Facility ID No.	Brief Description
-008/S-04	Clinker Receiving/Handling System

This emissions unit is an integrated system for handling clinker that includes a below-grade truck unloading hopper, a belt conveyor, and a deep-bucket conveyor. The fugitive particulate matter emissions generated from the transfer of clinker from the receiving hopper to the belt conveyor shall be controlled by the use of a Johnston-Marsh or equivalent dust suppression system.

{Permitting note: This emissions unit is regulated under Rules 62-212.400 and 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD-FL-091) and Best Available Control Technology, respectively; Power Plant Siting: PA 82-17; and, 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry, adopted in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. (effective June 10, 2002)}

The following Specific Conditions apply to the emissions unit listed above:

General

D.0. Upon the installation of the Johnston-Marsh or equivalent dust suppression system, the Department's Southwest District office, specifically the Compliance Section, shall be notified to witness the initial actual operation of the control system for compliance purposes.

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

D.1. Exemption From New Source Performance Standards. Except as provided in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1356(a)(1) and (a)(2), any affected source subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL is exempted from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1356]

D.2. The emissions unit is subject to **Attachment "40 CFR 63, Subpart A"** and it is attached.

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.3. Permitted Capacity. The maximum process/transfer/throughput rate of clinker is 100 tons/hour.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-002-AV]

D.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.

[AC27-118680]

D.5. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **D.15.**

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

D.6. Method of Operation. The emissions unit receives clinker from trucks from a below-grade receiving hopper and transfers the clinker using a belt conveyor and a deep-bucket conveyor system.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, AC27-118680]

Emission Limitations

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition D.7. is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

D.7. Particulate Matter. The allowable particulate matter emissions from the clinker handling system shall not exceed 0.7 lb/hr.
[AC27-118680]

D.8. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 10 percent opacity. Compliance with the particulate matter emissions limit in Specific Condition D.7. shall be assumed if the visible emissions limit in this condition is met.

However, if visible emissions exceed 10 percent opacity, then the owner or operator shall install hoods, ducts, and air pollution control equipment that will reduce the particulate matter emissions to the standard listed in Specific Condition D.7. Also, see Specific Condition D.30.
[AC27-118680; and, 40 CFR 63.1348]

Excess Emissions

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

D.9. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

D.10. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition D.11. is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

D.11. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions compliance shall be demonstrated using EPA Method 5 pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See Specific Conditions D.7. and D.8.
[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

D.12. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions compliance shall be demonstrated annually using DEP Method 9 pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See Specific Conditions D.8., D.13. and D.19.
[AC27-118680; Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(2)]

D.13. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

1. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.
2. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:
 - a. For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity) the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.
 - b. For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.

In order to be valid, any required average (i.e., a six-minute or two-minute average) shall be based on all of the valid observations in the sequential subset of observations selected, and the selected subset shall contain at least 90 percent of the observations possible for the required averaging time. Each required average shall be calculated by summing the opacity value of each of the valid observations in the appropriate subset, dividing this sum by the number of valid observations in the subset, and rounding the result to the nearest whole number. The number of missing observations in the subset shall be indicated in parenthesis after the subset average value.

[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

D.14. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.

[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

D.15. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.

[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

D.16. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.

[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

D.17. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.

2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.

(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1 (attached).

(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.

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

D.18. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

D.19. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

a. Did not operate.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:

a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;

b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; or, 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and,

c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a baghouse or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply. [Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; SIP approved; and, 40 CFR 63.1349(c)]

D.20. The owner or operator of an affected source subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, shall demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits of 40 CFR 63.1348 (See Specific Condition **D.8.**) using the test methods and procedures in paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(b) and 40 CFR 63.7. Performance test results shall be documented in complete test reports that contain the information required by paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1349(a)(1) through (a)(10), as well as all other relevant information. The plan to be followed during testing shall be made available to the Administrator prior to testing, if requested.

- (1) A brief description of the process and the air pollution control system;
- (2) Sampling location description(s);
- (3) A description of sampling and analytical procedures and any modifications to standard procedures;
- (4) Test results;
- (5) Quality assurance procedures and results;
- (6) Records of operating conditions during the test, preparation of standards, and calibration procedures;
- (7) Raw data sheets for field sampling and field and laboratory analyses;
- (8) Documentation of calculations;
- (9) All data recorded and used to establish parameters for compliance monitoring; and
- (10) Any other information required by the test method.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1349(a)]

Monitoring of Operations

D.21. Determination of Process Variables.

(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with

emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.

(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.

[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

D.22.(a) The owner or operator of each Portland cement plant shall prepare for each affected source subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, a written operations and maintenance plan. Appendix O & M (Operation & Maintenance Plan) (attached) is a part of this permit and this subsection. The plan shall be submitted to the Administrator for review and approval as part of the application for a 40 CFR Part 70 permit and shall include the following information:

(1) Procedures for proper operation and maintenance of the affected source and air pollution control devices in order to meet the emission limits and operating limits of 40 CFR 63.1348 (See Specific Condition **D.8.**); and

(4) Procedures to be used to periodically monitor affected sources subject to opacity standards under 40 CFR 63.1348 (See Specific Condition **D.8.**). Such procedures must include the provisions of paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1350(a)(4)(i) through (a)(4)(iv).

(i) The owner or operator must conduct a monthly 1-minute visible emissions test of each affected source in accordance with Method 22 of Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. The test must be conducted while the affected source is in operation.

(ii) If no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests for any affected source, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of testing from monthly to semi-annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any semi-annual test, the owner or operator must resume testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests.

(iii) If no visible emissions are observed during the semi-annual test for any affected source, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of testing from semi-annually to annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any annual test, the owner or operator must resume testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests.

(iv) If visible emissions are observed during any Method 22 test, the owner or operator must conduct a 6-minute test of opacity in accordance with Method 9 of Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. The Method 9 test must begin within one hour of any observation of visible emissions.

(v) The requirement to conduct Method 22 visible emissions monitoring under this paragraph shall not apply to any totally enclosed conveying system transfer point, regardless of the location of the transfer point. "Totally enclosed conveying system transfer point" shall mean a conveying system transfer point that is enclosed on all sides, top, and bottom. The enclosures for these transfer points shall be operated and maintained as total enclosures on a continuing basis in accordance with the facility operations and maintenance plan.

(b) Failure to comply with any provision of the operations and maintenance plan developed in accordance with paragraph 40 CFR 63.1350(a) shall be a violation of the standard.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1350(a)(1) & (4) and (b)]

D.23. The owner or operator of an affected source subject to a limitation on opacity under 40 CFR 63.1348 (See Specific Condition **D.8.**) shall monitor opacity in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan developed in accordance with paragraph 40 CFR 63.1350(a). See Specific Condition **D.22.**

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1350(j)]

Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D.24. Notification requirements.

(a) The notification provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, are contained in Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart A (attached), and are applicable. If any State requires a notice that contains all of the information required in a notification listed in 40 CFR 63.1353, the owner or operator may send the Administrator a copy of the notice sent to the State to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1353 for that notification.

(b) Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL shall comply with the notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.9 as follows:

(1) Initial notifications as required by 40 CFR 63.9(b) through (d). For the purposes of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, a Title V or 40 CFR Part 70 permit application may be used in lieu of the initial notification required under 40 CFR 63.9(b), provided the same information is contained in the permit application as required by 40 CFR 63.9(b), and the State to which the permit application has been submitted has an approved operating permit program under 40 CFR Part 70 and has received delegation of authority from the EPA. Permit applications shall be submitted by the same due dates as those specified for the initial notification.

(2) Notification of performance tests, as required by 40 CFR 63.7 and 63.9(e).

(3) Notification of opacity and visible emission observations required by 40 CFR 63.1349 in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(h)(5) and 63.9(f).

(4) Reserved.

(5) Notification of compliance status, as required by 40 CFR 63.9(h).

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1353(a) and (b)(1), (2), (3) & (5)]

D.25. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department 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 Department.

[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

D.26. Reporting requirements.

(a) The reporting provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, are contained in Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart A (attached), and are applicable. If any State requires a report that contains all of the information required in a report listed in 40 CFR 63.1354, the owner or operator may send the Administrator a copy of the report sent to the State to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1354 for that report.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.10 of the general provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, as follows:

(1) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2), the owner or operator shall report the results of performance tests as part of the notification of compliance status.

(2) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(3), the owner or operator of an affected source shall report the opacity results from tests required by 40 CFR 63.1349.

(3) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(4), the owner or operator of an affected source who is required to submit progress reports as a condition of receiving an extension of compliance under 40 CFR 63.6(i) shall submit such reports by the dates specified in the written extension of compliance.

(4) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5), if actions taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected source (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are consistent with the procedures specified in the source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan specified in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3), the owner or operator shall state such information in a semiannual report. Reports shall only be required if a startup, shutdown, or malfunction occurred during the reporting period. The startup, shutdown, and malfunction report may be submitted simultaneously with the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance reports; and,

(5) Any time an action taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) is not consistent with the procedures in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator shall make an immediate report of the actions taken for that event within 2 working days, by telephone call or facsimile (FAX) transmission. The immediate report shall be followed by a letter, certified by the owner or operator or other responsible official, explaining the circumstances of the event, the reasons for not following the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and whether any excess emissions and/or parameter monitoring exceedances are believed to have occurred.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1354(a) and (b)(1) thru (5)]

D.27. Recordkeeping Requirements.

(a) The owner or operator shall maintain files of all information (including all reports and notifications) required by 40 CFR 63.1355 recorded in a form suitable and readily available for inspection and review as required by 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The files shall be retained for at least five years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent **five** years of data shall be retained on site. The files may be maintained on microfilm, on a computer, on floppy disks, on magnetic tape, or on microfiche.

(b) The owner or operator shall maintain records for each affected source as required by 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2) and (b)(3); and

- (1) All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status under 40 CFR 63.9;
- (2) All records of applicability determination, including supporting analyses; and
- (3) If the owner or operator has been granted a waiver under 40 CFR 63.8(f)(6), any information demonstrating whether a source is meeting the requirements for a waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements.

[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1355(a) and (b)]

D.28. Test Reports.

(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.

(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.

(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.
8. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.

9. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.
10. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.
11. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
12. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
13. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
14. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.
15. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
16. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.
17. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
18. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
19. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
20. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.
21. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous

D.29. Reserved.

D.30. A water spray system shall be installed and used as necessary to control fugitive dust emissions during clinker unloading operations from train cars or trucks to the receiving hopper.

[AC27-118680]

Section III. Subsection E. Reserved.

Section III. Subsection F. This section addresses the following emissions units.

Brooksville Cement Plant 1	
E.U. ID No./Facility ID No.	Brief Description
-020	Cement Kiln 1, In-Line Kiln/Raw Mill and Clinker Cooler 1 with Baghouse

The Portland Cement Plant Line 1 is designed for 83 TPH of cement clinker product. Electrical power and heat is supplied by a 150 MW power plant (Brooksville Power Plant). The cement kiln 1, in-line kiln/raw mill and clinker cooler 1 share a common baghouse fabric filter system (for particulate matter emissions control) and stack with the power plant. Waste heat from the kiln is used to provide heat to the raw mill and the kiln preheater, which is used to drive off moisture from the materials used for making clinker. The movement of raw materials, recycled materials, and product will be through enclosed transfer systems. All gas streams from the various transfer systems will vent through a single baghouse system into the ambient air. The existing site is zoned for mining, so limestone and clay used in the production of cement will be supplied on site. The kiln is allowed to fire bituminous coal, distillate and residual fuel oil, on-specification used oil, and shredded and whole tires. Continuous monitors are operated for opacity, NO_x, SO₂, and O₂. The stack height is 300 feet, with an exit diameter of 16.0 feet and an exit temperature of 220 °F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 577,700 acfm (376,796 dscfm).

{Permitting note: This emissions unit activity is regulated under Rules 62-212.400 and 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD-FL-091, -091A, B, C & D) and BACT, respectively; Power Plant Siting: PA 82-17 and PA 82-17(A thru K); and, Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT), 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry, adopted in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. (effective June 10, 2002)}

The following Specific Conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

General

F.0. Performance Testing. The owner or operator shall notify the Department prior to initiating any significant change in the feed or fuel used in the most recent compliant performance test for D/F or PM. For purposes of this condition, significant means any of the following: a physical or chemical change in the feed or fuel; the use of a raw material not previously used; a change in the LOI of the fly ash; a change between non-beneficiated fly ash and beneficiated fly ash. Based on the information provided, the Department will promptly determine if performance testing pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1349 will be required for the new feed or fuel. A significant change shall not include switching to a feed/fuel mix for which the permittee already tested in compliance with the dioxin/furan and PM emission limits.
 [62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

F.1. Exemption From New Source Performance Standards. ~~Except as provided in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1356(a)(1) and (a)(2), any~~ Because Portland Cement Line 1 is an affected source subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, it is exempted from any otherwise applicable new source performance standard contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F.
 [Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 63.1356]

F.2. Attachments.

a. The emissions unit is also subject to Attachment "Appendix NESHAP A - 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, General Provisions for NESHAP" and it is attached.

b. The emissions units are subject to the Appendix O & M (Operation & Maintenance Plan) and it is attached.

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

F.3. Permitted Capacity.

- a. For the cement kiln 1, the maximum dry feed rate to the kiln is 127.0 tons/hour (138.0 tons/hour feed rate to the preheater).
- b. For the clinker cooler 1, the maximum clinker production rate is 83.0 tons/hour.
- c. For the in-line kiln/raw mill, the maximum processing rate is 138 tons/hour (dry basis). [AC27-61016/PSD-FL-091; and, Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

F.4. Hours of Operation.

- a. The emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
- b. Shredded and whole tire (TDF) utilization shall not exceed 8,300 hours/year. [AC27-61016/PSD-FL-091; AC27-118674/PSD-FL-091A & B; and, AC27-222095/PSD-FL-091C]

F.5. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **F.22.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

F.6. Methods of Operation.

a. Fuels.

- 1. The only fuels allowed to be fired are coal, No. 2 distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, "on-specification" used oil, and TDF.
- 2. The maximum coal consumption in the cement kiln 1 is 10.3 tons/hour.
- 3. The new No. 2 fuel oil shall be used for the cement kiln 1's startup/preheating operation.
- 4. "On-specification" used oil is allowed to be fired as a blend with purchased fuel oil as a startup fuel only. The maximum on-specification used oil in the final storage tank blend of on-specification used oil and purchased oil shall not exceed 15%, by volume.
- 5. The cement kiln 1's maximum utilization/firing rate of TDF shall not exceed 15.0 percent of the total Btu heat input, or 1.33 tons/hour. The TDF may be introduced at the base of the preheater (i.e., kiln 1's inlet). The firing of the TDF shall not commence or be conducted unless the kiln 1 has reached an operating temperature, which shall be measured at the cement kiln 1's inlet, of at least 1,400° F for one hour and the oxygen level in the kiln, as measured at the cement plant's induced draft fan, is at least 3 percent (1-hour average).

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; AC27-61016/PSD-FL-091; AC27-118674/PSD-FL-091A & B; and, AC27-222095/PSD-FL-091C & D]

b. Limitations on Operation to Minimize Dioxin/Furan Formation.

- 1. For kiln 1 to operate during times the power plant is not operating, the raw mill down time shall not exceed 10 consecutive hours (i.e. If the raw mill is down for 10 consecutive hours or more, the facility will cease operating kiln 1.).
- 2. The 10 hour limitation on the raw mill down set forth in Specific Condition **F.6.b.1.**, above, does not apply during startup of the cement plant.
- 3. The requirements of Specific Condition **F.6.b.1.**, above, may be amended if the permittee provides the Department with other reasonable assurances, acceptable to the Department, that dioxin/furan emission limits will be met during power plant down with the raw mill down.

{0530021-010-AC}

b. Reserved. This condition is replaced by condition F.48.b., below, listed under the title “Kiln 1 Water Injection/Spray Tower Operation Requirements”. [Air Permit Nos. 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

Emission Standards and Operating Limitations

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Conditions F.7. and F.10. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

F.7. Emission Limits.

a. Cement Plant 1: Particulate Matter (PM), Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). Based on a maximum preheater feed rate of 138.0 tons/hr to the kiln 1 and when only the cement plant 1 is in operation, the allowable pollutant emissions from the cement kiln 1 and/or clinker cooler 1 (from the main baghouse stack) shall not exceed the following:

Pollutant	Maximum Emission Limits		Maximum Allowable Emission Limits	
	lb/ton of kiln feed	lbs/hr	tons/yr	
PM (kiln 1 or in-line kiln/ raw mill)	0.30	37.1	162	
PM (clinker cooler 1)	0.10	12.4	54	
PM (combined total: kiln 1 or in-line kiln/raw mill and clinker cooler 1)	0.40	49.5	216	
SO ₂	0.6	50.0	219	
NO _x	2.9	359.0	1572	

[AC27-61016/PSD-FL-091 and BACT; AC27-118674; 40 CFR 63.1343(a) and (b)(1); and, 40 CFR 63.1345(a)(1)]

b. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: PM/PM₁₀. PM/PM₁₀ emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 0.0135 pound per MMBtu heat input (25.0 pounds per hour at 1850 MMBtu/hr heat input) plus 0.3 pound from cement kiln 1 and 0.1 pound from clinker cooler 1 per ton of kiln 1's feed (dry basis), averaging time per 40 CFR 60.46.
 [PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090 and PSD-FL-090D; and, BACT]

c. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: SO₂. SO₂ emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 1.2 pounds per MMBtu heat input, maximum two hour average, and 781 pounds per hour, maximum three hour average.
 [PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090 and PSD-FL-090D; and, BACT]

d. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: NO_x. NO_x emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 0.7 pound per MMBtu heat input plus 2.9 pounds per ton of kiln 1's feed (dry basis), averaging time per Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., not to exceed 1205 pounds per hour.
 [PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090 and PSD-FL-090D; and, BACT]

e. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: Total Fluorides. Total fluoride emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 0.7 pound per hour.
 [PSD-FL-090]

f. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: Sulfuric Acid Mist. Sulfuric acid mist emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 1.7 pounds per hour.
 [PSD-FL-090]

g. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: Beryllium. Reserved.
[PSD-FL-090(A) & 091(E); and, 0530021-006-AC]

h. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: Mercury. Mercury emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 0.03 pound per hour.
[PSD-FL-090]

F.8. Visible Emissions.

a. Cement Plant 1: Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from the cement kiln 1, clinker cooler 1, or in-line kiln/raw mill shall not exceed 10 percent opacity.

[AC27-61016/PSD-FL-091 and BACT; AC27-118674; and, 40 CFR 63.1345(a)(2)]

b. Cement Plant 1: Visible Emissions. For purposes of the MACT at 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, visible emissions from the cement kiln 1 or in-line kiln/raw mill shall not exceed 20 percent opacity.

[40 CFR 63.1343(b)(2)]

c. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler. Visible emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 10% opacity, 6-minute average, except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 17% opacity.

[PA 82-17; PSD-FL-090; and, BACT]

F.9. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The maximum sulfur content of virgin fuel oil and/or the blend of on-specification used oil and purchased fuel oil is 1.5%, by weight, for the purpose of preheating the cement kiln 1.

[AC27-222095/PSD-FL-091D]

F.10. Dioxins/Furans.

a. 0.20 ng per dscm (8.7×10^{-11} gr per dscf)(TEQ) corrected to seven percent oxygen; or

b. No owner or operator of an existing in-line kiln/raw mill shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from these affected emissions units, any gases which contain dioxins/furans in excess of 0.40 ng/dscm (1.7×10^{-10} gr/dscf) (TEQ) corrected to seven percent oxygen, when the average of the performance test run average temperatures at the inlet to the particulate control device is 204 °C (400 °F) or less.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1343(a) and (b)(3)(i) & (ii)]

{Permitting Note: This emissions limitation applies when the existing in-line kiln/raw mill are operating alone and when operating along with any other emissions unit(s).}

F.11. "On-Specification" Used Oil. The burning of "on-specification" used oil is allowed at this facility in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following additional conditions:

a. Only "on-specification" used oil generated at the Florida Crushed Stone Company's Gregg Mine and the Cement Plant and Power Plant Complex can be blended with the purchased fuel oil, which is to be used only as a startup fuel for preheating the cement kiln 1. "On-specification" used oil is defined as each used oil delivery that meets the 40 CFR 279 (Standards for the Management of Used Oil) specifications listed below. Used oil that does not meet all of the following specifications is considered "off-specification" oil and shall not be fired.

<u>Constituent/Property</u> *	<u>Allowable Level</u>
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum

Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	140 °F minimum

* As determined by approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).

b. Permittee agrees that the used oil to be blended and burned at this facility shall not be a hazardous waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., or 40 CFR Part 261, and will not include fuels or blended fuels consisting in whole or part of hazardous waste or which include mixtures of any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste, and such burning shall be in compliance with Section 403.769(3), F.S.

[AC27-222095/PSD-FL-091D; and, 40 CFR 279.11]

F.12. Operating Limits for Kilns and In-line Kiln/Raw Mills.

a. The owner or operator of a kiln subject to a D/F emission limitation under 40 CFR 63.1343 must operate the kiln such that the temperature of the gas at the inlet to the kiln particulate matter control device (PMCD) does not exceed the applicable temperature limit specified in paragraph 40 CFR 63.1344(b). The owner or operator of an in-line kiln/raw mill subject to a D/F emission limitation under 40 CFR 63.1343 must operate the in-line kiln/raw mill, such that,

(1) When the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is operating, the applicable temperature limit for the main in-line kiln/raw mill exhaust, specified in paragraph 40 CFR 63.1344(b) and established during the performance test when the raw mill was operating is not exceeded.

(2) When the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is not operating, the applicable temperature limit for the main in-line kiln/raw mill exhaust, specified in paragraph 40 CFR 63.1344(b) and established during the performance test when the raw mill was not operating, is not exceeded.

b. The temperature limit for affected sources meeting the limits of paragraph 40 CFR 63.1344(a) or paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1344(a)(1) and (a)(2) is determined in accordance with 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(3)(iv).

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1344(a)(1) & (2) and (b)]

Excess Emissions

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

F.13. 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 two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

F.14. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.

[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

F.15. PM, NO_x, SO₂, and Visible Emissions. The permittee shall annually conduct:

a. Performance tests on the main stack for PM, NO_x, SO₂, and visible emissions:

- (1) during normal operations when the power plant and cement plant 1 are operating in combination; and,
- (2) at or near maximum production when the cement plant 1 is operating alone.

[PSD-FL-090 and PSD-FL-091; PA 82-17E; and, Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.]

F.16. Initial and Subsequent Performance Testing.

a. The owner or operator of an affected emissions unit subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, shall demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits of 40 CFR 63.1343 and 40 CFR 63.1345 (See Specific Conditions F.7., F.8. and F.10.) using the test methods and procedures in paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(b) and 40 CFR 63.7. Performance test results shall be documented in complete test reports that contain the information required by paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1349(a)(1) through (a)(10), as well as all other relevant information. The plan to be followed during testing shall be made available to the Administrator prior to testing, if requested.

- (1) A brief description of the process and the air pollution control system;
- (2) Sampling location description(s);
- (3) A description of sampling and analytical procedures and any modifications to standard procedures;
- (4) Test results;
- (5) Quality assurance procedures and results;
- (6) Records of operating conditions during the test, preparation of standards, and calibration procedures;
- (7) Raw data sheets for field sampling and field and laboratory analyses;
- (8) Documentation of calculations;
- (9) All data recorded and used to establish parameters for compliance monitoring; and
- (10) Any other information required by the test method.

b. Performance tests to demonstrate initial compliance with 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, shall be conducted as specified in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(1) through (b)(3).

(1) The owner or operator of a kiln subject to limitations on particulate matter emissions shall demonstrate initial compliance by conducting a performance test as specified in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iii). The owner or operator of an in-line kiln/raw mill subject to limitations on particulate matter emissions shall demonstrate initial compliance by conducting separate performance tests as specified in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iii) while the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is under normal operating conditions and while the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is not operating. The owner or operator of a clinker cooler subject to limitations on particulate matter emissions shall demonstrate initial compliance by conducting a performance test as specified in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iii). The opacity exhibited during the period of the Method 5 of Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60 performance tests required by paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(1)(i) shall be determined as required in paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(1)(v).

(i) EPA Method 5 of Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60, shall be used to determine PM emissions.

Each performance test shall consist of three separate runs under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating at the representative performance conditions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(e) (See Specific Condition F.24.). Each run shall be conducted for at least one hour, and the minimum sample volume shall be 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). The average of the three runs shall be used to determine compliance. A determination of the particulate matter collected in the impingers ("back half") of the Method 5 particulate sampling train is not required to demonstrate initial compliance with the PM standards of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL. However this shall not preclude the permitting authority from requiring a determination of the "back half" for other purposes.

- (ii) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill feed rate, except for fuels, for each run.
- (iii) The emission rate, E, of PM shall be computed for each run using Equation 1:

$$E = (c_s Q_{sd}) / P \quad \text{(Equation 1)}$$

Where: E = emission rate of particulate matter, kg/Mg of kiln feed.

c_s = concentration of PM, kg/dscm.

Q_{sd} = volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr.

P = total kiln feed (dry basis), Mg/hr.

- (v) Except as provided in paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(1)(vi) the opacity exhibited during the period of the Method 5 performance tests required by paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(1)(i) shall be determined through the use of a continuous opacity monitor (COM). The maximum six-minute average opacity during the three Method 5 test runs shall be determined during each Method 5 test run, and used to demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable opacity limits of 40 CFR 63.1343(b)(2) or 40 CFR 63.1345(a)(2). See Specific Conditions **F.8.** and **F.15.**
- (3) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to limitations on D/F emissions shall demonstrate initial compliance with the D/F emission limit by conducting a performance test using Method 23 of Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. The owner or operator of an in-line kiln/raw mill shall demonstrate initial compliance by conducting separate performance tests while the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is under normal operating conditions and while the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is not operating (See Specific Condition **F.22.**).
 - (i) Each performance test shall consist of three separate runs; each run shall be conducted under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating at the representative performance conditions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(e) (See Specific Condition **F.24.**). The duration of each run shall be at least three hours and the sample volume for each run shall be at least 2.5 dscm (90 dscf). The concentration shall be determined for each run and the arithmetic average of the concentrations measured for the three runs shall be calculated and used to determine compliance.
 - (ii) The temperature at the inlet to the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill PMCD, must be continuously recorded during the period of the Method 23 test, and the continuous temperature record(s) must be included in the performance test report.
 - (iii) One-minute average temperatures must be calculated for each minute of each run of the test.
 - (iv) The run average temperature must be calculated for each run, and the average of the run average temperatures must be determined and included in the performance test report and will determine the applicable temperature limit in accordance with 40 CFR 63.1344(b).
- c. Except as provided in paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(e), performance tests required under paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(1) shall be repeated every five years. See Specific Conditions **F.15.** and **F.26.**
- d. Performance tests required under paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(3) shall be repeated every 30 months.
- e.
 - (1) If a source plans to undertake a change in operations that may adversely affect compliance with an applicable D/F standard under this subpart, the source must conduct a performance test and establish new temperature limit(s) as specified in paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(3).
 - (2) If a source plans to undertake a change in operations that may adversely affect compliance with an applicable PM standard under 40 CFR 63.1343, the source must conduct a performance test as specified in paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(1).
 - (3) In preparation for and while conducting a performance test required in paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(e)(1), a source may operate under the planned operational change conditions for a period not to exceed 360 hours, provided that the conditions in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1349(e)(3)(i) through (iv) are met. The source shall submit temperature and other monitoring data that are recorded during the pretest operations.

- (i) The source must provide the Administrator written notice at least 60 days prior to undertaking an operational change that may adversely affect compliance with an applicable standard under this subpart, or as soon as practicable where 60 days advance notice is not feasible. Notice provided under this paragraph shall include a description of the planned change, the emissions standards that may be affected by the change, and a schedule for completion of the performance test required under paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(e)(1), including when the planned operational change period would begin.
- (ii) The performance test results must be documented in a test report according to paragraph 40 CFR 63.1349(a).
- (iii) A test plan must be made available to the Administrator prior to testing, if requested.
- (iv) The performance test must be conducted, and it must be completed within 360 hours after the planned operational change period begins.

[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1349(a); (b)(1)(i), (ii), (iii) & (v); (b)(3)(i), (ii), (iii) & (iv); (c); (d); and, (e)]

F.17. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions performance testing shall be demonstrated using EPA Method 9 pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See Specific Conditions **F.8.**, **F.15.** and **F.26.**

[Rules 62-204.800, 62-297.310(7) & 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1349]

F.18. Sulfur Dioxide. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limits in Specific Condition **F.7.** shall be demonstrated using EPA Method 6 or 6C pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See Specific Conditions **F.15.** and **F.26.**

[Rules 62-297.310(7) & 62-297.401, F.A.C.; AC27-61016/PSD-FL-091; and, AC27-118674]

F.19. Nitrogen Oxide. Compliance with the nitrogen oxide emission limits in Specific Condition **F.7.** shall be demonstrated using EPA Method 7 or 7E pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See Specific Conditions **F.15.** and **F.26.**

[Rules 62-297.310(7) & 62-297.401, F.A.C.; AC27-61016/PSD-FL-091; and, AC27-118674]

F.20. On-specification Used Oil. Fuel analysis shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 266.43(b)(1) & (6). A sample shall be taken from the outlet of the blend tank on the first working day (i.e., Monday - Friday; exceptions: holidays) of each month, if any used oil was placed in the blend tank the previous month; or, the sample can be taken directly from the used oil mobile collection tank after final collection and prior to the time of initial transfer; but, that sampling frequency shall be no less than quarterly and the sampling methodology shall have been established with the Department and Hernando County prior to sampling. Upon taking a sample, the sample shall be analyzed for the following constituent/property and associated unit and using the following test methods (or their latest version):

<u>Constituent/Property</u> *	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Test Method</u>
Arsenic	ppm	EPA SW-846 (3040-7130)
Cadmium	ppm	EPA SW-846 (3040-7130)
Chromium	ppm	EPA SW-846 (3040-7130)
Lead	ppm	EPA SW-846 (3040-7130)
Total Halogens	ppm	ASTM E442
Sulfur	%	ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, or both ASTM D4057-88 & ASTM D129-91
Flash Point	°F	ASTM D93
Heat of Combustion	Btu/gal	ASTM D240-76
Density	lbs/gal	ASTM D1298-80

Note: Other test methods may be used only after receiving written approval from the Department.
[AC27-222095 and PSD-FL-091D]

F.21. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

F.22. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

F.23. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

F.24. Applicable Test Procedures.

a. Required Sampling Time.

1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
 - c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

b. Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.

- c. Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
- d. Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1 (attached).
- e. Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

F.25. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit. [Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

F.26. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

a. General Compliance Testing.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

- a. Did not operate; or
- b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:

- a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
- b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and,
- c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

b. Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

c. Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag

house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply. [Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; SIP approved; 40 CFR 63.1349(c); and, AC27-118674]

Monitoring of Operations

F.27. Determination of Process Variables.

a. **Required Equipment.** The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.

b. **Accuracy of Equipment.** Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.

[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

F.28. Monitoring Requirements.

a. The owner or operator of each Portland cement plant shall prepare for each affected emissions unit subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, a written operations and maintenance plan. The plan shall be submitted to the Administrator for review and approval as part of the application for a 40 CFR Part 70 permit and shall include the following information:

(1) Procedures for proper operation and maintenance of the affected emissions unit and air pollution control devices in order to meet the emission limits and operating limits of 40 CFR 63.1343 through 40 CFR 63.1348;

(2) Corrective actions to be taken when required by paragraph 40 CFR 63.1350(e);

(3) Procedures to be used during an inspection of the components of the combustion system of each kiln and each in-line kiln raw mill located at the facility at least once per year.

(4) Procedures to be used to periodically monitor affected sources subject to opacity standards under 40 CFR 63.1348. Such procedures must include the provisions of paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1350(a)(4)(i) through (a)(4)(iv).

(i) The owner or operator must conduct a monthly 1-minute visible emissions test of each affected source in accordance with Method 22 of Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60. The test must be conducted while the affected source is in operation.

(ii) If no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests for any affected source, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of testing from monthly to semi-annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any semi-annual test, the owner or operator must resume testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests.

(iii) If no visible emissions are observed during the semi-annual test for any affected source, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of testing from semi-annually to annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any annual test, the owner or operator must resume testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests.

(iv) If visible emissions are observed during any Method 22 test, the owner or operator must conduct a 6-minute test of opacity in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60. The Method 9 test must begin within one hour of any observation of visible emissions.

- (v) The requirement to conduct Method 22 visible emissions monitoring under this paragraph shall not apply to any totally enclosed conveying system transfer point, regardless of the location of the transfer point. "Totally enclosed conveying system transfer point" shall mean a conveying system transfer point that is enclosed on all sides, top, and bottom. The enclosures for these transfer points shall be operated and maintained as total enclosures on a continuing basis in accordance with the facility operations and maintenance plan.
 - (vi) If any partially enclosed or unenclosed conveying system transfer point is located in a building, the owner or operator of the Portland cement plant shall have the option to conduct a Method 22 visible emissions monitoring test according to the requirements of paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1350(a)(4)(i) through (iv) for each such conveying system transfer point located within the building, or for the building itself, according to paragraph 40 CFR 63.1350(a)(4)(vii).
 - (vii) If visible emissions from a building are monitored, the requirements of paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1350(a)(4)(i) through (iv) apply to the monitoring of the building, and you must also test visible emissions from each side, roof and vent of the building for at least 1 minute. The test must be conducted under normal operating conditions.
- b. Failure to comply with any provision of the operations and maintenance plan developed in accordance with paragraph 40 CFR 63.1350(a) shall be a violation of the standard.
- c. The owner or operator of a kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill shall monitor opacity at each point where emissions are vented from these affected sources in accordance with paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1350(c)(1) and (c)(3).
- (1) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate a continuous opacity monitor (COM) located at the outlet of the PM control device to continuously monitor the opacity. The COM shall be installed, maintained, calibrated, and operated as required by Subpart A, general provisions of this 40 CFR Part 63, and according to PS-1 of Appendix B, 40 CFR Part 60.
 - (3) To remain in compliance, the opacity must be maintained such that the 6-minute average opacity for any 6-minute block period does not exceed 20 percent. If the average opacity for any 6-minute block period exceeds 20 percent, this shall constitute a violation of the standard.
- d. The owner or operator of a clinker cooler shall monitor opacity at each point where emissions are vented from the clinker cooler in accordance with paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1350(d)(1) and (d)(3).
- (1) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate a COM located at the outlet of the clinker cooler PM control device to continuously monitor the opacity. The COM shall be installed, maintained, calibrated, and operated as required by Subpart A, general provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, and according to PS-1 of Appendix B, 40 CFR Part 60.
 - (3) To remain in compliance, the opacity must be maintained such that the 6-minute average opacity for any 6-minute block period does not exceed 10 percent. If the average opacity for any 6-minute block period exceeds 10 percent, this shall constitute a violation of the standard.
- f. The owner or operator of an affected source subject to a limitation on D/F emissions shall monitor D/F emissions in accordance with paragraphs 40 CFR 63.1350(f)(1) through (f)(6).
- (1) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate a continuous monitor to record the temperature of the exhaust gases from the kiln and in-line kiln/raw mill at the inlet to, or upstream of, the kiln and/or in-line kiln/raw mill PM control devices.
 - (i) The recorder response range must include zero and 1.5 times either of the average temperatures established according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(3)(iv).
 - (ii) The reference method must be a National Institute of Standards and Technology calibrated reference thermocouple-potentiometer system or alternate reference, subject to approval by the Administrator.
 - (2) The owner or operator shall monitor and continuously record the temperature of the exhaust gases from the kiln and in-line kiln/raw mill at the inlet to the kiln and/or in-line kiln/raw mill PMCD.
 - (3) The three-hour rolling average temperature shall be calculated as the average of 180 successive one-minute average temperatures.

(4) Periods of time when one-minute averages are not available shall be ignored when calculating three-hour rolling averages. When one-minute averages become available, the first one-minute average is added to the previous 179 values to calculate the three-hour rolling average.

(5) When the operating status of the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is changed from off to on, or from on to off the calculation of the three-hour rolling average temperature must begin anew, without considering previous recordings.

(6) The calibration of all thermocouples and other temperature sensors shall be verified at least once every three months.

i. The owner or operator of any kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill subject to a D/F emission limit under 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, shall conduct an inspection of the components of the combustion system of each kiln or in-line kiln raw mill at least once per year.

k. The owner or operator of an affected source subject to a particulate matter standard under 40 CFR 63.1343 shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a particulate matter continuous emission monitoring system (PM CEMS) to measure the particulate matter discharged to the atmosphere. All requirements relating to installation, calibration, maintenance, operation or performance of the PM CEMS and implementation of the PM CEMS requirement are deferred pending further rulemaking.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1350(a)(1), (2) & (3); (b); (c)(1) & (3); (d)(1) & (3); (f); (i); and, (k)]

F.29. Instruments shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to continuously measure the amounts of coal used in the kiln 1, materials fed to the kiln 1, and clinker cooler 1.

[AC27-61016/PSD-FL-091; and, AC27-118674]

F.30. The utilization/firing rate of TDF shall be quantified (weighed) continuously and recorded.

[AC27-222095 and PSD-FL-091C]

F.31. Nitrogen Oxide. The owner or operator shall continuously monitor NO_x concentrations in the stack gases in the CP (cement and power) main plant stack, and convert the same to a mass emission rate (lbs/hr on a 1-hour average) using a FDEP approved conversion factor or a flow monitor. The stack gas flow determined by the approved conversion factor or flow monitor and data from the NO_x emissions monitor (EPA-approved or equivalent) operating in the CP main plant stack shall be used to continuously determine the stack gas flow rate and NO_x concentration. The monitors shall be maintained and calibrated periodically to insure adequate data. The data shall be recorded on an hourly basis and used in the determination of NO_x stack emissions. The calibration of the continuous monitoring system for NO_x shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2.

[AC27-222095 and PSD-FL-091C; and, 40 CFR 60, Appendix B]

F.32. Sulfur Dioxide and Opacity. The permittee shall operate and maintain continuous monitoring devices for the power boiler/cement plant 1 main stack exhaust for sulfur dioxide and opacity to demonstrate compliance with the pound per hour SO₂ emissions limits and the visible emissions limits, respectively, in Specific Conditions F.7. and F.8., respectively. The owner or operator shall continuously monitor SO₂ concentrations in the stack gases in the CP (cement and power) main plant stack, and convert the same to a mass emissions rate (lbs/hr) using a FDEP approved conversion factor or a flow monitor. The monitoring devices shall meet the applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.45 and 40 CFR 60.13, including certification of each device. The permittee shall provide the Department with 30 days notice on each recertification.

[PA 82-17 & PA 82-17K; 40 CFR 60, Appendix B; Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.; PSD-FL-090; and, 40 CFR 63.1350(c)(1)]

{Permitting Note: Based on a letter from Mr. James T. Wilburn of the U.S. EPA, Region 4, dated January 27, 1983, the power boiler was not subject to the NSPS provisions at the time it was authorized to be installed; and, the use of any NSPS rule citing is just for clarification and direction for monitoring requirements.}

F.33. Reserved.

F.34. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system to measure O₂ emissions in the cement kiln and clinker cooler control device stack; and, the boiler stack. The calibration of the continuous monitoring system shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 3. The oxygen monitor shall be used with automatic feedback or manual controls to continuously maintain air/fuel ratio parameters at an optimum.
[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Appendix B; PA 82-17 & PA 82-17E; and, AC27-222095]

Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

F.35. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department 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 Department.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

F.36. The records of fuel usage with the fuel analysis and the daily production rates (including clinker production rate) and kiln feed rates shall be recorded and reported quarterly to the Department's Southwest District office.
[AC27-61016/PSD-FL-091; AC27-118674]

F.37. The quantity of all deliveries of TDF shall be documented and kept on record/file.
[AC27-222095 and PSD-FL-091C]

F.38. On-specification Used Oil.

- a. The results of each sample analysis shall be submitted to the Department's Southwest District and the Hernando County Planning offices within 30-days after the sample is taken.
- b. The dates and quantities of both on-specification used oil and purchased fuel oil transferred to the cement kiln's storage tank shall be reported quarterly (i.e., Jan.-Mar., April-June, July-Sept., and Oct.-Dec.) to the Department's Southwest District and the Hernando County Planning offices and due during the month following the ending quarter.
[AC27-222095 and PSD-FL-091D]

F.39. Notification Requirements.

- a. The notification provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, are contained in Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart A (attached), and are applicable. If any State requires a notice that contains all of the information required in a notification listed in 40 CFR 63.1353, the owner or operator may send the Administrator a copy of the notice sent to the State to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1353 for that notification.
- b. Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL shall comply with the notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.9 as follows:
 - (1) Initial notifications as required by 40 CFR 63.9(b) through (d). For the purposes of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL, a Title V or 40 CFR Part 70 permit application may be used in lieu of the initial notification required under 40 CFR 63.9(b), provided the same information is contained in the permit application as required by 40 CFR 63.9(b), and the State to which the permit application has been submitted has an approved operating permit program under 40 CFR Part 70 of this chapter and has

received delegation of authority from the EPA. Permit applications shall be submitted by the same due dates as those specified for the initial notification.

(2) Notification of performance tests, as required by 40 CFR 63.7 and 63.9(e).

(3) Notification of opacity and visible emission observations required by 40 CFR 63.1349 in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(h)(5) and 63.9(f).

(4) Notification, as required by 40 CFR 63.9(g), of the date that the continuous emission monitor performance evaluation required by 40 CFR 63.8(e) of this part is scheduled to begin.

(5) Notification of compliance status, as required by 40 CFR 63.9(h).

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1353]

F.40. Reporting requirements.

a. The reporting provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, are contained in Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart A (attached), and are applicable. If any State requires a report that contains all of the information required in a report listed in 40 CFR 63.1354, the owner or operator may send the Administrator a copy of the report sent to the State to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1354 for that report.

b. The owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.10 of the general provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, as follows:

(1) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2), the owner or operator shall report the results of performance tests as part of the notification of compliance status.

(2) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(3), the owner or operator of an affected source shall report the opacity results from tests required by 40 CFR 63.1349.

(3) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(4), the owner or operator of an affected source who is required to submit progress reports as a condition of receiving an extension of compliance under 40 CFR 63.6(i) shall submit such reports by the dates specified in the written extension of compliance.

(4) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5), if actions taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected source (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are consistent with the procedures specified in the source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan specified in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3), the owner or operator shall state such information in a semiannual report. Reports shall only be required if a startup, shutdown, or malfunction occurred during the reporting period. The startup, shutdown, and malfunction report may be submitted simultaneously with the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance reports; and

(5) Any time an action taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) is not consistent with the procedures in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator shall make an immediate report of the actions taken for that event within 2 working days, by telephone call or facsimile (FAX) transmission. The immediate report shall be followed by a letter, certified by the owner or operator or other responsible official, explaining the circumstances of the event, the reasons for not following the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and whether any excess emissions and/or parameter monitoring exceedances are believed to have occurred.

(6) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(e)(2), the owner or operator shall submit a written report of the results of the performance evaluation for the continuous monitoring system required by 40 CFR 63.8(e). The owner or operator shall submit the report simultaneously with the results of the performance test.

(7) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(e)(2), the owner or operator of an affected source using a continuous opacity monitoring system to determine opacity compliance during any performance test required under 40 CFR 63.7 and described in 40 CFR 63.6(d)(6) shall report the results of the continuous opacity monitoring system performance evaluation conducted under 40 CFR 63.8(e).

(8) As required by 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3), the owner or operator of an affected source equipped with a continuous emission monitor shall submit an excess emissions and continuous monitoring system

performance report for any event when the continuous monitoring system data indicate the source is not in compliance with the applicable emission limitation or operating parameter limit.

(9) The owner or operator shall submit a summary report semiannually which contains the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(vi). In addition, the summary report shall include:

- (i) All exceedances of maximum control device inlet gas temperature limits specified in 40 CFR 63.1344(a) and (b);
- (ii) All failures to calibrate thermocouples and other temperature sensors as required under 40 CFR 63.1350(f)(7) of 40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL; and
- (iii) All failures to maintain the activated carbon injection rate, and the activated carbon injection carrier gas flow rate or pressure drop, as applicable, as required under 40 CFR 63.1344(c).
- (iv) The results of any combustion system component inspections conducted within the reporting period as required under 40 CFR 63.1350(i).
- (v) All failures to comply with any provision of the operation and maintenance plan developed in accordance with 40 CFR 63.1350(a).

(10) If the total continuous monitoring system downtime for any CEM or any continuous monitoring system (CMS) for the reporting period is ten percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report along with the summary report.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1354(a) and (b)(1) thru (10)]

F.41. Recordkeeping Requirements.

a. The owner or operator shall maintain files of all information (including all reports and notifications) required by 40 CFR 63.1355 recorded in a form suitable and readily available for inspection and review as required by 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The files shall be retained for at least five years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent five years of data shall be retained on site. The files may be maintained on microfilm, on a computer, on floppy disks, on magnetic tape, or on microfiche.

b. The owner or operator shall maintain records for each affected source as required by 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2) and (b)(3); and

- (1) All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status under 40 CFR 63.9;
- (2) All records of applicability determination, including supporting analyses; and
- (3) If the owner or operator has been granted a waiver under 40 CFR 63.8(f)(6), any information demonstrating whether a source is meeting the requirements for a waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements.

[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 63.1355(a) and (b)]

F.42. Test Reports.

a. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.

b. The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.

c. The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.

4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.
8. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.
9. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.
10. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.
11. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
12. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
13. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
14. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.
15. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
16. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.
17. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
18. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
19. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
20. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.
21. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

F.43. An Annual Operation Report (AOR) shall be submitted to the Department's Southwest District office by March 1 reporting the kiln's averaged process input rate and clinker production of each month of the previous year. The AOR shall also contain the total amount, separately and by weight, of shredded and whole tires utilized/fired during the previous year.

[AC27-222095 and PSD-FL-091C]

Miscellaneous

F.44. Reserved.

F.45. For PSD tracking purposes only, the potential total hydrocarbon emissions are 22.8 tons/year.

[AC27-222095 and PSD-FL-091C]

F.46. Compliance Plan. "Appendix CP, Compliance Plan", is incorporated by reference and is a part of the permit.

[Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.]

Water Spray/Injection System on the Downcomer of the Kiln 1 Preheater Tower

The water spray/injection system, through the use of micro-droplet water sprays, provides sufficient cooling to rapidly quench/cool the temperature of the gas leaving the preheater below the D/F formation temperature zone of 750 – 450°F, thereby minimizing the formation of D/F. The installed Turbosonic system currently consists of 3 spray lances, each equipped with micro-droplet spray nozzles. (Based on operation of the system, additional spray nozzles may need to be added to enhance the performance of the system to adequately cool the gases). The system is only required to be used during periods of operation of Kiln 1 when the raw mill and the power plant are both out of service at the same time.

Performance Restrictions

F.47. Kiln 1 Water Injection/Spray Tower Operating Hours. The hours of operation of the Kiln 1 Water Injection/Spray system are not limited (i.e., permitted for operation 8,760 hours per year).

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(Potential to Emit), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

F.48. Kiln 1 Water Injection/Spray Tower Operation Requirements.

a. *Required Periods of Operation.* The Kiln 1 Water Injection/Spray Tower shall be in service at all times that Kiln 1 is operating (including startup defined as a minimum kiln feed rate of 80 TPH) with the raw mill down (i.e., not operating) (RMD) and the power plant is also down (i.e., not operating) (PPD) (i.e., operating in the RMD/PPD mode of operation).

b. *Maximum Downcomer Exit/Fan Inlet Gas Temperature.* The Kiln 1 Downcomer Water Spray/Injection System shall be operated such that the maximum gas temperature at the downcomer exit/kiln fan inlet thermocouple (at the new K13 thermocouple - ID T1207A) shall not exceed 395° F on a 60 minute rolling average basis (as soon as feasible, but no later than within 2 hours of commencing water injection) unless otherwise established by D/F compliance testing and approved by the Department in writing.

c. *Maintenance of Proper Operation.* CEMEX will maintain proper operation of the water spray/injection system by removal, as needed, of any solids buildup in the downcomer resulting from the water sprays. If necessary, the buildup removal will be accomplished by kiln shutdown, installation of a drop-out chamber or other suitable method.

[Rule 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.650, F.A.C.; construction permit application dated 06/12/09; D/F compliance test report information submitted electronically with a 05/18/09 email from George Townsend of CEMEX Construction Materials, LLC; and, 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

{ *Permitting Note: This condition replaces the requirements of Specific Condition F.6.b., above, (i.e., the requirements of the above specific condition, which addressed operation of Kiln 1 when the power plant and raw mill are both down, are no longer in effect and are superseded by the requirements of Specific Conditions F.48.a. and b., above.* }

Testing Requirements

F.49. Compliance Tests. D/F compliance testing in the raw mill down/power plant down (RMD/PPD) mode of operation shall be conducted in accordance with Specific Condition F.51., below, and any applicable Department consent order in effect for this emission unit.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

F.50. Test Method(s). Required D/F tests shall be performed in accordance with the reference method(s) specified in this permit and NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, and any applicable Department consent order in effect for this emission unit.

[Rules 62-204.800(11)(b) and 62-297.100, F.A.C.; Appendix A of 40 CFR 63; and, 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

F.51. D/F Compliance Testing Frequency in the PPD/RMD Mode of Operation. In order to provide reasonable assurance of ongoing compliance with the D/F standard while operating in the Power Plant Down Raw Mill Down (PPD/RMD) mode of operation, the permittee shall conduct special D/F compliance tests in this mode of operation once every federal fiscal year (i.e., October 1 – September 30), with no two tests less than nine months or more than 15 months apart from the previous test. Testing shall be continued on this schedule until three consecutive FFY compliance tests showing compliance with the applicable D/F standard are conducted, after the final issuance date of permit 0530021-022-AC. At that time, the D/F compliance test frequency reverts back to the once every 30-month frequency required by NESHAP Subpart LLL 40 CFR 63.1349(d).

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-213.440(1)(b), and 62-297.310((7)(b), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

Monitoring Requirements

F.52. Downcomer Exit/ID Fan Inlet Gas Temperature Monitoring. The owner or operator shall continuously monitor temperature at the downcomer exit/K13 ID kiln fan inlet area (at the new K13 thermocouple – Thermocouple ID T1207A), during all periods of operation of Kiln 1 when the raw mill is down and the power plant is down (i.e., during PPD/RMD mode of operation). The monitoring system shall also determine and show rolling 60-minute average temperature.

[0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

F.53. Water Spray/Injection System Water Flow Rate. The owner or operator shall continuously monitor the rate of water flow through the Kiln 1 spray system nozzles (gallons/minute or gallons/hour) during all periods of operation of Kiln 1 when the raw mill is down and the power plant is down (i.e., during PPD/RMD mode of operation).

[0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

Notification Requirements

F.54. Test Notification. The owner or operator shall notify the Compliance Authority in writing prior to any required tests in accordance with this permit, 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, and any applicable Department consent order in effect for this emission unit.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-204.800(11) and 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63 Subparts A and LLL; and, 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

[Permitting Note: The notification should also include the relevant emission unit ID No(s), test method(s) to be used, and pollutants to be tested.]

Records and Reports Requirements

F.55. Kiln 1 Operational Data. The owner or operator shall keep records of all periods of operation of Kiln 1. The records shall show each time that the raw mill was taken out of service or put back in service, and each time that the power plant was taken out of service or put back in service (records shall indicate when the power plant was in start-up mode). For all periods of Kiln 1 operation when the raw mill is down

and the power plant is down (i.e., the RMD/PPD mode of kiln operation), the records shall show the operating status of the Kiln 1 Downcomer Water Spray/Injection System (in or out of service). [0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

F.56. Kiln 1 Downcomer Water Spray/Injection System Operational Data. The owner or operator shall keep continuous records of the following Kiln 1 Downcomer Water Spray/Injection System operational data during all periods of operation of Kiln 1 when the raw mill is down and the power plant is down (i.e., the RMD/PPD mode of kiln operation):

a. *Gas Temperature.* The gas temperature (°F) at the downcomer exit/fan inlet (at the new K13 thermocouple – Thermocouple ID T1207A) (the monitoring system shall also determine and show rolling 60-minute rolling average temperatures); and

b. *Water Flow Rate.* the Kiln 1 Downcomer Water Spray/Injection System water flow rate (gallons/minute) (the monitoring system shall also determine and record rolling 60 minute rolling average gallon/minute flow rate).

[0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

F.57. Record Maintenance. The owner or operator shall maintain the above records on site in a form suitable and readily available for inspection and review. The records shall be retained for at least five years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, or record.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

F.58. Additional Test Report Requirements Reports. In addition to other applicable test report requirements, the owner or operator shall include the following Kiln 1 Downcomer Water Spray/Injection System operation information with all test reports for testing conducted during operation of Kiln 1 when the raw mill is down and the power plant is down (i.e., in the RMD/PPD mode of kiln operation):

a. *Operating Status.* Operating status of the Kiln 1 Downcomer Water Spray/Injection System (see Specific Condition **F.55.**)

b. *Water Flow Rate Average.* Average Kiln 1 Downcomer Water Spray/Injection System water flow rate (hourly average gallons/minute) for each run of the test (see Specific Condition **F.56.b.**); and

c. *Inlet Gas Temperature Average.* Average downcomer exit/ID fan inlet gas temperature as measured by Thermocouple ID T1207A for each run of the test (see Specific Condition **F.56.a.**).

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

Additional Requirements

F.59. Maintenance of Proper Operation.

a. *Manufacturer Specifications.* The permittee shall maintain the Downcomer Water Spray System nozzles, valves, piping and other associated equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's specification and recommendations.

b. *Solid Removal.* The permittee shall maintain proper operation of the water spray/injection system by removal, as needed, of any solids buildup in the downcomer resulting from the water sprays. If necessary, the buildup removal will be accomplished by kiln shutdown, installation of a drop-out chamber or other suitable method.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.650, F.A.C.; and, 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

F.60. Facility Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction (SSM) Plan. Within 30 days of initial operation of the Kiln 1 Downcomer Water Spray/Injection System after final issuance of construction permit No. 0530021-022-AC, the owner or operator shall incorporate the Kiln 1 Downcomer Water Spray/Injection System into the facility Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction (SSM) Plan required by NESHAP Subpart A 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3). The owner or operator shall maintain at the affected source a current startup, shutdown, and

malfunction plan and must make the plan available upon request for inspection and copying by the Department.

[Rule 62-204.800(11)(d), F.A.C; NESHAP Subpart A 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3); and, 0530021-022-AC and 0530021-026-AC]

Monitoring of Operations

F.61. CAM Plan. This emissions unit is subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. [40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Section III. Subsection G. Reserved.

Section III. Subsection H. This section addresses the following emissions units.

Brooksville Power Plant	
E.U. ID/Facility ID No.	Brief Description
-035/D-38	Limestone Rock Bin with Baghouse
-036/D-31	Contaminated Fly Ash & Filter Dust Bin with Baghouse
-037/D-39	Limestone Screening System with Baghouse
-038/D-13	Limestone Fines Storage Bin with Baghouse
-039/Z-31	Lime Dust Storage Bin with Baghouse

Limestone Rock Bin with Baghouse. This emissions unit is a storage bin for limestone rock. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being stored are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 100 feet, with an exit diameter of 2.5 feet and an exit temperature of 70 °F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 10,500 acfm.

Contaminated Fly Ash & Filter Dust Bin with Baghouse. This emissions unit is a storage bin for contaminated fly ash and filtered dust. The PM emissions are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 200 feet, with an exit diameter of 1.5 feet and an exit temperature of 180° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 11,000 acfm.

Limestone Screening System with Baghouse. This emissions unit is the operation of the limestone screening system to size limestone. The PM emissions are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 30 feet, with an exit diameter of 2.0 feet and an exit temperature of 150° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 3,000 acfm.

Limestone Fines Storage Bin with Baghouse. This emissions unit is the operation of a storage bin for dried limestone fines for the cement plant. The PM emissions are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 150 feet, with an exit diameter of 3.5 feet and an exit temperature of 100° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 19,000 acfm.

Lime Dust Storage Bin with Baghouse. This emissions unit is a storage bin for lime dust. The PM emissions are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The stack height is 100 feet, with an exit diameter of 2.5 feet and an exit temperature of 20° F. The nominal volumetric flow rate is 6,300 acfm.

{Permitting note: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., Exceptions and Approval of Alternate Procedures and Requirements; Rules 62-212.400 and 62-212.410, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD-FL-090 and PSD-FL-091) and Best Available Control Technology (BACT), respectively; and, Power Plant Siting: PA 82-17.}

The following Specific Conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

H.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum process/transfer/throughput rates are:

Brooksville Power Plant		
E.U. ID No.	Brief Description	Maximum Rate
-035/D-38	Limestone Rock Bin with Baghouse	400 tons/hour
-036/D-31	Contaminated Fly Ash & Filter Dust Bin with Baghouse	100 tons/hour
-037/D-39	Limestone Screening System with Baghouse	160 tons/hour
-038/D-13	Limestone Fines Storage Bin with Baghouse	100 tons/hour
-039/Z-31	Lime Dust Storage Bin with Baghouse	30 tons/hour

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; PSD-FL-090 and PSD-FL-091; and, PA 82-17]

H.2. Hours of Operation.

a. The Limestone Rock Bin and Contaminated Fly Ash & Filter Dust Bin operations are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.

b. The Limestone Screening System, Limestone Fines Storage Bin and Lime Dust Storage Bin operations are allowed to operate 7,884 hours/year.

[AC27-118676, -118681, -091426, -091427, -091429, & -091430]

H.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **H.12**.

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

H.4. Method of Operation. The emissions units either process or transfer materials used in the injection of limestone for SO₂ control for the power boiler. The fly ash handling system (including transfer and silo storage) will be totally enclosed and vented (including pneumatic system exhaust) through fabric filters.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; and, PSD-FL-090]

Emission Limitations

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition H.5. is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

H.5. Particulate Matter. The maximum allowable particulate matter emissions are:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description	Maximum Allowable Limits
-035/D-38	Limestone Rock Bin with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 1.1 lbs/hr; 4.1 TPY
-036/D-31	Contaminated Fly Ash & Filter Dust Bin with Baghouse	0.02 gr/acf; 1.41 lbs/hr; 5.4 TPY
-037/D-39	Limestone Screening System with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 0.77 lb/hr; 3.04 TPY
-038/D-13	Limestone Fines Storage Bin with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 0.77 lb/hr; 3.04 TPY
-039/Z-31	Lime Dust Storage Bin with Baghouse	0.015 gr/acf; 1.16 lbs/hr; 4.56 TPY

[PSD-FL-090 & PSD-FL-091 and BACT; PA 82-17; and, AC27-118676, -118681, -091426, -091427, -091429, & -091430]

H.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5 percent opacity, since each emissions unit's potential particulate matter emissions are less than 100 TPY and is equipped with a baghouse control system. As long as the visible emissions do not exceed 5 percent opacity, compliance is assumed for the particulate matter limitations established in Specific Condition **H.5**. See Specific Condition **H.10**.

If the Department has reason to believe that the particulate matter weight emissions standard in Specific Condition **H.5** is not being met, it shall require that compliance be demonstrated by the test method specified in Specific Condition **H.9**.

[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; and, AC27-118676, -118681, -091426, -091427, -091429, & -091430]

Excess Emissions

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

H.7. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

H.8. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.

[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

H.9. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions compliance testing shall be demonstrated using EPA Method 5 pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See Specific Conditions **H.5** and **H.6**.

[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

H.10. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions compliance testing shall be demonstrated annually using EPA Method 9 pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See Specific Conditions **H.6** and **H.16**.

[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

H.11. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic

mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.

[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

H.12. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.

[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

H.13. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.

[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

H.14. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.

2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.

(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1 (attached).

(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.

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

H.15. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

H.16. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) **General Compliance Testing.**

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

a. Did not operate.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:

a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;

b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; or, 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and,

c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) **Special Compliance Tests.** When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

(c) **Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements.** If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.

[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, SIP approved]

Monitoring of Operations

H.17. Determination of Process Variables.

(a) **Required Equipment.** The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.

(b) **Accuracy of Equipment.** Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be

calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

H.18. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department 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 Department.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

H.19. Test Reports.

- (a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
- (b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
- (c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:
 1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
 2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
 3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
 4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
 5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
 6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
 7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.
 8. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.
 9. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.
 10. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.
 11. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
 12. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
 13. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
 14. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.
 15. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
 16. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.
 17. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
 18. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.

19. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.

20. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.

21. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Section III. Subsection I. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

Brooksville Power Plant	
E.U. ID/Facility ID No.	Brief Description
-018	Power Plant Boiler with Dry Limestone Injection Scrubbing followed with a Baghouse System

This emissions unit is a net delivered 150 MW fossil fuel fired boiler with a 320 foot stack. The primary fuel burned is coal, with new distillate No. 2 fuel oil used for startup. Control activity includes dry limestone injection scrubbing followed with a fabric filter baghouse system. The exit diameter is 16 feet and the exit temperature is 300° F. The volumetric flow rate is 840,000 acfm.

{Permitting note: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with more than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input; Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD-FL-090 and PSD-FL-090D); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT); and, Power Plant Siting: PA 82-17 and PA 82-17(A thru K).}

The following Specific Conditions apply to the emissions unit listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

I.1. Permitted Capacity. The heat input rate of the power plant boiler, with or without the cement kiln 1 operating, shall not exceed the maximum necessary to produce 150 MW (net delivered) of power and shall in no case exceed 1,850 MMBtu/hr, maximum three-hour average.
[PA 82-17E; and, PSD-FL-090D]

I.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE); and, PA 82-17]

I.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **I.30**.
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

I.4. Methods of Operation - Fuels.

a. The primary fuel allowed to be burned is coal.

b. New distillate No. 2 fuel oil is allowed for startup purposes. Any fuel oil to be fired in the unit shall be “new oil”, which means an oil which has been refined from crude oil and not been used.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; PSD-FL-090 and PSD-FL-090D; and, PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Conditions **I.7**. thru **I.11**. and **I.13**. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

I.5. Any fuel oil to be fired in the unit shall be “new oil”, which means an oil which has been refined from crude oil and not been used. The quantity of fuel oil used by the boiler shall not cause the allowable emissions limits listed in the table below to be exceeded. Such emissions may be calculated in accordance with the latest edition of AP-42.

Allowable Emissions Limits	
Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Particulate Matter	0.015
Sulfur Dioxide	0.31
Nitrogen Oxides	0.16
Visible Emissions	Maximum 20% Opacity

[PA 82-17]

{Permitting note: This table applies when only fuel oil is being fired.}

I.6. Visible Emissions.

- a. Power Plant Boiler: Visible Emissions. When burning coal only, visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity, 6-minute average, except for one 6-minute period per hour for not more than 27% opacity.
- b. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 10% opacity, 6-minute average, except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 17% opacity.

[PA 82-17; PSD-FL-090; and, BACT]

I.7. Particulate Matter (PM/PM₁₀).

- a. Power Plant Boiler: PM/PM₁₀. PM/PM₁₀ emissions from the power plant boiler when burning coal shall not exceed 0.0135 pound per MMBtu heat input (25.0 pounds per hour at 1850 MMBtu/hr heat input), averaging time per 40 CFR 60.46.
- b. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: PM/PM₁₀. PM/PM₁₀ emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 0.0135 pound per MMBtu heat input (25.0 pounds per hour at 1850 MMBtu/hr heat input) plus 0.3 pound from cement kiln 1 and 0.1 pound from clinker cooler 1 per ton of kiln 1's feed (dry basis), averaging time per 40 CFR 60.46.

[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090 and PSD-FL-090D; and, BACT]

I.8. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂).

- a. Power Plant Boiler: SO₂. SO₂ emissions from the power plant boiler while burning coal shall not exceed 1.2 pounds per MMBtu heat input, maximum two hour average, and 770 pounds per hour, maximum three hour average.
- b. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: SO₂. SO₂ emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 1.2 pounds per MMBtu heat input, maximum two hour average, and 781 pounds per hour, maximum three hour average.

[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090 and PSD-FL-090D; and, BACT]

I.9. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x).

- a. Power Plant Boiler: NO_x. NO_x emissions from the power plant boiler while burning coal shall not exceed 0.7 pound per MMBtu heat input, averaging time per Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., not to exceed 846 pounds per hour.
- b. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: NO_x. NO_x emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 0.7 pound per MMBtu heat input plus 2.9 pounds per ton of kiln 1's feed (dry basis), averaging time per Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., not to exceed 1205 pounds per hour.

[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090 and PSD-FL-090D; and, BACT]

I.10. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: Total Fluorides. Total fluoride emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 0.7 pound per hour.

[PSD-FL-090]

I.11. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: Sulfuric Acid Mist. Sulfuric acid mist emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 1.7 pounds per hour.
[PSD-FL-090]

I.12. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: Beryllium. Reserved.
[PSD-FL-090(A) & 091(E); and, 0530021-006-AC]

I.13. Combined Cement Plant 1 and Power Plant Boiler: Mercury. Mercury emissions from the combined cement plant 1 and power plant boiler shall not exceed 0.03 pound per hour.
[PSD-FL-090]

Excess Emissions

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

I.14. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided (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 two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

I.15. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

I.16. PM, NO_x, SO₂, and Visible Emissions. The permittee shall annually conduct (See Specific Condition **I.30.**):

- a. Performance tests on the main stack for PM, NO_x, SO₂, and visible emissions:
 - (1) during normal operations when the power plant and cement plant 1 are operating in combination; and,
 - (2) at or near 1,850 MMBtu/hr heat input when the power plant is operating alone.

[PSD-FL-090 and PSD-FL-091; PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; and, Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.]

I.17. Visible Emissions.

- a. Compliance with the visible emissions limits in Specific Condition **I.6.** shall be demonstrated in accordance with EPA Method 9 pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090; and, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A]

I.18. Particulate Matter (PM/PM₁₀). Compliance with the PM/PM₁₀ emissions limits in Specific Condition **I.7.** shall be demonstrated in accordance with EPA Method 5 or 17 pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.46; PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090; and, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A]

I.19. Sulfur Dioxide. Compliance with the SO₂ emissions limits in Specific Condition **I.8.** shall be demonstrated in accordance with EPA Method 6 or 6C pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090; and, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A]

I.20. Nitrogen Oxide. Compliance with the NO_x emissions limits in Specific Condition **I.9.** shall be demonstrated in accordance with EPA Method 7 or 7E pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090; and, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A]

I.21. Total Fluorides. Compliance with the fluoride emissions limit in Specific Condition **I.10.** shall be demonstrated, if required by EPA, in accordance with EPA Method 13A or 13B, and 40 CFR 60.8.

[PSD-FL-090; and, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A]

I.22. Sulfuric Acid Mist. Compliance with the sulfuric acid mist emissions limit in Specific Condition **I.11.** shall be demonstrated, if required by EPA, in accordance with EPA Method 8, and 40 CFR 60.8.

[PSD-FL-090; and, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A]

I.23. Beryllium. Reserved.

[PSD-FL-090(A) & 091(E); and, 0530021-006-AC]

I.24. Mercury. Compliance with the mercury emissions limit in Specific Condition **I.13.** shall be demonstrated, if required by EPA, in accordance with EPA Method 101A, and 40 CFR 60.8.

[PSD-FL-090; and, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A]

I.25. EPA Methods 1 and 2 shall be used for determining stack gas velocity when required in Specific Conditions **I.18.** through **I.24.**

[PSD-FL-090; and, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A]

I.26. Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with methods and procedures outlined in 40 CFR 60.46 and Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; and, PSD-FL-090]

I.27. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Department shall specify based on representative performance of the facility (See Specific Condition **I.30.**). The permittee shall make available to the Department such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests.

[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; and, PSD-FL-090]

I.28. The permittee shall provide 30 days notice of the performance tests or 10 working days for stack tests in order to afford the Department the opportunity to have an observer present.

[PA 82-17]

I.29. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one

consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.

[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

I.30. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.

[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

I.31. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.

[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

I.32. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.

2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.

(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1.

(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.

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

I.33. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

I.34. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

a. Did not operate; or

b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:

a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;

b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and

c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.

9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag

house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, SIP approved]

Monitoring of Operations

I.35. Samples of each shipment received of all fuel oil and coal fired shall be taken and an ultimate analysis obtained including the heating value on a moisture free basis. Accordingly, samples shall be taken of each fuel shipment received. Coal sulfur content shall be determined and recorded on a daily basis.
[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; and, PSD-FL-090]

I.36. The permittee shall maintain a daily log of the amounts and types of fuel used and copies of the ultimate fuel analyses containing the heating value on a moisture free basis.
[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E]

I.37. Instruments shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to continuously measure the amounts of coal and limestone used in the power boiler.
[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; and, PSD-FL-090]

I.38. Determination of Process Variables.

(a) **Required Equipment.** The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.

(b) **Accuracy of Equipment.** Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.

[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

I.39. The permittee shall have available a written plan or procedure that will allow the permittee to monitor emission control equipment efficiency and enable the permittee to return malfunctioning equipment to proper operation as expeditiously as possible.
[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; and, PSD-FL-090]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

I.40. A flue gas oxygen meter shall be operated and maintained to continuously monitor a representative sample of the flue gas. The oxygen monitor shall be used with automatic feedback or manual controls to continuously maintain air/fuel ratio parameters at an optimum. See Specific Condition **F.34**.
[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; and, PSD-FL-090]

I.41. The permittee shall operate and maintain continuous monitoring devices for the power boiler/cement plant 1 main stack exhaust for sulfur dioxide and opacity to demonstrate compliance with the pound per hour SO₂ emissions limits and the visible emissions limits, respectively, in Specific Conditions **I.8.** and **I.6.**, respectively. The owner or operator shall continuously monitor SO₂ concentrations in the stack gases in the CP (cement and power) main plant stack, and convert the same to a mass emissions rate (lbs/hr) using a FDEP approved conversion factor or a flow monitor. The monitoring devices shall meet the

applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.45 and 40 CFR 60.13, including certification of each device. The permittee shall provide the Department with 30 days notice on each recertification. See Specific Condition **F.32**.

[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17K; Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-090]

{Permitting Note: Based on a letter from Mr. James T. Wilburn of the U.S. EPA, Region 4, dated January 27, 1983, the power boiler was not subject to the NSPS provisions at the time it was authorized to be installed; and, the use of any NSPS rule citing is just for clarification and direction for monitoring requirements.}

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

I.42. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department 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 Department.

[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

I.43. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

I.44. The records of coal and limestone used in the power boiler and fuel analyses shall be reported quarterly to the Department's Southwest District office.

[PA 87-17 and PA 82-17E; and, PSD-FL-090]

I.45. Stack monitoring, fuel usage, and fuel analyses data shall be reported to the Department's Southwest District office and to the Hernando County Health Department on a quarterly basis.

[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; and, PSD-FL-090]

I.46. Records of all fuel analyses and the daily log of the amounts and types of fuel used shall be kept for public inspection for a minimum of 5 (five) years after the data are recorded.

[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090; and, Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

I.47. A written report of the results of all performance tests shall be furnished to the Department within 45 days of completion of the tests.

[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090; and, Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

I.48. Test Reports.

(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.

(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.

(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.

3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.
8. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.
9. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.
10. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.
11. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
12. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
13. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
14. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.
15. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
16. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.
17. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
18. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
19. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
20. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.
21. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

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

Section III. Subsection J. This section addresses the following emissions unit/activity.

Brooksville Cement Plant /Power Plant	
E.U. ID/Facility ID No.	Brief Description
-042	Coal Receiving, Handling and Transfer Activities (fugitives)

Coal Receiving, Handling and Transfer Activities (fugitives). This emissions unit is an activity of receiving, storage, and transferring/conveying 568,300 tons per year of coal to the Florida Crushed Stone Company's cement plant 1/power plant (C/P plants). The coal will be received in unit trains and will be bottom-dumped from moving rail cars through an open elevated trestle to a coal receiving area. From this area, the coal will be moved to a storage area by a bulldozer with the storage pile being shaped and compacted during the transfer. The resulting coal storage area will cover approximately 7.8 acres and will be approximately 10 feet high. The coal storage area will have a capacity of approximately 55,000 tons. The coal will be recovered from the coal storage pile by a rubber tired front-end loader and transferred to a receiving hopper. The maximum daily coal transfer rate from the storage pile to the C/P plants' receiving system will be 1,740 tons per day. From the receiving hopper, the coal will be transferred by covered conveyor belt to a screening system and then to one of five coal bins that will supply the C/P plants. Water sprays or chemical wetting agents and stabilizers will be used at the coal receiving area, the coal storage area, and the coal transfer system to control fugitive particulate matter emissions and minimize visible emissions. All conveyors and conveyor transport points will be enclosed to preclude particulate matter emissions (except those directly associated with the coal stacker/reclaimer or emergency stockout stacker/reclaimer or emergency stockout). The inactive coal storage piles will be shaped, compacted and oriented to minimize wind erosion. Water sprays or chemical wetting agents and stabilizers will be applied to the storage piles, handling equipment, etc. during dry periods and as necessary to all coal handling facilities to minimize visible emissions.

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit/activity is regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required; Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD-FL-090); and, Power Plant Siting: PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E.}

The following Specific Conditions apply to the emissions unit listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

J.1. Hours of Operation. The emissions unit/activity is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[AC27-117650]

J.2. Method of Operation. This emissions unit is an activity of receiving, storage, and transferring/conveying coal to the Florida Crushed Stone's C/P plants.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations

J.3. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 10 % opacity from the receiving, handling or transferring of coal.
[AC27-117650]

J.4. Water sprays or chemical wetting agents and stabilizers shall be applied to the storage piles, handling equipment, etc. during dry periods and as necessary to all coal handling facilities to minimize visible emissions.

[PSD-FL-090]

J.5. Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.

a. 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.

b. The permittee shall take reasonable precautions and work practices to prevent fugitive particulate matter emissions at the site, such as the application of water, wetting agents and/or dust suppressants on roads and any construction activity, landscaping or the planting of vegetation, and enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

[AC27-117650; PSD-FL-090; PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; and, Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)1. & 3., F.A.C.]

J.6. Water sprays or chemical wetting agents and stabilizers will be used at the coal receiving area, the coal storage area, and the coal transfer system to control fugitive particulate matter emissions.

[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090; and, Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)3., F.A.C.]

J.7. All conveyors and conveyor transport points will be enclosed to preclude particulate matter emissions (except those directly associated with the coal stacker/reclaimer or emergency stockout stacker/reclaimer or emergency stockout).

[PA 82-17 and PA 82-17E; PSD-FL-090; and, Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)3., F.A.C.]

J.8. The inactive coal storage piles will be shaped, compacted and oriented to minimize wind erosion.

[PSD-FL-090; and, Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)3., F.A.C.]

J.9. A water spray system shall be installed and used as necessary to control fugitive dust emissions during coal unloading operation from train cars to the receiving area.

[AC27-117650; and, Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)3., F.A.C.]

J.10. The following table reflects the total projected/potential particulate matter emissions from the receiving, handling and transferring of coal. Compliance with these particulate matter emission projections will be presumed if the 10% visible emissions limit is met and the work practices are observed:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>lbs/hr</u>	<u>TPY</u>
"Receiving"	0.60	0.03
"Receiving and Storage"		
Transfer	<0.01	0.004
Traffic	0.75	0.81
"Storage to C/P Plants System"		
Transfer	0.01	0.012
Traffic	1.10	2.413
"C/P Plants System"		
Four Transfers	0.01	0.017
Wind Erosion from Storage	0.26	0.056
<u>Total</u>	<u>2.74</u>	<u>3.3</u>

[AC27-117650]

Test Methods and Procedures

J.11. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall be demonstrated using DEP Method 9 pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See Specific Conditions **J.3.** and **J.12.**

[AC27-117650; Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

J.12. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

1. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.
2. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:
 - a. For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity) the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.
 - b. For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.

In order to be valid, any required average (i.e., a six-minute or two-minute average) shall be based on all of the valid observations in the sequential subset of observations selected, and the selected subset shall contain at least 90 percent of the observations possible for the required averaging time. Each required average shall be calculated by summing the opacity value of each of the valid observations in the appropriate subset, dividing this sum by the number of valid observations in the subset, and rounding the result to the nearest whole number. The number of missing observations in the subset shall be indicated in parenthesis after the subset average value.

[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

J.13. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

a. Did not operate.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:

a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;

9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact

person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.

[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, SIP approved]

Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

J.14. Test Reports.

(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.

(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.

(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed.

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

Section III. Subsection K. This section addresses the following emissions unit/activity.

Brooksville Portland Cement Line 2		
EMISSIONS UNIT NO.	FACILITY ID NO.	EMISSIONS UNIT DESCRIPTION
Process: Pyroprocessing System		
044	331.BF300	Kiln, In-line Raw Mill, Pre-Heater, Pre-Calciner and Clinker Cooler

Portland Cement Line 2 is designed for 125 TPH of cement clinker production. This amount of clinker when mixed with calcium sulfate (gypsum) will produce 138 tons of Portland cement per hour. The in-line kiln/raw mill and clinker cooler vent through a single baghouse system into the ambient air. Waste heat from the kiln is used to provide heat to the raw mill and the kiln preheater, which is used to drive off moisture from the materials used for making clinker. The kiln is allowed to fire bituminous coal, petroleum coke, natural gas, flyash, propane, distillate fuel oil, on-specification oil, and whole tires. NO_x emissions are controlled by the use of Selective Non-catalytic Reduction (SNCR) technology. SO₂ emissions are controlled by use of low sulfur raw materials and inherent scrubbing by finely divided lime in the calciner and limestone in the raw mill. CO and VOC emissions are controlled by promoting complete combustion in the kiln and calciner and minimizing carbon and oily content of raw materials. PM/PM₁₀ from the pyroprocessing system and the clinker cooler is controlled by a large fabric filter baghouse. Mercury emissions are controlled by material balance. Continuous monitors are operated for opacity, NO_x, SO₂, and O₂.

Permitting Notes: This emissions unit is subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry (40 CFR 63.1340 – 63.1359), adopted by reference into Rule 62.204.800, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions. By being subject to Subpart LLL, this emissions unit is specifically exempted from having to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart F, Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants (40 CFR 60.60 – 60.66) and 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions. This emissions unit is also subject to the requirements of the state rules, particularly Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Rule 62-296.407, F.A.C., Portland Cement Plants. Line 2 commenced operation on November 29, 2008. The stack characteristics for this unit are: Stack Height = 320 feet, Exit Diameter = 13.6 feet, Actual Volumetric Flow Rate = 329, 700 acfm and Exit Temperature 500° F.

Operational Requirements

K.1. Hours of Operation. This unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours per year. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions -- Potential to Emit (PTE), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.1.]

K.2. Fuels. Fuels fired in the pyroprocessing system (kiln and calciner) shall not exceed a total maximum heat input of 390 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr) and shall consist only of natural gas, coal, distillate oil, petroleum coke, flyash, on-spec oil, and whole tires. Propane may be fired and shall not exceed a maximum hourly rate of 4,150 gallons/hr.

- a. Whole tires may be fired directly in the pyroprocessing system at a rate not to exceed a maximum heat input of 30% of the total pyroprocessing heat input, not to exceed 117 MMBtu/hr at any time. The remaining 70% of the total pyroprocessing heat input shall be derived from firing coal, flyash, petroleum coke, natural gas, propane or distillate oil. Whole tires fired in this manner shall be fed into the kiln system near the product end (hot side) of the kiln or at the transition section between the base of the precalciner and the point where gases exit the kiln. The tire feeder mechanism at the feed end (cold side) of the kiln shall be designed with a double airlock.
- b. Coal and/or petroleum coke shall not exceed 20.0 tons per hour.

- c. Natural gas shall not exceed 432,000 cf/hr.
- d. Distillate oil shall not exceed 3,080 gallons/hr.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions -- Potential to Emit (PTE), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-012-AC, 0530021-015-AC and 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.2.]

K.3. Fuels and Materials Not Allowed. The owner or operator shall not introduce hazardous wastes, petroleum contaminated soil or materials, used oil, oil fuels, or solid fuels other than those allowed by this permit, or solid wastes other than whole tires into any part of the process or emission control equipment.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.3.]

K.4. Process Rate Limitations. The kiln shall not process more than 206.3 tons per hour of dry preheater feed and dry flyash and shall not exceed 4,620 tons in any 24-hour period (24 hour average). The kiln shall not produce more than 125 tons of clinker per hour, and 2,800 tons in any 24-hr period (24 hour average). Process and production rates shall be further limited to 1,686,300 tons of dry preheater feed and dry flyash in any consecutive 12-month period (4,620 tons/day) and 1,022,000 tons of clinker in any consecutive 12-month period (2,800 tons/day).

The clinker production rate identified in the above paragraph shall be determined by the following equation:

Clinker Production = [(Feed)(Kiln Feed LOI Factor) + (Fly Ash Injection)(Fly Ash LOI Factor)]

Where:

- Fly ash is determined from the rotary feed system or equivalent.
- Loss-on-ignition (LOI) for the kiln feed and fly ash is based on a monthly average determined from daily measurements.

[Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions -- Potential to Emit (PTE); and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.4.]

K.5. Cement Kiln Dust. Cement kiln dust shall be recirculated in the process and shall not be directly discharged from process or emission control equipment unless authorized by the Department. Cement kiln dust removed from process equipment during maintenance and repair shall be confined and controlled at all times and shall be managed in accordance with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 261.
[0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.6.]

K.6. Whole Tire Management. Tires and tire derived fuel shall be stored, handled and managed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 62-711, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.7.]

K.7. O&M Plan for Baghouses and ESP. The owner or operator shall prepare an operation and maintenance plan (O&M plan). The O&M plan shall address the schedule for inspection of this equipment and required preventive maintenance and shall require records of the condition of the equipment upon each inspection and any maintenance activities performed. The O&M plan shall be submitted to the Department's Southwest District office prior to expiration of this permit.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.8.]

K.8. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **K.23.** [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Combustion and Process Control Technology

K.9. Combustion and Process Control Technology. The owner or operator shall install selective noncatalytic reduction (SNCR). The owner or operator will also install multistage combustion (MSC) or equivalent system and utilize as needed to supplement the controls. The owner or operator shall use SNCR

and/or MSC for control of NO_x emissions. The owner or operator shall control emissions of CO and VOC through control of the combustion process. The owner or operator shall control emissions of SO₂ through design and control of the clinker production process. The owner or operator shall use hydrated lime injection or other control techniques when necessary to achieve the SO₂ emission limits. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-212.400, F.A.C., BACT; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.9.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

[Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition K.12, is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.]

[Permitting Note: The emission limits for particulate matter and visible emissions imposed by Rule 62-212.400 and BACT are as stringent or more stringent than the limits imposed by the applicable NSPS or NESHAP rules. However, the BACT requirements do not waive or vary any monitoring or record keeping requirements of the NSPS and NESHAP rules.]

K.10. Mercury (Hg) into the Pyroprocessing System Limited. The total mass of mercury compounds introduced into the pyroprocessing system, expressed as Hg, in raw mill feed and fuels shall not exceed 122 pounds per consecutive 12-month period. [62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.10.]

K.11. Performance Testing. The owner or operator shall notify the Department prior to initiating any significant change in the feed or fuel used in the most recent compliance performance test for D/F or PM. For purposes of this condition, significant means any of the following: a physical or chemical change in the feed or fuel; the use of a raw material not previously used; a change in the LOI of the flyash; a change between non-beneficiated flyash and beneficiated flyash. Based on the information provided, the Department will promptly determine if performance testing pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1349 will be required for the new feed or fuel. A significant change shall not include switching to a feed/fuel mix for which the permittee already tested in compliance with the dioxin/furan and PM emission limits. [62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.11.]

K.12. Emissions Limits. Emissions unit 044 shall have one emission point, the stack of the Kiln #2, Pre-Heater, Pre-Calciner and Clinker Cooler designated by the permittee as 331.BF300. Particulate matter emissions from this emissions unit shall be controlled by a baghouse.

Emissions from this unit shall not exceed the following limits for the following pollutants.

POLLUTANT	EMISSION LIMIT		AVERAGING TIME	BASIS
PM	0.136 lb/ton of dry preheater feed; 0.23lb/ton of clinker	28.8 lb/hr	3 hours ³	BACT
PM ₁₀	0.118 lb/ton of dry preheater feed; 0.20 lb/ton of clinker	25.0 lb/hr	3 hours ³	BACT
SO ₂	0.23 lb/ton of clinker	28.8 lb/hour	24 hours ⁴	BACT
NO _x	1.95 lb/ton of clinker ¹	243.75 lb/hour ¹	30 day	BACT
CO	3.6 lb/ton of clinker	450.0 lb/hour	24 hours ⁵	BACT
VOC	0.12 lb/ton of clinker ²	15.0 lb/hour ²	30 days ⁶	BACT
VE	10% opacity		6 minutes ⁷	BACT
Mercury	41 µg/dscm ⁸			Subpart LLL ⁸
		122 lb/yr	Annual	Avoid PSD

1. NO_x emissions shall not exceed the limits shown in the table.
2. VOC emissions shall be expressed as propane.

3. The averaging times for PM and PM₁₀ correspond to the required length of sampling for the initial and subsequent emission tests.
4. The averaging time for SO₂ shall be a rolling average that shall be recomputed every hour from the individual hourly averages for the current hour and the preceding 23 hours.
5. The CO emissions limit is a 24-hour limit. The averaging time for CO shall be a rolling average that shall be recomputed every hour from the individual hourly averages for the current hour and the preceding 23 hours.
6. The averaging time for VOC shall be a 30-day block average specified in 40 CFR 63.1350(h)
7. The averaging time for visible emissions shall be a 6-minute block average that shall be computed from a minimum of one measurement every 15 seconds. The 6 minute block averages shall start at the beginning of each hour.
8. Micrograms per dry standard cubic meter (µg/dscm) per 76518 Federal Register / Vol. 71, No. 244 / Wednesday, December 20, 2006 / Rules and Regulations. "As an alternative to meeting the 41 µg/dscm standard you (the operator) may route the emissions through a packed bed or spray tower wet scrubber with a liquid-to-gas ratio of 30 gallons per 1000 actual cubic feet per minute or more and meet a site-specific emissions limit based on the measured performance of the wet scrubber"

[Permitting Note: On August 6, 2010, EPA amended the Air Toxics Standards and New Source Performance Standards for mercury and other pollutants for cement kilns. As long as federal rule making progresses as planned, existing kilns must comply with the new limits three years after this final rule is published in the Federal Register (currently scheduled for November of 2010).]

Note: The above emissions limits, along with annual production limits, effectively limit annual emissions to: PM, 117.6; PM₁₀, 102.3; SO₂, 117.6; NO_x, 996.7 (after 180 days); CO, 1,840 (including 30-day average for first 180 days); and VOC, 61.3 tons per year. These equivalent ton per year numbers are based on 2,800 tons per day and 1,022,000 tons per year of clinker production.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-212.400, F.A.C., BACT; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.12.]

K.13. Malfunction of the SNCR System. Malfunction of the SNCR System is defined as any unavoidable mechanical and/or electrical failure that prevents introduction of ammonia based solutions into the kiln system. In accordance with the limits in condition K.12, the exclusion of NO_x data collected during periods of malfunction and/or repair of the SNCR system is allowed when demonstrating compliance with the 30 day NO_x standard. No more than 6 hours per calendar day and no more than 30 hours in any 30 day operating block may be excluded. Within one working day of the occurrence, the permittee shall notify the Department's Southwest District of any malfunction of the SNCR system.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.13.]

K.14. Data Exclusion for CO. In accordance with the limits in condition K.12, the exclusion of CO data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction of the kiln system is allowed when demonstrating compliance with the 24-hour lb/ton CO standard after the initial 180 day period after initial startup. No more than 7 hours per calendar day and no more than 28 hours in any calendar month may be excluded. Within one working day of the occurrence, the permittee shall notify the Department's Southwest District of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the system which an exclusion of data will occur.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.14.]

K.15. NSPS Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions Standards. No owner or operator of a Portland Cement kiln shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.30 pounds per ton to the kiln (dry basis, excluding fuel), or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

[Rule 62-296.407, F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.15.]

Compliance Monitoring and Testing Requirements

K.16. Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems. The owner or operator shall calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring (CEM) system in the in-line kiln/raw mill stack to measure and record the emissions of NO_x, SO₂, CO and VOC from the in-line kiln/raw mill, in a manner sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits of this permit. Compliance with the emission limit for NO_x shall be based on a 30-day calendar rolling average that shall be recomputed daily from the individual hourly averages. Compliance with the emission limit for SO₂ and the 24-hour CO limits shall be based on a rolling 24-hour average that shall be recomputed every hour from the individual hourly averages for the current hour and the preceding 23 hours. Hourly averages shall be computed according to 40 CFR 60.13. Compliance with the 30-day emission limit for VOC shall be based on a 30-day block average that shall be computed from a minimum of one measurement every minute. The CEM system shall express the results in units of pounds per ton of clinker produced, and pounds per hour.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., BACT; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.16.]

K.17. Continuous Opacity Monitor (COM) and Continuous Emissions Monitors (CEM) Systems. Continuous opacity monitor (COM) systems shall be operated and maintained at the kiln/raw mill baghouse stack pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1350. A continuous emission monitor for emissions of total hydrocarbon is required pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1349 and 63.1350. A continuous monitor for the temperature at the inlet to the in-line kiln/raw mill baghouse is required pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1349 and 63.1350.

[0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.17.]

K.18. CEM System Requirements. The calibration, maintenance, operation, record keeping, and reporting of the CEM system shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.13; 40 CFR 60 Appendix B, Performance Specifications; and, Appendix F, Quality Assurance Procedures. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.800 and 62-297.520, F.A.C., BACT; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.18.]

[Note: 40 CFR 60 Appendix B and Appendix F have been omitted for brevity. See the Code of Federal Regulations for the text of these sections.]

K.19. Emission Tests Required. In addition to the continuous monitoring requirements of this permit, the owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the emission limits of this permit for emissions unit 044 annually using the test methods of 40 CFR 60 Appendix A and 40 CFR 61 Appendix B specified below. The tests conducted annually for the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) for the CEM system may be used to satisfy this requirement provided the owner or operator satisfies the prior notification requirements and emission testing requirements of this permit for performance and compliance tests.

<u>POLLUTANT</u>	<u>TEST METHOD</u>
PM	Method 5 ¹
PM ₁₀	Method 5, assuming all PM measured is PM ₁₀
SO ₂	Method 6 or 6C
NO _x	Method 7 or 7E
VE	Method 9
CO	Method 10 or 10A
VOC	Method 25 or 25A
Hg	Method 29 or the Ontario Hydro Method for Subpart LLL Hg Tests

¹ The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

Each test shall be conducted while all continuous monitoring systems are functioning properly, and with all process units operating at their permitted capacity.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-296.701(4)(a), (c) and (d), and 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; BACT; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.19.]

K.20. Emissions Tests and Fuel Scenarios. Emission tests of emissions unit 044 shall have been conducted for the pollutants in Specific Condition K.12, upon initial operation under the fuel scenario representing the highest potential for generating emissions.

<u>PRIMARY FUEL</u>	<u>SECONDARY FUELS</u>
<u>Coal</u>	<u>Whole tires directly into the pyroprocessing system, petroleum coke, and flyash</u>

Subsequent annual testing under this fuel firing scenario is not required for any firing scenario that is used for less than 400 hours in the previous year, as documented by fuel firing records.

If all of the secondary fuels listed above are not available at the time of testing, the tests shall be based on the fuels that are available. If another secondary fuel becomes available in the future, additional tests shall be conducted with that fuel, if such tests are deemed necessary by the Department, before that fuel is used. [0530021-018-AC and PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.20.]

K.21. Long-Term Mercury Emissions Determination. Materials Balance testing in Specific Condition K.22, will be used to determine mercury emissions.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-296.701(4)(a), (c) and (d), and 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; BACT; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.21.]

K.22. Material Balance Analysis of Mercury. The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the mercury throughput limitation by material balance and making and maintaining records of monthly and rolling 12-month mercury throughput. The owner or operator shall, for each month of sampling required by this condition, perform daily sampling of the raw mill feed, power plant ash, coal, petroleum coke, and tires, and shall composite the daily samples each month, and shall analyze the monthly composite sample to determine mercury content of these materials for the month. The owner or operator shall determine the mass of mercury introduced into the pyroprocessing system (in units of pounds per month) from the total of the product of the mercury content from the monthly composite analysis and the mass of each material or fuel used during the month. The consecutive 12-month record shall be determined from the individual monthly records for the current month and the preceding eleven months and shall be expressed in units of pounds of mercury per consecutive 12-month period. Such records shall be completed no later than 25 days following the month of the records.

The permittee shall have the option of collecting, compositing, analyzing and calculating the Hg leaving the process via the dust permanently withdrawn from the pyroprocessing system. If the Hg concentration is below the detectable limit or limits of quantification, a value of zero will be assumed for the concentration in the dust.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.22.]

K.23. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.

[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements

K.24. Records of Process and Production Rates. The owner or operator shall make and maintain records of the process rate of dry preheater feed in units of tons per hour and tons per consecutive 12-month period, and the production rate of clinker and cement in units of tons per hour and tons per consecutive 12-month period. The owner or operator shall make and maintain records of the production of Portland cement in units of tons per consecutive 12-month period. Records in units of tons per hour shall be based on either

hourly averages or daily averages and shall be completed no later than the day following the day of the record. Records in units of tons per consecutive 12-month period shall be made from monthly records of process and production rates for the past 12 months, and shall be completed no later than the 10th day of each following month.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; BACT; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.23.]

K.25. Records of Fuels and Heat Input. The owner or operator shall record the fuel firing rate continuously. The owner or operator shall maintain records of the quantity and representative analysis of fuels purchased, and such records shall include the sulfur content, and heat content of the fuel for coal, petroleum coke, natural gas, fuel oil, propane, flyash, and whole tires. The records also shall include proximate and ultimate analyses.

The owner or operator shall make and maintain records of heat input to the pyroprocessing system on a block-hour basis, starting at the beginning of each hour, by multiplying the hourly average fuel firing rate by the heating value representative of that fuel from the records of fuel analysis. Such records shall be completed for each block-hour, within 15 minutes of the end of each block-hour.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.24.]

K.26. Records of Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction. The owner or operator shall make and maintain records of periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. These records shall show the dates, times and duration of these episodes and shall document suspected cause of each episode, corrective actions taken by the owner or operator and actions taken to reduce excess emissions.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.25.]

K.27. Material Balance Records of Mercury. The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the mercury throughput limitation by material balance as required by condition K.22 and making and maintaining records of monthly and rolling 12-month mercury throughput.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.26.]

K.28. Appendices. This emissions unit is subject to all applicable requirements of the Appendices listed in the Table of Contents of this permit.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.A.27.]

Monitoring of Operations

K.29. CAM Plan. This emissions unit is subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Section III. Subsection L. This section addresses the following emissions unit/activity.

<u>Brooksville Cement Power Plant Line 2</u>		
<u>EMISSIONS UNIT NO.</u>	<u>BAGHOUSE ID NO.</u>	<u>EMISSIONS UNIT DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Process: Raw Mix and Raw Meal Handling and Storage System</u>		
<u>045</u>	<u>331.BF640</u>	<u>Filter Dust Bin</u>
	<u>311.LS609</u>	<u>Filter Dust Bin Loadout Spout</u>
<u>046</u>	<u>341.BF400</u>	<u>Blend Silo</u>
<u>047</u>	<u>351.BF420</u>	<u>Kiln Feed Transport</u>
	<u>341.BF410</u>	<u>Blend Silo Discharge</u>
	<u>351.BF410</u>	<u>Kiln Feed Bin</u>
<u>Process: Clinker Handling and Storage</u>		
<u>048</u>	<u>471.BF110</u>	<u>Clinker Transport</u>
<u>050</u>	<u>471.BF120</u>	<u>Clinker Storage Silo</u>
	<u>481.BF155</u>	<u>Clinker Silo Discharge 1</u>
	<u>481.BF165</u>	<u>Clinker Silo Discharge 2</u>
<u>Process: Finish Mill System</u>		
<u>051</u>	<u>511.BF650</u>	<u>Finish Mill Additives</u>
<u>052</u>	<u>531.BF500</u>	<u>Finish Mill and Air Heater</u>
<u>054</u>	<u>531.BF020</u>	<u>Finish Mill Bucket Elevator</u>
<u>057</u>	<u>531.BF400</u>	<u>Finish Mill Cement Transport</u>
	<u>531.BF290</u>	<u>Finish Mill Rejects Transport</u>
<u>Process: Cement Silos & Loadout</u>		
<u>058</u>	<u>612.BF005</u>	<u>Cement Silo 5</u>
	<u>612.BF620</u>	<u>Cement Silo 5 Loading Bin</u>
	<u>622.LS140</u>	<u>Cement Silo 5 Loadout Spout N</u>
	<u>622.LS160</u>	<u>Cement Silo 5 Loadout Spout S</u>
<u>059</u>	<u>611.BF005</u>	<u>Multi Cell Cement Silo</u>
	<u>611.BF045</u>	<u>Multi Cell Cement Silo Alleviator</u>
	<u>611.BF610</u>	<u>Multi Cell Loadout Transport</u>
	<u>611.LS760</u>	<u>Multi Cell Loadout Spout</u>
<u>062</u>	<u>641.BF150</u>	<u>Packing Plant</u>

Emissions of NO_x, SO₂, CO and VOC are controlled by emissions units 044 and 052. Emissions from handling, conveyance, and transfer points are controlled by baghouses. Emissions from raw materials piles, loading operations, transportation, etc., are controlled by reasonable precautions including paving, road sweeping, watering, planting grass, etc.

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry (40 CFR 63.1340 – 63.1359), adopted by reference into Rule 62.204.800, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions. By being subject to Subpart LLL, this emissions unit is specifically exempted from having to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart F, Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants (40 CFR 60.60 – 60.66) and 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions. These emissions units are also subject to the requirements of the state rules, particularly Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

L.1. Permitted Capacity. The raw material and handling storage shall not process more than 225 tons per hour of raw material (1,971,000 tons per year) in any consecutive 12-month period.
 [0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C]

L.2. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
 [Rule 62-210.200(PTE); and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C]

L.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition L.11.
 [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Air Heater Performance

L.4. Air Heater Associated With the Finish Mill (EU052). The following are the performance restrictions for the air heater:

- a. The maximum heat input of the air heater shall be limited to 45 MMBtu/hr.
- b. The operation of the air heater shall be limited to 2,500 hours per year.
- c. The air heater may be fired only with propane and maximum 0.05% sulfur distillate oil.

[Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (BACT); and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.B.5.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions L.5. and L.6. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

L.5. Emissions Limits. Emissions from the following emissions units shall not exceed the following PM/PM₁₀ limits for the following pollutants:

<u>EMISSIONS UNIT</u>	<u>BAGHOUSE ID NO.</u>	<u>EMISSION LIMIT PM/PM₁₀ (LB/HR)</u>	<u>AVERAGING TIME¹</u>	<u>OPACITY (%)²</u>
<u>Process: Raw Mix and Raw Meal Handling and Storage System</u>				
<u>045</u>	<u>331.BF640</u>	<u>0.60/0.42</u>	<u>3 hours</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>311.LS609</u>			
<u>046</u>	<u>341.BF400</u>	<u>0.55/0.39</u>	<u>3 hours</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>047</u>	<u>341.BF410</u>	<u>2.64/1.84</u>	<u>3 hours</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>351.BF410</u>			
	<u>351.BF420</u>			

<u>EMISSIONS UNIT</u>	<u>BAGHOUSE ID NO.</u>	<u>EMISSION LIMIT PM/PM₁₀ (LB/HR)</u>	<u>AVERAGING TIME¹</u>	<u>OPACITY (%)²</u>
<u>Process: Clinker Handling and Storage</u>				
<u>048</u>	<u>471.BF110</u>	<u>0.22/0.15</u>	<u>3 hours</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>050</u>	<u>481.BF155</u>	<u>0.99/0.70</u>	<u>3 hours</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>481.BF165</u>			
	<u>471.BF120</u>			
<u>Process: Finish Mill System</u>				
<u>051</u>	<u>511.BF650</u>	<u>0.57/0.40</u>	<u>3 hours</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>052</u>	<u>531.BF500</u>	<u>8.57/6.0</u>	<u>3 hours</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>054</u>	<u>531.BF020</u>	<u>0.60/0.42</u>	<u>3 hours</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>057</u>	<u>531.BF400</u>	<u>0.44/0.31</u>	<u>3 hours</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>531.BF290</u>			
<u>Process: Cement Silos & Loadout</u>				
<u>058</u>	<u>612.BF005</u>	<u>0.95/0.65</u>	<u>3 hours</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>612.BF620</u>			
	<u>622.LS140</u>			
<u>059</u>	<u>622.LS160</u>	<u>0.78/0.54</u>	<u>3 hours</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>611.BF005</u>			
	<u>611.BF045</u>			
	<u>611.BF610</u>			
<u>062</u>	<u>611.LS760</u>	<u>1.17/0.82</u>	<u>3 hours</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>641.BF150</u>			

¹ The averaging times for PM and PM₁₀ correspond to the required length of sampling for the initial and subsequent emission tests.

² The averaging time for visible emissions shall be a 6-minute block average computed from a minimum of one measurement every 15 seconds. The 6 minute block averages shall start at the beginning of each hour.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.700(5) and 62-212.400, F.A.C.; BACT; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.B.1.]

L.6. Emission Limits for Finish Mill and Air Heater – Emissions Unit 052. This emissions unit shall comply with the following emission limits:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	<u>NO_x</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>PM/PM₁₀</u>	<u>Opacity</u>
<u>Mode</u>	<u>lb/hr</u>	<u>lb/hr</u>	<u>lb/hr</u>	<u>lb/hr</u>	<u>(%)</u>
<u>Air Heater On</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>30.92</u>	<u>17.84</u>	<u>8.6/6.0</u>	<u>5%</u>
<u>Air Heater Off</u>	<u>Not applicable</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>8.6/6.0</u>	<u>5%</u>

[0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.B.6.a.]

Process Control Technology

L.7. Particulate Matter Emissions Control and Limits. Particulate matter (PM) emissions from these emissions units shall not exceed 0.01 grains/dscf, and PM₁₀ emissions shall not exceed 0.007 grains/dscf. Particulate matter emissions from each emission point of this emissions unit shall be controlled by a baghouse. Visible emissions from each emission point of this emissions unit shall not exceed 5% opacity (no visible emissions).

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.700(5), 62-212.400 and 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.1348; BACT; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.B.2]

Testing Requirements and Notification Requirements

L.8. Visible Emission Tests Required. The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the visible emission limits for these units annually, using EPA Method 9 specified in the Table below. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.B.3.]

L.9. Waiver of PM Testing. With the exception of Emissions Unit 052, annual compliance testing for PM and PM₁₀ emissions from these emissions units is waived, and an alternative standard of 5% opacity (no visible emissions) is imposed, pursuant to Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C. If the Department has reason to believe that the particulate weight emission standard is not being met, it shall require that compliance be demonstrated using EPA Method 5, as described in 40 CFR 60 Appendix A. [0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.B.2.]

L.10. Testing Requirements for Finish Mill (E.U. 052). The finish mill shall be stack tested with the air heater on to demonstrate annual compliance with the emission standards for CO, PM/PM₁₀, NO_x and visible emissions as indicated in the table below. Compliance with the SO₂ limit shall be demonstrated by compliance with the maximum 0.05% sulfur fuel limitation. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.B.6.b.]

Permitting Note: On August 30, 2010, CEMEX requested to install equipment for the effective routing of filter dust from Kiln 2 baghouse/dust bin to Finish Mill 2 (E.U. 052). The existing dust collector (E.U. 047- Kiln Feed Bin) will be used to vent the new dust silo. The potential to emit, as calculated by CEMEX, is expected to be less than 0.1 tons per year. They stated that the permitted rate of the finish mill will not be increased and there will be no net increase in the potential to emit from the finish mill baghouse. They added that the scope of material handling, within the system, will not increase and that since the filter dust is consumed at the finish mill, it will ultimately replace a like volume of other input(s). On the basis of the request and follow up information presented and under the authority of Rule 62-210.300(a), F.A.C. Categorical and Conditional Exemptions, the Department concluded that Kiln 2 filter dust storage/conveyance/intergrinding project did not require a construction permit.

L.11. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operating at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. [Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

L.12. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods.

Method	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5	Method for Determining Particulate Matter Emissions
7E	Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources
10	Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources {Note: The method shall be based on a continuous sampling train.}

Method	Description of Method and Comments
<u>ASTM Methods</u>	<u>Compliance with the distillate fuel oil sulfur limit shall be demonstrated by taking a sample, analyzing the sample for fuel sulfur and including the value with the initial and annual test reports. Sampling the fuel oil sulfur content shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM D4057-88, Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, and one of the following test methods for sulfur in petroleum products: ASTM methods D5453-00, D129-91, D1552-90, D2622-94, or D4294-90. More recent versions of these methods may be used. For each subsequent fuel delivery, the permittee shall maintain a permanent file of the certified fuel sulfur analysis from the fuel vendor.</u>

[0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.B.6.c.]

L.13. Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements for E.U 052. The permittee shall maintain records of the amount of oil and propane used in the finish mill air heater. Application and Rules 62-212.400, (BACT), 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310(7)(a)1, F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.B.6.d.]

L.14. Appendices. These emissions units are subject to all applicable requirements of the Appendices listed in the Table of Contents of this permit.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.B.4.]

Monitoring of Operations

L.15. CAM Plan. Emissions unit Nos. 046, 047, 048, 050, 054, 057, 058 and 059 are subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Section III. Subsection M. This section addresses the following emissions unit/activity.

<u>Brooksville Portland Cement Line 2</u>	
<u>Process: Coal Mill Handling and Grinding System</u>	
<u>EMISSIONS UNIT NO.</u>	<u>EMISSIONS UNIT DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>060</u>	<u>Coal Mill</u>
<u>061</u>	<u>Fine Coal Bin</u>

Coal and petroleum coke is received by railcar. The bucket elevator discharges either into a covered storage facility or onto a belt and then to a bin. Coal and petroleum coke in covered storage is reclaimed by a front end loader through the unloading system. The milled fuels are stored in a pulverized fuel storage bin for pneumatic conveyance to the main burner and precalciner burner.

All enclosed sources associated with the coal and petroleum coke handling and milling operation are controlled with baghouses. Fugitive emissions from coal and petroleum coke handling and conveying are minimized by inherent moisture and by the application of water as necessary for suppression of unconfined emissions of particulate matter.

{Permitting Note: Emissions units 060 and 061 are subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants (40 CFR 60.250 – 60.254) and 40 CFR 60 Subpart A. These emissions units are also subject to the requirements of the state rules, particularly the requirements of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration.}

STATE REQUIREMENTS

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

M.1. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours per year. [Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions -- Potential to Emit (PTE); and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.C.1.]

M.2. Process Rate Limitation. The coal mill shall not crush more than 20.0 tons per hour of coal and/or petroleum coke, 30-day average. The coal mill shall not crush more than 165,000 tons annually. [Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions -- Potential to Emit (PTE); and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.C.2]

M.3. O&M Plan for Baghouses. The owner or operator shall prepare an operation and maintenance plan (O&M Plan) for emissions unit 060. The O&M plan shall address the schedule for inspection of this equipment and required preventive maintenance and shall require records of the condition of the equipment upon each inspection and any maintenance activities performed. The O&M plan shall be submitted to the Department’s Southwest District office prior to December 31, 2010. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.C.3.]

M.4. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition M.7. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Condition M.5. is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

M.5. Emissions Limits. The emissions units correspond shall have the following emission points:

<u>EMISSIONS UNIT NO.</u>	<u>EMISSION POINT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>060</u>	<u>461.BF400</u>	<u>Coal Mill</u>
<u>061</u>	<u>461.BF560</u>	<u>Fine Coal Bin</u>

Particulate matter (PM) emissions from emissions unit 060 shall not exceed 0.01 grains/dscf (1.96 lb/hr), and PM₁₀ emissions shall not exceed 0.007 grains/dscf (1.37 lb/hr).

Particulate matter (PM) emissions from emissions unit 061 shall not exceed 0.01 grains/dscf (0.03 lb/hr), and PM₁₀ emissions shall not exceed 0.007 grains/dscf (0.02 lb/hr).

Particulate matter emissions from each emission point of this emissions unit shall be controlled by a baghouse. Visible emissions from each emission point of this emissions unit shall not exceed 5% opacity (observations for the compliance test shall be made for 3 hours (thirty 6-minute averages)).

Annual compliance testing for PM emissions from each emissions unit is waived, and an alternative standard of 5% opacity is imposed, pursuant to Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C. If the Department has reason to believe that the particulate weight emission standard is not being met, it shall require that compliance be demonstrated using EPA Method 5, as described in 40 CFR 60 Appendix A.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.700(5), 62-212.400, and 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; BACT; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.C.4.]

COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

M.6. Emission Tests Required. The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the visible emissions standard for emissions units 060 and 061 annually using EPA Method 9, as described in 40 CFR 60 Appendix A. The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the particulate matter (PM) limits of this permit for emissions unit 060 using EPA Method 5, as described in 40 CFR 60 Appendix A. Should subsequent particulate matter (PM) testing be required for both emissions units, compliance shall be demonstrated using EPA Method 5. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-297.310 and 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; BACT; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.C.5.]

M.7. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operating at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. [Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

M.8. Records of Process Rates. The owner or operator shall make and maintain records showing the monthly processing rate of coal and petroleum coke crushed in the coal mill. Records of the processing rate for each month shall be completed no later than 10 days following the end of the month. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.C.6.]

FEDERAL NSPS REQUIREMENTS

{Permitting Note: The numbering of the original rules in the following conditions has been preserved for ease of reference to the rules. Inapplicable paragraphs have been omitted for clarity and brevity. The term "Administrator" when used in 40 CFR 60 shall mean the Secretary or the Secretary's designee.}

APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

M.9. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.250 Applicability and Designation of Affected Facility

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to any of the following affected facilities in coal preparation plants which process more than 200 tons per day: Thermal dryers, pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment (air tables), coal processing and conveying equipment (including breakers and crushers), and

coal storage systems.

[40 CFR 60.250; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.C.7.]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

M.10. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.252 Standards for particulate matter:

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any thermal dryer gases which:

- (1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.070 g/dscm (0.031 gr/dscf).
- (2) Exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

(c) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system, or coal transfer and loading system processing coal, gases which exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.
[40 CFR 60.252(a) and (c); and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.C.8.]

COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

M.11. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.253 Monitoring of operations:

(a) The owner or operator of any thermal dryer shall install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate monitoring devices as follows:

- (1) A monitoring device for the measurement of the temperature of the gas stream at the exit of the thermal dryer on a continuous basis. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within $\pm 3^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit.

(b) All monitoring devices under paragraph (a) of this section are to be recalibrated annually in accordance with procedures under 40 CFR 60.13(b).

[40 CFR 60.253(a) and (b); and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.C.9.]

M.12. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.254 Test methods and procedures:

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in § 60.252 as follows:

- (1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). Sampling shall begin no less than 30 minutes after startup and shall terminate before shutdown procedures begin.

- (2) Method 9 and the procedures in § 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

[40 CFR 60.254(a); and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.C.10.]

M.13. Appendices. These emissions units are subject to all applicable requirements of the Appendices listed in the Table of Contents of this permit. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0530021-018-AC/PSD-FL-351C, Specific Condition III.C.11.]

Section IV. Acid Rain Part.

SO₂ Opt-in Program

Operated by: Florida Crushed Stone Company (CEMEX, Inc.)

ORIS code: 10333

Subsection A. This subsection addresses Acid Rain, Phase II.

The emissions unit listed below is regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II.

<u>E.U. ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
<u>018</u>	<u>150 megawatt bituminous coal fired dry-bottom boiler</u>

A.1. The Phase II permit application submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, is a part of this permit. The owners and operators of this Phase II acid rain unit must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application listed below:

a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., signed by the Designated Representative on April 30, 2008.

[Chapter 62-213 and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) allowance allocations for this Acid Rain unit are as follows:

<u>E.U. ID No.</u>	<u>EPA ID</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
<u>018</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>SO₂ allowances to be determined by U.S.EPA</u>	<u>0*</u>	<u>0*</u>	<u>0*</u>	<u>0*</u>	<u>0*</u>

***The number of allowances held by an Acid Rain source in a unit account may differ from the number allocated by the U.S.EPA.**

A.3. Emission Allowances. Emissions from sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program (Title IV) shall not exceed any allowances that the source lawfully holds under the Federal Acid Rain Program. Allowances shall not be used to demonstrate compliance with a non-Title IV applicable requirement of the Act.

1. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision pursuant to Rule 62-213.400(3), F.A.C.

2. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

3. Allowances shall be accounted for under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(c), F.A.C.]

A.4. Fast-Track Revisions of Acid Rain Parts. Those Acid Rain sources making a change described at Rule 62-214.370(4), F.A.C., may request such change as provided in Rule 62-213.413, F.A.C., Fast-Track Revisions of Acid Rain Parts.

[Rules 62-213.413 and 62-214.370(4), F.A.C.]

A.5. Where an applicable requirement of the Act is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be enforceable by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 70.6(a)(1)(ii); and, Rule 62-210.200(Definitions-Applicable Requirements), F.A.C.]

Acid Rain Part Application

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 72.30, 72.31, and 74; and Chapter 62-214, F.A.C.

This submission is: New Revised Renewal

STEP 1

Identify the source by plant name, state, and ORIS or plant code.

Central Power & Lime <small>Plant name</small>	FL <small>State</small>	10333 <small>ORIS/Plant Code</small>
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STEP 2

Enter the unit ID# for every Acid Rain unit at the Acid Rain source in column "a."

If unit a SO₂ Opt-in unit, enter "yes" in column "b".

For new units or SO₂ Opt-in units, enter the requested information in columns "d" and "e."

a	b	c	d	e
Unit ID#	SO ₂ Opt-in Unit? (Yes or No)	Unit will hold allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	New or SO ₂ Opt-in Units Commence Operation Date	New or SO ₂ Opt-in Units Monitor Certification Deadline
1	Yes	Yes	7/1/2008	7/1/2008
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		
		Yes		

Central Power & Lime Plant Name (from STEP 1)

STEP 3

Read the standard requirements.

Acid Rain Part Requirements.

- (1) The designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
 - (i) Submit a complete Acid Rain Part application (including a compliance plan) under 40 CFR Part 72 and Rules 62-214.320 and 330, F.A.C., in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.; and
 - (ii) Submit in a timely manner any supplemental information that the DEP determines is necessary in order to review an Acid Rain Part application and issue or deny an Acid Rain Part.
- (2) The owners and operators of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
 - (i) Operate the unit in compliance with a complete Acid Rain Part application or a superseding Acid Rain Part issued by the DEP; and
 - (ii) Have an Acid Rain Part.

Monitoring Requirements.

- (1) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in 40 CFR Part 75, and Rule 62-214.420, F.A.C.
- (2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75 shall be used to determine compliance by the unit with the Acid Rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program.
- (3) The requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at the unit under other applicable requirements of the Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.
- (4) For applications including a SO₂ Opt-in unit, a monitoring plan for each SO₂ Opt-in unit must be submitted with this application pursuant to 40 CFR 74.14(a). For renewal applications for SO₂ Opt-in units include an updated monitoring plan if applicable under 40 CFR 75.53(b).

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements.

- (1) The owners and operators of each source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
 - (i) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the unit's compliance subaccount (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)), or in the compliance subaccount of another Acid Rain unit at the same source to the extent provided in 40 CFR 73.35(b)(3), not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from the unit; and
 - (ii) Comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.
- (2) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Act.
- (3) An Acid Rain unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:
 - (i) Starting January 1, 2000, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or
 - (ii) Starting on the later of January 1, 2000, or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR Part 75, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).
- (4) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.
- (5) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.
- (6) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the Acid Rain Part application, the Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 of 72.8 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
- (7) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

Nitrogen Oxides Requirements. The owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation for nitrogen oxides.

Excess Emissions Requirements.

- (1) The designated representative of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall submit a proposed offset plan, as required under 40 CFR Part 77.
- (2) The owners and operators of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall:
 - (i) Pay without demand the penalty required, and pay upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR Part 77; and
 - (ii) Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by 40 CFR Part 77.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

- (1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the EPA or the DEP:
 - (i) The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with Rule 62-214.350, F.A.C.; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative;
 - (ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR Part 75 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply;
 - (iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,

Central Power & Lime
 Plant Name (from STEP 1)

**STEP 3,
 Continued.**

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements (cont)

- (iv) Copies of all documents used to complete an Acid Rain Part application and any other submission under the Acid Rain Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
- (2) The designated representative of an Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the Acid Rain Program, including those under 40 CFR Part 72, Subpart I, and 40 CFR Part 75.

Liability.

- (1) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete Acid Rain Part application, an Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act.
- (2) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001.
- (3) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.
- (4) Each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
- (5) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the Acid Rain units at the source.
- (6) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit. Except as provided under 40 CFR 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans) and 40 CFR 75.11 (NO_x averaging plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under 40 CFR Part 75 (including 40 CFR 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18), the owners and operators and the designated representative of one Acid Rain unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other Acid Rain unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.
- (7) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR Parts 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 by an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit, or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit, shall be a separate violation of the Act.

Effect on Other Authorities.

No provision of the Acid Rain Program, an Acid Rain Part application, an Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 shall be construed as:

- (1) Except as expressly provided in title IV of the Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit from compliance with any other provision of the Act, including the provisions of title I of the Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;
- (2) Limiting the number of allowances a unit can hold; provided, that the number of allowances held by the unit shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Act;
- (3) Requiring a change of any kind in any state law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any state law regarding such state regulation, or limiting such state regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such state law;
- (4) Modifying the Federal Power Act or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or,
- (5) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a state in which such program is established.

STEP 4
For SO₂ Opt-in units only.

In column "f" enter the unit ID# for every SO₂ Opt-in unit identified in column "a" of STEP 2.

For column "g" describe the combustion unit and attach information and diagrams on the combustion unit's configuration.

In column "h" enter the hours.

f	g	h (not required for renewal application)
Unit ID#	Description of the combustion unit	Number of hours unit operated in the six months preceding initial application
1	150-MW bituminous coal-fired dry-bottom boiler EGU (portion of co-generation facility, AIRS ID 0530021)	3086

Central Power & Lime Plant Name (from STEP 1)

STEP 5

For SO₂ Opt-in units only.
 (Not required for SO₂ Opt-in renewal applications.)

In column "i" enter the unit ID# for every SO₂ Opt-in unit identified in column "a" (and in column "f").

For columns "j" through "n," enter the information required under 40 CFR 74.20-74.25 and attach all supporting documentation required by 40 CFR 74.20-74.25.

i	j	k	l	m	n
Unit ID#	Baseline or Alternative Baseline under 40 CFR 74.20 (mmBtu)	Actual SO ₂ Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.22 (lbs/mmBtu)	Allowable 1985 SO ₂ Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.23 (lbs/mmBtu)	Current Allowable SO ₂ Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.24 (lbs/mmBtu)	Current Promulgated SO ₂ Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.25 (lbs/mmBtu)
1	5,069,911	5,640,078	1.112	1.2	Under EPA review (see Att. C.)

STEP 6

For SO₂ Opt-in units only.

Attach additional requirements, certify and sign.

- A. If the combustion source seeks to qualify for a transfer of allowances from the replacement of thermal energy, a thermal energy plan as provided in 40 CFR 74.47 for combustion sources must be attached.
- B. A statement whether the combustion unit was previously an affected unit under 40 CFR 74.
- C. A statement that the combustion unit is not an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.8 and does not have an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7, 72.8, or 72.14.
- D. Attach a complete compliance plan for SO₂ under 40 CFR 72.40.
- E. The designated representative of the combustion unit shall submit a monitoring plan in accordance with 40 CFR 74.61. For renewal application, submit an updated monitoring plan if applicable under 40 CFR 75.53(b).
- F. The following statement must be signed by the designated representative or alternate designated representative of the combustion source: "I certify that the data submitted under 40 CFR Part 74, Subpart C, reflects actual operations of the combustion source and has not been adjusted in any way."

Signature <i>Terry Woodard</i>	Date <i>4-30-08</i>
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STEP 7

Read the certification statement; provide name, title, owner company name, phone, and e-mail address; sign, and date.

Certification (for designated representative or alternate designated representative only)	
I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the Acid Rain source or Acid Rain units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.	
Name <i>TERRY WOODARD</i>	Title <i>POWER PLANT MANAGER</i>
DPS Florida LLC	
Owner Company Name	
352 799-7881	E-mail address <i>twoodard@deltapowerservices.com</i>
Phone	E-mail address
Signature <i>Terry Woodard</i>	Date <i>4-30-08</i>

Section V. CAIR Part.

Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR).

Operated by: Florida Crushed Stone Company (CEMEX, Inc.)

Plant: Central Power and Lime

ORIS Code: 10333

The emissions unit below is regulated under the Clean Air Interstate Rule.

<u>EU No.</u>	<u>EPA Unit ID#</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
<u>018</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>150 megawatt bituminous coal fired dry-bottom boiler</u>

1. Clean Air Interstate Rule Application. The Clean Air Interstate Rule Part Form submitted for this facility is a part of this permit. The owners and operators of this CAIR unit as identified in this form must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the CAIR Part Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(b)) dated March 16, 2008, which is attached at the end of this section. [Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200(58), F.A.C.]

Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Part

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 96.121, 96.122, 96.221, 96.222, 96.321 and 96.322; and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C.

This submission is: New Revised Renewal

STEP 1

Identify the source by plant name and ORIS or EIA plant code

Plant Name: Central Power and Lime	State: Florida	ORIS or EIA Plant Code: 10333
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STEP 2

In column "a" enter the unit ID# for every CAIR unit at the CAIR source.

In columns "b," "c," and "d," indicate to which CAIR program(s) each unit is subject by placing an "X" in the column(s).

For new units, enter the requested information in columns "e" and "f."

a	b	c	d	e	f
Unit ID#	Unit will hold nitrogen oxides (NO _x) allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 96.106(c)(1)	Unit will hold sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 96.206(c)(1)	Unit will hold NO _x Ozone Season allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 96.306(c)(1)	New Units Expected Commence Commercial Operation Date	New Units Expected Monitor Certification Deadline
1	702	To be determine	321		

Central Power & Lime

Plant Name (from STEP 1)

STEP 3

**Read the
standard
requirements.**

CAIR NO_x ANNUAL TRADING PROGRAM

CAIR Part Requirements.

- (1) The CAIR designated representative of each CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source shall:
 - (i) Submit to the DEP a complete and certified CAIR Part form under 40 CFR 96.122 and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C.; and
 - (ii) [Reserved];
- (2) The owners and operators of each CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source shall have a CAIR Part included in the Title V operating permit issued by the DEP under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart CC, and operate the source and the unit in compliance with such CAIR Part.

Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements.

- (1) The owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of each CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HH, and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C.
- (2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HH, shall be used to determine compliance by each CAIR NO_x source with the following CAIR NO_x Emissions Requirements.

NO_x Emission Requirements.

- (1) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, CAIR NO_x allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period under 40 CFR 96.154(a) in an amount not less than the tons of total NO_x emissions for the control period from all CAIR NO_x units at the source, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HH.
- (2) A CAIR NO_x unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the NO_x Requirements starting on the later of January 1, 2009, or the deadline for meeting the unit's monitor certification requirements under 40 CFR 96.170(b)(1) or (2) and for each control period thereafter.
- (3) A CAIR NO_x allowance shall not be deducted, for compliance with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the NO_x Requirements, for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR NO_x allowance was allocated.
- (4) CAIR NO_x allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR NO_x Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts FF and GG.
- (5) A CAIR NO_x allowance is a limited authorization to emit one ton of NO_x in accordance with the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program. No provision of the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program, the CAIR Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 96.105 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the state or the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
- (6) A CAIR NO_x allowance does not constitute a property right.
- (7) Upon recordation by the Administrator under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart EE, FF, or GG, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO_x allowance to or from a CAIR NO_x unit's compliance account is incorporated automatically in any CAIR Part of the source that includes the CAIR NO_x unit.

Excess Emissions Requirements.

If a CAIR NO_x source emits NO_x during any control period in excess of the CAIR NO_x emissions limitation, then:

- (1) The owners and operators of the source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source shall surrender the CAIR NO_x allowances required for deduction under 40 CFR 96.154(d)(1) and pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, under the Clean Air Act or applicable state law, and
- (2) Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart AA, the Clean Air Act, and applicable state law.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

- (1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time before the end of 5 years, in writing by the DEP or the Administrator.
 - (i) The certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.113 for the CAIR designated representative for the source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.113 changing the CAIR designated representative.
 - (ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HH, of this part, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HH, provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply.
 - (iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program.
 - (iv) Copies of all documents used to complete a CAIR Part form and any other submission under the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program.
- (2) The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source shall submit the reports required under the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program, including those under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HH.

Central Power & Lime

Plant Name (from STEP 1)

**STEP 3,
Continued**

Liability.

- (1) Each CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit shall meet the requirements of the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program.
- (2) Any provision of the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO_x source or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x source shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the CAIR NO_x units at the source.
- (3) Any provision of the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO_x unit or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x unit shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit.

Effect on Other Authorities.

No provision of the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program, a CAIR Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 96.105 shall be construed as exempting or excluding the owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of a CAIR NO_x source or CAIR NO_x unit from compliance with any other provision of the applicable, approved State Implementation Plan, a federally enforceable permit, or the Clean Air Act.

CAIR SO₂ TRADING PROGRAM

CAIR Part Requirements.

- (1) The CAIR designated representative of each CAIR SO₂ source and each CAIR SO₂ unit at the source shall:
 - (i) Submit to the DEP a complete and certified CAIR Part form under 40 CFR 96.222 and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C.; and
 - (ii) [Reserved];
- (2) The owners and operators of each CAIR SO₂ source and each CAIR SO₂ unit at the source shall have a CAIR Part included in the Title V operating permit issued by the DEP under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart CCC, for the source and operate the source and each CAIR unit in compliance with such CAIR Part.

Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements.

- (1) The owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of each CAIR SO₂ source and each SO₂ CAIR unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHH, and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C.
- (2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHH, shall be used to determine compliance by each CAIR SO₂ source with the following CAIR SO₂ Emission Requirements.

SO₂ Emission Requirements.

- (1) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR SO₂ source and each CAIR SO₂ unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, a tonnage equivalent in CAIR SO₂ allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 96.254(a) and (b), not less than the tons of total sulfur dioxide emissions for the control period from all CAIR SO₂ units at the source, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHH.
- (2) A CAIR SO₂ unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the Sulfur Dioxide Emission Requirements starting on the later of January 1, 2010 or the deadline for meeting the unit's monitor certification requirements under 40 CFR 96.270(b)(1) or (2) and for each control period thereafter.
- (3) A CAIR SO₂ allowance shall not be deducted, for compliance with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the SO₂ Emission Requirements, for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR SO₂ allowance was allocated.
- (4) CAIR SO₂ allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR SO₂ Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts FFF and GGG.
- (5) A CAIR SO₂ allowance is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the CAIR SO₂ Trading Program. No provision of the CAIR SO₂ Trading Program, the CAIR Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 96.205 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the state or the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
- (6) A CAIR SO₂ allowance does not constitute a property right.
- (7) Upon recordation by the Administrator under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart FFF or GGG, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR SO₂ allowance to or from a CAIR SO₂ unit's compliance account is incorporated automatically in any CAIR Part of the source that includes the CAIR SO₂ unit.

Excess Emissions Requirements.

If a CAIR SO₂ source emits SO₂ during any control period in excess of the CAIR SO₂ emissions limitation, then:

- (1) The owners and operators of the source and each CAIR SO₂ unit at the source shall surrender the CAIR SO₂ allowances required for deduction under 40 CFR 96.254(d)(1) and pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, under the Clean Air Act or applicable state law; and
- (2) Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart AAA, the Clean Air Act, and applicable state law.

Central Power & Lime
Plant Name (from STEP 1)

**STEP 3,
Continued**

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

- (1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the CAIR SO₂ source and each CAIR SO₂ unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time before the end of 5 years, in writing by the Department or the Administrator.
 - (i) The certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.213 for the CAIR designated representative for the source and each CAIR SO₂ unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.213 changing the CAIR designated representative.
 - (ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHH, of this part, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHH, provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply.
 - (iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the CAIR SO₂ Trading Program.
 - (iv) Copies of all documents used to complete a CAIR Part form and any other submission under the CAIR SO₂ Trading Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CAIR SO₂ Trading Program.
- (2) The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR SO₂ source and each CAIR SO₂ unit at the source shall submit the reports required under the CAIR SO₂ Trading Program, including those under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHH.

Liability.

- (1) Each CAIR SO₂ source and each CAIR SO₂ unit shall meet the requirements of the CAIR SO₂ Trading Program.
- (2) Any provision of the CAIR SO₂ Trading Program that applies to a CAIR SO₂ source or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR SO₂ source shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the CAIR SO₂ units at the source.
- (3) Any provision of the CAIR SO₂ Trading Program that applies to a CAIR SO₂ unit or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR SO₂ unit shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit.

Effect on Other Authorities.

No provision of the CAIR SO₂ Trading Program, a CAIR Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 96.205 shall be construed as exempting or excluding the owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of a CAIR SO₂ source or CAIR SO₂ unit from compliance with any other provision of the applicable, approved State Implementation Plan, a federally enforceable permit, or the Clean Air Act.

CAIR NO_x OZONE SEASON TRADING PROGRAM

CAIR Part Requirements.

- (1) The CAIR designated representative of each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source shall:
 - (i) Submit to the DEP a complete and certified CAIR Part form under 40 CFR 96.322 and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C.; and
 - (ii) [Reserved];
- (2) The owners and operators of each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source required to have a Title V operating permit or air construction permit, and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit required to have a Title V operating permit or air construction permit at the source shall have a CAIR Part included in the Title V operating permit or air construction permit issued by the DEP under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart CCCC, for the source and operate the source and the unit in compliance with such CAIR Part.

Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements.

- (1) The owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHHH, and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C.
- (2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHHH, shall be used to determine compliance by each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source with the following CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Emissions Requirements.

NO_x Ozone Season Emission Requirements.

- (1) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period under 40 CFR 96.354(a) in an amount not less than the tons of total NO_x emissions for the control period from all CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units at the source, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHHH.
- (2) A CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the NO_x Ozone Season Emission Requirements starting on the later of May 1, 2009 or the deadline for meeting the unit's monitor certification requirements under 40 CFR 96.370(b)(1),(2), or (3) and for each control period thereafter.
- (3) A CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance shall not be deducted, for compliance with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the NO_x Ozone Season Emission Requirements, for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance was allocated.
- (4) CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts FFFF and GGGG.
- (5) A CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance is a limited authorization to emit one ton of NO_x in accordance with the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program. No provision of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program, the CAIR Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 96.305 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the state or the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
- (6) A CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance does not constitute a property right.
- (7) Upon recordation by the Administrator under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart EEEE, FFFF or GGGG, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a

CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance to or from a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit's compliance account is incorporated automatically in any CAIR Part of the source that includes the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit.

Central Power & lime Plant Name (from STEP 1)

**STEP 3,
Continued**

Excess Emissions Requirements.

If a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source emits NO_x during any control period in excess of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season emissions limitation, then:
 (1) The owners and operators of the source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source shall surrender the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances required for deduction under 40 CFR 96.354(d)(1) and pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, under the Clean Air Act or applicable state law; and
 (2) Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart AAAAA, the Clean Air Act, and applicable state law.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time before the end of 5 years, in writing by the DEP or the Administrator.
 (i) The certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.313 for the CAIR designated representative for the source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.113 changing the CAIR designated representative.
 (ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHHH, of this part, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHHH, provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply.
 (iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program.
 (iv) Copies of all documents used to complete a CAIR Part form and any other submission under the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program.
 (2) The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source shall submit the reports required under the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program, including those under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHHH.

Liability.

(1) Each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit shall meet the requirements of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program.
 (2) Any provision of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units at the source.
 (3) Any provision of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit.

Effect on Other Authorities.

No provision of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program, a CAIR Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 96.305 shall be construed as exempting or excluding the owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source or CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit from compliance with any other provision of the applicable, approved State Implementation Plan, a federally enforceable permit, or the Clean Air Act.

STEP 4

Certification (for designated representative or alternate designated representative only)

Read the certification statement; provide name, title, owner company name, phone, and e-mail address; sign, and date.

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the CAIR source or CAIR units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Terry Woodard Name	Power Plant Manager Title
DPS Florida LLC Company Owner Name	
352 799-7881 Phone	twoodard@deltapowerservices.com E-mail Address
Signature <i>Terry Woodard</i>	Date 4-30-08

Section VI. Appendices.

Appendix A – Glossary.

Appendix CAM – Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan.

Appendix CP-1 – Compliance Plan

Appendix I - List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Appendix NESHAP A - 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions for NESHAP.

Appendix LLL - NESHAP Subpart LLL for Portland Cement Plants (revision dated 12/20/06).

Appendix NSPS A – 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions for NSPS.

Appendix NSPS Y – 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y – Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants.

Appendix SS-1 - STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES (dated 10/07/96).

Appendix TV-5 - Title V General Conditions (version dated 03/28/05).

APPENDIX CAM

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

Pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C., the CAM plans that are included in this appendix contain the monitoring requirements necessary to satisfy 40 CFR 64. Conditions 1. – 17. are generic conditions applicable to all emissions units that are subject to the CAM requirements. Specific requirements related to each emissions unit are contained in the attached tables, as submitted by the applicant and approved by the Department.

40 CFR 64.6 Approval of Monitoring.

1. The attached CAM plan(s), as submitted by the applicant, is/are approved for the purposes of satisfying the requirements of 40 CFR 64.3.
[40 CFR 64.6(a)]
2. The attached CAM plan(s) include the following information:
 - (i) The indicator(s) to be monitored (such as temperature, pressure drop, emissions, or similar parameter);
 - (ii) The means or device to be used to measure the indicator(s) (such as temperature measurement device, visual observation, or CEMS); and
 - (iii) The performance requirements established to satisfy 40 CFR 64.3(b) or (d), as applicable.[40 CFR 64.6(c)(1)]
3. The attached CAM plan(s) describe the means by which the owner or operator will define an exceedance of the permitted limits or an excursion from the stated indicator ranges and averaging periods for purposes of responding to (see **CAM Conditions 5. - 14.**) and reporting exceedances or excursions (see **CAM Conditions 15. – 16.**).
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]
4. The permittee is required to conduct the monitoring specified in the attached CAM plan(s) and shall fulfill the obligations specified in the conditions below (see **CAM Conditions 5. - 16.**).
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(3)]

40 CFR 64.7 Operation of Approved Monitoring.

5. Commencement of operation. The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this appendix upon the effective date of this Title V permit.
[40 CFR 64.7(a)]
6. Proper maintenance. At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.
[40 CFR 64.7(b)]
7. Continued operation. Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to

provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

[40 CFR 64.7(c)]

8. Response to excursions or exceedances.

- a. Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions, if allowed by this permit). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.
- b. Determination of whether the owner or operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

[40 CFR 64.7(d)(1) & (2)]

9. Documentation of need for improved monitoring. If the owner or operator identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptly notify the permitting authority and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the Title V permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

[40 CFR 64.7(e)]

40 CFR 64.8 Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) Requirements.

10. Based on the results of a determination made under **CAM Condition 8.b.**, above, the permitting authority may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP. Consistent with **CAM Condition 4.**, an accumulation of exceedances or excursions exceeding 5 percent duration of a pollutant-specific emissions unit's operating time for a reporting period, may require the implementation of a QIP. The threshold may be set at a higher or lower percent or may rely on other criteria for purposes of indicating whether a pollutant-specific emissions unit is being maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.

[40 CFR 64.8(a)]

11. Elements of a QIP:

- a. The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection.
- b. The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:
 - (i) Improved preventive maintenance practices.
 - (ii) Process operation changes.
 - (iii) Appropriate improvements to control methods.
 - (iv) Other steps appropriate to correct control performance.

- (v) More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under **CAM Condition 11.b(i)** through **(iv)**, above).

[40 CFR 64.8(b)]

12. If a QIP is required, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the permitting authority if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.

[40 CFR 64.8(c)]

13. Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to **CAM Condition 8.b.**, the permitting authority may require that an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

- a. Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or
- b. Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 64.8(d)]

14. Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

[40 CFR 64.8(e)]

40 CFR 64.9 Reporting And Recordkeeping Requirements.

15. General reporting requirements.

- a. Commencing from the effective date of this permit, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports semi-annually to the permitting compliance authority in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C. In addition to deviations from any other permit requirement, the semi-annual reports shall also include all instances of deviations from the CAM requirements.
- b. A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C., and the following information, as applicable:
 - (i) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;
 - (ii) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and
 - (iii) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in **CAM Conditions 10. through 14.** Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

[40 CFR 64.9(a)]

16. General recordkeeping requirements.

- a. The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C. The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to **CAM Conditions 10. through 14.** and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).

- b. Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

[40 CFR 64.9(b)]

40 CFR 64.10 Savings Provisions.

17. It should be noted that nothing in this appendix shall:

- a. Excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act. The requirements of this appendix shall not be used to justify the approval of monitoring less stringent than the monitoring which is required under separate legal authority and are not intended to establish minimum requirements for the purpose of determining the monitoring to be imposed under separate authority under the Act, including monitoring in permits issued pursuant to Title I of the Act. The purpose of this part is to require, as part of the issuance of a permit under Title V of the Act, improved or new monitoring at those emissions units where monitoring requirements do not exist or are inadequate to meet the requirements of this part.
- b. Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or the permitting authority to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing, or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the Act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) and 504(b), or state law, as applicable.
- c. Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or permitting authority to take any enforcement action under the Act for any violation of an applicable requirement or of any person to take action under section 304 of the Act.

[40 CFR 64.10]

Florida Crushed Stone Company

Emissions Units -018 and -020

**Power Plant Boiler with Dry Limestone Injection Scrubbing Followed By a Baghouse Control System
Cement Kiln I, In-Line Kiln/Raw Mill and Clinker Cooler I with a Baghouse Control System
Particulate Matter Emissions Controlled By a Baghouse Control System**

Table 1. Monitoring Approach for Emission Units -018 and -020

	<u>Indicator 1.</u>	<u>Indicator 2.</u>
Indicator	Pressure drop across baghouse.	Change in duct opacity.
Measurement Approach	The pressure drop across the baghouse is measured with a differential pressure transmitter.	Continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS).
Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as any one-hour average pressure drop outside of the range of 2 to 15 inches of water (other than startup and shutdown periods). Excursions trigger an inspection, corrective action, and a reporting requirement.	An excursion is defined as any sudden and sustained step-change (increase) in opacity as documented by the trend of the consecutive 6-minute averages (other than startup and shutdown periods). Excursions trigger an inspection, corrective action, and a reporting requirement.
I. Performance Criteria		
A. Data Representativeness	Based on available data under normal operation, the pressure drop range is between 2 to 15 inches of water.	Based on available data under normal operation, opacity varies with load and operating conditions. Variability is typically a gradual increase or decrease, with occasional sudden spikes and dips. A sudden and sustained step-increase in opacity could indicate a failure in one or more of the baghouse compartments.
B. Verification of Operational Status	N/A	N/A
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	The differential pressure transmitter is calibrated every 2 years according to the manufacturer's specification.	The COM system is audited quarterly.
D. Monitoring Frequency	Pressure drop is monitored continuously.	Opacity is monitored continuously.
E. Data Collection Procedures	Readings are recorded once every 5 seconds by the computer system.	The COMS collects data that are reduced to 6-minute averages. Consecutive 6-minute averages are tracked through the Distributed Control System (DCS) and CEM software.
F. Averaging Period	1-hour average of 5-second readings.	None.

Emissions Unit -044

**Cement Plant Line 2, Particulate Matter Emissions Controlled By a Baghouse Control System for the
Preheater/Precalciner/Kiln/In-Line Raw Mill/Clinker Cooler**

Table 2. Monitoring Approach for Emission Unit -044 (Pyroprocessing System)

	<u>Indicator 1.</u>	<u>Indicator 2.</u>
<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Pressure drop across baghouse.</u>	<u>Measured Opacity or Change in duct opacity.</u>
<u>Measurement Approach</u>	<u>The pressure drop across the baghouse is measured with a differential pressure transmitter.</u>	<u>Continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS).</u>
<u>Indicator Range</u>	<p><u>An excursion is defined as any one-hour average pressure drop outside of the range of 2 to 8 inches of water (other than startup and shutdown periods). Excursions trigger an inspection, corrective action, and a reporting requirement.</u></p> <p><u>Note: A typical range of pressure drop to operate within is 2" to 8" w.g., measured across the tubesheet with the differential pressure gauge. Maintaining a dP of 6" w.g. Flange to Flange is the manufacturer's recommended setpoint.</u></p>	<p><u>An excursion is defined as a COMS reading of 5.0% Opacity on the basis of five consecutive 6-minute average measurements, or any sudden and sustained step-change (increase) in opacity as documented by the trend of the consecutive 6-minute averages (other than startup and shutdown periods). Excursions trigger an inspection, corrective action, and a reporting requirement.</u></p>
<u>II. Performance Criteria</u>		
<u>A. Data Representativeness</u>	<p><u>Based on available data under normal operation, the pressure drop range is between 2 to 8 inches of water. Pressure drop is indicative of operation of the baghouse in a manner necessary to comply with the particulate matter standards. When the baghouse is operating properly, there will not be any visible emissions from the exhaust.</u></p>	<p><u>Based on available data under normal operation, opacity varies with load and operating conditions. Variability is typically a gradual increase or decrease, with occasional sudden spikes and dips. A sudden and sustained step-increase in opacity could indicate a failure in one or more of the baghouse compartments.</u></p>
<u>B. Verification of Operational Status</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<p><u>The COMS is integrated into the Data Acquisition System (DAS) for all plant processes and environmental recordkeeping. The COMS system is audited annually.</u></p>
<u>C. QA/OC Practices and Criteria</u>	<p><u>The recorded data is reviewed by the Environmental Manager. The differential pressure transmitter is calibrated every 2 years according to the manufacturer's specification.</u></p>	<p><u>Operate COMS according to 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B, Performance Specification 1 and general provisions 60.13. These specify daily "zero" and "span" checks as well as periodic audits.</u></p>

	<u>Indicator 1.</u>	<u>Indicator 2.</u>
<u>D. Monitoring Frequency</u>	<u>Pressure drop is monitored continuously.</u>	<u>Opacity is monitored continuously. One-minute averages are stored in the DAS. 6-minute averages are also stored for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the 10% opacity limitation.</u>
<u>E. Data Collection Procedures</u>	<u>Readings are recorded once every 5 seconds by the computer system.</u>	<u>The light beam crosses the measurement path and the system measures the light attenuation from dust in the stack and converts transmission into an electronic signal that is related to opacity. The COMS collects data that are reduced to 6-minutes averages. Consecutive 6-minute averages are tracked through the Distribute Control System (DCS) and CEM software.</u>
<u>F. Averaging Period</u>	<u>1-hour average of 5-second readings.</u>	<u>See indicator range, above.</u>

Emissions Unit Nos. -046, -047, -048, -050, -054, -057, -058 and -059

**Particulate Matter Emissions Controlled By Baghouse Control Systems for the
Material Handling Operations**

Table 3. Monitoring Approach for Emission Units -046 through -059

	<u>Indicator</u>
<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Pressure drop across baghouse.</u>
<u>Measurement Approach</u>	<u>The pressure drop across the baghouse is measured with a differential pressure transmitter.</u>
<u>Indicator Range</u>	<p><u>An excursion is defined as any one-hour average pressure drop outside of the range of 2 to 8 inches of water (other than startup and shutdown periods). Excursions trigger an inspection, corrective action, and a reporting requirement.</u></p> <p><u>Note: A typical range of pressure drop to operate within is 2" to 8" w.g., measured across the tubesheet with the differential pressure gauge. Maintaining a dP of 6" w.g. Flange to Flange is the manufacturer's recommended setpoint.</u></p>
<u>III. Performance Criteria</u>	
<u>A. Data Representativeness</u>	<u>Based on available data under normal operation, the pressure drop range is between 2 to 8 inches of water. Pressure drop is indicative of operation of the baghouse in a manner necessary to comply with the particulate matter standards. When the baghouse is operating properly, there will not be any visible emissions from the exhaust.</u>
<u>B. Verification of Operational Status</u>	<u>Daily recording will note operational status of gauge and control device.</u>
<u>C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria</u>	<u>The recorded data will be reviewed by the Environmental Manager. The differential pressure transmitter is calibrated every 2 years according to the manufacturer's specification.</u>
<u>D. Monitoring Frequency</u>	<u>Each baghouse pressure drop will be recorded daily from the magnahelic or photohelic gauge.</u>
<u>E. Data Collection Procedures</u>	<u>Personnel designated by the operator will observe and record the baghouse pressure drop.</u>
<u>F. Averaging Period</u>	<u>None.</u>

APPENDIX CP-1, Compliance Plan

Cemex Construction Materials Florida, LLC
10311 Cement Plant Road
Brooksville, FL 34601

DRAFT/PROPOSED Permit No.: 0530021-021-AV
Facility ID No.: 0530021

In accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), this compliance plan is being included as a part of the Title V Operation Permit Renewal for Cemex Construction Materials Florida, LLC located at 10311 Cement Plant Road, Brooksville, Hernando County, to bring the facility into compliance.

According to Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., “the source shall meet measurable and enforceable milestones on no less than a semiannual basis until compliance is achieved and demonstrated to the Department. Each source shall notify the Department in writing, within 15 days after the date specified for completion of each milestone, to include the achievement of compliance, of progress achieved, requirements met, requirements not met, corrective measures adopted, and an explanation of any measures not met by the completion date for the milestone or for compliance. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification, signed by a responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.”

Initial testing for particulate matter (PM) emissions, conducted on the Finish Mill and Air Heater (Emission Unit 052) on June 30, 2010 failed to demonstrate compliance. Testing was required with air heater on and off. With air heater off, PM emissions measured 0.0195 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf); Specific Condition III.B.2. of permit 0530021-018-AC, limits the PM emissions to 0.01 gr/dscf. With air heater on, PM₁₀ emissions measured 0.0085 gr/dscf, while with air heater off they were 0.0195 gr/dscf. PM₁₀ emission limit, also established by Specific Condition III.B.2. of permit 0530021-018-AC, is 0.007 gr/dscf. Assuming all PM is PM₁₀, PM₁₀ emission limit was exceeded as well.

The facility has completed additional EPA Method 5 compliance testing on October 8th 2010 and October 21st 2010; however, the official compliance test reports have not been submitted to verify compliance.

In order to demonstrate compliance regarding the Finish Mill and Air Heater (Emission Unit 052) the permittee shall submit to the Department the following two compliance test reports, with at least one of the reports indicating compliance with the PM emission limits:

- 1) The written compliance report for the tests conducted on October 8th, 2010 shall be submitted to the Department no later than November 22, 2010 and written compliance report for the compliance test conducted on October 21st shall be submitted to the Department no later than December 6, 2010.

If the written compliance report(s) do not indicate compliance with the PM emissions limit, Cemex shall perform corrective actions and submit a written report to the Department describing the actions taken within 7 days of performing such actions. In addition, Cemex shall submit a 15-day notification for re-testing in any of the failed modes of operation. These actions shall continue until compliance is demonstrated.

Appendix H-1: Permit History

CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC
 Brooksville Cement and Power Plants

Permit No.: 0530021-021-AV
 Facility ID No.: 0530021

E.U. ID No.	Description	Permit No.	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Project Type
All	Facility	0530021-002-AV	10/18/2000	10/18/2005	Initial
		0530021-011-AV	06/27/2006	06/26/2011	Renewal
All	Facility	0530021-013-AV		06/26/2011	Revision
All	Facility	0530021-021-AV		06/26/2011	Revision
-020 - Line 1	Kiln 1 and Clinker Cooler 1 with Baghouse	0530021-010-AC	05/16/2005	05/11/2008	Construction (mod.)
All Line 2 Units	Kiln/Cooler/all Process Systems and controls	0530021-018-AC	2/08/2010	12/31/2010	Construction (new)

¹ ARMS day 55 from the date of posting the PROPOSED Permit for EPA review (see confirmation e-mail from Tallahassee) or the date that EPA confirms resolution of any objections.

Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities

Florida Crushed Stone Company
Brooksville Cement and Power Plants

Permit No.: 0530021-021-AV
Facility ID No.: 0530021

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Categorical Exemptions, are exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210 and 62-4, F.A.C.; provided, however, that exempt emissions units shall be subject to any applicable emission limiting standards and the emissions from exempt emissions units or activities shall be considered in determining the potential emissions of the facility containing such emissions units. Emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempt from permitting under Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., shall not be exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if they are contained within a Title V source; however, such emissions units and activities shall be considered insignificant for Title V purposes provided they also meet the criteria of Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. No emissions unit shall be entitled to an exemption from permitting under Rule 62.210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., if its emissions, in combination with the emissions of other units and activities at the facility, would cause the facility to emit or have the potential to emit any pollutant in such amount as to make the facility a Title V source.

The below listed emissions units and/or activities are considered insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities:

1. Facility-wide particulate matter fugitive emissions from miscellaneous activities, such as truck operations throughout the facility, wind erosion, etc.

Appendix "40 CFR 60, Subpart A"

General Provisions

40 CFR 60.1 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 60 subparts B and C, the provisions of this part apply to the owner or operator of any stationary source which contains an affected facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the date of publication in this part of any standard (or, if earlier, the date of publication of any proposed standard) applicable to that facility.

(b) Any new or revised standard of performance promulgated pursuant to section 111(b) of the Act shall apply to the owner or operator of any stationary source which contains an affected facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the date of publication in this part of such new or revised standard (or, if earlier, the date of publication of any proposed standard) applicable to that facility.

(c) In addition to complying with the provisions of this part, the owner or operator of an affected facility may be required to obtain an operating permit issued to stationary sources by an authorized State air pollution control agency or by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to Title V of the Clean Air Act (CAA) as amended November 15, 1990 (42 U.S.C. 7661).

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.1(a), (b) and (c)]

40 CFR 60.2 Definitions.

(a) *Administrator* means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary or the Secretary's designee.

[Rule 62-204.800(7)(a), F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.2]

40 CFR 60.7 Notification and record keeping.

(a) The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall furnish the Administrator written notification as follows:

(1) A notification of the date construction (or reconstruction as defined under 40 CFR 60.15) of an affected facility is commenced postmarked no later than 30 days after such date. This requirement shall not apply in the case of mass-produced facilities which are purchased in completed form.

(2) A notification of the anticipated date of initial startup of an affected facility postmarked not more than 60 days nor less than 30 days prior to such date.

(3) A notification of the actual date of initial startup of an affected facility postmarked within 15 days after such date.

(4) A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in 40 CFR 60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.

(5) A notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(c). Notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.

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- (6) A notification of the anticipated date for conducting the opacity observations required by 40 CFR 60.11(e)(1) of this part. The notification shall also include, if appropriate, a request for the Administrator to provide a visible emissions reader during a performance test. The notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.
- (7) A notification that continuous opacity monitoring system data results will be used to determine compliance with the applicable opacity standard during a performance test required by 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of Method 9 observation data as allowed by 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5) of 40 CFR 60. This notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to the date of the performance test.
- (b) The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.
- (c) The owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring system (CMS) or monitoring device shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts) and/or a summary report form (see 40 CFR 60.7(d) to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or the CMS data are to be used directly for compliance determination, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted; or the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half (or quarter, as appropriate). Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:
- (1) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.
 - (2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.
 - (3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
 - (4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.
- (d) The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in Figure 1 unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. One summary report form shall be submitted for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility.
- (1) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 5 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.
 - (2) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary report form and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) shall both be submitted.

[See Attached Figure 1-Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance]

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

(f) If notification substantially similar to that in 40 CFR 60.7(a) is required by any other State or local agency, sending the Administrator a copy of that notification will satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 60.7(a).

(g) Individual subparts of this part may include specific provisions which clarify or make inapplicable the provisions set forth in this section.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.7(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g)]

40 CFR 60.8 Performance tests.

(a) Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility and at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act, the owner or operator of such facility shall conduct performance test(s) and furnish the Administrator a written report of the results of such performance test(s).

(b) Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in each applicable subpart unless the Administrator (1) specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology, (4) waives the requirement for performance tests because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the Administrator's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard, or (5) approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors. Nothing in 40 CFR 60.8 shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under section 114 of the Act.

(c) Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

(1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. This includes (i) constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures and (ii) providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.

(2) Safe sampling platform(s).

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

(4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

(f) Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Administrator's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.8(a), (b)(1), (4) & (5), (c), (e) and (f)]

40 CFR 60.10 State authority.

The provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall not be construed in any manner to preclude any State or political subdivision thereof from:

- (a) Adopting and enforcing any emission standard or limitation applicable to an affected facility, provided that such emission standard or limitation is not less stringent than the standard applicable to such facility.
- (b) Requiring the owner or operator of an affected facility to obtain permits, licenses, or approvals prior to initiating construction, modification, or operation of such facility.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.10(a) and (b)].

40 CFR 60.11 Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.

- (a) Compliance with standards in this part, other than opacity standards, shall be determined by performance tests established by 40 CFR 60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.
- (b) Compliance with opacity standards in this part shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with Reference Method 9 in appendix A of this part, any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5). For purposes of determining initial compliance, the minimum total time of observations shall be 3 hours (30 6-minute averages) for the performance test or other set of observations (meaning those fugitive-type emission sources subject only to an opacity standard).
- (c) The opacity standards set forth in this part shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.
- (d) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.
- (e)(1) For the purpose of demonstrating initial compliance, opacity observations shall be conducted concurrently with the initial performance test required in 40 CFR 60.8 unless one of the following conditions apply. If no performance test under 40 CFR 60.8 is required, then opacity observations shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated but no later than 180 days after initial startup of the facility. If visibility or other conditions prevent the opacity observations from being conducted concurrently with the initial performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8, the source owner or operator shall reschedule the opacity observations as soon after the initial performance test as possible, but not later than 30 days thereafter, and shall advise the Administrator of the rescheduled date. In these cases, the 30-day prior notification to the Administrator required in 40 CFR 60.7(a)(6) shall be waived. The rescheduled opacity observations shall be conducted (to the extent possible) under the same operating conditions that existed during the initial performance test conducted under 40 CFR 60.8. The visible emissions observer shall determine whether visibility or other conditions prevent the opacity observations from being made concurrently with the initial performance test in accordance with procedures contained in Reference Method 9 of appendix B of this part. Opacity readings of portions of plumes which contain condensed, uncombined water vapor shall not be used for purposes of determining compliance with opacity standards. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall make available, upon request by the Administrator, such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions under which the visual observations were made and shall provide evidence indicating proof of current visible observer emission certification. Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), the results of continuous monitoring by transmissometer which indicate that the opacity at the time visual observations were made was not in excess of the standard are probative but not conclusive evidence of the actual opacity of an emission, provided that the source shall meet the burden of proving that the instrument used meets (at the time of the alleged violation) Performance Specification 1 in appendix B of 40 CFR 60, has been properly maintained and (at the time of the alleged violation) that the resulting data have not been altered in any way.

(2) Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(3), the owner or operator of an affected facility to which an opacity standard in this part applies shall conduct opacity observations in accordance with 40 CFR 60.11(b), shall record the opacity of emissions, and shall report to the Administrator the opacity results along with the results of the initial performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8. The inability of an owner or operator to secure a visible emissions observer shall not be considered a reason for not conducting the opacity observations concurrent with the initial performance test.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility to which an opacity standard in this part applies may request the Administrator to determine and to record the opacity of emissions from the affected facility during the initial performance test and at such times as may be required. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall report the opacity results. Any request to the Administrator to determine and to record the opacity of emissions from an affected facility shall be included in the notification required in 40 CFR 60.7(a)(6). If, for some reason, the Administrator cannot determine and record the opacity of emissions from the affected facility during the performance test, then the provisions of 40 CFR 60.7(e)(1) shall apply.

(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility using a continuous opacity monitor (transmissometer) shall record the monitoring data produced during the initial performance test required by 40 CFR 60.8 and shall furnish the Administrator a written report of the monitoring results along with Method 9 and 40 CFR 60.8 performance test results.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard may submit, for compliance purposes, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data results produced during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of Method 9 observation data. If an owner or operator elects to submit COMS data for compliance with the opacity standard, he shall notify the Administrator of that decision, in writing, at least 30 days before any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Once the owner or operator of an affected facility has notified the Administrator to that effect, the COMS data results will be used to determine opacity compliance during subsequent tests required under 40 CFR 60.8 until the owner or operator notifies the Administrator, in writing, to the contrary. For the purpose of determining compliance with the opacity standard during a performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 using COMS data, the minimum total time of COMS data collection shall be averages of all 6-minute continuous periods within the duration of the mass emission performance test. Results of the COMS opacity determinations shall be submitted along with the results of the performance test required under 60.8. The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS for compliance purposes is responsible for demonstrating that the COMS meets the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.13(c), that the COMS has been properly maintained and operated, and that the resulting data have not been altered in any way. If COMS data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the Method 9 data will be used to determine opacity compliance.

(6) Upon receipt from an owner or operator of the written reports of the results of the performance tests required by 40 CFR 60.8, the opacity observation results and observer certification required by 40 CFR 60.11(e)(1), and the COMS results, if applicable, the Administrator will make a finding concerning compliance with opacity and other applicable standards. If COMS data results are used to comply with an opacity standard, only those results are required to be submitted along with the performance test results required by 40 CFR 60.8. If the Administrator finds that an affected facility is in compliance with all applicable standards for which performance tests are conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 of this part but during the time such performance tests are being conducted fails to meet any applicable opacity standard, the shall notify the owner or operator and advise him that he may petition the Administrator within 10 days of receipt of notification to make appropriate adjustment to the opacity standard for the affected facility.

(7) The Administrator will grant such a petition upon a demonstration by the owner or operator that the affected facility and associated air pollution control equipment was operated and maintained in a manner to minimize the opacity of emissions during the performance tests; that the performance tests were performed under the conditions established by the Administrator; and that the affected facility and associated air pollution control equipment were incapable of being adjusted or operated to meet the applicable opacity standard.

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(8) The Administrator will establish an opacity standard for the affected facility meeting the above requirements at a level at which the source will be able, as indicated by the performance and opacity tests, to meet the opacity standard at all times during which the source is meeting the mass or concentration emission standard. The Administrator will promulgate the new opacity standard in the Federal Register.

(f) Special provisions set forth under an applicable subpart of 40 CFR 60 shall supersede any conflicting provisions of 40 CFR 60.11.

(g) For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any standard in this part, nothing in this part shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.11(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g)]

40 CFR 60.12 Circumvention.

No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.12]

40 CFR 60.13 Monitoring requirements.

(a) For the purposes of this section, all continuous monitoring systems required under applicable subparts shall be subject to the provisions of this section upon promulgation of performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems under appendix B of 40 CFR 60 and, if the continuous monitoring system is used to demonstrate compliance with emission limits on a continuous basis, appendix F to 40 CFR 60, unless otherwise specified in an applicable subpart or by the Administrator. Appendix F is applicable December 4, 1987.

(b) All continuous monitoring systems and monitoring devices shall be installed and operational prior to conducting performance tests under 40 CFR 60.8. Verification of operational status shall, as a minimum, include completion of the manufacturer's written requirements or recommendations for installation, operation, and calibration of the device.

(c) If the owner or operator of an affected facility elects to submit continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data for compliance with the opacity standard as provided under 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), he/she shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as specified in Performance Specification 1, appendix B, of 40 CFR 60 before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Otherwise, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS or continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 or within 30 days thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specification in appendix B of 40 CFR 60. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct COMS or CEMS performance evaluations at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS to determine opacity compliance during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 and as described in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), shall furnish the Administrator two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the COMS performance evaluation described in 40 CFR 60.13(c) at least 10 days before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted.

(2) Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.13(c)(1), the owner or operator of an affected facility shall furnish the Administrator within 60 days of completion two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the performance evaluation.

- (d)(1) Owners and operators of all continuous emission monitoring systems installed in accordance with the provisions of this part shall check the zero (or low-level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (50 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts at least once daily in accordance with a written procedure. The zero and span shall, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications in appendix B. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified, whenever specified. For continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions, the optical surfaces exposed to the effluent gases shall be cleaned prior to performing the zero and span drift adjustments except that for systems using automatic zero adjustments. The optical surfaces shall be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity.
- (2) Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, the following procedures shall be followed for continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions. Minimum procedures shall include a method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale (span) opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. Such procedures shall provide a system check of the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry including the lamp and photo detector assembly.
- (e) Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under 40 CFR 60.13(d), all continuous monitoring systems shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:
- (1) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring opacity of emissions shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.
- (2) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring emissions, except opacity, shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.
- (f) All continuous monitoring systems or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. Additional procedures for location of continuous monitoring systems contained in the applicable Performance Specifications of appendix B of 40 CFR 60 shall be used.
- (g) When the effluents from a single affected facility or two or more affected facilities subject to the same emission standards are combined before being released to the atmosphere, the owner or operator may install applicable continuous monitoring systems on each effluent or on the combined effluent. When the affected facilities are not subject to the same emission standards, separate continuous monitoring systems shall be installed on each effluent. When the effluent from one affected facility is released to the atmosphere through more than one point, the owner or operator shall install an applicable continuous monitoring system on each separate effluent unless the installation of fewer systems is approved by the Administrator. When more than one continuous monitoring system is used to measure the emissions from one affected facility (e.g., multiple breechings, multiple outlets), the owner or operator shall report the results as required from each continuous monitoring system.
- (h) Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems for measurement of opacity shall reduce all data to 6-minute averages and for continuous monitoring systems other than opacity to 1-hour averages for time periods as defined in 40 CFR 60.2. Six-minute opacity averages shall be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. For continuous monitoring systems other than opacity, 1-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each 1-hour period. Data recorder during periods of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this paragraph. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used. The data may be recorded in reduced or non reduced form (e.g., ppm pollutant and percent O₂ or ng/J of pollutant). All excess emissions shall be converted into units of the standard using the applicable conversion procedures specified in subparts. After conversion into units of the standard, the data may be rounded to the same number of significant digits as used in the applicable subparts to specify the emission limit (e.g., rounded to the nearest 1 percent opacity).

- (i) After receipt and consideration of written application, the Administrator may approve alternatives to any monitoring procedures or requirements of this part including, but not limited to the following:
- (1) Alternative monitoring requirements when installation of a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device specified by this part would not provide accurate measurements due to liquid water or other interferences caused by substances with the effluent gases.
 - (2) Alternative monitoring requirements when the affected facility is infrequently operated.
 - (3) Alternative monitoring requirements to accommodate continuous monitoring systems that require additional measurements to correct for stack moisture conditions.
 - (4) Alternative locations for installing continuous monitoring systems or monitoring devices when the owner or operator can demonstrate that installation at alternate locations will enable accurate and representative measurements.
 - (5) Alternative methods of converting pollutant concentration measurements to units of the standards.
 - (6) Alternative procedures for performing daily checks of zero and span drift that do not involve use of span gases or test cells.
 - (7) Alternatives to the A.S.T.M. test methods or sampling procedures specified by any subpart.
 - (8) Alternative continuous monitoring systems that do not meet the design or performance requirements in Performance Specification 1, appendix B, but adequately demonstrate a definite and consistent relationship between its measurements and the measurements of opacity by a system complying with the requirements in Performance Specification 1. The Administrator may require that such demonstration be performed for each affected facility.
 - (9) Alternative monitoring requirements when the effluent from a single affected facility or the combined effluent from two or more affected facilities are released to the atmosphere through more than one point.
- (j) An alternative to the relative accuracy test specified in Performance Specification 2 of appendix B may be requested as follows:
- (1) An alternative to the reference method tests for determining relative accuracy is available for sources with emission rates demonstrated to be less than 50 percent of the applicable standard. A source owner or operator may petition the Administrator to waive the relative accuracy test in section 7 of Performance Specification 2 and substitute the procedures in section 10 if the results of a performance test conducted according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.8 of this subpart or other tests performed following the criteria in 40 CFR 60.8 demonstrate that the emission rate of the pollutant of interest in the units of the applicable standard is less than 50 percent of the applicable standard. For sources subject to standards expressed as control efficiency levels, a source owner or operator may petition the Administrator to waive the relative accuracy test and substitute the procedures in section 10 of Performance Specification 2 if the control device exhaust emission rate is less than 50 percent of the level needed to meet the control efficiency requirement. The alternative procedures do not apply if the continuous emission monitoring system is used to determine compliance continuously with the applicable standard. The petition to waive the relative accuracy test shall include a detailed description of the procedures to be applied. Included shall be location and procedure for conducting the alternative, the concentration or response levels of the alternative RA materials, and the other equipment checks included in the alternative procedure. The Administrator will review the petition for completeness and applicability. The determination to grant a waiver will depend on the intended use of the CEMS data (e.g., data collection purposes other than NSPS) and may require specifications more stringent than in Performance Specification 2 (e.g., the applicable emission limit is more stringent than NSPS).
 - (2) The waiver of a CEMS relative accuracy test will be reviewed and may be rescinded at such time following successful completion of the alternative RA procedure that the CEMS data indicate the source emissions approaching the level of the applicable standard. The criterion for reviewing the waiver is the collection of CEMS data showing that emissions have exceeded 70 percent of the applicable standard for seven, consecutive, averaging periods as specified by the applicable regulation(s). For sources subject to standards expressed as control efficiency levels, the criterion for reviewing the waiver is the collection of CEMS data showing that exhaust emissions have exceeded 70 percent of the level needed to meet the control efficiency requirement for seven, consecutive, averaging periods as specified by the applicable regulation(s) [e.g., 40 CFR 60.45(g)(2) and 40 CFR 60.45(g)(3), 40 CFR 60.73(e), and 40 CFR 60.84(e)]. It is the

responsibility of the source operator to maintain records and determine the level of emissions relative to the criterion on the waiver of relative accuracy testing. If this criterion is exceeded, the owner or operator must notify the Administrator within 10 days of such occurrence and include a description of the nature and cause of the increasing emissions. The Administrator will review the notification and may rescind the waiver and require the owner or operator to conduct a relative accuracy test of the CEMS as specified in section 7 of Performance Specification 2.

[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.13(a) thru (j)].

40 CFR 60.14 Modification.

- (a) Except as provided under 40 CFR 60.14(e) and 40 CFR 60.14(f), any physical or operational change to an existing facility which results in an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere of any pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification within the meaning of section 111 of the Act. Upon modification, an existing facility shall become an affected facility for each pollutant to which a standard applies and for which there is an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere.
- (b) Emission rate shall be expressed as kg/hr (lbs/hour) of any pollutant discharged into the atmosphere for which a standard is applicable. The Administrator shall use the following to determine emission rate:
 - (1) Emission factors as specified in the latest issue of "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors", EPA Publication No. AP-42, or other emission factors determined by the Administrator to be superior to AP-42 emission factors, in cases where utilization of emission factors demonstrate that the emission level resulting from the physical or operational change will either clearly increase or clearly not increase.
 - (2) Material balances, continuous monitor data, or manual emission tests in cases where utilization of emission factors as referenced in 40 CFR 60.14(b)(1) does not demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction whether the emission level resulting from the physical or operational change will either clearly increase or clearly not increase, or where an owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction that there are reasonable grounds to dispute the result obtained by the Administrator utilizing emission factors as referenced in 40 CFR 60.14(b)(1). When the emission rate is based on results from manual emission tests or continuous monitoring systems, the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60 appendix C of 40 CFR 60 shall be used to determine whether an increase in emission rate has occurred. Tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the facility. At least three valid test runs must be conducted before and at least three after the physical or operational change. All operating parameters which may affect emissions must be held constant to the maximum feasible degree for all test runs.
- (c) The addition of an affected facility to a stationary source as an expansion to that source or as a replacement for an existing facility shall not by itself bring within the applicability of this part any other facility within that source.
- (d) [Reserved]
- (e) The following shall not, by themselves, be considered modifications under this part:
 - (1) Maintenance, repair, and replacement which the Administrator determines to be routine for a source category, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.14(c) and 40 CFR 60.15.
 - (2) An increase in production rate of an existing facility, if that increase can be accomplished without a capital expenditure on that facility.
 - (3) An increase in the hours of operation.
 - (4) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to the date any standard under this part becomes applicable to that source type, as provided by 40 CFR 60.1, the existing facility was designed to accommodate that alternative use. A facility shall be considered to be designed to accommodate an alternative fuel or raw material if that use could be accomplished under the facility's construction specifications as amended prior to the change. Conversion to coal required for energy considerations, as specified in section 111(a)(8) of the Act, shall not be considered a modification.
 - (5) The addition or use of any system or device whose primary function is the reduction of air pollutants, except when an emission control system is removed or is replaced by a system which the Administrator determines to be less environmentally beneficial.

- (6) The relocation or change in ownership of an existing facility.
- (f) Special provisions set forth under an applicable subpart of this part shall supersede any conflicting provisions of this section.
- (g) Within 180 days of the completion of any physical or operational change subject to the control measures specified in 40 CFR 60.14(a), compliance with all applicable standards must be achieved.
[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.14(a) thru (g)].

40 CFR 60.15 Reconstruction.

- (a) An existing facility, upon reconstruction, becomes an affected facility, irrespective of any change in emission rate.
- (b) "Reconstruction" means the replacement of components of an existing facility to such an extent that:
 - (1) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, and
 - (2) It is technologically and economically feasible to meet the applicable standards set forth in this part.
- (c) "Fixed capital cost" means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components.
- (d) If an owner or operator of an existing facility proposes to replace components, and the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, he shall notify the Administrator of the proposed replacements. The notice must be postmarked 60 days (or as soon as practicable) before construction of the replacements is commenced and must include the following information:
 - (1) Name and address of the owner or operator.
 - (2) The location of the existing facility.
 - (3) A brief description of the existing facility and the components which are to be replaced.
 - (4) A description of the existing air pollution control equipment and the proposed air pollution control equipment.
 - (5) An estimate of the fixed capital cost of the replacements and of constructing a comparable entirely new facility.
 - (6) The estimated life of the existing facility after the replacements.
 - (7) A discussion of any economic or technical limitations the facility may have in complying with the applicable standards of performance after the proposed replacements.
- (e) The Administrator will determine, within 30 days of the receipt of the notice required by 40 CFR 60.15(d) and any additional information he may reasonably require, whether the proposed replacement constitutes reconstruction.
- (f) The Administrator's determination under 40 CFR 60.15(e) shall be based on:
 - (1) The fixed capital cost of the replacements in comparison to the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility;
 - (2) The estimated life of the facility after the replacements compared to the life of a comparable entirely new facility;
 - (3) The extent to which the components being replaced cause or contribute to the emissions from the facility; and
 - (4) Any economic or technical limitations on compliance with applicable standards of performance which are inherent in the proposed replacements.
- (g) Individual subparts of this part may include specific provisions which refine and delimit the concept of reconstruction set forth in this section.
[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.15(a) thru (g)].

Appendix O & M

Operation & Maintenance Plan



FLORIDA
CRUSHED STONE
COMPANY

BROOKSVILLE CEMENT PLANT

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN STARTUP, SHUTDOWN & MALFUNCTION PLAN

INITIAL PLAN PREPARATION DATE: November 1, 2010

PLAN REVISION NUMBER & DATE: REV. 0, November 1, 2010

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This plan provides Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), maintenance schedules, maintenance checklists, monitoring procedures, monitoring schedules, and corrective actions in attachments to the plan.

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Introduction

The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry (40 CFR 63, Subpart LLL) require the owner or operator of each Portland cement plant to prepare for each affected source a written operations and maintenance plan. The plan must include the following information:

- (1) Procedures for proper operation and maintenance of the affected source and air pollution control devices in order to meet the emission limits and operating limits of 40 CFR 63.1343 through 63.1348;
- (2) Corrective actions to be taken when required by paragraph 40 CFR 63.1350(e);
- (3) Procedures to be used during an inspection of the components of the combustion system of each in-line kiln and raw mill located at the facility at least once per year; and
- (4) Procedures to be used to periodically monitor affected sources subject to opacity standards under 40 CFR 63.1346 and 63.1348.

The affected sources covered by this plan are designated by 40 CFR 63.1340:

- (1) Each in-line kiln/raw mill
- (2) Each clinker cooler
- (3) Each raw mill
- (4) Each finish mill
- (5) Each raw material dryer
- (6) Each raw material, clinker, or finished product storage bin
- (7) Each conveying system transfer point
- (8) Each bagging system; and
- (9) Each bulk loading or unloading system.

The affected sources and air pollution control devices are specifically described by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Title V Air Permit No. 0530021-002-AV.

Brooksville Cement Plant I	
E.U. ID No./Facility ID No.	Brief Description
-001/D-75	Filter Dust Bin with Baghouse
-002/D-67	Fly Ash/Equilibrium Catalyst Bin with Baghouse
-004/F-14	Raw Meal Transfer with Baghouse
-006/G-12A & B	Two Blend Silos with Baghouse
-007/H-15	Kiln Feed Surge Bin with Baghouse
-008/S-04	Clinker Receiving/Handling System
-009/L-03	Clinker Cooler Discharge with Baghouse
-010/L-06 & L-07	Clinker Storage Silo and Finish Mill Storage Silo with Baghouse
-011/L-08	Gypsum and Limestone Bins with Baghouse
-012/M-08	Silo Discharge with Baghouse
-013/N-13	Finish Mill with Baghouse
-014/Q-17	Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 Discharge System with Baghouse
-015/Q-15	Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 with Baghouse
-017/D-63	Iron Ore Bin with Baghouse
-019/M-05	Finish Mill Feed Belt with Baghouse
-020/	In-Line Kiln I/Raw Mill and Clinker Cooler I with Baghouse
-021/Z-17	Cement Storage Silo #3 Discharge System with Baghouse
-022/Z-15	Cement Storage Silo #3 with Baghouse
-023/	Cement Storage Silo #4 and Truck Loadout System with Baghouse
-024/Z-18	Cement Storage Silo and Railcar Loadout System with Baghouses

This plan provides Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), maintenance schedules, maintenance checklists, monitoring procedures, monitoring schedules, and corrective actions. This plan also provides a Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction plan, as required by 40 CFR 63.6.

Procedures for Proper Operation and Maintenance of the Affected Source and Air Pollution Control Devices

This section provides procedures for proper operation and maintenance of the affected sources and air pollution control devices in order to meet the emission limits and operating limits of 40 CFR 63.1343 through 63.1348.

At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners or operators shall operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at least to the levels required by all relevant standards.

Appropriate parameters of processing or materials handling systems provide a measure of the rate of operations. The operation and maintenance plan includes performance parameters which indicate the rate of operation, process weight throughput, the fuel or other energy source, the materials being processed or other physical or chemical characteristics, as applicable.

The plan includes schedules for the maintenance and inspection of each control device and collection system and a schedule for recording performance parameters of the control devices, collection systems and auxiliary equipment. The performance parameters include such physical, chemical or electrical characteristics as are applicable to the particular emissions unit and which are indicators of the condition, operating rates and efficiencies. The plan contains inspection and maintenance schedules including periodic assessments of the condition of manholes, ducting, breaching, hoods, conveyor and elevator housings, loading sheds and other equipment. Records of inspections, maintenance and performance data of control devices and auxiliary equipment shall be retained by the emissions unit for a minimum of five years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

Safety is a critical component of plant operation and maintenance, and is not specifically addressed in this plan. Existing site-specific safety procedures supersede any general guidance within this plan.

EU 001/D-75 Filter Dust Bin with Baghouse

Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is a storage bin for fines (dust). Dust from the kiln is collected and either:

1. recycled into the kiln to produce clinker,
2. used as an additive in the production of special cement products, or
3. sold to third parties as a waste stabilizer.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	45 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	475 deg. F (max)
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Filter dust

The material is transferred to the elevated storage bin pneumatically. From the elevated bin, the material is fed by gravity or screw conveyor. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

The level of the material in the bin is measured daily to prevent overfilling. When the bin level approaches full, filling is stopped by the control room operator.

Maintenance of Affected Source

Bins are prone to internal buildup of material, particularly if material is wet or if aeration is inadequate. Periodic inspection (every 1-2 years) and maintenance are necessary.

In order to use a bin for material storage, it must be structurally sound, with no evidence of major deterioration or over stressing. Bins with supports and/or walls that show any signs of having been over-stressed during previous use, or that have been badly deteriorated by corrosion, should be repaired before further use. Deteriorated doors and door frames shall be repaired to prevent possible air leakage during aeration. Regular maintenance will help extend the bin's life. At least annually, a thorough inspection of the entire structure is performed, and repairs are made where necessary.

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a low

temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	D-75
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	125 feet
Exit diameter	2.0 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	6800 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	6686 dscfm
Gas temperature	77° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

**EU 002/D-67 Fly Ash/Equilibrium Catalyst Bin with Baghouse
Emission Limits and Operating Limits**

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is a storage bin for fly ash/equilibrium catalyst.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	25 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Fly ash/Equilibrium catalyst

The material is transferred to the elevated storage bin pneumatically. From the elevated bin, the material is fed by gravity or screw conveyor. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

The level of the material in the bin is measured at least daily to prevent overfilling. When the level of the material in the bin approaches full, filling is stopped by the control room operator.

Maintenance of Affected Source

Bins are prone to internal buildup of material, particularly if material is wet or if aeration is inadequate. Periodic inspection (every 1-2 years) and maintenance are necessary.

In order to use a bin for material storage, it must be structurally sound, with no evidence of major deterioration or over stressing. Bins with supports and/or walls that show any signs of having been over-stressed during previous use, or that have been badly deteriorated by corrosion, should be repaired before further use. Deteriorated doors and door frames shall be repaired to prevent possible air leakage during aeration. Regular maintenance will help extend the bin's life. At least annually, a thorough inspection of the entire structure is performed, and repairs are made where necessary.

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	D-67
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	125 feet
Exit diameter	2.0 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	4200 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	4130 dscfm
Gas temperature	77° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 004/F-14 Raw Meal Transfer with Baghouse
Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of raw meal being transferred from the raw mill collection cyclones, to an air lift system.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	138 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	>Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Raw materials

From the raw mill cyclones, the material is fed by air gravity conveyor to an air lift system, which in turn lifts the material to the top of and into the blend silos. This baghouse provides ventilation and dust collection for the air gravity conveyors. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

All conveyor transfer points are totally enclosed. All dust-laden air generated by the material transfer process shall be totally vented to fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

Maintenance of Affected Source

- Inspect and repair air gravity conveyor housings to prevent leakage.
- Inspect and repair vent ducts to dust collector to prevent leakage.

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	F-14
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	70 feet
Exit diameter	1.0 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	1200 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	970 dscfm
Gas temperature	180° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 006/G-12A & B Two Blend Silos with Baghouse
Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is two blending silos for the raw meal being transferred from the raw mill.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	138 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	>Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Raw meal

The material is transferred to the silos pneumatically. From the silos, the material is fed by air gravity conveyors. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

The silos are equipped with high level probes and associated alarms to warn of overfilling. The high-level indicators are interlocked with the material filling system such that in the event of a silo approaching an overfilling condition, the material filling system will be automatically shut down.

Maintenance of Affected Source

Silos are prone to internal buildup of material, particularly if material is wet or if aeration is inadequate. Periodic inspection (every 1-2 years) and maintenance are necessary.

In order to use a silo for material storage, it must be structurally sound, with no evidence of major deterioration or over stressing. Deteriorated doors and door frames should be repaired to prevent possible air leakage during aeration. Regular maintenance will help extend the silo's life. Silos need periodic inspection and maintenance, such as cleaning. At least annually, a thorough inspection of the entire structure is performed, and repairs are made where necessary.

Storage silos allow cement plants to stockpile inventory until needed. Buildup on the vessel walls, however, can rob plants of the storage capacity in which they have invested. Buildups slow material flow and decrease the "live" capacity of the vessel. Overcoming these flow problems and recovering storage capacity may require silo cleaning.

Several types of equipment can be used for silo cleaning. One of these operates like an industrial-strength "weed whip," rotating a set of "flails" against the material in the

vessel. The cleaning head is typically inserted through the access port down into the vessel on a pivoting arm.

Any clean-out activity must be carefully controlled to avoid damage to the inner wall, which can reduce flow and cause continuing problems. Steel chain is commonly used for Portland cement or any compacted material where there is no risk of explosion. Nonsparking brass chain is effective for compacted materials where the risk of fire or explosion is present.

Before the cleaning process is initiated, a path for loosened material to leave the vessel must be secured, and the discharge opening must be clear. A transport mechanism at the bottom — a conveyor, a truck, or a loader — is required to avoid buildup below the discharge and blockage of the opening as large quantities of material are removed. In cleaning a plugged silo, the operator starts at the bottom and progresses upward. Wall accumulations are undercut until they fall by their own weight.

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	G-12
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	240 feet
Exit diameter	3.5 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	17,000 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	13,745 dscfm
Gas temperature	180° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device
See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 007/H-15 Kiln Feed Surge Bin with Baghouse
Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of raw meal being transferred from the kiln feed storage silos to the kiln feed surge bin, and then on to the kiln preheater.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	138 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Kiln feed

The material is transferred to the elevated kiln feed surge bin by air gravity conveyor and bucket elevator. From the elevated bin, the material is fed by air gravity conveyor, to an air lift system, which lifts the material pneumatically to the kiln preheater. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

The bin is equipped with load cells that continually weigh the bin and its contents. If the bin reaches a high level, an alarm flashes and the filling control valves close automatically. This prevents overfilling.

Maintenance of Affected Source

Bins are prone to internal buildup of material, particularly if material is wet or if aeration is inadequate. Periodic inspection (every 1-2 years) and maintenance are necessary.

In order to use a bin for material storage, it must be structurally sound, with no evidence of major deterioration or over stressing. Bins with supports and/or walls that show any signs of having been over-stressed during previous use, or that have been badly deteriorated by corrosion, shall be repaired before further use. Deteriorated doors and door frames shall be repaired to prevent possible air leakage during aeration. Regular maintenance will help extend the bin's life. At least annually, a thorough inspection of the entire structure is to be performed, and repairs are to be made where necessary.

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a medium temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	H-15
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	50 feet
Exit diameter	2.0 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	6000 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	4704 dscfm
Gas temperature	200° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 008/S-04 Clinker Receiving/Handling System

Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an integrated system for handling clinker that includes a below-grade truck unloading hopper, a belt conveyor, and a deep-bucket conveyor. The fugitive particulate matter emissions generated from the transfer of clinker from the receiving hopper to the belt conveyor are controlled using a Johnson-Marsh Dust Suppressant system, which uses a non-ionic wetting agent or water, as necessary, to enhance the wettability of the clinker.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	100 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Clinker

The loading, unloading, handling, transfer or storage of clinker, which may generate airborne dust emissions, will be carried out in such a manner to prevent or minimize dust emissions. The materials mentioned above shall be adequately wetted prior to and during the loading, unloading and handling operations. Manual or automatic water spraying system shall be provided at all unloading areas, stock piles and material discharge points.

Openings for the passage of conveyors are fitted with adequate flexible seals. Scrapers shall be provided at the turning points of all conveyors to remove dust adhered to the belt surface. Conveyors are arranged to minimize free fall as far as practicable. All receiving hoppers for unloading materials shall be enclosed on three sides above the unloading point. The belt conveyors for handling materials shall be enclosed on top and 2 sides with to eliminate any dust emission due to wind erosion.

Maintenance of Affected Source

- Inspect and adjust all belt conveyors and their skirting rubber and dust seals
- Inspect belt covers and repair or replace as required
- Replace torn or defective conveyor belts to prevent leakage
- Inspect belt scrapers on belt conveyors and adjust, replace worn-out components

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a wet suppression system. The system is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started.

The spray discharge should be proportional with dust emission. The Dust Suppression System is meant to suppress the dust generated during transfer at feed/discharge points of conveyors. Wetting Agents are chemicals that are added to water to improve the rate at which spray droplets wet dust particles.

This system consists of three main parts.

1. Proportioner units.
2. Spray headers with pipe lines & pumping system.
3. Control units with electrical systems.

Proportioner units include a feed water pump, metering pump, feed water tank, and solutions tanks. The water required for the system is supplied by a feed water pump. The wetting agent, which is in liquid form, is dosed by metering pump as per requirement. Spray headers with pipe lines are provided. The pumping system includes solution pumps, isolating valves, spray nozzles, and pipe lines. The solution pumps are used to supply pressurized water to spray headers. The required quantities of nozzles are used to spray water. Control units with electrical systems consist of sensing units and control panels. The control panels consist of various relays and transformers.

Auto control or manual control governs the system. The water is pumped and at the same time the metering pump doses the proper quantity of chemical. Its inherent design features also make it extremely reliable from a maintenance standpoint. The nozzles have no moving parts.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR WET SUPPRESSION

Identification of control device	S-04
Type of control device	Wet suppression
Manufacturer	Johnson-Marsh
Type of chemical used	Water or dust suppressant
Frequency of application	Continuous when operating
Schedule for maintenance and inspection	Semiannually

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

- Check proportioner units.
- Check spray headers with pipe lines & pumping system.
- Check control units with electrical systems.
- Check solutions tanks.
- Check feed water supply.
- Check spray nozzles
- Check nozzles and system components for wear and corrosion.

**EU 010/L-06 & L-07 Clinker Storage Silo and Finish Mill Storage Silo
with Baghouse**

Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of clinker being transferred into the clinker storage silos.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	83 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	>Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Clinker

The material is transferred to the silos by a deep bucket conveyor. From the silos, the material is fed by gravity to belt conveyors. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to a fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

The silos are measured at least daily to prevent overfilling. If the manual measurements indicate overfilling is imminent, measures are taken by the operations group to prevent overfilling.

Maintenance of Affected Source

Silos are prone to internal buildup of material, particularly if material is wet or if aeration is inadequate. Periodic inspection (every 1-2 years) and maintenance are necessary.

In order to use a silo for material storage, it must be structurally sound, with no evidence of major deterioration or over stressing. Deteriorated doors and door frames shall be repaired to prevent possible air leakage. Regular maintenance will help extend the silo's life. Silos need periodic inspection and maintenance, such as cleaning. At least annually, a thorough inspection of the entire structure is performed, and repairs are made where necessary.

Storage silos allow cement plants to stockpile inventory until needed. Buildup on the vessel walls, however, can rob plants of the storage capacity in which they have invested. Buildups slow material flow and decrease the "live" capacity of the vessel. Overcoming these flow problems and recovering storage capacity may require silo cleaning.

Several types of equipment can be used for silo cleaning. One of these operates like an industrial-strength "weed whip," rotating a set of "flails" against the material in the

vessel. The cleaning head is typically inserted through the access port down into the vessel on a pivoting arm.

Any clean-out activity must be carefully controlled to avoid damage to the inner wall, which can reduce flow and cause continuing problems. Steel chain is commonly used for cement or any compacted material where there is no risk of explosion. Nonsparking brass chain is effective for compacted materials where the risk of fire or explosion is present.

Before the cleaning process is initiated, a path for loosened material to leave the vessel must be secured, and the discharge opening must be clear. A transport mechanism at the bottom — a conveyor, a truck, or a loader — is required to avoid buildup below the discharge and blockage of the opening as large quantities of material are removed. In cleaning, the operator starts at the bottom and progresses upward. Wall accumulations are undercut until they fall by their own weight.

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a medium temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	L-06/L-07
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	200 feet
Exit diameter	1.5 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	2600 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	2038 dscfm
Gas temperature	200° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 011/L-08 Gypsum and Limestone Bins with Baghouse

Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of gypsum and limestone being stored and transferred.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	75 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Gypsum & limestone

The material is transferred to the elevated storage bins mechanically by bucket elevator and belt conveyor. From the elevated bin, the material is fed by gravity onto belt feeders. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

The bins are measured at least daily and the inventory levels controlled by the control room operator to prevent overfilling.

Maintenance of Affected Source

Bins are prone to internal buildup of material, particularly if material is wet or if aeration is inadequate. Periodic inspection (every 1-2 years) and maintenance are necessary.

In order to use a bin for material storage, it must be structurally sound, with no evidence of major deterioration or over stressing. Bins with supports and/or walls that show any signs of having been over-stressed during previous use, or that have been badly deteriorated by corrosion, should be repaired before further use. Deteriorated doors and door frames shall be repaired to prevent possible air leakage during aeration. Regular maintenance will help extend the bin's life. At least annually, a thorough inspection of the entire structure is performed, and repairs are made where necessary.

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a medium temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	L-08
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	135 feet
Exit diameter	1.5 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	5000 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	3920 dscfm
Gas temperature	200° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 012/M-08 Silo Discharge with Baghouse
Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of clinker, gypsum or limestone being transferred from their silos, to the finish mill feed belt.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	122 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Clinker, gypsum, & limestone

From the silos, the material is fed by gravity onto belt feeders. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

All conveyor transfer points are totally enclosed. Openings for the passage of conveyors are fitted with adequate flexible seals. Scrapers shall be provided at the turning points of all conveyors to remove dust adhered to the belt surface. Conveyors are arranged to minimize free fall as far as practicable. The opening between the silos and weigh belt of the materials is fully enclosed. All dust-laden air generated by the material transfer process shall be totally vented to fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

Maintenance of Affected Source

- Inspect and adjust all belt conveyors and their skirting rubber and dust seals
- Replace torn or defective conveyor belts to prevent leakage
- Inspect and repair belt covers and enclosures as required to prevent leakage
- Inspect belt scrapers on belt conveyors and adjust, replace worn-out components

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	M-08
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	135 feet
Exit diameter	2.5 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	9000 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	8316 dscfm
Gas temperature	100° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

**EU TBA/L-03 Clinker Cooler Discharge with Baghouse
Emission Limits and Operating Limits**

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent:

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of clinker being transferred from the clinker cooler.

From the clinker cooler, the clinker is transported by gravity or drag chain conveyor to a deep bucket conveyor. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

All conveyor transfer points are totally enclosed. Openings for the passage of conveyors are fitted with adequate flexible seals. Conveyors are arranged to minimize free fall as far as practicable. All dust-laden air generated by the material transfer process shall be totally vented to fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	83 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	>Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Clinker

Maintenance of Affected Source

- Inspect drag chain housing and deep bucket conveyor covers and repair as required to prevent leakage
- Inspect material transfer chutes and repair as required to prevent leakage
- Inspect dust collector vent ducts and repair as required
- Inspect deep bucket conveyor buckets for holes and repair as required

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a high temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	L-03
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	10 feet
Exit diameter	1.0 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	5100 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	3717 dscfm
Gas temperature	250° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 013/N-13 Finish Mill with Baghouse
Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator of each new or existing raw mill or finish mill shall not cause to be discharged from the mill sweep or air separator air pollution control devices of these affected sources any gases which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.
[40 CFR 63.1347]

Operation of Affected Source

The final process stage includes grinding the clinker and gypsum to produce cement. Grinding mills are equipped with alloy steel grinding balls. The ball mill grinds the clinker into the final product, for distribution and packaging. The mill works in a closed circuit with a dynamic separator which separates cement of the required fineness from that which needs further grinding. The coarse fraction is returned to the mill.

The accuracy and reliability of metering and proportioning of the mill feed components by weight is critical for maintaining product quality and the high energy efficiency of a grinding system. The metering and proportioning equipment for the material feed to the mill is belt weigh feeders.

The plant uses a pulse-jet fabric filter with a high-efficiency separator. The cement dust collected by the fabric filter is restored to the system.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	125 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	>Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Clinker, gypsum & limestone

Maintenance of Affected Source

Preventive maintenance provides for more productivity through increased uptime. The mill maintenance program reflects the fact that long lead times are required to procure and deliver materials to the site. A target is to maintain a three-month inventory of wear parts and common failure components on-site, to carry a large inventory of spare parts, and to stock two years of certain mechanical, electrical and instrumentation spares.

The inspection and maintenance program includes periodic assessments of the condition of ducting, hoods, conveyors, elevator housings, and other equipment.

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a high temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	N-13
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	70 feet
Exit diameter	5.0 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	40000 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	30892 dscfm
Gas temperature	210° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 014/Q-17 Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 Discharge System with Baghouses

Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of cement being transferred from silos. This emissions unit includes systems for in-plant distribution to loading areas and to packaging systems.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	300 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Cement

From the silos, the material is fed by gravity and air gravity conveyors. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

All conveyor transfer points are totally enclosed. All dust-laden air generated by the material transfer process shall be totally vented to fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

Maintenance of Affected Source

- Inspect air gravity conveyor housings and repair as required to prevent leakage
- Inspect loading spouts for holes and repair as required
- Inspect material transfer chutes for holes and repair as required to prevent leakage
- Inspect dust collector ducting for holes and repair as required
- Inspect control valves for holes and seal deterioration and repair as required to prevent leakage
- Inspect all pneumatic lines for cracks

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	Q-17
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	50 feet
Exit diameter	1.5 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	3200 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	2671 dscfm
Gas temperature	160° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 015/Q-15 Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 with Baghouse
Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of cement being pneumatically transferred to two storage silos from the finish mill.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	125 TPH each
Process temperature or pressure	>Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Cement

The material is transferred to the silos pneumatically. From the silos, the material is fed by gravity to trucks, or pneumatically to railcar loading or to bagging. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

The silos are measured at least daily. The control room operator controls the inventory levels to prevent overfilling.

Maintenance of Affected Source

Silos are prone to internal buildup of material, particularly if material is wet or if aeration is inadequate. Periodic inspection (every 1-2 years) and maintenance are necessary.

In order to use a silo for material storage, it must be structurally sound, with no evidence of major deterioration or over stressing. Deteriorated doors and door frames shall be repaired to prevent possible air leakage during aeration. Regular maintenance will help extend the silo's life. Silos need periodic inspection and maintenance, such as cleaning. At least annually, a thorough inspection of the entire structure is performed, and repairs are made where necessary.

Storage silos allow cement plants to stockpile inventory until needed. Buildup on the vessel walls, however, can rob plants of the storage capacity in which they have invested. Buildups slow material flow and decrease the "live" capacity of the vessel. Overcoming these flow problems and recovering storage capacity may require silo cleaning.

Several types of equipment can be used for silo cleaning. One of these operates like an industrial-strength "weed whip," rotating a set of "flails" against the material in the vessel. The cleaning head is typically inserted through the access port down into the vessel on a pivoting arm.

Any clean-out activity must be carefully controlled to avoid damage to the inner wall, which can reduce flow and cause continuing problems. Steel chain is commonly used for cement or any compacted material where there is no risk of explosion. Nonsparking brass chain is effective for compacted materials where the risk of fire or explosion is present.

Before the cleaning process is initiated, a path for loosened material to leave the vessel must be secured, and the discharge opening must be clear. A transport mechanism at the bottom — a conveyor, a truck, or a loader — is required to avoid buildup below the discharge and blockage of the opening as large quantities of material are removed. In cleaning, the operator starts at the bottom and progresses upward. Wall accumulations are undercut until they fall by their own weight.

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a medium temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	Q-15
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	200 feet
Exit diameter	2.0 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6” H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	7400 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	5983 dscfm
Gas temperature	180° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 017/D-63 Iron Ore Bin with Baghouse

Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of iron ore being stored in a bin.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	100 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Iron ore

The material is transferred to the elevated storage bin by bucket elevator. From the elevated bin, the material is fed by a belt feeder. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

The bin is equipped with a high level probe and a flashing alarm to warn of overfilling. The high-level alarm indicators are interlocked with the material filling line such that in the event of the bin approaching an overfilling condition, an alarm will operate, and the material filling feeder will be stopped.

Maintenance of Affected Source

Bins are prone to internal buildup of material, particularly if material is wet or if aeration is inadequate. Periodic inspection (every 1-2 years) and maintenance are necessary.

In order to use a bin for material storage, it must be structurally sound, with no evidence of major deterioration or over stressing. Bins with supports and/or walls that show any signs of having been over-stressed during previous use, or that have been badly deteriorated by corrosion, shall be repaired before further use. Deteriorated doors and door frames shall be repaired to prevent possible air leakage during aeration. Regular maintenance will help extend the bin's life. At least annually, a thorough inspection of the entire structure is performed, and repairs are made where necessary.

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	D-63
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	51 feet
Exit diameter	1.5 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	3600 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	2911 dscfm
Gas temperature	180° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 019/M-05 Finish Mill Feed Belt with Baghouse

Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of transferring clinker, gypsum and limestone to the finish mill.

The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

All conveyor transfer points are totally enclosed. Openings for the passage of conveyors are fitted with adequate flexible seals. Scrapers shall be provided at the turning points of all conveyors to remove dust adhered to the belt surface. Conveyors are arranged to minimize free fall as far as practicable. All dust-laden air generated by the material transfer process shall be totally vented to fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	120 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	>Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Clinker

Maintenance of Affected Source

- Inspect and adjust all belt conveyors and their skirting rubber and dust seals
- Inspect belt conveyor covers and repair as required
- Replace torn or defective conveyor belts to prevent spillage
- Inspect material transfer chutes for holes and repair as required to prevent leakage
- Inspect dust collector vent ducts for holes
- Inspect belt scrapers on belt conveyors and adjust, replace worn-out components

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	M-05
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	29 feet
Exit diameter	2.0 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	9000 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	8820 dscfm
Gas temperature	85° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

**EU 020/ In-Line Kiln I/Raw Mill and Clinker Cooler I with Baghouse
Emission Limits and Operating Limits**

40 CFR 63.1343 Standards for kilns and in-line kiln/raw mills.

(a) *General.* The provisions in this section apply to each kiln, each in-line kiln/raw mill, and any alkali bypass associated with that kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill.

(b) *Existing, reconstructed, or new brownfield/major sources.* No owner or operator of an existing, reconstructed or new brownfield kiln or an existing, reconstructed or new brownfield in-line kiln/raw mill at a facility that is a major source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from these affected sources, any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter (PM) in excess of 0.15 kg per Mg (0.30 lb per ton) of feed (dry basis) to the kiln. When there is an alkali bypass associated with a kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill, the combined particulate matter emissions from the kiln or in-line kiln/raw mill and the alkali bypass are subject to this emission limit.

(2) Exhibit opacity greater than 20 percent.

(3) Contain D/F in excess of:

(i) 0.20 ng per dscm (8.7×10^{-11} gr per dscf) (TEQ) corrected to seven percent oxygen; or

(ii) 0.40 ng per dscm (1.7×10^{-10} gr per dscf) (TEQ) corrected to seven percent oxygen, when the average of the performance test run average temperatures at the inlet to the particulate matter control device is 204 deg.C (400 deg.F) or less.

(c) *Greenfield/major sources.* Not applicable at time of initial O&M Plan preparation.

(d) *Existing, reconstructed, or new brownfield/area sources.* Not applicable at time of initial O&M Plan preparation.

(e) *Greenfield/area sources.* Not applicable at time of initial O&M Plan preparation.

40 CFR 63.1344 Operating limits for kilns and in-line kiln/raw mills.

(a) The owner or operator of a kiln subject to a D/F emission limitation under 40 CFR 63.1343 must operate the kiln such that the temperature of the gas at the inlet to the kiln particulate matter control device (PMCD) and alkali bypass PMCD, if applicable, does not exceed the applicable temperature limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section. The owner or operator of an in-line kiln/raw mill subject to a D/F emission limitation under 40 CFR 63.1343 must operate the in-line kiln/raw mill, such that:

(1) When the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is operating, the applicable temperature limit for the main in-line kiln/raw mill exhaust, specified in paragraph (b) of this section and established during the performance test when the raw mill was operating is not exceeded.

(2) When the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is not operating, the applicable temperature limit for the main in-line kiln/raw mill exhaust, specified in paragraph (b) of this section and established during the performance test when the raw mill was not operating, is not exceeded.

(3) If the in-line kiln/raw mill is equipped with an alkali bypass, the applicable temperature limit for the alkali bypass, specified in paragraph (b) of this section and established during the performance test when the raw mill was operating, is not exceeded.

(b) The temperature limit for affected sources meeting the limits of paragraph (a) of this section or paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section is determined in accordance with 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(3)(iv).

- (c) Carbon injection – Not applicable at time of initial O&M Plan preparation.
- (d) Carbon injection – Not applicable at time of initial O&M Plan preparation.
- (e) Carbon injection – Not applicable at time of initial O&M Plan preparation.

40 CFR 63.1345 Standards for clinker coolers.

- (a) No owner or operator of a new or existing clinker cooler at a facility which is a major source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the clinker cooler any gases which:
 - (1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.050 kg per Mg (0.10 lb per ton) of feed (dry basis) to the kiln.
 - (2) Exhibit opacity greater than ten percent.
- (b) [Reserved].

40 CFR 63.1347 Standards for raw and finish mills.

The owner or operator of each new or existing raw mill or finish mill at a facility which is a major source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not cause to be discharged from the mill sweep or air separator air pollution control devices of these affected sources any gases which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

Operation of Affected Source

The cement plant is designed for 1800 tons/day of cement clinker product. The cement kiln I, in-line kiln/raw mill and clinker cooler I share a common baghouse fabric filter system (for particulate matter emissions control) and stack with the power plant. Waste heat from the kiln is used to provide heat to the raw mill and the kiln preheater, which is used to drive off moisture from the materials used for making clinker. The movement of raw materials, recycled materials, and product will be through enclosed transfer systems. All gas streams from the various transfer systems will vent through a single baghouse system into the ambient air. The existing site is zoned for mining, so limestone and clay used in the production of cement will be supplied on site. The kiln is allowed to fire bituminous coal, distillate and residual fuel oil, on-specification used oil, and shredded and whole tires. Continuous monitors are operated for opacity, NO_x, SO₂, and O₂.

In addition to meeting environmental standards, kiln burning stability increases such things as the kiln brick life, refractory life, requires less frequent warm-up times and lowers fuel consumption.

The kiln product (clinker) discharges from the kiln into the clinker cooler. Cooled clinker is then discharged into a conveyor system and carried to storage.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	138 TPH: Raw mill 127 TPH: Kiln preheater 83 TPH: Clinker cooler
Process temperature or pressure	>Ambient
Fuel or fuel mixture	bituminous coal, distillate and residual fuel oil, on-specification used oil, and shredded and whole tires
Chemical or physical data on product	Clinker

Maintenance of Affected Source

The kiln is the main machine in the cement manufacturing process. Kiln repair and maintenance are critical components in assuring the efficiency of the cement manufacturing plant. If not maintained properly, kiln run-time will be reduced, causing substantial economic losses. Maintenance procedures performed according to prescribed instructions will significantly improve the performance of the kiln and increase plant efficiency.

Proper kiln maintenance techniques ensure desirable operating efficiency. Alignment and ovality measurements can help prevent breakdowns. Inspection and maintenance of the clinker cooler are also important.

Plant availability is critical in a continuous process such as cement production, and an important part is implementing maintenance based on predictive maintenance information. High kiln availability can impact the stability of auxiliary equipment – shutdowns can have a “domino effect” on auxiliary equipment.

Vibration analysis and monitoring is a part of the preventive maintenance program. Unplanned maintenance on a continuous process line can result in higher costs per ton of clinker. The use of predictive maintenance techniques allows one planned shutdown per year, with four or five minor stops and starts. Vibration analysis identifies potential problems and corrective actions can be initiated to eliminate the influence on the component from other sources, such as imbalance or misalignment.

Mechanical personnel are aware of the importance of setting up a machine within certain criteria to enable a long, trouble-free mechanical life. When setting up a machine after repairs or installation, ensure that imbalance or pulley wobbles are eliminated. Evaluate clinker cooler fans, simple, inexpensive adjustments can lower the overall vibration levels.

Predictive maintenance can reduce the systematic replacement of components, regardless of their condition. Individual job requests are initiated when there is evidence that a component is deteriorating. This information is used to determine a plan of action to carry out repairs at the most convenient time, allowing lead time for planning and ordering of parts, labor resources.

An effective predictive maintenance program looks at the rate of change over a period of time with a set of machinery components, using specific criteria to assess the various individual components that make up a particular machine. Another benefit of predictive maintenance is inventory stock control of mechanical components.

- Inspect preheater system
- Inspect kiln shell
- Inspect kiln supports
- Inspect kiln drive
- Evaluate alignment and mechanical balance of kiln
- Inspect clinker cooler
- Inspect kiln lining at regular intervals
- Check the kiln shell temperature. Special attention must be focused on the covered areas in the burning zone where high surface temperatures may occur
- The clearance between the kiln shell and kiln riding-rings must be checked at regular intervals

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions are controlled by a high temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	300 feet
Exit diameter	16.0 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	577,700 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	376,796 dscfm
Gas temperature	220° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Reverse air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

**EU 021/Z-17 Cement Storage Silo #3 Discharge System with Baghouse
Emission Limits and Operating Limits**

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of cement being transferred from silos. This emissions unit includes systems for in-plant distribution to loading areas and to packaging systems.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	300 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Cement

From the silos, the material is fed by gravity. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

All conveyor transfer points are totally enclosed. Openings for the passage of conveyors are fitted with adequate flexible seals. Scrapers shall be provided at the turning points of all conveyors to remove dust adhered to the belt surface. Conveyors are arranged to minimize free fall as far as practicable. The opening between the silos and weigh belt of the materials is fully enclosed. Loading to trucks and railcars is through a flexible rubber boot. All dust-laden air generated by the material transfer process shall be totally vented to fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

Maintenance of Affected Source

- Inspect and adjust all belt conveyors and their skirting rubber and dust seals
- Check the speed of belt conveyors and slow then down, if possible, to reduce dust circulation and spillage
- Replace torn or defective conveyor belts
- Inspect belt conveyor idlers and nonmoving idlers
- Remove and replace missing or broken idlers
- Inspect all belt conveyor training idlers, adjust as necessary so the conveyor belt does not travel laterally
- Inspect belt scrapers on belt conveyors and adjust, replace worn-out components
- Inspect all pneumatic lines and pumps for cracks
- Inspect rubber boots for cracks and tears

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a low

temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	Z-17
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	50 feet
Exit diameter	1.5 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	10000 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	8346 dscfm
Gas temperature	160° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 022/Z-15 Cement Storage Silo #3 with Baghouse
Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of cement being pneumatically transferred to the storage silo from the finish mill.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	125 TPH
Process temperature or pressure	>Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Cement

The material is transferred to the silos pneumatically. From the silo, the material is fed by gravity to trucks or railcars, or pneumatically to bagging. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

The silo is equipped with audible high level alarms to warn of overfilling. The high-level alarm indicators are interlocked with the material filling line such that in the event of a silo approaching an overfilling condition, an audible alarm will operate, and the material filling line will be closed.

Maintenance of Affected Source

Silos are prone to internal buildup of material, particularly if material is wet or if aeration is inadequate. Periodic inspection (every 1-2 years) and maintenance are necessary.

In order to use a silo for material storage, it must be structurally sound, with no evidence of major deterioration or over stressing. Deteriorated doors and door frames should be repaired to prevent possible air leakage during aeration. Regular maintenance will help extend the silo's life. Silos need periodic inspection and maintenance, such as cleaning. Each year, preferably when the silo is empty, a thorough inspection of the entire structure is to be performed, and repairs are to be made where necessary.

Storage silos allow cement plants to stockpile inventory until needed. Buildup on the vessel walls, however, can rob plants of the storage systems in which they have invested. Buildups slow material flow and decrease the "live" capacity of the vessel. Overcoming these flow problems and recovering storage capacity may require silo cleaning.

Several types of equipment can be used for silo cleaning. One of these operates like an industrial-strength "weed whip," rotating a set of "flails" against the material in the

vessel. The cleaning head is typically inserted through the access port down into the vessel on a pivoting arm.

Any clean-out activity must be carefully controlled to avoid damage to the inner wall, which can reduce flow and cause continuing problems. Steel chain is commonly used for cement or any compacted material where there is no risk of explosion. Nonsparking brass chain is effective for compacted materials where the risk of fire or explosion is present.

Before the cleaning process is initiated, a path for loosened material to leave the vessel must be secured, and the discharge opening must be clear. A transport mechanism at the bottom — a conveyor, a truck, or a loader — is required to avoid buildup below the discharge and blockage of the opening as large quantities of material are removed. In cleaning, the operator starts at the bottom and progresses upward. Wall accumulations are undercut until they fall by their own weight. Cleaning from the top would cause the removed material to fall on top of the lower accumulation with no place to go until the entire mass is cut away; when the entire section falls, then, the risk of damage to the bottom of the vessel or discharge is considerable.

If a vessel is choked, that is, still running but nearly closed down, it will most likely get worse. As material falls through the vessel, it will build up on the accumulations, gradually restricting the flow path until blockage is total. Consequently, as soon as a partial blockage is noticed, scheduling a cleaning from a service is recommended. Time is then available to work the cleaning into the schedule of the plant and the cleaning contractor. Hung up, clogged, or slow running silos will interfere with the efficiency and profitability of a plant. Remove buildup from silo walls regularly, effectively, and safely.

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a medium temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	Z-15
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	200 feet
Exit diameter	2.0 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	5300 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	4285 dscfm
Gas temperature	180° F
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 023 Cement Storage Silo #4 and Truck Loadout System with Baghouse

Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of cement being pneumatically transferred to the storage silo from the finish mill and an activity of cement being transferred from the silo. This emissions unit includes systems for in-plant distribution to loading areas and to packaging systems.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	47 TPH: silo, 390 TPH: trucks
Process temperature or pressure	>Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Cement

The material is transferred to the silos pneumatically. From the silo, the material is fed by gravity to trucks or railcars, or pneumatically to bagging. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

The silo is equipped with audible high level alarms to warn of overfilling. The high-level alarm indicators are interlocked with the material filling line such that in the event of a silo approaching an overfilling condition, an audible alarm will operate, and the material filling line will be closed.

All conveyor transfer points are totally enclosed. Openings for the passage of conveyors are fitted with adequate flexible seals. Scrapers shall be provided at the turning points of all conveyors to remove dust adhered to the belt surface. Conveyors are arranged to minimize free fall as far as practicable. The opening between the silos and weigh belt of the materials is fully enclosed. Loading to trucks and railcars is through a flexible rubber boot. All dust-laden air generated by the material transfer process shall be totally vented to fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

Maintenance of Affected Source

Silos are prone to internal buildup of material, particularly if material is wet or if aeration is inadequate. Periodic inspection (every 1-2 years) and maintenance are necessary.

In order to use a silo for material storage, it must be structurally sound, with no evidence of major deterioration or over stressing. Deteriorated doors and door frames should be repaired to prevent possible air leakage during aeration. Regular maintenance will help extend the silo's life. Silos need periodic inspection and maintenance, such as cleaning.

Each year, preferably when the silo is empty, a thorough inspection of the entire structure is to be performed, and repairs are to be made where necessary.

Storage silos allow cement plants to stockpile inventory until needed. Buildup on the vessel walls, however, can rob plants of the storage systems in which they have invested. Buildups slow material flow and decrease the “live” capacity of the vessel. Overcoming these flow problems and recovering storage capacity may require silo cleaning. Do not try to clean a vessel from below. To protect both plant personnel and the structure, the safest method is to clean down from the access opening(s) at the top of the vessel. That opening, however, is not to be used for putting people down into the silo, which likely would constitute a violation of the confined space entry rules.

Several types of equipment can be used for silo cleaning. One of these operates like an industrial-strength “weed whip,” rotating a set of “flails” against the material in the vessel. The cleaning head is typically inserted through the access port down into the vessel on a pivoting arm.

Any clean-out activity must be carefully controlled to avoid damage to the inner wall, which can reduce flow and cause continuing problems. Steel chain is commonly used for cement or any compacted material where there is no risk of explosion. Nonsparking brass chain is effective for compacted materials where the risk of fire or explosion is present.

Before the cleaning process is initiated, a path for loosened material to leave the vessel must be secured, and the discharge opening must be clear. A transport mechanism at the bottom — a conveyor, a truck, or a loader — is required to avoid buildup below the discharge and blockage of the opening as large quantities of material are removed. In cleaning, the operator starts at the bottom and progresses upward. Wall accumulations are undercut until they fall by their own weight. Cleaning from the top would cause the removed material to fall on top of the lower accumulation with no place to go until the entire mass is cut away; when the entire section falls, then, the risk of damage to the bottom of the vessel or discharge is considerable.

If a vessel is choked, that is, still running but nearly closed down, it will most likely get worse. As material falls through the vessel, it will build up on the accumulations, gradually restricting the flow path until blockage is total. Consequently, as soon as a partial blockage is noticed, scheduling a cleaning from a service is recommended. Time is then available to work the cleaning into the schedule of the plant and the cleaning contractor. Hung up, clogged, or slow running silos will interfere with the efficiency and profitability of a plant. Remove buildup from silo walls regularly, effectively, and safely.

- Inspect and adjust all belt conveyors and their skirting rubber and dust seals
- Check the speed of belt conveyors and slow them down, if possible, to reduce dust circulation and spillage
- Replace torn or defective conveyor belts
- Inspect belt conveyor idlers and nonmoving idlers
- Remove and replace missing or broken idlers

- Inspect all belt conveyor training idlers, adjust as necessary so the conveyor belt does not travel laterally
- Inspect belt scrapers on belt conveyors and adjust, replace worn-out components
- Inspect all pneumatic lines and pumps for cracks
- Inspect rubber boots for cracks and tears

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	75 feet
Exit diameter	0.8 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6” H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	860 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	829 dscfm
Air to cloth ratio	
Bag weave	
Bag material	
Gas temperature	Ambient
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

EU 024/Z-18 Cement Storage Silo and Railcar Loadout System with Baghouses

Emission Limits and Operating Limits

The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged any gases from this affected source which exhibit opacity in excess of ten percent.

[40 CFR 63.1348]

Operation of Affected Source

This emissions unit is an activity of cement being pneumatically transferred to the storage silo from the finish mill and an activity of cement being transferred from the silo. This emissions unit includes systems for in-plant distribution to loading areas.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR EMISSIONS UNIT

Weight per unit time of raw materials input	30 TPH: silo, 100 TPH: trucks
Process temperature or pressure	>Ambient
Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials	Cement

The material is transferred to the silos pneumatically. From the silo, the material is fed by gravity to trucks or railcars. The loading, unloading, handling, transfer and storage of materials is in a totally enclosed system. All dust-laden air generated by the process operations is extracted and vented to the fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

The silo is equipped with audible high level alarms to warn of overfilling. The high-level alarm indicators are interlocked with the material filling line such that in the event of a silo approaching an overfilling condition, an audible alarm will operate, and the material filling line will be closed.

All conveyor transfer points are totally enclosed. Openings for the passage of conveyors are fitted with adequate flexible seals. Scrapers shall be provided at the turning points of all conveyors to remove dust adhered to the belt surface. Conveyors are arranged to minimize free fall as far as practicable. The opening between the silos and weigh belt of the materials is fully enclosed. Loading to trucks and railcars is through a flexible rubber boot. All dust-laden air generated by the material transfer process shall be totally vented to fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits stipulated above.

Maintenance of Affected Source

Silos are prone to internal buildup of material, particularly if material is wet or if aeration is inadequate. Periodic inspection (every 1-2 years) and maintenance are necessary.

In order to use a silo for material storage, it must be structurally sound, with no evidence of major deterioration or over stressing. Deteriorated doors and door frames should be repaired to prevent possible air leakage during aeration. Regular maintenance will help extend the silo's life. Silos need periodic inspection and maintenance, such as cleaning.

Each year, preferably when the silo is empty, a thorough inspection of the entire structure is to be performed, and repairs are to be made where necessary.

Storage silos allow cement plants to stockpile inventory until needed. Buildup on the vessel walls, however, can rob plants of the storage systems in which they have invested. Buildups slow material flow and decrease the “live” capacity of the vessel. Overcoming these flow problems and recovering storage capacity may require silo cleaning.

Several types of equipment can be used for silo cleaning. One of these operates like an industrial-strength “weed whip,” rotating a set of “flails” against the material in the vessel. The cleaning head is typically inserted through the access port down into the vessel on a pivoting arm.

Any clean-out activity must be carefully controlled to avoid damage to the inner wall, which can reduce flow and cause continuing problems. Steel chain is commonly used for cement or any compacted material where there is no risk of explosion. Nonsparking brass chain is effective for compacted materials where the risk of fire or explosion is present.

Before the cleaning process is initiated, a path for loosened material to leave the vessel must be secured, and the discharge opening must be clear. A transport mechanism at the bottom — a conveyor, a truck, or a loader — is required to avoid buildup below the discharge and blockage of the opening as large quantities of material are removed. In cleaning, the operator starts at the bottom and progresses upward. Wall accumulations are undercut until they fall by their own weight. Cleaning from the top would cause the removed material to fall on top of the lower accumulation with no place to go until the entire mass is cut away; when the entire section falls, then, the risk of damage to the bottom of the vessel or discharge is considerable.

If a vessel is choked, that is, still running but nearly closed down, it will most likely get worse. As material falls through the vessel, it will build up on the accumulations, gradually restricting the flow path until blockage is total. Consequently, as soon as a partial blockage is noticed, scheduling a cleaning from a service is recommended. Time is then available to work the cleaning into the schedule of the plant and the cleaning contractor. Hung up, clogged, or slow running silos will interfere with the efficiency and profitability of a plant. Remove buildup from silo walls regularly, effectively, and safely.

- Inspect and adjust all belt conveyors and their skirting rubber and dust seals
- Check the speed of belt conveyors and slow them down, if possible, to reduce dust circulation and spillage
- Replace torn or defective conveyor belts
- Inspect belt conveyor idlers and nonmoving idlers
- Remove and replace missing or broken idlers
- Inspect all belt conveyor training idlers, adjust as necessary so the conveyor belt does not travel laterally
- Inspect belt scrapers on belt conveyors and adjust, replace worn-out components
- Inspect all pneumatic lines and pumps for cracks

- Inspect rubber boots for cracks and tears

Operation of Air Pollution Control Device

The filter equipment will be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be kept. The particulate matter (PM) emissions from the materials being transferred are controlled by a low temperature baghouse fabric filter system. The baghouse is put in operation prior to the start of source operation, and remains in operation while the source is in operation.

Operators are familiar with startup and shutdown procedures of dust control systems. All dust control systems should be in operation before any processing equipment is started. Certain units are equipped with an alarm to sound when a dust collector stops operating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS FOR BAGHOUSE

Identification of control device	Z-18
Type of control device	Baghouse
Stack height	80 feet
Exit diameter	1.5 feet
Bag pressure drop	2-6" H ₂ O
Actual volumetric flow rate	500 acfm
Maximum dry standard flow rate	490 dscfm
Gas temperature	Ambient
Percent water vapor	Ambient
Bag cleaning method	Pulsed air
Bag cleaning cycle:	Periodic

Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Device

See Attachment 1 – Baghouse Maintenance.

Corrective Actions

The owner or operator of a raw mill or finish mill shall monitor opacity by conducting daily visual emissions observations of the mill sweep and air separator PMCDs of these affected sources, in accordance with the procedures of Method 22 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60. The Method 22 test shall be conducted while the affected source is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur within the day. The duration of the Method 22 test shall be six minutes.

If visible emissions are observed during any Method 22 visible emissions test, the owner or operator must:

- (1) Initiate, within one-hour, the corrective actions specified in this site specific operating and maintenance plan; and
- (2) Within 24 hours of the end of the Method 22 test in which visible emissions were observed, conduct a visual opacity test of each stack from which visible emissions were observed in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60. The duration of the Method 9 test shall be thirty minutes.

Applicability of Corrective Actions

The requirement for site-specific corrective actions applies to:

- EU 013/N-13 Finish Mill with Baghouse

Description of Corrective Actions

- Notify control room that finish mill will be going off-line
- Determine availability of clinker storage volume
- Take kiln off-line only as necessary
- Gradually reduce milling rate and cease milling operation
- Perform complete baghouse and ductwork inspection
- Perform necessary repairs
- Put baghouse in operation
- Resume milling
- If any new bags have been installed, allow bags to form a filter cake before conducting the Method 9 test specified above

Annual Combustion System Inspection

An inspection of the components of the combustion system of the in-line kiln raw mill shall be conducted at least once per year. Optimum combustion conditions in cement kiln systems occur when kiln exit gas oxygen and carbon monoxide emissions are as low as possible. Stated another way, optimum combustion conditions occur when excess air is as low as possible and complete combustion still occurs. A kiln operating with low excess air may cause partial combustion of fuel. A kiln system operating with high excess air

increases the heat loss in the kiln system exit gases. In either case, the net effects are higher specific fuel consumption and lower clinker production.

At a minimum, an inspection shall include the following:

- 1) Inspect all burners, pilot assemblies, and pilot sensing devices for proper operation; clean pilot flame sensor, as necessary;
- 2) Ensure proper adjustment of primary and secondary combustion air, and adjust as necessary;
- 3) Inspect hinges and door latches, and lubricate as necessary;
- 4) Inspect dampers, fans, and blowers for proper operation;
- 5) Inspect door and door gaskets for proper sealing;
- 6) Inspect motors for proper operation;
- 7) Inspect refractory lining; clean and repair/replace lining as necessary;
- 8) Inspect kiln shell for corrosion and/or hot spots;
- 9) Inspect kiln, preheater and stack, clean as necessary;
- 10) Inspect fuel supply systems, for proper operation;
- 11) For the burning that follows the inspection, document that the combustion system is operating properly and make any necessary adjustments;
- 12) Inspect air pollution control device(s) for proper operation;
- 13) Inspect gas conditioning systems to ensure proper operation;
- 14) Ensure proper calibration of thermocouples, sorbent feed systems and any other monitoring equipment; and
- 15) Generally observe that the equipment is maintained in good operating condition.

Within 10 operating days following an equipment inspection all necessary repairs shall be completed unless the owner or operator obtains written approval from the State agency establishing a date whereby all necessary repairs of the designated facility shall be completed.

Periodic Monitoring

This section provides procedures to be used to periodically monitor affected sources subject to opacity standards under 40 CFR 63.1346 and 63.1348.

Applicability of Periodic Monitoring

<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 001/D-75	Filter Dust Bin
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 002/D-67	Fly Ash/Equilibrium Catalyst Bin
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 004/F-14	Raw Meal Transfer
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 006/G-12A & B	Two Blend Silos
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 007/H-15	Kiln Feed Surge Bin
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 008/S-04	Clinker Receiving/Handling System
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 010/L-06 & L-07	Clinker Storage Silo & Finish Mill Storage Silo
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 011/L-08	Gypsum and Limestone Bins
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 012/M-08	Silo Discharge
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 014/Q-17	Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2 Discharge System
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 015/Q-15	Cement Storage Silos #1 & #2

<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 017/D-63	Iron Ore Bin
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 019/M-05	Finish Mill Feed Belt
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 021/Z-17	Cement Storage Silo #3 Discharge System
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 022/Z-15	Cement Storage Silo #3
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 023	Cement Storage Silo #4 and Truck Loadout System
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU 024/Z-18	Cement Storage Silo and Railcar Loadout System

Procedures for Periodic Monitoring

The owner or operator must conduct a monthly 1-minute visible emissions test of each affected source in accordance with Method 22 of Appendix A to 40 CFR 60. The test must be conducted while the affected source is in operation.

If no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests for any affected source, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of testing from monthly to semi-annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any semi-annual test, the owner or operator must resume testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests.

If no visible emissions are observed during the semi-annual test for any affected source, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of testing from semi-annually to annually for that affected source. If visible emissions are observed during any annual test, the owner or operator must resume testing of that affected source on a monthly basis and maintain that schedule until no visible emissions are observed in six consecutive monthly tests.

If visible emissions are observed during any Method 22 test, the owner or operator must conduct a 6-minute test of opacity in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A to 40 CFR 60. The Method 9 test must begin within one hour of any observation of visible emissions.

Reporting Requirements

The O&M Plan includes procedures for an annual inspection of the combustion system. Results of this inspection are to be included with annual reporting.

Maintenance and inspection records will be kept for five years and provided upon request.

Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan

The purpose of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan is to—

- (A) Ensure that, at all times, owners or operators operate and maintain affected sources, including associated air pollution control equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at least to the levels required by all relevant standards;
- (B) Ensure that owners or operators are prepared to correct malfunctions as soon as practicable after their occurrence in order to minimize excess emissions of hazardous air pollutants; and
- (C) Reduce the reporting burden associated with periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (including corrective action taken to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation).

Procedures for Malfunctions

Malfunctions shall be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence in accordance with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan of this section.

The equipment subject to the MACT standards includes equipment such as process equipment (e.g., kiln, raw and finish mills), storage silos, control devices (e.g., baghouses), and continuous monitoring systems (CMS; i.e., monitoring systems used to demonstrate compliance with the MACT standards during normal operation).

Potential malfunctions of the applicable equipment were evaluated to determine whether a particular malfunction could result in excess HAP emissions. Potential malfunctions that may result in excess HAP emissions include:

- broken bags in baghouses
- excess or inadequate combustion air
- high level in a storage vessel
- excessive temperature at inlet of control device

Corrective actions are identified for all malfunctions that have the potential for excess HAP emissions. The standards do not necessarily require facilities to control HAP emissions resulting from malfunctions to the level established in the standard, but to do their best to minimize emissions. The corrective actions are documented in the SSM plan. Operations personnel have reviewed the proposed corrective actions to validate that each will effectively mitigate the malfunction and the resulting excess HAP emissions, while also providing sufficient operational flexibility.

The malfunction scenarios have been identified in the SSM plan and corrective actions have been specified.

broken bags in baghouses	Repair bags as necessary
excess or inadequate combustion air	Adjust combustion O2
high level in a storage vessel	Cease filling, reduce level
excessive temperature at inlet of control device	Repair gas conditioning equipment

The corrective actions allow operators to react to the malfunction to minimize excess HAP emissions, achieve compliance with the standard, and maintain operational flexibility.

Where two (or more) corrective actions are available, both are included in the SSM plan. This prevents the facility from deviating from the plan (and having to report the deviation to the regulatory agency) if one of the alternatives is not available or is not feasible when a malfunction occurs.

Part of an effective SSM plan implementation is to record the time and duration of each malfunction event identified. Compliance management tools, such as monitoring and recordkeeping systems, are essential in order to demonstrate continued compliance with the SSM requirements. Included in the SSM plan are the monitoring instruments (e.g., oxygen sensors, vessel high level alarms) that will be used to record SSM events for each piece of equipment subject to the standard. Where no instrumentation is available, visual inspections of certain equipment will be performed and documented at regular intervals to demonstrate that SSM events are not occurring.

This SSM plan includes startup and shutdown procedures for the equipment subject to the MACT standards. These procedures were discussed with operations personnel to determine whether a particular routine startup or shutdown activity potentially results in excess HAP emissions. Any that do are documented in the SSM plan.

Specific maintenance procedures for the air pollution control devices and the continuous monitoring systems were developed and documented in the O&M plan or the SSM plan, including the frequency of implementation. The plan identifies all routine or otherwise predictable continuous monitoring systems malfunctions. Routine calibration of the continuous monitoring systems is required. An onsite inventory of critical spare parts is maintained. Routine maintenance of all monitoring equipment is documented.

Procedures for Startup and Shutdown

Specific procedures for startup and shutdown are included with this plan as attachments.

Reporting

When actions taken by the owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are consistent with the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or

operator shall keep records for that event that demonstrate that the procedures specified in the plan were followed. These records may take the form of a "checklist," or other effective form of recordkeeping, that confirms conformance with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for that event.

In addition, the owner or operator shall keep records of these events as specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b) (and elsewhere in this part), including records of the occurrence and duration of each startup, shutdown, or malfunction of operation and each malfunction of the air pollution control equipment. Furthermore, the owner or operator shall confirm that actions taken during the relevant reporting period during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction were consistent with the affected source's startup, shutdown and malfunction plan in the semiannual (or more frequent) startup, shutdown, and malfunction report required in 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5).

If an action taken by the owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction (including an action taken to correct a malfunction) is not consistent with the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator shall record the actions taken for that event and shall report such actions within 2 working days after commencing actions inconsistent with the plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5) (unless the owner or operator makes alternative reporting arrangements, in advance, with the Administrator).

Two kinds of reports are required: the immediate SSM deviation report, and the semi-annual SSM report. A deviation report is sent to the regulatory agency each time an SSM event occurs and the facility deviates from its SSM plan. This notification must be made within two days by phone or facsimile, followed by a written letter within seven days.

The semi-annual report summarizes all of the deviations in the six-month reporting period. Customized reports can be designed and incorporated into the SSM CMT to provide both immediate and periodic reports.

The owner or operator shall keep the written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan on record after it is developed to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the provisions of this part. In addition, if the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan is revised, the owner or operator shall keep previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan on record, to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator, for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan.

Definitions

Alkali bypass means a duct between the feed end of the kiln and the preheater tower through which a portion of the kiln exit gas stream is withdrawn and quickly cooled by air or water to avoid excessive buildup of alkali, chloride and/or sulfur on the raw feed. This may also be referred to as the "kiln exhaust gas bypass".

Bagging system means the equipment which fills bags with Portland cement.

Clinker cooler means equipment into which clinker product leaving the kiln is placed to be cooled by air supplied by a forced draft or natural draft supply system.

Continuous monitor means a device which continuously samples the regulated parameter specified in 40 CFR 63.1350 of this subpart without interruption, evaluates the detector response at least once every 15 seconds, and computes and records the average value at least every 60 seconds, except during allowable periods of calibration and except as defined otherwise by the continuous emission monitoring system performance specifications in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

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

Conveying system transfer point means a point where any material including but not limited to feed material, fuel, clinker or product, is transferred to or from a conveying system, or between separate parts of a conveying system.

Dioxins and furans (D/F) means tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octa-chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans.

Excess HAP Emissions — emissions in excess of those that would have occurred if there were no startup, shutdown or malfunction and the owner or operator complied with the relevant provisions of the regulation.

Facility means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common ownership or control, including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way.

Feed means the prepared and mixed materials, which include but are not limited to materials such as limestone, clay, shale, sand, iron ore, mill scale, cement kiln dust and flyash, that are fed to the kiln. Feed does not include the fuels used in the kiln to produce heat to form the clinker product.

Finish mill means a roll crusher, ball and tube mill or other size reduction equipment used to grind clinker to a fine powder. Gypsum and other materials may be added to and

blended with clinker in a finish mill. The finish mill also includes the air separator associated with the finish mill.

Greenfield kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill, or raw material dryer means a kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill, or raw material dryer for which construction is commenced at a plant site (where no kilns and no in-line kiln/raw mills were in operation at any time prior to March 24, 1998) after March 24, 1998.

Hazardous waste is defined in 40 CFR 261.3 of this chapter.

In-line kiln/raw mill means a system in a Portland cement production process where a dry kiln system is integrated with the raw mill so that all or a portion of the kiln exhaust gases are used to perform the drying operation of the raw mill, with no auxiliary heat source used. In this system the kiln is capable of operating without the raw mill operating, but the raw mill cannot operate without the kiln gases, and consequently, the raw mill does not generate a separate exhaust gas stream.

Kiln means a device, including any associated preheater or precalciner devices, that produces clinker by heating limestone and other materials for subsequent production of Portland cement.

Kiln exhaust gas bypass means alkali bypass.

Malfunction — any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air-pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner.

Monovent means an exhaust configuration of a building or emission control device (e. g. positive pressure fabric filter) that extends the length of the structure and has a width very small in relation to its length (i. e., length to width ratio is typically greater than 5:1). The exhaust may be an open vent with or without a roof, louvered vents, or a combination of such features.

New brownfield kiln, in-line kiln raw mill, or raw material dryer means a kiln, in-line kiln/raw mill or raw material dryer for which construction is commenced at a plant site (where kilns and/or in-line kiln/raw mills were in operation prior to March 24, 1998) after March 24, 1998.

One-minute average means the average of thermocouple or other sensor responses calculated at least every 60 seconds from responses obtained at least once during each consecutive 15 second period.

Portland cement plant means any facility manufacturing Portland cement.

Raw material dryer means an impact dryer, drum dryer, paddle-equipped rapid dryer, air separator, or other equipment used to reduce the moisture content of feed materials.

Raw mill means a ball and tube mill, vertical roller mill or other size reduction equipment, that is not part of an in-line kiln/raw mill, used to grind feed to the appropriate size. Moisture may be added or removed from the feed during the grinding operation. If the raw mill is used to remove moisture from feed materials, it is also, by definition, a raw material dryer. The raw mill also includes the air separator associated with the raw mill.

Rolling average means the average of all one-minute averages over the averaging period.

Run average means the average of the one-minute parameter values for a run.

Shutdown — the cessation/stopping of operation of an affected source.

Startup — the setting into operation of an affected source.

TEQ means the international method of expressing toxicity equivalents for dioxins and furans as defined in U.S. EPA, Interim Procedures for Estimating Risks Associated with Exposures to Mixtures of Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-dioxins and -dibenzofurans (CDDs and CDFs) and 1989 Update, March 1989.

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Attachment 1: Baghouse Maintenance for Affected Sources other than In-line Kiln/Raw Mill/Clinker Cooler

Daily

- Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the inspection.

Weekly

- Check and document the baghouse pressure drop. If the pressure drop falls out of the normal operating range, specified by the manufacturer, corrective action will be taken to return the pressure drop to normal.
- Check drive components on fan.
- Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the inspection.

Monthly

- Visible emissions shall be observed on a monthly basis to ensure no visible emissions during the material handling operation of the unit. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. If unsuccessful that day due to weather, an observation shall be made the following day.
- Check the cleaning sequence of the baghouse.
- Pulse jet baghouse - check the air delivery system.
- Check compressed air lines including oilers and filters.
- Check the hopper functions and performance.
- Check all moving parts on the discharge system and screw-conveyor bearings.
- If leaks or abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measures for repair will be implemented within eight (8) hours.
- Maintain a written record of the inspection and any action resulting from the inspection.

Quarterly

- Thoroughly inspect bags for leaks and wear. (Look for obvious holes or tears in the bags.) If leaks or abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measures for repair will be implemented within eight (8) hours. Bag replacement should be documented by identifying the date, time and location of the bag in relationship to the other bags. The location should be identified on an overhead drawing of the bag layout in the baghouse.
- Check fan for corrosion and blade wear.
- Inspect baghouse housing for corrosion.
- Maintain a written record of the inspection and any action resulting from the inspection.

Semiannual

- Inspect every 6 months all components that are not subject to wear or plugging, including structural components, housing, ducts and hoods.

- ❑ Check duct for dust buildup.
- ❑ Check gaskets on all doors.
- ❑ Inspect paint on baghouse.
- ❑ Maintain a written record of the inspection and any action resulting from the inspection.

Annual

- ❑ Check all welds and bolts.
- ❑ Check hopper for wear.
- ❑ Replace high-wear parts on cleaning system.
- ❑ Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the inspection.

Inspection of rotary valves

Inspect the condition of the following:

- check for wear on bearings and shaft
- check hopper and chute for holes and leaks
- check sprocket and chain for wear
- check chain for tightness
- spray a thin film of oil on chain
- check the alignment of the sprockets
- check oil in gear box
- check bolts for tightness
- check gear box for oil leaks
- are all guards in place and bolted down?

Service of separator duct

- clean the draft duct from the separator to the dust collector
- open bottom of dust collector
- clean all hard build-up inside hopper
- clean and remove all lumps from grates
- check that all draft pipes are clear, and clean if necessary
- lightly tap on all duct work to ensure that pipes are open
- check partition and walls for cracks
- seal cracks found in partitions
- check operation of purge valves
- check dust pipes and air pipes for leaks
- check door gaskets for leaks
- replace broken bags
- tighten all loose bags
- remove any dust build up from bags
- check bag clamps, and replace them if defective
- clean and remove any dust build up from all compartments

Record number of new bags used: _____

Record in the space below any condition that will require major repairs: _____

Service of pressurizing unit

Cleaning of bottom hopper:

- place dumpster under hopper
- inspect bottom of hopper slide gate
- open bottom of dust collector slide gate
- lightly tap on hopper to insure that all dust is out of hopper.
- open bottom hopper inspection.
- clean all hard build-up inside hopper.
- clean and remove all lumps from grates.
- inspect operation of hopper door and seal
- close hopper inspection door

Record in the space below any condition that will require major repairs: _____

Safety note!!! Respirators must be worn when working inside dust collector.

Attachment 2: Baghouse Maintenance for In-line Kiln/Raw Mill/Clinker Cooler

Daily

- Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the inspection.

Weekly

- Check and document the baghouse pressure drop. If the pressure drop falls out of the normal operating range, specified by the manufacturer, corrective action will be taken to return the pressure drop to normal.
- Check drive components on fan.
- Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the inspection.

Monthly

- Visible emissions shall be observed on a monthly basis to ensure no visible emissions during the material handling operation of the unit. If weather conditions prevent the observer from conducting an opacity observation, the observer shall note such conditions on the data observation sheet. If unsuccessful that day due to weather, an observation shall be made the following day.
- Check the cleaning sequence of the baghouse.
- Pulse jet baghouse - check the air delivery system.
- Check compressed air lines including oilers and filters.
- Check the hopper functions and performance.
- Check all moving parts on the discharge system and screw-conveyor bearings.
- If leaks or abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measures for repair will be implemented within eight (8) hours.
- Maintain a written record of the inspection and any action resulting from the inspection.

Quarterly

- Thoroughly inspect bags for leaks and wear. (Look for obvious holes or tears in the bags.) If leaks or abnormal conditions are detected the appropriate measures for repair will be implemented within eight (8) hours. Bag replacement should be documented by identifying the date, time and location of the bag in relationship to the other bags. The location should be identified on an overhead drawing of the bag layout in the baghouse.
- Check fan for corrosion and blade wear.
- Inspect baghouse housing for corrosion.
- Maintain a written record of the inspection and any action resulting from the inspection.

Semiannual

- Inspect every 6 months all components that are not subject to wear or plugging, including structural components, housing, ducts and hoods.
- Check duct for dust buildup.
- Check gaskets on all doors.
- Inspect paint on baghouse.
- Maintain a written record of the inspection and any action resulting from the inspection.

Annual

- Check all welds and bolts.
- Check hopper for wear.
- Replace high-wear parts on cleaning system.
- Maintain a written record of the observation and any action resulting from the inspection.

Attachment 3: Baghouse Startup Procedures

Proper start-up procedures will help extend the life of new filter media in a dust collector. What is generally accepted as start-up procedures is the process designed to intentionally develop a dust cake on the bags. This is referred to as seasoning, or conditioning, the filter media. In a fabric filter dust collector, the filter media is used to support a dust cake. A dust cake is the porous layer of collected particulate that develops during the conditioning period of new collector bags and following each cleaning cycle. The process can be accelerated in many installations by introducing a precoat material, such as agricultural lime, into the system. Commercial precoats also are available. Following installation of the filter bags and inspection of the related auxiliary equipment, the exhaust fan can be started. However, it is extremely important that the new filter bags are not exposed to the full volume (ACFM) of the fan.

First, close the fan damper (or inlet dampers) to one-half open until the monitoring gauge reads about 50% to 65% of the manufacturer's recommended maximum flange-to-flange differential drop. At roughly 75% of the manufacturer's recommended differential pressure, the cleaning system can be initiated. Normal operation and periodic cleaning will bring the pressure drop to a calculable and historically stable level.

Depending on the application, development of this differential pressure may take a number of hours or even days. This is necessary to ensure that the new filter media is exposed to low filtering velocities of dust-laden air. Reducing the volume decreases the airstream's velocity (air-to-cloth ratio), thus protecting the virgin bags from a high velocity impingement of dust. Should the bags be exposed to the fan's full volume, fine particles may embed themselves into the inner fibers of the bags and create a blinding condition. This also can damage the fibers of the media, reducing the life of the bags.

Attachment 4: In-line Kiln/Raw Mill/Clinker Cooler Startup Procedures

Kiln Startup Procedures

It is important that ignition be achieved as soon as fuel is injected and, if the flame fails during warm-up, the kiln should be purged with 5 times the volume of kiln, preheater, ducting, and dust collector before re-ignition is attempted. Volatile hydrocarbons accumulate rapidly in the kiln and, if then re-ignited, will potentially explode.

Warm-up follows agreement by production and maintenance management that all work is completed, that all tools and materials have been removed and that all doors are closed. Work may, with discretion, continue in the cooler during warm-up but no workers should remain in the cooler at the time of ignition.

Commonly, warm-up from cold takes 24 hours from ignition to feed-on, but may be increased if extensive refractory work requires curing. The introduction of feed (usually 50% of full rate), and the increase of fuel, speed and feed to normal operation can take another 8 hours from feed-on. The ID fan should be operated at approximately 10% O₂ at the back of the kiln to feed-on whereupon the normal O₂ target is adopted.

For coal fired kilns, warm-up uses gas or oil with switch-over to coal at the time of feed-on. If the coal mill uses hot gas from the cooler, there may be a delay before heat is available from clinker.

Prior to beginning to bring the kiln on-line, the kiln/raw mill I.D. fan and baghouse are powered to normal operating conditions. The kiln is then preheated with unused No. 2 fuel oil for a period of up to 24-36 hours; depending upon how long the kiln has been shut down.

Once the kiln is sufficiently hot and while still firing unused No. 2 fuel oil, raw meal feed is fed to the preheater at about 30-40 percent of normal feed rate. This material will coat the kiln and will produce clinker that is discharged to the clinker cooler. When there is heat in the clinker cooler, the coal mill is brought on-line and coal firing to the kiln main burner is initiated. At this point, raw meal feed to the preheater is incrementally increased. As the kiln stabilizes, the raw meal feed is incrementally increased until the system is operating at full capacity. Typically, the time from feed-on to full capacity is 3-4 hours.

During the startup of the kiln/raw mill, there could be periods when emissions are higher than normal (pounds per ton of clinker) due to imbalances of feed and fuel. These periods will be minimized through good operating practices. The emissions of particulate matter (PM and PM₁₀), are not expected to exceed permit limits (pounds per ton of clinker) during startup.

This start-up procedure assumes the kiln system has been preheated for desired refractory dry-out but the system is cold. In connection with the normal startup procedure where

the linings have been dried out, the heat procedure can be reduced from the stated 72 hours to 24 hours. All fans, conveyors, air purging system, and associated equipment should be run for a minimum of eight hours and all necessary adjustments made prior to start-up.

Kiln Heat-Up

1. Start the main dust collector fan with damper closed.
2. Open the main dust collector fan damper gradually so that a negative pressure is generated at the dust collector inlet.
3. Open the damper of the preheater I.D. fan 10%.
4. Start the primary air fan and open the associated damper 10%.
5. Start the kiln burner.
6. Check that the fuel is ignited and if necessary, adjust primary air, fuel rate and draft through kiln so that a stable flame is obtained.
7. Increase the fuel volume gradually and slowly.
8. Adjust the draft level in kiln by means of the preheater I.D. fan damper, and main baghouse fan.
9. CAUTION: The flame must not cause sooting. Quite often, this will require that the O₂ content indicated by the kiln back end analyzer is 6-8%.
10. It will normally be necessary to start clinker cooler fans to provide adequate combustion air.
11. Start the preheater I.D. fan, if necessary to maintain proper combustion.
12. Start rotating the kiln in accordance with the manufacturer's rotation schedule.
13. Check the supporting roller lubrication – the journals must not become dry.
14. Continuous rotation on the auxiliary drive is required if the kiln is exposed to cooling, e.g. heavy rain showers.
15. After 16 hours of preheating the temperature of the kiln lining should be sufficiently high to ensure ignition of the coal from the operation nozzle, which is put into operation as follows:
 - A. Turn off the oil flow to the oil burner.
 - B. Retract the oil burner completely.
 - C. Replace the oil burner by a burner with an operating nozzle that is ready for operation.
16. After 18 - 20 hours when the kiln gets very hot, raw feed should be introduced to the preheater. A raw feed weight equal to 0.1% of the daily clinker output is a good estimate. When this material gets into the kiln it will help protect the refractory by coating the bricks and filling voids.
17. At the end of the kiln heat-up the remaining clinker cooler fans should be started to protect the grate plates.
18. Start the cooler vent fan to maintain the firing hood pressure by automatic control.
19. Regulate the draft (by adjusting the preheater I.D. fan damper) and the fuel flow to attain an oxygen content of 4 – 6% in the kiln inlet.

Kiln Startup

1. Recirculate kiln feed at the desired starting feed rate. It should be a minimum of 50% of feed rate at full production.
2. Start kiln shell cooling fans.
3. Start cooler drives on minimum speed. Increase the air flows on the front fans to normal operating values and put into automatic control. This will provide sufficient combustion air at startup.
4. Start main kiln drive on minimum speed.
5. Perform the following operations in rapid, but correct, sequence:
 - A. Start the I.D. fan if not yet started.
 - B. Start the feed to the preheater.
 - C. Increase the draft when the feed enters the preheater.
 - D. Increase the kiln speed to 1 rpm.
 - E. Open the primary air fan damper to 40% (approximately).
 - F. Gradually increase the fuel to the kiln and simultaneously adjust the draft to obtain proper oxygen level at the inlet to the kiln.
 - G. Open the tertiary air damper.
 - H. Adjust the draft and tertiary air to balance the oxygen levels at preheater exit and kiln inlet.
6. Personnel must be stationed in the preheater tower in order to monitor the passage of raw meal. If there is any indication of blocking, the control room must be informed immediately and the kiln operation stopped until the blockage is cleared.
7. Increase the feed and speed of kiln as soon as possible. The preheater is more efficient at high feed rates.
8. Increase the cooler undergrate air flow rates.
9. When the material arrives at the burning zone it may be necessary to reduce the kiln speed to prevent the material from passing the burning zone too quickly. It is very important that the initial material charge is well burned so that the visibility in kiln is not lost due to dust formations. The clinker must be well burnt all the time. If not, increase the raw meal temperature by increasing the draft and fuel quantity.
10. Increase the kiln speed and feed gradually so that the exit gas temperature after the preheater does not exceed safe levels.
11. The maximum production rate can generally be achieved within a few hours after the startup.

Raw Mill Startup

Typically, the raw mill is brought on-line during the preheat of the kiln once there is sufficient heat for the raw mill to operate.

The kiln and raw mill usually operate together in what is referred to as the compound mode of operation. This operating mode occurs approximately 90 percent of the time. The remaining 10 percent of the time, the kiln operates alone in what is referred to as the direct operating mode. The raw mill is a source of particulate matter and a source of

combustion products when the raw mill heater operates. The raw mill exhaust gases are discharged through the kiln baghouse.

With the kiln in the direct operating mode, the raw mill is brought on-line by opening the dampers isolating the raw mill; and as quickly and simultaneously as possible starting the raw mill fan, the raw mill and the raw mill feed.

During the startup of the raw mill while the kiln is operating, there can be a brief imbalance in the airflow through the kiln system resulting in short-term spikes in emissions from the kiln. These short-term emission spikes will be minimized by best operating practices. The raw mill startup is not expected to affect particulate matter (PM or PM10) emissions.

Clinker Cooler Startup

The clinker cooler I.D. fan and baghouse are powered prior to clinker being discharged from the kiln into the clinker cooler. The air flow and clinker flow through the cooler during startup will be controlled to optimize heat recovery. The time to bring the cooler on-line and to full capacity is dependent upon the time required to bring the kiln/raw mill to full capacity. Typically, this time period will be 3-4 hours. Emissions from the cooler are limited to PM and PM10. During the startup period, no excess emissions are expected from the clinker cooler.

It may, from time to time, be necessary to start the grate cooler and the clinker conveying system in order to transport away the materials. In order not to fill up the cooler, the grates should be moved for about 10 minutes every hour at minimum speed. To ensure effective cooling at the cooler inlet, it may at the same time be necessary to start the first fans of the cooler to ensure that there is sufficient air for combustion.

The clinker cooler startup should occur around the same time as the kiln feed startup.

1. Start clinker pan conveyors.
2. Start clinker crusher.
3. Start timer and operation of tipping valves.
4. Start cooler vent fan and adjust draft to maintain a negative pressure in the kiln firing hood.
5. Progressively, start cooler undergrate fans to provide enough combustion air to the kiln, and keep grate plate temperatures down.
6. As clinker begins to discharge into the cooler, the grates should be started to prevent any buildups.
7. Progressively, as the clinker production increases, the fan volumes should be increased, and the grates operated more frequently.

Attachment 5: In-line Kiln/Raw Mill/Clinker Cooler Shutdown Procedures

The kiln/raw mill, clinker cooler and coal mill have normal and emergency shutdown procedures. The emergency procedures will shutdown entire systems immediately and close dampers isolating the systems.

Shut-down may be either:

- Emergency, in which case all equipment upstream of the failure must be stopped immediately, or
- Controlled, in which case the feed bin and coal system should be emptied, the kiln load run out as far as possible, and the cooler emptied. The burner pipe is withdrawn, or cooling air is continued through the burner, and the kiln is rotated on a standard schedule for about 12 hours with the ID fan running at reduced speed.

Suggested inching is as follows:

Duration of Shutdown	Kiln Turning
0 - 2 hours	continuous
2 - 4 hours	1/4 turn every 15 minutes
4 - 12 hours	1/4 turn every hour

If the shut-down is for less than 24 hours and does not involve entering the kiln or preheater, then heat should be retained either by stopping the ID fan immediately and shutting the preheater dampers after 2 hours, or shutting down the fan after 2 hours.

The following procedures are followed for normal (controlled) shutdowns.

Normal Kiln/Raw Mill Shutdown

Shutdown of the kiln and raw mill, while operating in the compound operating mode, is accomplished by first shutting down the raw mill and then shutting down the kiln. The raw mill is shutdown by stopping raw meal feed, stopping the raw mill and stopping the raw mill fan quickly and as simultaneously as possible. The dampers isolating the raw mill are then quickly closed.

The kiln is shutdown by shutting off the kiln feed and cutting back on the fuel to the main kiln burner. The kiln exhaust fan is also cut back. The kiln continues turning as the fuel in the main burner is continually cut back and finally cut off. The kiln continues turning at a prescribed rate until cool. At this time, the kiln can stop being turned. The kiln baghouse remains powered as long as air is drafted through the kiln.

There are no excess emissions expected during kiln shutdown.

Shutdown Sequence

1. Stop the preheater I.D. fan. The following should happen automatically:
 - A. The kiln feed will stop
 - B. The kiln and calciner firing will stop
 - C. The preheater fan damper will close
 - D. The last two cooler fans will stop and the air flows to all other cooler fans will reduce to preset minimum
2. Stop the kiln drive.
3. Reduce the cooler grate speeds to minimum.
4. Reduce the primary air fan damper.
5. Stop the shell cooling fans.
6. Close the tertiary air damper.
7. Start kiln rotation operation as outlined above.
8. Stop the cooler grates and operate for 5 minutes every 30 minutes.

Extended Shutdowns

Where shutdown of kiln extends over a prolonged period of time, all machinery not required for rotation of kiln and cooling of burner pipe must be stopped

1. Stop the dust conveyance system when the system is empty.
2. Stop the compressors.
3. Prepare plans for subsequent clean-up operation in kiln, preheater, cooler, and baghouse.
4. After the kiln has cooled off, stop the primary air fan.
5. Stop the clinker conveying system.
6. Plan for maintenance and repair work prior to startup.

Normal Raw Mill Shutdown

The shutdown of the raw mill while the kiln continues to operate is accomplished by stopping the raw meal feed, the raw mill fan and the raw mill quickly and as simultaneously as possible. The dampers isolating the raw mill are then quickly closed. The shutdown of the raw mill can create a slight imbalance in the kiln system causing short-term spikes in emissions. The excess emissions will be minimized by good operating practices.

Normal Clinker Cooler Shutdown

The clinker cooler is shutdown following the shutdown of the kiln by cutting back on the airflow through the clinker cooler until any residual clinker in the cooler is sufficiently cool. At that time, the clinker cooler fan can be shut off. The clinker cooler baghouse operates at normal conditions during the entire time the clinker cooler fan operates.

There are no excess emissions associated with the shutdown of the clinker cooler.

Attachment 6: Startup Procedures for other Affected Facilities

Coal Mill Startup

The coal mill is required to operate when the kiln is operating. The coal mill is a source of PM and PM10 emissions and discharges through a baghouse. The coal mill is started as soon as sufficient heat is available from the clinker cooler to dry the coal. The coal mill is started by opening the dampers isolating the coal mill; and quickly and as simultaneously as possible starting the coal mill fan, the coal mill and the coal mill feed.

No excess emissions are expected as a result of the coal mill startup.

Material Handling Systems Startup

There are fabric filter dust collectors (baghouses) used to control particulate matter (PM and PM10) emissions from emission points associated with the raw mill, clinker handling, the finish mill, cement handling and coal handling. Startup of these systems involves powering the system I.D. exhaust fans and the baghouse cleaning systems prior to commencing process operations. No excess emissions are anticipated during the startup of any of these systems.

Attachment 7: Shutdown Procedures for other Affected Facilities

Normal Coal Mill Shutdown

The shutdown of the coal mill is associated with the shutdown of the kiln. The coal mill is shutdown by shutting off the coal mill feed, the coal mill and the coal mill fan quickly and as simultaneously as possible. The dampers isolating the coal mill are then quickly shut.

There are no excess emissions associated with the shutdown of the coal mill.

Material Handling Systems Shutdown

The dust collectors associated with the material handling emission points are operated until the associated processes are shutdown. Once no material is being processed, the dust collectors are shutdown by turning off power to the I.D. fans and the baghouse cleaning systems.

No excess PM or PM10 emissions are associated with the shutdown of these dust collectors.

Friday, Barbara

To: jdaniel@cemexusa.com
Cc: maller@cemexusa.com; gtownsend@cemexusa.com; lillianf.deprimo@cemex.com; Nasca, Mara; mlee@kooglerassociates.com; gkuhl@hernandocounty.us; Oquendo.Ana@epamail.epa.gov; 'Forney.Kathleen@epamail.epa.gov'; Gibson, Victoria; Heron, Teresa; Holtom, Jonathan
Subject: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV
Attachments: 0530021-021-AV Signed Written Notice of Revision.pdf

Dear Sir/ Madam:

Attached is the official **Written Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit** for the project referenced below. Click on the link displayed below to access the permit project documents and send a "reply" message verifying receipt of the document(s) provided in the link; this may be done by selecting "Reply" on the menu bar of your e-mail software, noting that you can view the documents, and then selecting "Send".

Note: We must receive verification that you are able to access the documents. Your immediate reply will preclude subsequent e-mail transmissions to verify accessibility of the document(s).

Attention: Teresa Heron

Owner/Company Name: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC
Facility Name: CEMEX BROOKSVILLE S. CEMENT and POWER PLANT
Project Number: 0530021-021-AV
Permit Status: DRAFT
Permit Activity: PERMIT REVISION
Facility County: HERNANDO

Click on the following link to access the permit project documents:

http://ARM-PERMIT2K.dep.state.fl.us/adh/prod/pdf_permit_zip_files/0530021.021.AV.D_pdf.zip

“The Bureau of Air Regulation is issuing electronic documents for permits, notices and other correspondence in lieu of hard copies through the United States Postal System, to provide greater service to the applicant and the engineering community. Access these documents by clicking on the link provided above, or search for other project documents using the “*Air Permit Documents Search*” website at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/apds/default.asp> . “

Permit project documents that are addressed in this email may require immediate action within a specified time frame. Please open and review the document(s) as soon as possible, and verify that they are accessible. Please advise this office of any changes to your e-mail address or that of the Engineer-of-Record. If you have any problems opening the documents or would like further information, please contact the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Air Regulation.

Barbara Friday
Bureau of Air Regulation
Division of Air Resource Management (DARM)
(850)921-9524

Friday, Barbara

From: Microsoft Exchange
To: jdaniel@cemexusa.com; maller@cemexusa.com; gtownsend@cemexusa.com
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:20 PM
Subject: Relayed: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Delivery to these recipients or distribution lists is complete, but delivery notification was not sent by the destination:

jdaniel@cemexusa.com

maller@cemexusa.com

gtownsend@cemexusa.com

Subject: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Sent by Microsoft Exchange Server 2007

Friday, Barbara

From: Daniel, James S. (Jim) [JDaniel@cemexusa.com]
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 2:36 PM
Subject: Read: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Your message was read on Thursday, November 04, 2010 2:35:52 PM (GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).

Friday, Barbara

From: Daniel, James S. (Jim) [JDaniel@cemexusa.com]
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 2:40 PM
To: Friday, Barbara
Subject: RE: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Documents can be viewed. Thanks.



Jim Daniel
Plant Manager – Brooksville South Cement - United States of America
Office: (352) 799-7881 Fax: (352) 799-6088 Mobile: (352) 584-3798
Address: 10311 Cement Plant Rd, Brooksville, FL 34601
e-Mail: jdaniel@cemexusa.com
www.cemexusa.com



Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: Friday, Barbara [<mailto:Barbara.Friday@dep.state.fl.us>]
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:20 PM
To: Daniel, James S. (Jim)
Cc: Aller, Mike; Townsend, George; Lillian F Deprimo; Nasca, Mara; mlee@kooglerassociates.com;
gkuhl@hernandocounty.us; Oquendo.Ana@epamail.epa.gov; Forney.Kathleen@epamail.epa.gov; Gibson, Victoria; Heron, Teresa; Holtom, Jonathan
Subject: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Dear Sir/ Madam:

Attached is the official **Written Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit** for the project referenced below. Click on the link displayed below to access the permit project documents and send a "reply" message verifying receipt of the document(s) provided in the link; this may be done by selecting "Reply" on the menu bar of your e-mail software, noting that you can view the documents, and then selecting "Send".

Note: We must receive verification that you are able to access the documents. Your immediate reply will preclude subsequent e-mail transmissions to verify accessibility of the document(s).

Attention: Teresa Heron

Owner/Company Name: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC
Facility Name: CEMEX BROOKSVILLE S. CEMENT and POWER PLANT
Project Number: 0530021-021-AV
Permit Status: DRAFT
Permit Activity: PERMIT REVISION
Facility County: HERNANDO

Friday, Barbara

From: Aller, Mike [MAller@cemexusa.com]
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 1:11 PM
Subject: Read: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Your message was read on Thursday, November 04, 2010 1:11:15 PM (GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).

Friday, Barbara

From: Townsend, George [gtownsend@cemexusa.com]
To: Friday, Barbara
Sent: Monday, November 08, 2010 10:22 AM
Subject: Read: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Your message was read on Monday, November 08, 2010 10:21:33 AM (GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).

Friday, Barbara

From: Lillian F Deprimo [lillianf.deprimo@cemex.com]
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 1:59 PM
To: Friday, Barbara
Subject: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Return Receipt

Your CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) -
document: 0530021-021-AV

was lillianf.deprimo@cemex.com
received
by:

at: 11/04/2010 12:58:35 EST

Friday, Barbara

From: mlee@kooglerassociates.com
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:21 PM
To: Friday, Barbara
Subject: Delivered: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV
Attachments: ATT00001

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Friday, Barbara

From: Microsoft Exchange
To: mlee@kooglerassociates.com
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:20 PM
Subject: Relayed: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Delivery to these recipients or distribution lists is complete, but delivery notification was not sent by the destination:

mlee@kooglerassociates.com

Subject: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Sent by Microsoft Exchange Server 2007

Friday, Barbara

From: Max Lee [mlee@kooglerassociates.com]
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 4:09 PM
To: Friday, Barbara
Subject: Read: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV
Attachments: ATT00001

Friday, Barbara

From: Max Lee [mlee@kooglerassociates.com]
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:20 PM
To: Friday, Barbara
Subject: Out of office

I will be out of the office until 11/08. I will be checking emails daily. If you need immediate assistance please contact Kim Hasko, khasko@kooglerassociates.com

Friday, Barbara

From: Microsoft Exchange
To: gkuhl@hernandocounty.us
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:20 PM
Subject: Relayed: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Delivery to these recipients or distribution lists is complete, but delivery notification was not sent by the destination:

gkuhl@hernandocounty.us

Subject: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Sent by Microsoft Exchange Server 2007

Friday, Barbara

From: postmaster@co.hernando.fl.us
To: gkuhl@hernandocounty.us
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:36 PM
Subject: Undeliverable: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Delivery has failed to these recipients or distribution lists:

gkuhl@hernandocounty.us

The recipient's e-mail address was not found in the recipient's e-mail system. Microsoft Exchange will not try to redeliver this message for you. Please check the e-mail address and try resending this message, or provide the following diagnostic text to your system administrator.

Diagnostic information for administrators:

Generating server: HAMMER.co.hernando.fl.us

gkuhl@hernandocounty.us

< #5.1.1> #SMTP#

Original message headers:

Received: from bsf1.co.hernando.fl.us ([172.17.1.10]) by HAMMER.co.hernando.fl.us with Microsoft SMTPSVC(6.0.3790.3959); Thu, 4 Nov 2010 12:20:23 -0400
X-ASG-Debug-ID: 1288887604-71fbbbec0001-TTDz4t
Received: from echcas2.floridadep.net (echcas1.floridadep.net [199.73.152.10]) by bsf1.co.hernando.fl.us with ESMTP id WxdXMcfdiCHGPHh4 for <gkuhl@hernandocounty.us>; Thu, 04 Nov 2010 12:20:04 -0400 (EDT)
X-Barracuda-Envelope-From: Barbara.Friday@dep.state.fl.us
X-ASG-Whitelist: Sender
X-Barracuda-Apparent-Source-IP: 199.73.152.10
Received: from ECHMBB.floridadep.net (:::1) by ECHCAS1.floridadep.net (:::1) with mapi; Thu, 4 Nov 2010 12:20:01 -0400
From: "Friday, Barbara" <Barbara.Friday@dep.state.fl.us>
X-Barracuda-BBL-IP: ::1
To: "jdaniel@cemexusa.com" <jdaniel@cemexusa.com>
CC: "maller@cemexusa.com" <maller@cemexusa.com>, "gtownsend@cemexusa.com" <gtownsend@cemexusa.com>, "lillianf.deprimo@cemex.com" <lillianf.deprimo@cemex.com>, "Nasca, Mara" <Mara.Nasca@dep.state.fl.us>, "mlee@kooglerassociates.com" <mlee@kooglerassociates.com>, "gkuhl@hernandocounty.us" <gkuhl@hernandocounty.us>, "Oquendo.Ana@epamail.epa.gov" <Oquendo.Ana@epamail.epa.gov>, "Forney.Kathleen@epamail.epa.gov" <Forney.Kathleen@epamail.epa.gov>, "Gibson, Victoria" <Victoria.Gibson@dep.state.fl.us>, "Heron, Teresa" <Teresa.Heron@dep.state.fl.us>, "Holtom, Jonathan" <Jonathan.Holtom@dep.state.fl.us>
Disposition-Notification-To: "Friday, Barbara"

Friday, Barbara

From: Mail Delivery System [MAILER-DAEMON@mseive02.rtp.epa.gov]
To: Forney.Kathleen@epamail.epa.gov; Oquendo.Ana@epamail.epa.gov
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:30 PM
Subject: Relayed: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Delivery to these recipients or distribution lists is complete, but delivery notification was not sent by the destination:

Forney.Kathleen@epamail.epa.gov

Oquendo.Ana@epamail.epa.gov

Subject: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Friday, Barbara

From: Microsoft Exchange
To: Nasca, Mara; Heron, Teresa
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:19 PM
Subject: Delivered: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Your message has been delivered to the following recipients:

Nasca, Mara

Heron, Teresa

Subject: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Sent by Microsoft Exchange Server 2007

Friday, Barbara

From: Heron, Teresa
To: Friday, Barbara
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:30 PM
Subject: Read: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Your message was read on Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:29:45 PM (GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).

Friday, Barbara

From: Gibson, Victoria
To: Friday, Barbara
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:20 PM
Subject: Read: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Your message was read on Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:20:22 PM (GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).

Friday, Barbara

From: Microsoft Exchange
To: Holtom, Jonathan; Gibson, Victoria
Sent: Thursday, November 04, 2010 12:19 PM
Subject: Delivered: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Your message has been delivered to the following recipients:

Holtom, Jonathan

Gibson, Victoria

Subject: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Sent by Microsoft Exchange Server 2007

Friday, Barbara

From: Holtom, Jonathan
To: Friday, Barbara
Sent: Monday, November 08, 2010 3:17 PM
Subject: Read: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC (CEMEX) - 0530021-021-AV

Your message was read on Monday, November 08, 2010 3:17:03 PM (GMT-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).