SECTION IV. APPENDICES

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Note: All appendices are delivered electronically via email. Hardcopies will be provided upon request.

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, CITATIONS AND IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

° F: degrees Fahrenheit

acfm: actual cubic feet per minute

AOR: Annual Operating Report

ARMS: Air Resource Management System (Department's database)

BACT: best available control technology

Btu: British thermal units

CAA: Clean Air Act

CAAA: Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990

CAM: compliance assurance monitoring

CEMS: continuous emissions monitoring system

cfm: cubic feet per minute

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CO: carbon monoxide

COMS: continuous opacity monitoring system

DARM: Division of Air Resources Management

DCA: Department of Community Affairs

DEP: Department of Environmental Protection

Department: Department of Environmental Protection

dscfm: dry standard cubic feet per minute

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

ESP: electrostatic precipitator (control system for reducing particulate matter)

EU: emissions unit

F.A.C.: Florida Administrative Code

F.D.: forced draft

F.S.: Florida Statutes

FGR: flue gas recirculation

Fl: fluoride

ft^2: square feet

ft^3: cubic feet

gpm: gallons per minute

gr: grains

HAP: hazardous air pollutant

Hg: mercury

I.D.: induced draft

ID: identification

ISO: International Standards Organization (refers to those conditions at 288 Kelvin, 60% relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.)

kPa: kilopascals

LAT: Latitude

lb: pound

lbs/hr: pounds per hour

LONG: Longitude

MACT: maximum achievable technology

mm: millimeter

MMBtu: million British thermal units

MSDS: material safety data sheets

MW: megawatt

NESHAP: National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

NO_X: nitrogen oxides

NSPS: New Source Performance Standards

O&M: operation and maintenance

O_2: oxygen

ORIS: Office of Regulatory Information Systems

OS: Organic Solvent

Pb: lead

PM: particulate matter

PM_{10}: particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less

PSD: prevention of significant deterioration

psi: pounds per square inch

PTE: potential to emit

RACT: reasonably available control technology

RATA: relative accuracy test audit

RMP: Risk Management Plan

RO: Responsible Official

SAM: sulfuric acid mist

scf: standard cubic feet

scfm: standard cubic feet per minute

SIC: standard industrial classification code

SNCR: selective non-catalytic reduction (control system used for reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides)

SOA: Specific Operating Agreement

SO_2: sulfur dioxide

TPH: tons per hour

TPY: tons per year

UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system

VE: visible emissions

VOC: volatile organic compounds

x: By or times

Citations:

The following examples illustrate the methods used in this permit to abbreviate and cite the references of rules, regulations, guidance memorandums, permit numbers and ID numbers.

Code of Federal Regulations:

Example: **[40 CFR 60.334]**

Where:	40	refers to	Title 40
	CFR	refers to	Code of Federal Regulations
	60	refers to	Part 60
	60.334	refers to	Regulation 60.334

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Rules:

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

Where:	62	refers to	Title 62
	62-213	refers to	Chapter 62-213
	62-213.205	refers to	Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.

Identification Numbers:

Facility Identification (ID) Number:

Example: Facility ID No.: 1050221

Where:

105 = 3-digit number code identifying the facility is located in Polk County
0221 = 4-digit number assigned by state database.

Permit Numbers:

Example: 1050221-002-AV, or
1050221-001-AC

Where:
AC = Air Construction Permit
AV = Air Operation Permit (Title V Source)
105 = 3-digit number code identifying the facility is located in Polk County
0221= 4-digit number assigned by permit tracking database
001 or 002= 3-digit sequential project number assigned by permit tracking database

Example: PSD-FL-185
PA95-01
AC53-208321

Where:

PSD = Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit
PA = Power Plant Siting Act Permit
AC53 = old Air Construction Permit numbering identifying the facility is located in Polk County

Appendix CP-2

Visible Emissions Compliance Plan

International Ship Repair & Marine Services, Inc. (ISR)

International Ship Repair and Marine Services, Inc., is a marine ship repair facility located at 1616 Penny Street, Tampa. The activities at this facility include the blasting and coating of marine vessels. The facility not only operates out of its main yard, but also performs ship maintenance out of other berths (Berths 200 and 206). The blasting of the internal sections of the ship are conducted either inside the ship with a control device or in a blasting booth enclosed by permanent walls and a tarp enclosure, which help contain the dust generated from the blasting of miscellaneous metal parts. Two (2) blasting booths are used for the blasting of small miscellaneous parts.

The abrasive blasting of miscellaneous metal parts in the blasting containment area are subject to the 5% opacity standard of Rule 62-296.712(2), F.A.C. As a result, the facility has to comply with a 5% opacity standard for the blasting booths and storage silo, as specified in the Title V Renewal Permit No. 0570021-016-AV, Specific Condition No. B.5.

During this Title V renewal application process, ISR requested that the Compliance Plan, Appendix CP-2, remain in the Tital V permit. The Compliance Plan requires that an evaluation be made for the blasting booth at Berth 200 and possible corrective measures be taken prior to the operation of the blasting booth, in order to comply with the 5% opacity limit, and also, if a construction permit is necessary, then ISR shall submit a construction permit application for the blasting booth at Berth 200. Authorization for the operation of this paint booth will expire upon the expiration of this 5-year Title V renewal permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.c., F.A.C.

Therefore, prior to operating the blasting booth at Berth 200, ISR shall conduct the following compliance measures:

1. The facility shall evaluate the blast booth at Berth 200 and determine the corrective measures that will help improve the blast booth, in order to comply with the 5% opacity limit.
2. The facility shall submit a report to the EPC detailing the findings and corrective measures for EPC approval prior to implementing these measures.
3. If a construction permit is necessary, then the facility shall submit a construction permit application.
4. Perform and complete improvements to the blast booths as part of the corrective measures approved by the EPC.
5. Completion of VE testing on the blast booth in order to demonstrate compliance with the 5% opacity limit.
6. Submittal of VE test demonstrating compliance with the 5% opacity limit.

Appendix D-1
40 CFR Subpart II Definitions

Add-on control system means an air pollution control device such as a carbon absorber or incinerator that reduces pollution in an air stream by destruction or removal prior to discharge to the atmosphere.

Affected source means any shipbuilding or ship repair facility having surface coating operations with a minimum 1,000 liters (L) (264 gallons [gal]) annual marine coating usage that is subject to this subpart.

Air flask specialty coating means any special composition coating applied to interior surfaces of high pressure breathing air flasks to provide corrosion resistance and that is certified safe for use with breathing air supplies.

Antenna specialty coating means any coating applied to equipment through which electromagnetic signals must pass for reception or transmission.

Antifoulant specialty coating means any coating that is applied to the underwater portion of a vessel to prevent or reduce the attachment of biological organisms and that is registered with the EPA as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

As applied means the condition of a coating at the time of application to the substrate, including any thinning solvent.

As supplied means the condition of a coating before any thinning, as sold and delivered by the coating manufacturer to the user.

Batch means the product of an individual production run of a coating manufacturer's process. A batch may vary in composition from other batches of the same product.

Bitumens mean black or brown materials that are soluble in carbon disulfide and consist mainly of hydrocarbons.

Bituminous resin coating means any coating that incorporates bitumens as a principal component and is formulated primarily to be applied to a substrate or surface to resist ultraviolet radiation and/or water.

Certify means, in reference to the volatile organic compounds (VOC) content or volatile organic hazardous air pollutants (VOHAP) content of a coating, to attest to the VOC content as determined through analysis by Method 24 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 or through use of forms and procedures outlined in appendix A of this permit, or to attest to the VOHAP content as determined through an Administrator-approved test method. In the case of conflicting results, Method 24 of Appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 shall take precedence over the forms and procedures outlined in appendix A of this permit for the options in which VOC is used as a surrogate for VOHAP.

Coating means any material that can be applied as a thin layer to a substrate and which cures to form a continuous solid film.

Cold-weather time period means any time during which the ambient temperature is below 4.5°C (40°F) and coating is to be applied.

Container of coating means the container from which the coating is applied, including but not limited to a bucket or pot.

Cure volatiles means reaction products which are emitted during the chemical reaction which takes place in some coating films at the cure temperature. These emissions are other than those from the solvents in the coating and may, in some cases, comprise a significant portion of total VOC and/or VOHAP emissions.

Epoxy means any thermoset coating formed by reaction of an epoxy resin (i.e., a resin containing a reactive epoxide with a curing agent).

Exempt compounds means specified organic compounds that are not considered VOC due to negligible photochemical reactivity. Exempt compounds are specified in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

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.

General use coating means any coating that is not a specialty coating.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutant listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

Heat resistant specialty coating means any coating that during normal use must withstand a temperature of at least 204°C (400°F).

High-gloss specialty coating means any coating that achieves at least 85 percent reflectance on a 60 degree meter when tested by ASTM Method D523 (incorporation by reference - see § 63.14).

High-temperature specialty coating means any coating that during normal use must withstand a temperature of at least 426°C (800°F).

Inorganic zinc (high-build) specialty coating means a coating that contains 960 grams per liter (8 pounds per gallon) or more elemental zinc incorporated into an inorganic silicate binder that is applied to steel to provide galvanic corrosion resistance. (These coatings are typically applied at more than 2 mil dry film thickness.)

40 CFR 60, SUBPART II DEFINITIONS

Major source means any source that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, 9.1 megagrams per year (10 tons per year) or more of any HAP or 22.7 megagrams per year (25 tons per year) or more of any combination of HAP.

Maximum allowable thinning ratio means the maximum volume of thinner that can be added per volume of coating without violating the standards of § 63.783(a), as determined using Equation 1 of this subpart.

Military exterior specialty coating or Chemical Agent Resistant Coatings (''CARC'') means any exterior topcoat applied to military or U.S. Coast Guard vessels that are subject to specific chemical, biological, and radiological washdown requirements.

Mist specialty coating means any low viscosity, thin film, epoxy coating applied to an inorganic zinc primer that penetrates the porous zinc primer and allows the occluded air to escape through the paint film prior to curing.

Navigational aids specialty coating means any coating applied to Coast Guard buoys or other Coast Guard waterway markers when they are recoated aboard ship at their usage site and immediately returned to the water.

Nonskid specialty coating means any coating applied to the horizontal surfaces of a marine vessel for the specific purpose of providing slip resistance for personnel, vehicles, or aircraft.

Nonvolatiles (or volume solids) means substances that do not evaporate readily. This term refers to the film-forming material of a coating.

Normally closed means a container or piping system is closed unless an operator is actively engaged in adding or removing material.

Nuclear specialty coating means any protective coating used to seal porous surfaces such as steel (or concrete) that otherwise would be subject to intrusion by radioactive materials. These coatings must be resistant to long-term (service life) cumulative radiation exposure (ASTM D4082-89 [incorporation by reference - see § 63.14]), relatively easy to decontaminate (ASTM D4256-89 [reapproved 1994] [incorporation by reference - see § 63.14]), and resistant to various chemicals to which the coatings are likely to be exposed (ASTM D3912–80 [incorporation by reference - see § 63.14]). [For nuclear coatings, see the general protective requirements outlined by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission in a report entitled ''U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Regulatory Guide 1.54'' dated June 1973, available through the Government Printing Office at (202) 512-2249 as document number A74062–00001.]

Operating parameter value means a minimum or maximum value established for a control device or process parameter that, if achieved by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, determines that an owner or operator has complied with an applicable emission limitation or standard.

Organic zinc specialty coating means any coating derived from zinc dust incorporated into an organic binder that contains more than 960 grams of elemental zinc per liter (8 pounds per gallon) of coating, as applied, and that is used for the expressed purpose of corrosion protection.

Pleasure craft means any marine or fresh-water vessel used by individuals for noncommercial, nonmilitary, and recreational purposes that is less than 20 meters in length. A vessel rented exclusively to or chartered by individuals for such purposes shall be considered a pleasure craft.

Pretreatment wash primer specialty coating means any coating that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by mass, and is applied only to bare metal to etch the surface and enhance adhesion of subsequent coatings.

Repair and maintenance of thermoplastic coating of commercial vessels (specialty coating) means any vinyl, chlorinated rubber, or bituminous resin coating that is applied over the same type of existing coating to perform the partial recoating of any in-use commercial vessel. (This definition does not include coal tar epoxy coatings, which are considered ''general use'' coatings.)

Rubber camouflage specialty coating means any specially formulated epoxy coating used as a camouflage topcoat for exterior submarine hulls and sonar domes.

Sealant for thermal spray aluminum means any epoxy coating applied to thermal spray aluminum surfaces at a maximum thickness of 1 dry mil.

Ship means any marine or fresh-water vessel used for military or commercial operations, including self-propelled vessels, those propelled by other craft (barges), and navigational aids (buoys). This definition includes, but is not limited to, all military and Coast Guard vessels, commercial cargo and passenger (cruise) ships, ferries, barges, tankers, container ships, patrol and pilot boats, and dredges. For purposes of this subpart, pleasure crafts and offshore oil and gas drilling platforms are not considered ships.

Shipbuilding and ship repair operations means any building, repair, repainting, converting, or alteration of ships.

Special marking specialty coating means any coating that is used for safety or identification applications, such as markings on flight decks and ships' numbers.

Specialty coating means any coating that is manufactured and used for one of the specialized applications described within this list of definitions.

Specialty interior coating means any coating used on interior surfaces aboard U.S. military vessels pursuant to a coating specification that requires the coating to meet specified fire retardant and low toxicity requirements, in addition to the other applicable military physical and performance requirements.

Tack specialty coating means any thin film epoxy coating applied at a maximum thickness of 2 dry mils to prepare an epoxy coating that has dried beyond the time limit specified by the manufacturer for the application of the next coat.

Thinner means a liquid that is used to reduce the viscosity of a coating and that evaporates before or during the cure of a film.

Thinning ratio means the volumetric ratio of thinner to coating, as supplied.

Thinning solvent: see Thinner.

Undersea weapons systems specialty coating means any coating applied to any component of a weapons system intended to be launched or fired from under the sea.

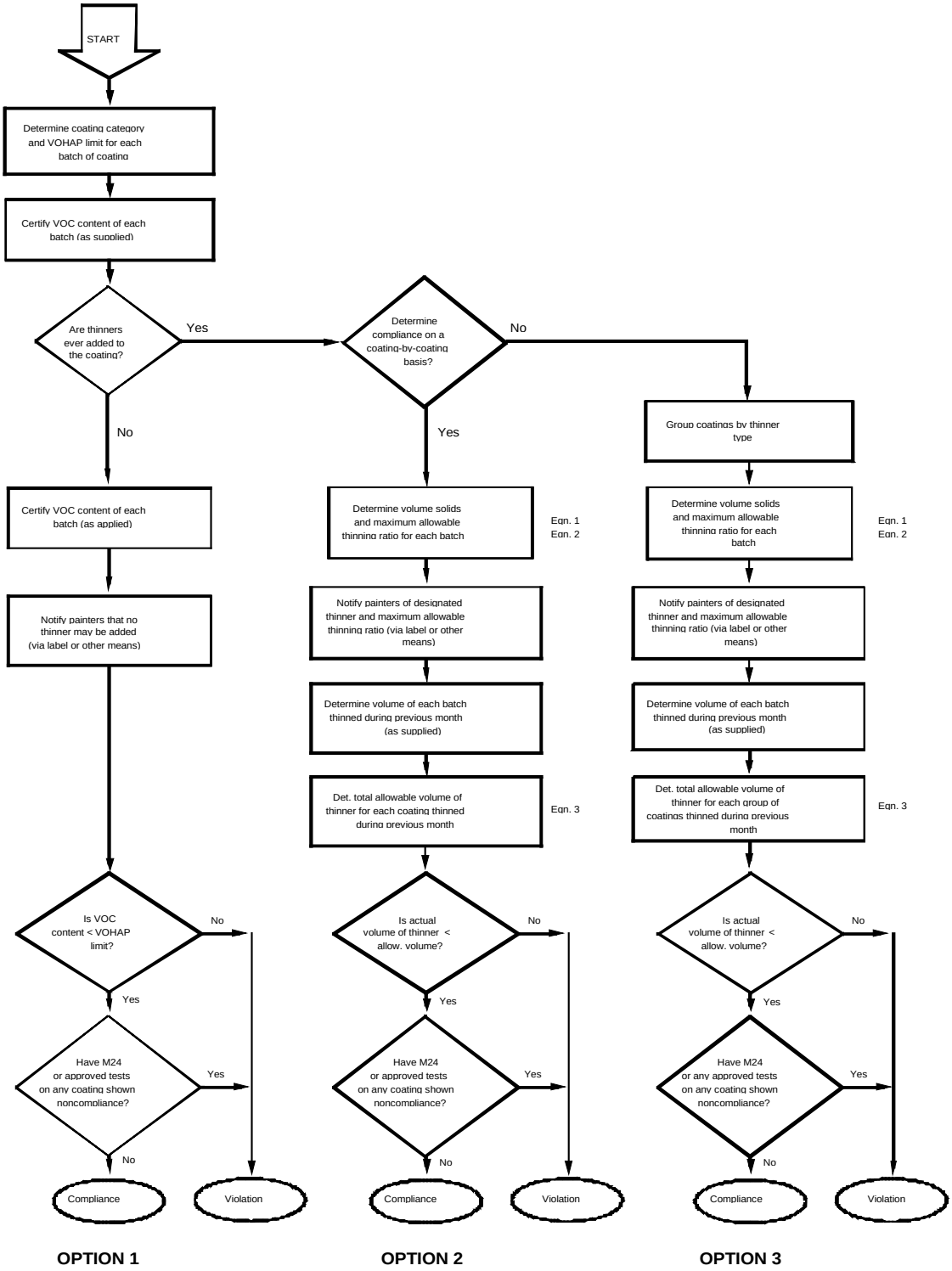
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) is as defined in § 51.100(s) of this chapter.

Volatile organic hazardous air pollutants (VOHAP) means any compound listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA that contains carbon, excluding metallic carbides and carbonates. This definition includes VOC listed as HAP and exempt compounds listed as HAP.

Weld-through preconstruction primer (specialty coating) means a coating that provides corrosion protection for steel during inventory, is typically applied at less than 1 mil dry film thickness, does not require removal prior to welding, is temperature resistant (burn back from a weld is less than 1.25 centimeters [0.5 inch]), and does not normally require removal before applying film-building coatings, including inorganic zinc high-build coatings. When constructing new vessels, there may be a need to remove areas of weld-through preconstruction primer due to surface damage or contamination prior to application of film-building coatings.

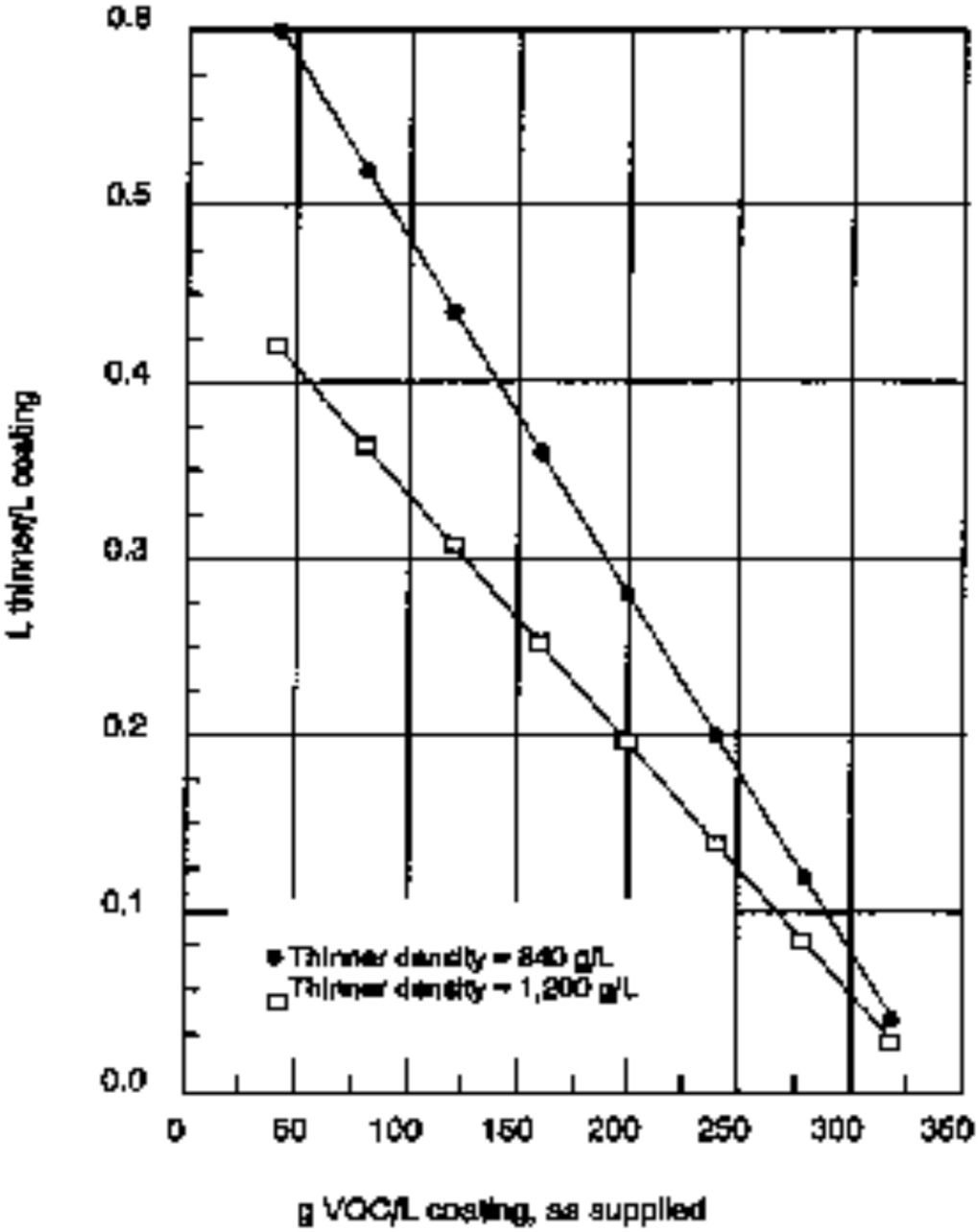
[40 CFR 63.782]

FLOW DIAGRAM OF COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES



EXAMPLE MONOGRAPH FOR ESTIMATING MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE THINNING RATIO

Appendix B To Subpart II of Part 63 -- Maximum Allowable Thinning Rates As A Function Of As Supplied VOC Content And Thinner Density[a,b]



[a] These graphs represent maximum allowable thinning ratios for general use coatings without water or exempt compounds.

[b] The average density of the volatiles in the coating was assumed = 840 g solvent/L solvent

SECTION 4. APPENDIX I

LIST OF INSIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS UNITS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Categorical Exemptions, or that meet the criteria specified in Rule 62-210.300(3)(b)1., F.A.C., Generic Emissions Unit Exemption, are exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210, 62-212 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 Rules 62-210.300(3)(a) and (b)1., 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 Rules 62-210.300(3)(a) and (b)1., 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. Welding equipment and operations
2. Ship cooler maintenance operations
3. 2 degreasers
4. 2 electric compressors
5. 3 propane tanks
6. 2 diesel tank trucks (1050 gallons, 2300 gallons)
7. 6 diesel and slop tanks (175 gallons, (3) 400 gallons, 1000 gallons, 2500 gallons)
8. Multiple 55-gal drums for storage and disposal
9. 2 portable boilers (not used)
10. Multiple transformers
11. Central air conditioning units
12. Space heaters
13. 3 spent grit storage areas

NESHAP - SUBPART A, IDENTIFICATION OF GENERAL PROVISIONS

Emissions units subject to a National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants of 40 CFR 63 are also subject to the applicable requirements of Subpart A, the General Provisions, including:

§ 63.1 Applicability.

§ 63.2 Definitions.

§ 63.3 Units and abbreviations.

§ 63.4 Prohibited Activities and Circumvention.

§ 63.5 Preconstruction Review and Notification Requirements.

§ 63.6 Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements.

§ 63.7 Performance Testing Requirements.

§ 63.8 Monitoring Requirements.

§ 63.9 Notification Requirements.

§ 63.10 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

§ 63.11 Control Device Requirements.

§ 63.12 State Authority and Delegations.

§ 63.13 Addresses of State Air Pollution Control Agencies and EPA Regional Offices.

§ 63.14 Incorporation by Reference.

§ 63.15 Availability of Information and Confidentiality.

§ 63.16 Performance Track Provisions.

Individual subparts may exempt specific equipment or processes from some or all of these requirements. The general provisions can be found at NESHAP Subpart A - General Provisions and may be provided in full upon request.

§63.780 Relationship of subpart II to subpart A of this part.

Table 1 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A of this part that apply to owners and operators of sources subject to the provisions of this subpart.

§63.781 Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to shipbuilding and ship repair operations at any facility that is a major source.

(b) The provisions of this subpart do not apply to coatings used in volumes of less than 200 liters (52.8 gallons) per year, provided the total volume of coating exempt under this paragraph does not exceed 1,000 liters per year (264 gallons per year) at any facility. Coatings exempt under this paragraph shall be clearly labeled as “low-usage exempt,” and the volume of each such coating applied shall be maintained in the facility's records.

(c) The provisions of this subpart do not apply to coatings applied with hand-held, nonrefillable, aerosol containers or to unsaturated polyester resin (i.e., fiberglass lay-up) coatings. Coatings applied to suitably prepared fiberglass surfaces for protective or decorative purposes are subject to this subpart.

(d) If you are authorized in accordance with 40 CFR 63.783(c) to use an add-on control system as an alternative means of limiting emissions from coating operations, in response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in this subpart, you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for exceedances of such standards that are caused by a malfunction, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if you fail to meet your burden of proving all the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available in response to claims for injunctive relief.

(1) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a limit, you must timely meet the notification requirements in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(i) The excess emissions:

(A) Were caused by a sudden, infrequent and unavoidable failure of air pollution control and monitoring equipment, process equipment or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner; and

(B) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(C) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(D) Were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(ii) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

(iii) The frequency, amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions; and

(iv) If the excess emissions resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage; and

(v) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality, the environment and human health; and

(vi) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(vii) All of the actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(viii) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(ix) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the excess emissions resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of excess emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(2) *Notification.* The owner or operator of the facility experiencing an exceedance of its emission limit(s) during a malfunction shall notify the Administrator by telephone or facsimile (FAX) transmission as soon as possible, but no later than 2 business days after the initial occurrence of the malfunction, if it wishes to avail itself of an affirmative defense to civil penalties for that malfunction. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall also submit a written report to the Administrator within 45 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance of the standard in this subpart to demonstrate, with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (d)(1) of this section. The owner or operator may seek an extension of this deadline for up to 30 additional days by submitting a written request to the Administrator before the expiration of the 45 day period. Until a request for an extension has been approved by the Administrator, the owner or operator is subject to the requirement to submit such report within 45 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance.

[60 FR 64336, Dec. 15, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72068, Nov. 21, 2011]

§63.782 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA), in subpart A of part 63, or in this section as follows:

Add-on control system means an air pollution control device such as a carbon absorber or incinerator that reduces pollution in an air stream by destruction or removal prior to discharge to the atmosphere.

Affected source means any shipbuilding or ship repair facility having surface coating operations with a minimum 1,000 liters (L) (264 gallons [gal]) annual marine coating usage that is subject to this subpart.

Affirmative defense means, in the context of an enforcement proceeding, a response or a defense put forward by a defendant, regarding which the defendant has the burden of proof, and the merits of which are independently and objectively evaluated in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

Air flask specialty coating means any special composition coating applied to interior surfaces of high pressure breathing air flasks to provide corrosion resistance and that is certified safe for use with breathing air supplies.

Antenna specialty coating means any coating applied to equipment through which electromagnetic signals must pass for reception or transmission.

Antifoulant specialty coating means any coating that is applied to the underwater portion of a vessel to prevent or reduce the attachment of biological organisms and that is registered with the EPA as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

As applied means the condition of a coating at the time of application to the substrate, including any thinning solvent.

As supplied means the condition of a coating before any thinning, as sold and delivered by the coating manufacturer to the user.

Batch means the product of an individual production run of a coating manufacturer's process. A batch may vary in composition from other batches of the same product.

Bitumens mean black or brown materials that are soluble in carbon disulfide and consist mainly of hydrocarbons.

Bituminous resin coating means any coating that incorporates bitumens as a principal component and is formulated primarily to be applied to a substrate or surface to resist ultraviolet radiation and/or water.

Certify means, in reference to the volatile organic compounds (VOC) content or volatile organic hazardous air pollutants (VOHAP) content of a coating, to attest to the VOC content as determined through analysis by Method 24 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 or through use of forms and procedures outlined in appendix A of this subpart, or to attest to the VOHAP content as determined through an Administrator-approved test method. In the case of conflicting results, Method 24 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 shall take precedence over the forms and procedures outlined in appendix A to this subpart for the options in which VOC is used as a surrogate for VOHAP.

Coating means any material that can be applied as a thin layer to a substrate and which cures to form a continuous solid film.

Cold-weather time period means any time during which the ambient temperature is below 4.5 °C (40 °F) and coating is to be applied.

Container of coating means the container from which the coating is applied, including but not limited to a bucket or pot.

Cure volatiles means reaction products which are emitted during the chemical reaction which takes place in some coating films at the cure temperature. These emissions are other than those from the solvents in the coating and may, in some cases, comprise a significant portion of total VOC and/or VOHAP emissions.

Epoxy means any thermoset coating formed by reaction of an epoxy resin (i.e., a resin containing a reactive epoxide with a curing agent).

Exempt compounds means specified organic compounds that are not considered VOC due to negligible photochemical reactivity. Exempt compounds are specified in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

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.

General use coating means any coating that is not a specialty coating.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutant listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

Heat resistant specialty coating means any coating that during normal use must withstand a temperature of at least 204 °C (400 °F).

High-gloss specialty coating means any coating that achieves at least 85 percent reflectance on a 60 degree meter when tested by ASTM D523-89 (incorporation by reference—see §63.14).

High-temperature specialty coating means any coating that during normal use must withstand a temperature of at least 426 °C (800 °F).

Inorganic zinc (high-build) specialty coating means a coating that contains 960 grams per liter (8 pounds per gallon) or more elemental zinc incorporated into an inorganic silicate binder that is applied to steel to provide galvanic corrosion resistance. (These coatings are typically applied at more than 2 mil dry film thickness.)

Major source means any source that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, 9.1 megagrams per year (10 tons per year) or more of any HAP or 22.7 megagrams per year (25 tons per year) or more of any combination of HAP.

Maximum allowable thinning ratio means the maximum volume of thinner that can be added per volume of coating without violating the standards of §63.783(a), as determined using Equation 1 of this subpart.

Military exterior specialty coating or Chemical Agent Resistant Coatings ("CARC") means any exterior topcoat applied to military or U.S. Coast Guard vessels that are subject to specific chemical, biological, and radiological washdown requirements.

Mist specialty coating means any low viscosity, thin film, epoxy coating applied to an inorganic zinc primer that penetrates the porous zinc primer and allows the occluded air to escape through the paint film prior to curing.

Navigational aids specialty coating means any coating applied to Coast Guard buoys or other Coast Guard waterway markers when they are recoated aboard ship at their usage site and immediately returned to the water.

Nonskid specialty coating means any coating applied to the horizontal surfaces of a marine vessel for the specific purpose of providing slip resistance for personnel, vehicles, or aircraft.

Nonvolatiles (or volume solids) means substances that do not evaporate readily. This term refers to the film-forming material of a coating.

Normally closed means a container or piping system is closed unless an operator is actively engaged in adding or removing material.

Nuclear specialty coating means any protective coating used to seal porous surfaces such as steel (or concrete) that otherwise would be subject to intrusion by radioactive materials. These coatings must be resistant to long-term (service life) cumulative radiation exposure (ASTM D4082-89 [incorporation by reference—see §63.14]), relatively easy to decontaminate (ASTM D4256-89 or 94 [reapproved 1994] [incorporation by reference—see §63.14]), and resistant to various chemicals to which the coatings are likely to be exposed (ASTM D3912-80 [incorporation by reference—see §63.14]). [For nuclear coatings, see the general protective requirements outlined by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission in a report entitled "U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Regulatory Guide 1.54" dated June 1973, available through the Government Printing Office at (202) 512-2249 as document number A74062-00001.]

Operating parameter value means a minimum or maximum value established for a control device or process parameter that, if achieved by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, determines that an owner or operator has complied with an applicable emission limitation or standard.

Organic zinc specialty coating means any coating derived from zinc dust incorporated into an organic binder that contains more than 960 grams of elemental zinc per liter (8 pounds per gallon) of coating, as applied, and that is used for the expressed purpose of corrosion protection.

Pleasure craft means any marine or fresh-water vessel used by individuals for noncommercial, nonmilitary, and recreational purposes that is less than 20 meters in length. A vessel rented exclusively to or chartered by individuals for such purposes shall be considered a pleasure craft.

Pretreatment wash primer specialty coating means any coating that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by mass, and is applied only to bare metal to etch the surface and enhance adhesion of subsequent coatings.

Repair and maintenance of thermoplastic coating of commercial vessels (specialty coating) means any vinyl, chlorinated rubber, or bituminous resin coating that is applied over the same type of existing coating to perform the partial recoating of any in-use commercial vessel. (This definition does not include coal tar epoxy coatings, which are considered “general use” coatings.)

Rubber camouflage specialty coating means any specially formulated epoxy coating used as a camouflage topcoat for exterior submarine hulls and sonar domes.

Sealant for thermal spray aluminum means any epoxy coating applied to thermal spray aluminum surfaces at a maximum thickness of 1 dry mil.

Ship means any marine or fresh-water vessel used for military or commercial operations, including self-propelled vessels, those propelled by other craft (barges), and navigational aids (buoys). This definition includes, but is not limited to, all military and Coast Guard vessels, commercial cargo and passenger (cruise) ships, ferries, barges, tankers, container ships, patrol and pilot boats, and dredges. For purposes of this subpart, pleasure crafts and offshore oil and gas drilling platforms are not considered ships.

Shipbuilding and ship repair operations means any building, repair, repainting, converting, or alteration of ships.

Special marking specialty coating means any coating that is used for safety or identification applications, such as markings on flight decks and ships' numbers.

Specialty coating means any coating that is manufactured and used for one of the specialized applications described within this list of definitions.

Specialty interior coating means any coating used on interior surfaces aboard U.S. military vessels pursuant to a coating specification that requires the coating to meet specified fire retardant and low toxicity requirements, in addition to the other applicable military physical and performance requirements.

Tack specialty coating means any thin film epoxy coating applied at a maximum thickness of 2 dry mils to prepare an epoxy coating that has dried beyond the time limit specified by the manufacturer for the application of the next coat.

Thinner means a liquid that is used to reduce the viscosity of a coating and that evaporates before or during the cure of a film.

Thinning ratio means the volumetric ratio of thinner to coating, as supplied.

Thinning solvent: see Thinner.

Undersea weapons systems specialty coating means any coating applied to any component of a weapons system intended to be launched or fired from under the sea.

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) is as defined in §51.100(s) of this chapter.

Volatile organic hazardous air pollutants (VOHAP) means any compound listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA that contains carbon, excluding metallic carbides and carbonates. This definition includes VOC listed as HAP and exempt compounds listed as HAP.

Weld-through preconstruction primer (specialty coating) means a coating that provides corrosion protection for steel during inventory, is typically applied at less than 1 mil dry film thickness, does not require removal prior to welding, is temperature resistant (burn back from a weld is less than 1.25 centimeters [0.5 inch]), and does not normally require removal before applying film-building coatings, including inorganic zinc high-build coatings. When constructing new vessels, there may be a need to remove areas of weld-through preconstruction primer due to surface damage or contamination prior to application of film-building coatings.

[60 FR 64336, Dec. 15, 1995, as amended at 65 FR 62215, Oct. 17, 2000; 76 FR 72069, Nov. 21, 2011]

§63.783 Standards.

(a) No owner or operator of any existing or new affected source shall cause or allow the application of any coating to a ship with an as-applied VOHAP content exceeding the applicable limit given in Table 2 of this subpart, as determined by the procedures described in §63.785 (c)(1) through (c)(4). For the compliance procedures described in §63.785 (c)(1) through (c)(3), VOC shall be used as a surrogate for VOHAP, and Method 24 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 shall be used as the definitive measure for determining compliance. For the compliance procedure described in §63.785(c)(4), an alternative test method capable of measuring independent VOHAP shall be used to determine compliance. The method must be submitted to and approved by the Administrator.

(b) Each owner or operator of a new or existing affected source shall ensure that:

(1) At all times the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation 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, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(2) All handling and transfer of VOHAP-containing materials to and from containers, tanks, vats, drums, and piping systems is conducted in a manner that minimizes spills.

(3) All containers, tanks, vats, drums, and piping systems are free of cracks, holes, and other defects and remain closed unless materials are being added to or removed from them.

(c) *Approval of alternative means of limiting emissions.* (1) The owner or operator of an affected source may apply to the Administrator for permission to use an alternative means (such as an add-on control system) of limiting emissions from coating operations. The application must include:

(i) An engineering material balance evaluation that provides a comparison of the emissions that would be achieved using the alternative means to those that would result from using coatings that comply with the limits in Table 2 of this subpart, or the results from an emission test that accurately measures the capture efficiency and control device efficiency achieved by the control system and the composition of the associated coatings so that the emissions comparison can be made;

(ii) A proposed monitoring protocol that includes operating parameter values to be monitored for compliance and an explanation of how the operating parameter values will be established through a performance test; and

(iii) Details of appropriate recordkeeping and reporting procedures.

(2) The Administrator shall approve the alternative means of limiting emissions if, in the Administrator's judgment, postcontrol emissions of VOHAP per volume applied solids will be no greater than those from the use of coatings that comply with the limits in Table 2 of this subpart.

(3) The Administrator may condition approval on operation, maintenance, and monitoring requirements to ensure that emissions from the source are no greater than those that would otherwise result from this subpart.

[60 FR 64336, Dec. 15, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72069, Nov. 21, 2011]

§63.784 Compliance dates.

(a) Each owner or operator of an existing affected source shall comply within two years after the effective date of this subpart.

(b) Each owner or operator of an existing unaffected area source that increases its emissions of (or its potential to emit) HAP such that the source becomes a major source that is subject to this subpart shall comply within 1 year after the date of becoming a major source.

(c) Each owner or operator of a new or reconstructed source shall comply with this subpart according to the schedule in §63.6(b).

[60 FR 64336, Dec. 15, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 30816, June 18, 1996]

§63.785 Compliance procedures.

(a) For each batch of coating that is received by an affected source, the owner or operator shall (see Figure 1 of this section for a flow diagram of the compliance procedures):

(1) Determine the coating category and the applicable VOHAP limit as specified in §63.783(a).

(2) Certify the as-supplied VOC content of the batch of coating. The owner or operator may use a certification supplied by the manufacturer for the batch, although the owner or operator retains liability should subsequent testing reveal a violation. If the owner or operator performs the certification testing, only one of the containers in which the batch of coating was received is required to be tested.

(b)(1) In lieu of testing each batch of coating, as applied, the owner or operator may determine compliance with the VOHAP limits using any combination of the procedures described in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3), and (c)(4) of this section. The procedure used for each coating shall be determined and documented prior to application.

(2) The results of any compliance demonstration conducted by the affected source or any regulatory agency using Method 24 shall take precedence over the results using the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), or (c)(3) of this section.

(3) The results of any compliance demonstration conducted by the affected source or any regulatory agency using an approved test method to determine VOHAP content shall take precedence over the results using the procedures in paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

(c)(1) *Coatings to which thinning solvent will not be added.* For coatings to which thinning solvent (or any other material) will not be added under any circumstance or to which only water is added, the owner or operator of an affected source shall comply as follows:

(i) Certify the as-applied VOC content of each batch of coating.

(ii) Notify the persons responsible for applying the coating that no thinning solvent may be added to the coating by affixing a label to each container of coating in the batch or through another means described in the implementation plan required in §63.787(b).

(iii) If the certified as-applied VOC content of each batch of coating used during a calendar month is less than or equal to the applicable VOHAP limit in §63.783(a) (either in terms of g/L of coating or g/L of solids), then compliance is demonstrated for that calendar month, unless a violation is revealed using Method 24 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.

(2) *Coatings to which thinning solvent will be added—coating-by-coating compliance.* For a coating to which thinning solvent is routinely or sometimes added, the owner or operator shall comply as follows:

(i) Prior to the first application of each batch, designate a single thinner for the coating and calculate the maximum allowable thinning ratio (or ratios, if the affected source complies with the cold-weather limits in addition to the other limits specified in Table 2 of this subpart) for each batch as follows:

$$R = \frac{(V_s)(\text{VOHAP limit}) - m_{VOC}}{D_{th}} \quad \text{Eqn. 1}$$

where:

R = Maximum allowable thinning ratio for a given batch (L thinner/L coating as supplied);

V_s = Volume fraction of solids in the batch as supplied (L solids/L coating as supplied);

VOHAP limit = Maximum allowable as-applied VOHAP content of the coating (g VOHAP/L solids);

m_{VOC} = VOC content of the batch as supplied [g VOC (including cure volatiles and exempt compounds on the HAP list)/L coating (including water and exempt compounds) as supplied];

D_{th} = Density of the thinner (g/L).

If V_s is not supplied directly by the coating manufacturer, the owner or operator shall determine V_s as follows:

$$V_s = 1 - \frac{m_{volatiles}}{D_{avg}} \quad \text{Eqn. 2}$$

where:

$m_{volatiles}$ = Total volatiles in the batch, including VOC, water, and exempt compounds (g/L coating); and

D_{avg} = Average density of volatiles in the batch (g/L).

The procedures specified in §63.786(d) may be used to determine the values of variables defined in this paragraph. In addition, the owner or operator may choose to construct nomographs, based on Equation 1 of this subpart, similar or identical to the one provided in appendix B of this subpart as a means of easily estimating the maximum allowable thinning ratio.

(ii) Prior to the first application of each batch, notify painters and other persons, as necessary, of the designated thinner and maximum allowable thinning ratio(s) for each batch of the coating by affixing a label to each container of coating or through another means described in the implementation plan required in §63.787(b).

(iii) By the 15th day of each calendar month, determine the volume of each batch of the coating used, as supplied, during the previous month.

(iv) By the 15th day of each calendar month, determine the total allowable volume of thinner for the coating used during the previous month as follows:

$$V_{th} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(R \times V_b \right)_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(R_{cold} \times V_{b-cold} \right)_i \qquad \text{Eqn. 3}$$

where:

V_{th} = Total allowable volume of thinner for the previous month (L thinner);

V_b = Volume of each batch, as supplied and before being thinned, used during non-cold-weather days of the previous month (L coating as supplied);

R_{cold} = Maximum allowable thinning ratio for each batch used during cold-weather days (L thinner/L coating as supplied);

$V_{b\text{-}cold}$ = Volume of each batch, as supplied and before being thinned, used during cold-weather days of the previous month (L coating as supplied);

i = Each batch of coating; and

n = Total number of batches of the coating.

(v) By the 15th day of each calendar month, determine the volume of thinner actually used with the coating during the previous month.

(vi) If the volume of thinner actually used with the coating [paragraph (c)(3)(v) of this section] is less than or equal to the total allowable volume of thinner for the coating [paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section], then compliance is demonstrated for the coating for the previous month, unless a violation is revealed using Method 24 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.

(3) *Coatings to which the same thinning solvent will be added—group compliance.* For coatings to which the same thinning solvent (or other material) is routinely or sometimes added, the owner or operator shall comply as follows:

(i) Designate a single thinner to be added to each coating during the month and "group" coatings according to their designated thinner.

(ii) Prior to the first application of each batch, calculate the maximum allowable thinning ratio (or ratios, if the affected source complies with the cold-weather limits in addition to the other limits specified in Table 2 of this subpart) for each batch of coating in the group using the equations in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(iii) Prior to the first application of each "batch," notify painters and other persons, as necessary, of the designated thinner and maximum allowable thinning ratio(s) for each batch in the group by affixing a label to each container of coating or through another means described in the implementation plan required in §63.787(b).

(iv) By the 15th day of each calendar month, determine the volume of each batch of the group used, as supplied, during the previous month.

(v) By the 15th day of each calendar month, determine the total allowable volume of thinner for the group for the previous month using Equation 3 of this subpart.

(vi) By the 15th day of each calendar month, determine the volume of thinner actually used with the group during the previous month.

(vii) If the volume of thinner actually used with the group [paragraph (c)(3)(vi) of this section] is less than or equal to the total allowable volume of thinner for the group [paragraph (c)(3)(v) of this section], then compliance is demonstrated for the group for the previous month, unless a violation is revealed using Method 24 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.

(4) *Demonstration of compliance through an alternative (i.e., other than Method 24 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) test method.* The owner or operator shall comply as follows:

(i) Certify the as-supplied VOHAP content (g VOHAP/L solids) of each batch of coating.

(ii) If no thinning solvent will be added to the coating, the owner or operator of an affected source shall follow the procedure described in §63.785(c)(1), except that VOHAP content shall be used in lieu of VOC content.

(iii) If thinning solvent will be added to the coating, the owner or operator of an affected source shall follow the procedure described in §63.785(c)(2) or (3), except that in Equation 1 of this subpart: the term "m_{VOC}" shall be replaced by the term "m_{VOHAP}," defined as the VOHAP content of the coating as supplied (g VOHAP/L coating) and the term "D_{th}" shall be replaced by the term "$D_{th(VOHAP)}$" defined as the average density of the VOHAP thinner(s) (g/L).

(d) A violation revealed through any approved test method shall result in a 1-day violation for enforcement purposes. A violation revealed through the recordkeeping procedures described in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this section shall result in a 30-day violation for enforcement purposes, unless the owner or operator provides sufficient data to demonstrate the specific days during which noncompliant coatings were applied.

(e) Continuous compliance requirements. You must demonstrate continuous compliance with the emissions standards and operating limits by using the performance test methods and procedures in §63.786 for each affected source.

(1) *General requirements.* (i) You must monitor and collect data, and provide a site specific monitoring plan, as required by §§63.783, 63.785, 63.786 and 63.787.

(ii) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times the affected source is operating, and periods of malfunction. Any period for which data collection is required and the operation of the Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) is not otherwise exempt and for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for required calculations constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(iii) You may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. The owner or operator must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(2) [Reserved]

Figure 1 to §63.785 Flow diagram of compliance procedures

[60 FR 64336, Dec. 15, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72069, Nov. 21, 2011]

§63.786 Test methods and procedures.

(a) For the compliance procedures described in §63.785(c) (1) through (c)(3), Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, is the definitive method for determining the VOC content of coatings, as supplied or as applied. When a coating or thinner contains exempt compounds that are volatile HAP or VOHAP, the owner or operator shall ensure, when determining the VOC content of a coating, that the mass of these exempt compounds is included.

(b) For the compliance procedure described in §63.785(c)(4), the Administrator must approve the test method for determining the VOHAP content of coatings and thinners. As part of the approval, the test method must meet the specified accuracy limits indicated below for sensitivity, duplicates, repeatability, and reproducibility coefficient of variation each determined at the 95 percent confidence limit. Each percentage value below is the corresponding coefficient of variation multiplied by 2.8 as in the ASTM Method E180-93: Standard Practice for Determining the Precision of ASTM Methods for Analysis and Testing of Industrial Chemicals (incorporation by reference—see §63.14).

(1) *Sensitivity.* The overall sensitivity must be sufficient to identify and calculate at least one mass percent of the compounds of interest based on the original sample. The sensitivity is defined as ten times the noise level as specified in ASTM Method D3257-93: Standard Test Methods for Aromatics in Mineral Spirits by Gas Chromatography (incorporation by reference—see §63.14). In determining the sensitivity, the level of sample dilution must be factored in.

(2) *Repeatability.* First, at the 0.1-5 percent analyte range the results would be suspect if duplicates vary by more than 6 percent relative and/or day to day variation of mean duplicates by the same analyst exceeds 10 percent relative. Second, at greater than 5 percent analyte range the results would be suspect if duplicates vary by more than 5 percent relative and/or day to day variation of duplicates by the same analyst exceeds 5 percent relative.

(3) *Reproducibility.* First, at the 0.1-5 percent analyte range the results would be suspect if lab to lab variation exceeds 60 percent relative. Second, at greater than 5 percent range the results would be suspect if lab to lab variation exceeds 20 percent relative.

(4) Any test method should include information on the apparatus, reagents and materials, analytical procedure, procedure for identification and confirmation of the volatile species in the mixture being analyzed, precision and bias, and other details to be reported. The reporting should also include information on quality assurance (QA) auditing.

(5) Multiple and different analytical techniques must be used for positive identification if the components in a mixture under analysis are not known. In such cases a single column gas chromatograph (GC) may not be adequate. A combination of equipment may be needed such as a GC/mass spectrometer or GC/infrared system. (If a GC method is used, the operator must use practices in ASTM Method E260-91 or 96: Standard Practice for Gas Chromatography [incorporation by reference—see §63.14].)

(c) A coating manufacturer or the owner or operator of an affected source may use batch formulation data as a test method in lieu of Method 24 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 to certify the as-supplied VOC content of a coating if the manufacturer or the owner or operator has determined that batch formulation data have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to Method 24 results. This determination shall consider the role of cure volatiles, which may cause emissions to exceed an amount based solely upon coating formulation data. Notwithstanding such determination, in the event of conflicting results, Method 24 of appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 shall take precedence.

(d) Each owner or operator of an affected source shall use or ensure that the manufacturer uses the form and procedures mentioned in appendix A of this subpart to determine values for the thinner and coating

parameters used in Equations 1 and 2 of this subpart. The owner or operator shall ensure that the coating/thinner manufacturer (or supplier) provides information on the VOC and VOHAP contents of the coatings/thinners and the procedure(s) used to determine these values.

(e) For add-on control systems approved for use in limiting emissions from coating operations pursuant to §63.783(c), performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the affected source for the period being tested. Upon request, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to demonstrate the conditions present during performance tests.

[60 FR 64336, Dec. 15, 1995, as amended at 65 FR 62215, Oct. 17, 2000; 76 FR 72069, Nov. 21, 2011]

§63.787 Notification requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with all applicable notification requirements in §63.9(a) through (d) and (i) through (j), with the exception that the deadline specified in §63.9(b) (2) and (3) shall be extended from 120 days to 180 days. Any owner or operator that receives approval pursuant to §63.783(c) to use an add-on control system to control coating emissions shall comply with the applicable requirements of §63.9(e) through (h).

(b) *Implementation plan.* The provisions of §63.9(a) apply to the requirements of this paragraph.

(1) Each owner or operator of an affected source shall:

(i) Prepare a written implementation plan that addresses each of the subject areas specified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section; and

(ii) Not later than one year after the effective date of this subpart, submit the implementation plan to the Administrator along with the notification required by §63.9(b)(2) or (b)(5) of subpart A, as applicable.

(2) [Reserved]

(3) *Implementation plan contents.* Each implementation plan shall address the following subject areas:

(i) *Coating compliance procedures.* The implementation plan shall include the compliance procedure(s) under §63.785(c) that the source intends to use.

(ii) *Recordkeeping procedures.* The implementation plan shall include the procedures for maintaining the records required under §63.788, including the procedures for gathering the necessary data and making the necessary calculations.

(iii) *Transfer, handling, and storage procedures.* The implementation plan shall include the procedures for ensuring compliance with §63.783(b).

(4) *Major sources that intend to become area sources by the compliance date.* Existing major sources that intend to become area sources by the December 16, 1997 compliance date may choose to submit, in lieu of the implementation plan required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, a statement that, by the compliance date, the major source intends to obtain and comply with federally enforceable limits on their potential to emit which make the facility an area source.

[60 FR 64336, Dec. 15, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 30816, June 18, 1996]

§63.788 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements in §63.10 (a), (b), (d), and (f). Any owner that receives approval pursuant to §63.783(c) to use an add-on control system to control coating emissions shall also comply with the applicable requirements of §63.10 (c) and (e). A summary of recordkeeping and reporting requirements is provided in Table 3 of this subpart.

(b) *Recordkeeping requirements.* (1) Each owner or operator of a major source shipbuilding or ship repair facility having surface coating operations with less than 1000 liters (L) (264 gallons (gal)) annual marine coating usage shall record the total volume of coating applied at the source to ships. Such records shall be compiled monthly and maintained for a minimum of 5 years.

(2) Each owner or operator of an affected source shall compile records on a monthly basis and maintain those records for a minimum of 5 years. At a minimum, these records shall include:

(i) All documentation supporting initial notification;

(ii) A copy of the affected source's approved implementation plan;

(iii) The volume of each low-usage-exempt coating applied;

(iv) Identification of the coatings used, their appropriate coating categories, and the applicable VOHAP limit;

(v) Certification of the as-supplied VOC content of each batch of coating;

(vi) A determination of whether containers meet the standards as described in §63.783(b)(2); and

(vii) The results of any Method 24 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 or approved VOHAP measurement test conducted on individual containers of coating, as applied.

(3) The records required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section shall include additional information, as determined by the compliance procedure(s) described in §63.785(c) that each affected source followed:

(i) *Coatings to which thinning solvent will not be added.* The records maintained by facilities demonstrating compliance using the procedure described in §63.785(c)(1) shall contain the following information:

(A) Certification of the as-applied VOC content of each batch of coating; and

(B) The volume of each coating applied.

(ii) *Coatings to which thinning solvent will be added—coating-by-coating compliance.* The records maintained by facilities demonstrating compliance using the procedure described in §63.785(c)(2) shall contain the following information:

(A) The density and mass fraction of water and exempt compounds of each thinner and the volume fraction of solids (nonvolatiles) in each batch, including any calculations;

(B) The maximum allowable thinning ratio (or ratios, if the affected source complies with the cold-weather limits in addition to the other limits specified in Table 2 of this subpart) for each batch of coating, including calculations;

(C) If an affected source chooses to comply with the cold-weather limits, the dates and times during which the ambient temperature at the affected source was below 4.5 °C (40 °F) at the time the coating was applied and the volume used of each batch of the coating, as supplied, during these dates;

(D) The volume used of each batch of the coating, as supplied;

(E) The total allowable volume of thinner for each coating, including calculations; and

(F) The actual volume of thinner used for each coating.

(iii) *Coatings to which the same thinning solvent will be added—group compliance.* The records maintained by facilities demonstrating compliance using the procedure described in §63.785(c)(3) shall contain the following information:

(A) The density and mass fraction of water and exempt compounds of each thinner and the volume fraction of solids in each batch, including any calculations;

(B) The maximum allowable thinning ratio (or ratios, if the affected source complies with the cold-weather limits in addition to the other limits specified in Table 2 of this subpart) for each batch of coating, including calculations;

(C) If an affected source chooses to comply with the cold-weather limits, the dates and times during which the ambient temperature at the affected source was below 4.5 °C (40 °F) at the time the coating was applied and the volume used of each batch in the group, as supplied, during these dates;

(D) Identification of each group of coatings and their designated thinners;

(E) The volume used of each batch of coating in the group, as supplied;

(F) The total allowable volume of thinner for the group, including calculations; and

(G) The actual volume of thinner used for the group.

(iv) *Demonstration of compliance through an alternative (i.e., non-Method 24 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) test method.* The records maintained by facilities demonstrating compliance using the procedure described in §63.785(c)(4) shall contain the following information:

(A) Identification of the Administrator-approved VOHAP test method or certification procedure;

(B) For coatings to which the affected source does not add thinning solvents, the source shall record the certification of the as-supplied and as-applied VOHAP content of each batch and the volume of each coating applied;

(C) For coatings to which the affected source adds thinning solvent on a coating-by-coating basis, the source shall record all of the information required to be recorded by paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section; and

(D) For coatings to which the affected source adds thinning solvent on a group basis, the source shall record all of the information required to be recorded by paragraph (b)(3)(iii) of this section.

(4) If the owner or operator of an affected source detects a violation of the standards specified in §63.783, the owner or operator shall, for the remainder of the reporting period during which the violation(s) occurred, include the following information in his or her records:

(i) A summary of the number and duration of deviations during the reporting period, classified by reason, including known causes for which a Federally-approved or promulgated exemption from an emission limitation or standard may apply.

(ii) Identification of the data availability achieved during the reporting period, including a summary of the number and total duration of incidents that the monitoring protocol failed to perform in accordance with the design of the protocol or produced data that did not meet minimum data accuracy and precision requirements, classified by reason.

(iii) Identification of the compliance status as of the last day of the reporting period and whether compliance was continuous or intermittent during the reporting period.

(iv) If, pursuant to paragraph (b)(4)(iii) of this section, the owner or operator identifies any deviation as resulting from a known cause for which no Federally-approved or promulgated exemption from an emission limitation or standard applies, the monitoring report shall also include all records that the source is required to maintain that pertain to the periods during which such deviation occurred and:

(A) The magnitude of each deviation;

(B) The reason for each deviation;

(C) A description of the corrective action taken for each deviation, including action taken to minimize each deviation and action taken to prevent recurrence; and

(D) All quality assurance activities performed on any element of the monitoring protocol.

(5) Each owner or operator that receives approval pursuant to §63.783(c) to use an add-on control system to control coating emissions shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the required air pollution control and monitoring equipment. Each owner or operator shall maintain records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.783(b)(1), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(c) *Reporting requirements.* Before the 60th day following completion of each 6 month period after the compliance date specified in §63.784, each owner or operator of an affected source shall submit a report to the Administrator for each of the previous 6 months. The report shall include all of the information that must be retained pursuant to paragraphs (b)(2) through (3) of this section, except for that information specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (ii), (b)(2)(v), (b)(3)(i)(A), (b)(3)(ii)(A), and (b)(3)(iii)(A). If a violation at an affected source is detected, the owner or operator of the affected source shall also report the information specified in paragraph (b)(4) of this section for the reporting period during which the violation(s) occurred. To the extent possible, the report shall be organized according to the compliance procedure(s) followed each month by the affected source. If there was a malfunction during the reporting period, the report must also include the number, duration and a brief description of each malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a

description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.783(b)(1), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

[60 FR 64336, Dec. 15, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 66227, Dec. 17, 1996; 76 FR 72069, Nov. 21, 2011]

§63.789 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.780 through 63.781, and 63.783 through 63.784.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

[68 FR 37353, June 23, 2003]

Table 1 to Subpart II of Part 63—General Provisions of Applicability to Subpart II

Reference	Applies to subpart II	Comment
63.1(a)(1)-(3)	Yes.	
63.1(a)(4)	Yes	Subpart II clarifies the applicability of each paragraph in subpart A to sources subject to subpart II.
63.1(a)(5)-(7)	Yes	
63.1(a)(8)	No	Discusses State programs.
63.1(a)(9)-(14)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	Yes	§63.781 specifies applicability in more detail.
63.1(b)(2)-(3)	Yes	
63.1(c)-(e)	Yes	
63.2	Yes	Additional terms are defined in §63.782; when overlap between subparts A and II

		occurs, subpart II takes precedence.
63.3	Yes	Other units used in subpart II are defined in that subpart.
63.4	Yes	
63.5(a)-(c)	Yes	
63.5(d)	Yes	Except information on control devices and control efficiencies should not be included in the application unless an add-on control system is or will be used to comply with subpart II in accordance with §63.783(c).
63.5(e)-(f)	Yes	
63.6(a)-(b)	Yes	
63.6(c)-(d)	Yes	Except §63.784(a) specifies the compliance date for existing affected sources.
63.6(e)(1)(i)	No	See §63.783(b)(1) for general duty requirement.
63.6(e)(1)(ii)	No.	
63.6(e)(1)(iii)	Yes.	
63.6(e)(2)	No	Section reserved.
63.6(e)(3)	No.	
63.6(f)(1)	No.	
63.6(f)(2)-(f)(3)	No	If an alternative means of limiting emissions (*e.g.*, an add-on control system) is used to comply with subpart II in accordance with §63.783(c), then this section does apply.
63.6(g)	No	§63.783(c) specifies procedures for application and approval of alternative means of limiting emissions.
63.6(h)	No	Subpart II does not contain any opacity or visible emission standards.
63.6(i)-(j)	Yes	
63.7(a)-(d)	No	If an alternative means of limiting emissions (*e.g.*, an add-on control system) is used to comply with subpart II in accordance with §63.783(c), then these sections do apply.
63.7(e)(1)	No	If an alternative means of limiting emissions (*e.g.*, an add-on control system) is used to comply with subpart II in accordance with §63.783(c), then see §63.786(e).
63.7(e)(2)-(e)(4)	No	If an alternative means of limiting emissions (*e.g.*, an add-on control system) is used to comply with subpart II in accordance with §63.783(c), then these sections do apply.
63.8	No	If an alternative means of limiting emissions (*e.g.*, an add-on control system) is used to comply with subpart II in accordance with §63.783(c), then this section does apply, with the exception of §63.8(c)(1)(i), §63.8(c)(1)(iii), and the last sentence of §63.8(d)(3).
63.9(a)-(d)	Yes	§63.787(a) extends the initial notification deadline to 180 days. §63.787(b) requires an implementation plan to be submitted with the initial notification.
63.9(e)	No	If an alternative means of limiting emissions (e.g., an add-on control system) is

		used to comply with subpart II in accordance with §63.783(c), then this paragraph does apply.
63.9(f)	No	Subpart II does not contain any opacity or visible emission standards
63.9(g)-(h)	No	If an alternative means of limiting emissions (e.g., an add-on control system) is used to comply with subpart II in accordance with §63.783(c) then these paragraphs do apply.
63.9(i)-(j)	Yes	
63.10(a)	Yes.	
63.10(b)(1)	Yes.	
63.10(b)(2)(i)	No.	
63.10(b)(2)(ii)	No	See §63.788(b)(5) for recordkeeping of occurrence, duration, and actions taken during malfunctions.
63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Yes.	
63.10(b)(2)(iv)-(b)(2)(v)	No.	
63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(b)(2)(xiv)	Yes.	
63.10(b)(3)	Yes.	
63.10(c)(1)-(9)	No	If an alternative means of limiting emissions (*e.g.*, an add-on control system) is used to comply with subpart II in accordance with §63.783(c), then these sections do apply.
63.10(c)(10)-(11)	No	If an alternative means of limiting emissions (*e.g.*, an add-on control system) is used to comply with subpart II in accordance with §63.783(c), then see §63.788(b)(5) for records of malfunctions.
63.10(c)(12)-(14)	No	If an alternative means of limiting emissions (*e.g.*, an add-on control system) is used to comply with subpart II in accordance with §63.783(c), then these sections do apply.
63.10(c)(15)	No.	
63.10(d)(1)-(4)	Yes.	
63.10(d)(5)	No	See §63.788(c) for reporting malfunctions.
63.10(e)	No	If an alternative means of limiting emissions (e.g., an add-on control system) is used to comply with subpart II in accordance with §63.783(c), then this paragraph does apply.
63.10(f)	Yes	
63.11	No	If an alternative means of limiting emissions (e.g., an add-on control system) is used to comply with subpart II in accordance with §63.783(c), then this section does apply.
63.12-63.15	Yes	

[60 FR 64336, Dec. 15, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72070, Nov. 21, 2011]

Table 2 to Subpart II of Part 63—Volatile Organic HAP (VOHAP) Limits for Marine Coatings

Coating category	VOHAP limits[a b c]		
	Grams/liter coating (minus water and exempt compounds)	Grams/liter solids[d]	
		t ≥4.5 °C	t <4.5 °C[e]
General use	340	571	728
Specialty:			
Air flask	340	571	728
Antenna	530	1,439	
Antifoulant	400	765	971
Heat resistant	420	841	1,069
High-gloss	420	841	1,069
High-temperature	500	1,237	1,597
Inorganic zinc high-build	340	571	728
Military exterior	340	571	728
Mist	610	2,235	
Navigational aids	550	1,597	
Nonskid	340	571	728
Nuclear	420	841	1,069
Organic zinc	360	630	802
Pretreatment wash primer	780	11,095	
Repair and maint. of thermoplastics	550	1,597	
Rubber camouflage	340	571	728
Sealant for thermal spray aluminum	610	2,235	
Special marking	490	1,178	
Specialty interior	340	571	728
Tack coat	610	2,235	
Undersea weapons systems	340	571	728
Weld-through precon. primer	650	2,885	

[a]The limits are expressed in two sets of equivalent units. Either set of limits may be used for the compliance procedure described in §63.785(c)(1), but only the limits expressed in units of g/L solids (nonvolatiles) shall be used for the compliance procedures described §63.785(c) (2) through (4).

[b]VOC (including exempt compounds listed as HAP) shall be used as a surrogate for VOHAP for those compliance procedures described in §63.785(c) (1) through (3).

[c]To convert from g/L to lb/gal, multiply by (3.785 L/gal)(1/453.6 lb/g) or 1/120. For compliance purposes, metric units define the standards.

[d]VOHAP limits expressed in units of mass of VOHAP per volume of solids were derived from the VOHAP limits expressed in units of mass of VOHAP per volume of coating assuming the coatings contain no water or exempt compounds and that the volumes of all components within a coating are additive.

[e]These limits apply during cold-weather time periods, as defined in §63.782. Cold-weather allowances are not given to coatings in categories that permit less than 40 percent volume solids (nonvolatiles). Such coatings are subject to the same limits regardless of weather conditions.

[60 FR 64336, Dec. 15, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 66228, Dec. 17, 1996; 76 FR 72070, Nov. 21, 2011]

Table 3 to Subpart II of Part 63—Summary of Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements[abc]

Requirement	All Opts.		Option 1		Option 2		Option 3	
	Rec	Rep	Rec	Rep	Rec	Rep	Rec	Rep
Notification (§63.9(a)-(d))	X	X						
Implementation plan (§63.787(b))[d]	X	X						
Volume of coating applied at unaffected major sources (§63.781(b))	X							
Volume of each low-usage-exempt coating applied at affected sources (§63.781(c))	X	X						
ID of the coatings used, their appropriate coating categories, and the applicable VOHAP limit	X	X						
Determination of whether containers meet the standards described in §63.783(b)(3)	X	X						
Results of M-24 or other approved tests	X	X						
Certification of the as-supplied VOC content of each batch	X							
Certification of the as-applied VOC content of each batch			X					
Volume of each coating applied			X	X				
Density of each thinner and volume fraction of solids in each batch					X	X		
Maximum allowable thinning ratio(s) for each batch					X	X	X	X
Volume used of each batch, as supplied					X	X	X	X
Total allowable volume of thinner					X	X	X	X
Actual volume of thinner used					X	X	X	X
Identification of each group of coatings and designated thinners							X	X

[a]Affected sources that comply with the cold-weather limits must record and report additional information, as specified in §63.788(b)(3) (ii)(C), (iii)(C), and (iv)(D).

[b]Affected sources that detect a violation must record and report additional information, as specified in §63.788(b)(4).

[c]OPTION 4: the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of Option 4 are identical to those of Options 1, 2, or 3, depending on whether and how thinners are used. However, when using Option 4, the term "VOHAP" shall be used in lieu of the term "VOC," and the owner or operator shall record and report the Administrator-approved VOHAP test method or certification procedure.

[d]Major sources that intend to become area sources by the compliance date may, in lieu of submitting an implementation plan, choose to submit a statement of intent as specified in §63.787(b)(4).

[60 FR 64336, Dec. 15, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 72071, Nov. 21, 2011]

Appendix A to Subpart II of Part 63—VOC Data Sheet[1]

Properties of the Coating "As Supplied" by the Manufacturer[2]

Coating Manufacturer: _____
Coating Identification: _____
Batch Identification: _____
Supplied To:

[1]Adapted from EPA-340/1-86-016 (July 1986), p. II-2.

[2]The subscript "s" denotes each value is for the coating "as supplied" by the manufacturer.

Properties of the coating as supplied[1] to the customer:

A. Coating Density: $(D_c)_s$ __ g/L

[ ] ASTM D1475-90* [ ] Other[3]

B. Total Volatiles: $(m_v)_s$ __ Mass Percent

[ ] ASTM D2369-93 or 95* [ ] Other[3]

C. Water Content: 1. $(m_w)_s$ __ Mass Percent

*Incorporation by reference—see §63.14.

[3]Explain the other method used under "Remarks."

[ ] ASTM D3792-91* [ ] ASTM D4017-81, 90, or 96a* [ ] Other[3]

2. $(v_w)_s$ __ Volume Percent

[ ] Calculated [ ] Other[3]

D. Organic Volatiles: $(m_o)_s$ __ Mass Percent

E. Nonvolatiles: $(v_n)_s$ __ Volume Percent

[ ] Calculated [ ] Other[3]

F. VOC Content $(VOC)_s$:

1. __ g/L solids (nonvolatiles)

2. __ g/L coating (less water and exempt compounds)

G. Thinner Density: D_{th} __ g/L

ASTM __ [ ] Other[3]

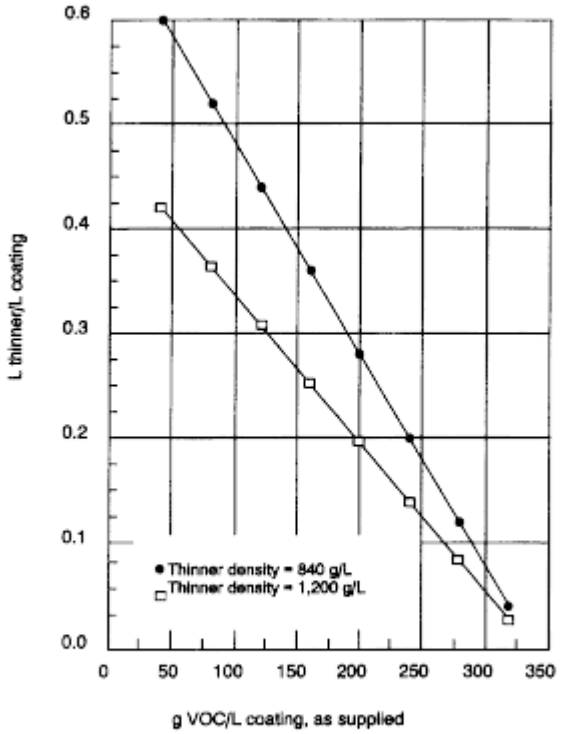
Remarks: (use reverse side)

Signed: _____ Date: _____

[60 FR 64336, Dec. 15, 1995, as amended at 65 FR 62216, Oct. 17, 2000]

Appendix B to Subpart II of Part 63—Maximum Allowable Thinning Rates as a Function of As Supplied VOC Content and Thinner Density

Appendix B To Subpart II of Part 63 -- Maximum Allowable Thinning Rates As A Function Of As Supplied VOC Content And Thinner Density[a,b]



[a] These graphs represent maximum allowable thinning ratios for general use coatings without water or exempt compounds.
[b] The average density of the volatiles in the coating was assumed = 840 g solvent/L solvent

Operation and Maintenance Plan for Blasting Booth Baghouse

International Ship Repair & Marine Services, Inc. (ISR)

A) Process Parameters:

1. Source Designators: Blasting/Coating Booth Baghouse
2. Baghouse Manufacturer: Industrial Vacuum Equipment Corp
3. Model Name and Number: 64-HF-43SE2
4. Design Flow Rate: 30,000 ACFM
5. Efficiency Rating at Design Capacity: 99.9%
6. Pressure Drop: 0-6 in. water
7. Air to Cloth Ratio: 2.25:1
8. Bag Type: Cartridge Filters (64)
9. Bag Material: QX 20/80 Cellulose/Polyester Blend
10. Bag Cleaning Conditions: Pulse Jet at 75-80 psig
11. Gas Temperatures: inlet and outlet 70-90 °F (ambient)
12. Stack Height Above Ground: 11.5 ft.
13. Exit Diameter: 24.5 in. x 38 in.
14. Process Controlled by Collection System: Abrasive grit blasting of metal parts
15. Operating Schedule: 8,760 hours/year

B) Inspections:

The following observations, checks, and operations apply to this source and shall be conducted at a minimum on the schedule specified:

<u>Weekly Inspections (if operated during the week)</u>

1. Observe building opening and baghouse stack and record results. Since a 5% opacity limit applies to the baghouse, any visible emissions noted during the inspection shall initiate immediate corrective action to eliminate visible emissions.
2. Walk through system listening for proper operation (audible leaks, proper fan and motor fimctions, bag cleaning systems, etc.).
3. Check and record pressure drop.
4. Note any unusual occurrence in the process being ventilated.
5. Observe all indicators on control panel.
6. Check for proper cleaning air pressure.
7. Assure that dust is being removed from system.

Annual Inspections

1. Inspect exhaust fan for corrosion, material build-up, loose belts, and general deterioration.
2. Check for sufficient air flow of the exhaust by either a velocity traverse or by measuring the fan motor amps.
3. Observe baghouse housing for corrosion.
4. Inspect exhaust system for any damage to duct and repair or replace as needed.
5. Thoroughly inspect filters in baghouse for wear and proper tension. Replace as needed.
6. Completely inspect control system for proper operation and signs of deterioration of parts. The inspection should include:

- Testing of screws and bolts for proper tightening;
- Observing of all belts and hoses;
- Observing of interior of unit for damage;
- Checking of all compressed air lines for proper pressure;
- Checking of cleaning cycle for proper operation;
- Cleaning of any build-up of material in and around the unit;
- lubricating of motor pal1s and bearings as necessary.

C) Records

Records of any inspections, observed emissions, maintenance, malfunctions, and perfonnance data of control devices and auxiliary equipment shall be retained by the emission unit for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

FACILITY-WIDE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

(Version Dated 2/16/2017)

RR1. Reporting Schedule.This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. It does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

Report	**Reporting Deadline(s)**	**Related Condition(s)**
Plant Problems/Permit Deviations	Immediately upon occurrence (See RR2.d.)	RR2, RR3
Malfunction Excess Emissions Report	Quarterly (if requested)	RR3
Semi-Annual Monitoring Report	Every 6 months	RR4
Annual Operating Report	April 1	RR5
EAOR Title V Annual Emissions Fee Invoice and Fee Payment	April 1	RR6
Annual Statement of Compliance	Within 60 days after the end of each calendar year (or more frequently if specified by Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., or by any other applicable requirement); and Within 60 days after submittal of a written agreement for transfer of responsibility, or Within 60 days after permanent shutdown.	RR7
Notification of Administrative Permit Corrections	As needed	RR8
Notification of Startup after Shutdown for More than One Year	Minimum of 60 days prior to the intended startup date or, if emergency startup, as soon as possible after the startup date is ascertained	RR9
Permit Renewal Application	225 days prior to the expiration date of permit	TV18
Test Reports	Maximum 45 days following compliance tests	TR8

{Permitting Note: See permit Section III. Emissions Units and Specific Conditions, for any additional Emission Unit-specific reporting requirements.}

RR2. Reports of Problems.

a. Plant Operation-Problems. If the permittee is temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by hazard of fire, wind or by other cause, the permittee shall immediately notify the Department. Notification shall include pertinent information as to the cause of the problem, and what steps are being taken to correct the problem and to prevent its recurrence, and where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with Department rules.

b. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information:
   (1) A description of and cause of noncompliance; and
   (2) The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or for revocation of this permit.

c. When requested by the Department, the permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the permittee becomes aware the relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Department, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.
d. "Immediately" shall mean the same day, if during a workday (i.e., 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.), or the first business day after the incident, excluding weekends and holidays; and, for purposes of Rule 62-4.160(15) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B), "promptly" or "prompt" shall have the same meaning as "immediately".

[Rules 62-4.130, 62-4.160(8), 62-4.160(15) & 62-213.440(1)(b)3.c., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

RR3. Reports of Deviations from Permit Requirements. The permittee shall report in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C. (below), and Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. (condition RR2.), deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit. Reports shall include the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.
Rule 62-210.700(6): In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department or the appropriate Local Program in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. (See condition RR2.). A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.
[Rules 62-213.440(1)(b)3.b. and 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

RR4. Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports. The permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six (6) months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.]

RR5. Annual Operating Report. The information required by the Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be submitted by April 1 of each year, for the previous calendar year, to the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Air Resource Management. Each Title V source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's Electronic Annual Operating Report (EAOR) software, unless the Title V source claims a technical or financial hardship by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management instead of using the reporting software. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. [Rules 62-210.370(2) & (3), 62-210.900 and 62-213.440(3)(a)2., F.A.C.]

RR6. EAOR Title V Annual Emissions Fee Invoice and Fee Payment. Each Title V source permitted to operate in Florida must pay between January 15 and April 1 of each year, an annual emissions fee in an amount determined as set forth in Rule 62-213.205(1), F.A.C.

a. If the Department has not received the fee by March 1 of the year following the calendar year for which the fee is calculated, the Department will send the primary responsible official of the Title V source a written warning of the consequences for failing to pay the fee by April 1. If the fee is not postmarked or electronically submitted by April 1 of the year due, the Department shall impose, in addition to the fee, a penalty of 50 percent of the amount of the fee unpaid plus interest on such amount computed in accordance with Section 220.807, F.S. If the Department determines that a submitted fee was inaccurately calculated, the Department shall either refund to the permittee any amount overpaid or notify the permittee of any amount underpaid. The Department shall not impose a penalty or interest on any amount underpaid, provided that the permittee has timely remitted payment of at least 90 percent of the amount determined to be due and remits full payment within 60 days after receipt of notice of the amount underpaid. The Department shall waive the collection of underpayment and shall not refund overpayment of the fee, if the amount is less than one percent of the fee due, up to $50.00. The Department shall make every effort to provide a timely assessment of the adequacy of the submitted fee. Failure to pay timely any required annual emissions fee, penalty, or interest constitutes grounds for permit revocation pursuant to Rule 62-4.100, F.A.C.

b. Any documentation of actual hours of operation, actual material or heat input, actual production amount, or actual emissions used to calculate the annual emissions fee shall be retained by the owner for a minimum of five years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.
c. A copy of the EAOR Title V Annual Emissions Fee Invoice generated by the electronic annual operating report (EAOR) application, must be submitted along with the annual emissions fee payment.

[Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-210.900 and 62-213.205, F.A.C.]

RR7. Annual Statement of Compliance.

a. The permittee shall submit a Statement of Compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit that includes all the provisions of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii), incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., using DEP Form No. 62-213.900(2). Such statement shall be accompanied by a certification in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C., for Title V requirements and with Rule 62-214.350, F.A.C., for Acid Rain requirements. Such statements shall be submitted (postmarked) to the Department and EPA:
   (1) Annually, within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V permit was effective, or more frequently if specified by Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., or by any other applicable requirement; and
   (2) Within 60 days after submittal of a written agreement for transfer of responsibility as required pursuant to 40 CFR 70.7(d)(1)(iv), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or within 60 days after permanent shutdown of a facility permitted under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.; provided that, in either such case, the reporting period shall be the portion of the calendar year the permit was effective up to the date of transfer of responsibility or permanent facility shutdown, as applicable.
b. In lieu of individually identifying all applicable requirements and specifying times of compliance with, non-compliance with, and deviation from each, the responsible official may use DEP Form No. 62-213.900(2) as such statement of compliance so long as the responsible official identifies all reportable deviations from and all instances of non-compliance with any applicable requirements and includes all information required by the federal regulation relating to each reportable deviation and instance of non-compliance.
c. The responsible official may treat compliance with all other applicable requirements as a surrogate for compliance with Rule 62-296.320(2), Objectionable Odor Prohibited.

[Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3. and (b), F.A.C.]

RR8. Notification of Administrative Permit Corrections. A facility owner shall notify the Department by letter of minor corrections to information contained in a permit. Such notifications shall include:

a. Typographical errors noted in the permit;
b. Name, address or phone number change from that in the permit;
c. A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;
d. A change in ownership or operational control of a facility, subject to the following provisions:
   (1) The Department determines that no other change in the permit is necessary;
   (2) The permittee and proposed new permittee have submitted an Application for Transfer of Air Permit, and the Department has approved the transfer pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(7), F.A.C.; and
   (3) The new permittee has notified the Department of the effective date of sale or legal transfer.
e. Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and changes made pursuant to Rules 62-214.340(1) and (2), F.A.C., to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o;
f. Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(11) and (12), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o, provided the notification is accompanied by a copy of any EPA determination concerning the similarity of the change to those listed at Rule 62-210.360(1)(e), F.A.C.; and
g. Any other similar minor administrative change at the source.

[Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.]

RR9. Notification of Startup. The owners or operator of any emissions unit or facility which has a valid air operation permit which has been shut down more than one year, shall notify the Department in writing of the intent to start up such emissions unit or facility, a minimum of 60 days prior to the intended startup date.

a. The notification shall include information as to the startup date, anticipated emission rates or pollutants released, changes to processes or control devices which will result in changes to emission rates, and any other conditions which may differ from the valid outstanding operation permit.
b. If, due to an emergency, a startup date is not known 60 days prior thereto, the owner shall notify the Department as soon as possible after the date of such startup is ascertained.

[Rule 62-210.300(5), F.A.C.]

RR10. Report Submission. Except as provided in Rule 62-297.310(10), F.A.C., the permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the Compliance Authority. {See front of permit for address and phone number.} [Rules 62-4.130, 62-4.160 & 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

RR11. EPA Report Submission. Any reports, data, notifications, certifications, and requests required to be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, should be sent to: Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, GA 30303-8960. Phone: 404/562-9077.

RR12. Acid Rain Report Submission. Acid Rain Program Information shall be submitted, as necessary, to: Department of Environmental Protection, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station #5510, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. Phone: 850/488-6140. Fax: 850/922-6979.

RR13. Report Certification. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.c, F.A.C.]

RR14. 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.]

RR15. Confidential Information. Whenever an applicant submits information under a claim of confidentiality pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S., the applicant shall also submit a copy of all such information and claim directly to EPA. Any permittee may claim confidentiality of any data or other information by complying with this procedure. [Rules 62-213.420(2) and 62-213.440(1)(d)6., F.A.C.]

RR16. Forms and Instructions. The forms used by the Department in the Title V source operation program are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-213.900, F.A.C. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, and with the subject, title, and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, by contacting the appropriate permitting authority or by accessing the Department's web site at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/rules/forms.htm.

a. Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) (Effective 12/31/2013)
b. Statement of Compliance Form (Effective 06/02/2002).
c. Responsible Official Notification Form (Effective 06/02/2002).

[Rule 62-213.900, F.A.C.: Forms (1), (7) and (8)]

SECTION IV. APPENDIX TR

FACILITY-WIDE TESTING REQUIREMENTS

(Version Dated 3/9/2015)

Unless otherwise specified in a specific rule, this permit, or other order, the following testing requirements apply to each emissions unit for which testing is required. An emissions test is an emissions rate test, a concentration test, or an opacity test.

TR1. Required Number of Test Runs. For emission rate or concentration limitations, an emissions test shall consist of three valid test runs to determine the total air pollutant emission rate or concentration through the test section of the stack or duct. A valid test run is a test run that meets all requirements of the applicable test method. An emissions test shall also consist of three distinct determinations of any applicable process parameters corresponding to the three distinct test run time periods during which the emission rate or concentration was measured when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to compare the emissions test results with the applicable emission limiting standards. Such data shall be obtained pursuant to condition **TR5.** [subsection 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]. 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, results of the two valid runs shall be accepted, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two valid runs is at least 20% below the allowable emission limiting standard. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

TR2. Operating Conditions during Emissions Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at the testing capacity as defined below. If it is impracticable to test at the testing capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the testing capacity. If an emissions unit is tested at less than the testing capacity, another emissions test shall be conducted and completed no later than 60 days after the emissions unit operation exceeds 110% of the capacity at which its most recent emissions test was conducted.

a. Combustion Turbines. (Reserved)
b. All Other Sources. Testing capacity is defined as at least 90 percent of the maximum operation rate specified by the permit.

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

TR3. Calculation of Emission Rate or Concentration. The emission rate or concentration used for comparison with the relevant standard shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three valid test runs unless otherwise specified in an applicable rule or test method. Data collected during periods of soot blowing shall not be excluded from any calculation of emission rate or concentration. [Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

TR4. Required Sampling Times and Observation Periods. Unless otherwise specified in an applicable test method, rule, permit, or other order, the owner or operator shall conduct emissions tests in accordance with the following procedures:

a. *Emission Rate or Concentration Tests*. 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, except that for operations that are typically completed within less than the minimum required sampling time, the duration of each test run shall include each occurrence of the operation during the minimum required sampling time. The test period shall include the period of typical operation during which the highest representative emissions are expected to occur.
b. *Opacity Tests*. When EPA Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a visible emissions test shall be 60 minutes for emissions units that are subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard, and 30 minutes for all other emissions units, except that for batch, cyclical processes, or other operations that are typically completed within less than the minimum observation period, the period of observation shall include each occurrence of the operation during the minimum observation period. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur.

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

TR5. Determination of Process Parameters.

a. *Required Process Equipment*. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which emissions tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process parameters, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to compare emissions test results with applicable emission limiting standards.

b. *Accuracy of Process Measurement Equipment*. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process parameters shall be calibrated and adjusted so as to determine the value of the process parameter to within 10 percent of its true value.

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

TR6. Required Emissions Testing Facilities.

a. The owner or operator of an emissions unit, for which an emissions test other than a visible emissions test is required, shall provide emissions testing facilities that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.8(e), adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

b. *Permanent Emissions Testing Facilities.* The owner or operator of an emissions unit, for which an emissions test other than a visible emissions test is required on at least an annual basis, shall install and maintain permanent emissions testing facilities.

c. *Temporary Emissions Testing Facilities*. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is not required to conduct an emissions test on at least an annual basis may use permanent or temporary emissions testing facilities. If the owner or operator chooses to use temporary emissions testing facilities on an emissions unit, and the Department elects to test the unit, such temporary facilities shall be installed on the emissions unit within 5 days of a request by the Department and remain on the emissions unit until the test is completed.

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

TR7. Frequency of Emissions Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions-limiting standard for which emissions testing is required.

a. *Annual Emissions Tests Required*.

(1) Where used in Rules 62-210.310, 62-297.310, or Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., to refer to frequency of required emissions tests, the terms “annual”, “annually”, and “annually thereafter” shall mean no less frequently than once every calendar year (January 1 – December 31).

(2) Unless exempted by paragraph a.(5), below [subparagraph 62-297.310(8)(a)5., F.A.C.], the owner or operator shall have an emissions unit tested annually for each of the following pollutants that has an emissions-limiting standard for which emissions testing is required:

(a) Each hazardous air pollutant regulated by 40 CFR Part 61, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and

(b) Any other regulated air pollutant, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., or a pollutant designated as a surrogate to a regulated air pollutant by an applicable rule or order, if allowable emissions equal or exceed 100 tons per year.

(3) Unless exempted by paragraph a.(5), below [subparagraph 62-297.310(8)(a)5., F.A.C.], the owner or operator shall have an emissions unit tested annually for visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard other than the general opacity standard of subparagraph 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.

(4) Unless exempted by paragraph a.(5), below [subparagraph 62-297.310(8)(a)5., F.A.C.], the owner or operator shall have an emissions unit tested annually if a rule, permit or other order issued after March 9, 2015, requires an initial emissions test but is silent as to the frequency of additional testing. A rule, permit, or other order that states that no further testing is required after an initial test, or which expressly lists or describes the tests that shall be conducted annually, is not considered silent as to the frequency of additional testing. Annual testing is not required where a permit or other order issued prior to March 9, 2015, is silent as to the frequency of additional testing.

(5) Exemptions from paragraphs a.(2), (3) and (4), above [subparagraphs 62-297.310(8)(a)2., 3., and 4., F.A.C.].

(a) An annual emissions test shall not be required for any pollutant for which a rule, permit, or other order requires emissions testing at some other specific frequency. If multiple applicable rules, permits, or other orders, other than paragraphs a.(2), (3) and (4), above [subparagraphs 62-297.310(8)(a)2., 3., and 4., F.A.C.], require different testing frequencies, testing must comply with the frequency requirements of each such rule, permit, or order.

(b) An annual emissions test shall not be required for any pollutant for which a rule, permit, or other order requires that the pollutant emissions be measured by a continuous emission monitoring system and, either that system meets the performance specifications and quality assurance and quality control measures of 40 CFR part 60, adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or that system meets the performance specifications and quality assurance and quality control measures of 40 CFR part 75, adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(c) An annual emissions test shall not be required for visible emissions for which a rule, permit, or other order requires that emissions be measured by a continuous opacity monitoring system, and that system meets the performance specifications and quality assurance and quality control measures of 40 CFR part 60, adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and the manufacturer's recommended quality assurance and quality control measures.

(d) An annual emissions test shall not be required for any emissions unit that operated for 400 hours or less (including during startup and shutdown) during the calendar year. If an emission unit operates for more than 400 hours during the calendar year, an emissions test shall be completed no later than 60 days after the emissions unit's annual operation exceeds 400 hours, or by the end of the calendar year, whichever is later.

(e) An annual emissions test shall not be required for any emissions unit with emissions generated solely from the combustion of fuel, provided that the emissions unit does not burn any liquid fuel or solid fuel or fuel blend for more than 400 hours combined, other than during startup, during the calendar year. If an emissions unit's liquid fuel or solid fuel or fuel blend burning exceeds 400 hours combined during the calendar year, other than during startup, an emissions test shall be completed no later than 60 days after the emissions unit's liquid fuel or solid fuel or fuel blend burning exceeds 400 hours combined, or by the end of the calendar year, whichever is later.

(f) An annual emissions test shall not be required for each fuel-specific emissions limit, provided the fuel or fuel blend subject to a fuel-specific limit was not burned for more than 400 hours, other than during startup, during the calendar year. If an emissions unit burns a fuel or fuel blend subject to a fuel-specific emission limit for more than 400 hours, other than during startup, during the calendar year, an emissions test for that fuel or fuel blend shall be completed no later than 60 days after the unit's burning of that fuel or fuel blend exceeds 400 hours, or by the end of the calendar year, whichever is later.

(g) An emissions unit shall not be required to start up for the sole purpose of conducting an emissions test to meet the frequency requirements of this condition **TR7.** [subsection 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]. In such a case, an emissions test shall be completed no later than 60 days after the emissions unit next starts up.

(h) An emissions unit permitted to burn multiple fuels or fuel blends shall not be required to switch fuels for the sole purpose of conducting an annual emissions test to meet the frequency requirements of this condition **TR7.** [subsection 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]. In such a case, an emissions test shall be completed no later than 60 days after a switch is made to burn the fuel or fuel blend for which testing is required.

(i) An annual emissions test for visible emissions shall not be required for emissions units exempted from air permitting pursuant to paragraphs 62-210.300(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C.; emissions

units determined to be insignificant pursuant to paragraph 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C.; or, emissions units authorized pursuant to the general permit provisions in subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., unless the general permit specifically requires such testing.

b. *Emissions Tests Prior to Obtaining an Air Operation Permit*.

(1) Unless exempted by paragraph b.(3), below [subparagraph 62-297.310(8)(b)3., F.A.C.], prior to obtaining an initial or renewal air operation permit for any emissions unit that is subject to any emission-limiting standard, the owner or operator shall have an emissions test conducted for each such standard to assist in providing reasonable assurance, per Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C., that the emission-limiting standard can be met and shall submit the test report as specified in subsection 62-297.310(10), F.A.C. For an emissions unit at a Title V source, such prior emissions testing is not required provided that an emissions testing compliance plan is included in the Title V permit.

(2) For the purpose of renewal of an air operation permit, the owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of paragraph b.(1), above [subparagraph 62-297.310(8)(b)1., F.A.C.], for any emissions unit by submitting the most recent emissions test, as specified in condition **TR9.** [subsection 62-297.310(10), F.A.C.], provided such test occurred within the term of the current operation permit.

(3) Exemptions from paragraph b.(1), above [subparagraph 62-297.310(8)(b)1., F.A.C.].

(a) An emissions test shall not be required for any pollutant for which a rule, permit, or other order requires that the emissions be measured by a continuous emission monitoring system and, either that system meets the performance specifications and quality assurance and quality control measures of 40 CFR part 60, adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or that system meets the performance specifications and quality assurance and quality control measures of 40 CFR part 75, adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) An emissions test shall not be required for visible emissions for which a rule, permit, or other order requires that emissions be measured by a continuous opacity monitoring system, and that system meets the performance specifications and quality assurance and quality control measures of 40 CFR part 60, adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and the manufacturer's recommended quality assurance and quality control measures.

(c) For the purpose of renewal of an air operation permit, an emissions test shall not be required for any emissions unit that, in the previous five-year period of permitted operation, operated for 400 hours or less (including during startup and shutdown) during each calendar year included in the five-year period of permitted operation. The first time an emissions unit subsequently exceeds 400 hours of operation during a calendar year, emissions must be tested no later than 60 days after 400 hours of operation is exceeded in that calendar year, or by the end of that calendar year, whichever is later.

(d) For the purpose of renewal of an air operation permit, an emissions test shall not be required for any emissions unit with emissions generated solely from the combustion of fuel provided that, in the previous five-year period of permitted operation, the emissions unit did not burn any liquid fuel or solid fuel or fuel blend for more than 400 hours combined, other than during startup, during each calendar year included in the five-year period of permitted operation. The first time an emissions unit subsequently burns any liquid fuel or solid fuel or fuel blend for more than 400 hours combined during a calendar year, emissions must be tested no later than 60 days after the emissions unit's combined burning of any liquid fuel or solid fuel or fuel blend exceeds 400 hours in that calendar year, or by the end of that calendar year, whichever is later.

(e) An emissions test shall not be required for each fuel-specific emissions limit prior to the renewal of an air operation permit for an emissions unit provided that, in the previous five-year period of permitted operation, the fuel or fuel blend subject to a fuel-specific limit was not burned for more than 400 hours, other than during startup, during each calendar year included in the five-year period of permitted operation. The first time an emissions unit subsequently burns a fuel or fuel blend subject to a fuel-specific emission limit for more than 400 hours, other than

during startup, during any calendar year, an emissions test for that fuel or fuel blend must be completed no later than 60 days after the emissions unit's burning of that fuel or fuel blend exceeds 400 hours in that calendar year, or by the end of that calendar year, whichever is later.

(f) An emissions unit shall not be required to start up for the sole purpose of conducting an emissions test to meet the frequency requirements of this condition **TR7.** [subsection 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]. In such a case, an emissions test shall be completed no later than 60 days after the emissions unit starts up.

(g) An emissions unit permitted to burn multiple fuels or fuel blends shall not be required to switch fuels for the sole purpose of conducting the emissions test to meet the frequency requirements of this condition **TR7.** [subsection 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]. In such a case, an emissions test shall be completed no later than 60 days after a switch is made to burn the fuel or fuel blend for which testing is required.

(h) An emissions test for visible emissions shall not be required for emissions units exempted from air permitting pursuant to paragraphs 62-210.300(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C.; emissions units determined to be insignificant pursuant to paragraph 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C.; or emissions units authorized pursuant to the general permit provisions in subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., unless the general permit specifically requires such testing.

c. *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 shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit, unless the Department obtains other information sufficient to demonstrate compliance. The owner or operator of the emissions unit shall provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department in accordance with the provisions of condition **TR9.** [subsection 62-297.310(10), F.A.C.].

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

TR8. Scheduling and Notification. At least 15 days prior to the date on which each required emissions test is to begin, the owner or operator shall notify the air compliance program identified by permit, unless shorter notice is agreed to by the appropriate air compliance program. The notification shall include the date, time, place of each such test, Facility ID Number, Emission Unit ID Number(s) and description(s), Emission Point Number(s) and description(s), test method(s), pollutant(s) to be tested, along with the name and telephone number of the person who will be responsible for conducting such test(s) for the owner or operator. If a scheduled emissions test needs to be re-scheduled, the owner or operator shall submit to the appropriate air compliance program a revised notification at least seven days prior to the re-scheduled emissions test date or arrange a re-scheduled test date with the appropriate air compliance program by mutual agreement. [Rule 62-297.310(9), F.A.C.]

TR9. Test Reports.

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

b. If the owner or owner's authorized agent of an emissions unit for which an emissions test is required submits the results of each such test electronically using the EPA Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (http://www.epa.gov/ttnchie1/ert/), the written report specified in paragraph a., above [paragraph 62-297.310(10)(a), F.A.C.], need not be submitted, provided the conditions of paragraphs (1) – (3), below [subparagraphs 62-297.310(10)(b)1. through 3., F.A.C.], are met:

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

(2) The test information shall provide, as a minimum, the information specified in paragraphs c.(1) – (24), below [subparagraphs 62-297.310(10)(c)1. through 24., F.A.C.]; and
(3) The compliance authority specified by permit must receive written notification, no later than 45 days after the last run of each test is completed, of the date that the test data was submitted using the ERT.

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 Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:
(1) The type, location, and identification number of the emissions unit tested.
(2) The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
(3) The owner and, if other than the owner, operator of the emissions unit.
(4) The type and amount of fuels and materials typically used and processed, and the actual types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
(5) If necessary in order to compare the emissions test results with an applicable emission limiting standard, the means, raw data, and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed.
(6) The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their typical operating parameters, and their actual operating parameters during each test run.
(7) A diagram of the sampling location, 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, including any authorized alternative procedures, used.
(10) The number of points sampled, and the 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 or duct, 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) For each sampling run, data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe.
(17) For each sampling run, data on the amount of pollutant collected from the filters.
(18) For each sampling run, data on the amount of pollutant collected from the impingers.
(19) The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
(20) All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
(21) The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate or concentration, as applicable.
(22) The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate or concentration for the emissions unit, as applicable, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.
(23) When an emissions 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 owner's authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his or her knowledge.
(24) For non-Title V sources, a certification by the owner or owner's authorized agent that, to his or her knowledge, all data submitted are true and correct.

(25) Any report submitted for a Title V source shall contain certification by a responsible official. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

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

TITLE V GENERAL CONDITIONS

(Version Dated 2/16/2012)

Operation

TV1. General Prohibition. A permitted installation may only be operated, maintained, constructed, expanded or modified in a manner that is consistent with the terms of the permit. [Rule 62-4.030, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)]

TV2. Validity. This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department. [Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C.]

TV3. Proper Operation and Maintenance. The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules. [Rule 62-4.160(6), F.A.C.]

TV4. **Not Federally Enforceable.** Health, Safety and Welfare. To ensure protection of public health, safety, and welfare, any construction, modification, or operation of an installation which may be a source of pollution, shall be in accordance with sound professional engineering practices pursuant to Chapter 471, F.S. [Rule 62-4.050(3), F.A.C.]

TV5. Continued Operation. An applicant making timely and complete application for permit, or for permit renewal, shall continue to operate the source under the authority and provisions of any existing valid permit or Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Certification, and in accordance with applicable requirements of the Acid Rain Program and applicable requirements of the CAIR Program, until the conclusion of proceedings associated with its permit application or until the new permit becomes effective, whichever is later, provided the applicant complies with all the provisions of subparagraphs 62-213.420(1)(b)3., F.A.C. [Rules 62-213.420(1)(b)2., F.A.C.]

TV6. Changes Without Permit Revision. Title V sources having a valid permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., may make the following changes without permit revision, provided that sources shall maintain source logs or records to verify periods of operation:

a. Permitted sources may change among those alternative methods of operation allowed by the source's permit as provided by the terms of the permit;
b. A permitted source may implement operating changes, as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., after the source submits any forms required by any applicable requirement and provides the Department and EPA with at least 7 days written notice prior to implementation. The source and the Department shall attach each notice to the relevant permit;
   (1) The written notice shall include the date on which the change will occur, and a description of the change within the permitted source, the pollutants emitted and any change in emissions, and any term or condition becoming applicable or no longer applicable as a result of the change;
   (2) The permit shield described in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., shall not apply to such changes;
c. Permitted sources may implement changes involving modes of operation only in accordance with Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

TV7. Circumvention. No person shall circumvent any air pollution control device, or allow the emission of air pollutants without the applicable air pollution control device operating properly. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]

Compliance

TV8. Compliance with Chapter 403, F.S., and Department Rules. Except as provided at Rule 62-213.460, Permit Shield, F.A.C., the issuance of a permit does not relieve any person from complying with the requirements of Chapter 403, F.S., or Department rules. [Rule 62-4.070(7), F.A.C.]

TV9. Compliance with Federal, State and Local Rules. Except as provided at Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., issuance of a permit does not relieve the owner or operator of a facility or an emissions unit from complying with any applicable requirements, any emission limiting standards or other requirements of the air pollution rules of the Department or any other such requirements under federal, state, or local law. [Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C.]

TV10. Binding and enforceable. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit, are "permit conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.141, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, F.S. The permittee is placed on notice that the Department will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions. [Rule 62-4.160(1), F.A.C.]

TV11. Timely information. When requested by the Department, the permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the permittee becomes aware the relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Department, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly. [Rule 62-4.160(15), F.A.C.]

TV12. Halting or reduction of source activity. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that maintaining compliance with any permit condition would necessitate halting of or reduction of the source activity. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)3., F.A.C.]

TV13. Final permit action. Any Title V source shall comply with all the terms and conditions of the existing permit until the Department has taken final action on any permit renewal or any requested permit revision, except as provided at Rule 62-213.412(2), F.A.C. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)4., F.A.C.]

TV14. Sudden and unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. A situation arising from sudden and unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source which causes an exceedance of a technology-based emissions limitation because of unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the situation and which requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, shall be an affirmative defense to an enforcement action in accordance with the provisions and requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(g)(2) and (3), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)5., F.A.C.]

TV15. Permit Shield. Except as provided in Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., compliance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall, as of the effective date of the permit, be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements in effect, provided that the source included such applicable requirements in the permit application. Nothing in this condition or in any permit shall alter or affect the ability of EPA or the Department to deal with an emergency, the liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance, or the requirements of the Federal Acid Rain Program or the CAIR Program. [Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C.]

TV16. Compliance With Federal Rules. A facility or emissions unit subject to any standard or requirement of 40 CFR, Part 60, 61, 63 or 65, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall comply with such standard or requirement. Nothing in this chapter shall relieve a facility or emissions unit from complying with such standard or requirement, provided, however, that where a facility or emissions unit is subject to a standard established in Rule 62-296, F.A.C., such standard shall also apply. [Rule 62-296.100(3), F.A.C.]

Permit Procedures

TV17. Permit Revision Procedures. The permittee shall revise its permit as required by Rules 62-213.400, 62-213.412, 62-213.420, 62-213.430 & 62-4.080, F.A.C.; and, in addition, the Department shall revise permits as provided in Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C. & 40 CFR 70.7(f).

TV18. Permit Renewal. The permittee shall renew its permit as required by Rules 62-4.090, 62.213.420(1) and 62-213.430(3), F.A.C. Permits being renewed are subject to the same requirements that apply to permit issuance at the time of application for renewal. Permit renewal applications shall contain that information identified in Rules 62-210.900(1) [Application for Air Permit - Long Form], 62-213.420(3) [Required Information], 62-213.420(6) [CAIR Part Form], F.A.C. Unless a Title V source submits a timely and complete application for permit renewal

in accordance with the requirements this rule, the existing permit shall expire and the source's right to operate shall terminate. For purposes of a permit renewal, a timely application is one that is submitted 225 days before the expiration of a permit that expires on or after June 1, 2009. No Title V permit will be issued for a new term except through the renewal process. [Rules 62-213.420 & 62-213.430, F.A.C.]

TV19. Insignificant Emissions Units or Pollutant-Emitting Activities. The permittee shall identify and evaluate insignificant emissions units and activities as set forth in Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

TV20. Savings Clause. If any portion of the final permit is invalidated, the remainder of the permit shall remain in effect. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)1., F.A.C.]

TV21. Suspension and Revocation.

a. Permits shall be effective until suspended, revoked, surrendered, or expired and shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 403, F.S., and rules of the Department.
b. Failure to comply with pollution control laws and rules shall be grounds for suspension or revocation.
c. A permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., shall not become a vested property right in the permittee. The Department may revoke any permit issued by it if it finds that the permit holder or his agent:
   (1) Submitted false or inaccurate information in his application or operational reports.
   (2) Has violated law, Department orders, rules or permit conditions.
   (3) Has failed to submit operational reports or other information required by Department rules.
   (4) Has refused lawful inspection under Section 403.091, F.S.
d. No revocation shall become effective except after notice is served by personal services, certified mail, or newspaper notice pursuant to Section 120.60(5), F.S., upon the person or persons named therein and a hearing held if requested within the time specified in the notice. The notice shall specify the provision of the law, or rule alleged to be violated, or the permit condition or Department order alleged to be violated, and the facts alleged to constitute a violation thereof.

[Rule 62-4.100, F.A.C.]

TV22. Not federally enforceable. Financial Responsibility. The Department may require an applicant to submit proof of financial responsibility and may require the applicant to post an appropriate bond to guarantee compliance with the law and Department rules. [Rule 62-4.110, F.A.C.]

TV23. Emissions Unit Reclassification.

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

[Rule 62-210.300(6), F.A.C.]

TV24. Transfer of Permits. Per Rule 62-4.160(11), F.A.C., this permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C., as applicable. The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by the Department. The permittee transferring the permit shall remain liable for corrective actions that may be required as a result of any violations occurring prior to the sale or legal transfer of the facility. The permittee shall also comply with the requirements of Rule 62-210.300(7), F.A.C., and use DEP Form No. 62-210.900(7). [Rules 62-4.160(11), 62-4.120, and 62-210.300(7), F.A.C.]

Rights, Title, Liability, and Agreements

TV25. Rights. As provided in Subsections 403.987(6) and 403.722(5), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other Department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit. [Rule 62-4.160(3), F.A.C.]

TV26. Title. This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title. [Rule 62-4.160(4), (F.A.C.]

TV27. Liability. This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of F.S. and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department. [Rule 62-4.160(5), F.A.C.]

TV28. Agreements.

a. The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:
   (1) Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;
   (2) Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and,
   (3) Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules. Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.
b. In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the Florida Statutes or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.111 and 403.73, F.S. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.
c. The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or Department rules.

[Rules 62-4.160(7), (9), and (10), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Emissions Computation

TV29. Permit. The permittee shall keep this permit or a copy thereof at the work site of the permitted activity. [Rule 62-4.160(12), F.A.C.]

TV30. Recordkeeping.

a. Upon request, the permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under Department rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Department.
b. The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.
c. Records of monitoring information shall include:

(1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements, and the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement;
(2) The person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
(3) The dates analyses were performed;
(4) The person and company that performed the analyses;
(5) The analytical techniques or methods used;
(6) The results of such analyses.

[Rules 62-4.160(14) and 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C.]

TV31. Emissions Computation. Pursuant to Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., the following required methodologies are to be used by the owner or operator of a facility for computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for computing emissions for purposes of the reporting requirements of subsection 62-210.370(3) and paragraph 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., or of any permit condition that requires emissions be computed in accordance with Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C. Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., is not intended to establish methodologies for determining compliance with the emission limitations of any air permit.

For any of the purposes specified above, the owner or operator of a facility shall compute emissions in accordance with the requirements set forth in this subsection.

a. *Basic Approach*. The owner or operator shall employ, on a pollutant-specific basis, the most accurate of the approaches set forth below to compute the emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit; provided, however, that nothing in this rule shall be construed to require installation and operation of any continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS) not otherwise required by rule or permit, nor shall anything in this rule be construed to require performance of any stack testing not otherwise required by rule or permit.
   (1) If the emissions unit is equipped with a CEMS meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such CEMS to compute the emissions of the pollutant, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate because the CEMS represents still-emerging technology.
   (2) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C, but emissions of the pollutant can be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(c), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such methodology, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.
   (3) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., and emissions cannot be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology, the owner or operator shall use an emission factor meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(d), F.A.C., unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

b. *Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS).*
   (1) An owner or operator may use a CEMS to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided:
      (a) The CEMS complies with the applicable certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices B and F, or, for an acid rain unit, the certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, all adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; or,
      (b) The owner or operator demonstrates that the CEMS otherwise represents the most accurate means of computing emissions for purposes of this rule.
   (2) Stack gas volumetric flow rates used with the CEMS to compute emissions shall be obtained by the most accurate of the following methods as demonstrated by the owner or operator:
      (a) A calibrated flowmeter that records data on a continuous basis, if available; or
      (b) The average flow rate of all valid stack tests conducted during a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

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

c. *Mass Balance Calculations.*

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

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

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

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

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

d. *Emission Factors.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. *Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Startup and Shutdown.* In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit.
g. *Fugitive Emissions.* In computing the emissions of a pollutant from a facility or emissions unit, the owner or operator shall account for the fugitive emissions of the pollutant, to the extent quantifiable, associated with such facility or emissions unit.
h. *Recordkeeping.* The owner or operator shall retain a copy of all records used to compute emissions pursuant to this rule for a period of five years from the date on which such emissions information is submitted to the department for any regulatory purpose.

[Rule 62-210.370(1) & (2), F.A.C.]

Responsible Official

TV32. Designation and Update. The permittee shall designate and update a responsible official as required by Rule 62-213.202, F.A.C.

Prohibitions and Restrictions

TV33. Asbestos. This permit does not authorize any demolition or renovation of the facility or its parts or components which involves asbestos removal. This permit does not constitute a waiver of any of the requirements of Chapter 62-257, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Asbestos, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Compliance with Chapter 62-257, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, Section 61.145, is required for any asbestos demolition or renovation at the source. [40 CFR 61; Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, Chapter 62-257, F.A.C.]

TV34. Refrigerant Requirements. Any facility having refrigeration equipment, including air conditioning equipment, which uses a Class I or II substance (listed at 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendices A and B), and any facility which maintains, services, or repairs motor vehicles using a Class I or Class II substance as refrigerant must comply with all requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subparts B and F, and with Chapter 62-281, F.A.C.

TV35. Open Burning Prohibited. Open burning is prohibited unless performed in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-296.320(3) or Chapter 62-256, F.A.C.

Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County
Shipyard Abrasive Blasting

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)

INTRODUCTION

The Port of Tampa in Hillsborough County, Florida is home to the nation's seventh largest port. It includes a very diverse number of industrial and commercial sources, as well as the Shipbuilding & Ship Repair Industry. The Port is also located in downtown Tampa, which serves as the financial and business center of the County. There are four shipyards located in Tampa. Three are major sources of air pollution and have Title V Operating Permits, while the fourth is a Synthetic Minor with a federally enforceable State of Florida Construction and Operating Permit. Because of their close proximity to the downtown area and the fact that they are located along Tampa Bay, the shipyard's abrasive blasting and spray painting activities are a significant source of hazardous waste, air and water pollution.

Over the years, our Agency has received numerous complaints from nearby businesses and industry regarding fugitive dust and paint overspray. Initially, these sources were unpermitted and uncontrolled. However, in order to control these emissions and minimize their impact on the Bay, our Agency worked with the industry to develop a Model Permit, which included reasonable precautions that would minimize air emissions. The precautions included conditions that required the use of tarps and screens to control fugitive dust and paint overspray. These conditions were then incorporated into their Title V Permits, and have been very effective in reducing emissions. However, there is still a significant amount of emissions from these sources deposited into the Bay. In addition to our partnering efforts with our local shipyards, the EPC has been working with regulatory representatives from the Gulf Coast States, the US-EPA, the US Coast Guard and the US Maritime Administration to develop innovative technologies and Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will further reduce emissions and go beyond compliance. To date, most of the Gulf Coast State's shipyards continue to operate uncontrolled, thus providing them with an economic advantage over the Tampa Bay shipyards. However, this BMP has been developed by the EPC to further assist our shipyards in dealing with the multi-media aspects of their pollution.

DEFINITIONS

1. Abrasive Blasting Material

A non-hazardous material used in blasting to remove paint or rust scale.

2. Air

The air outside the outer fence line or other point of compliance in a facility performing abrasive blasting or painting.

3. Manage

To perform or control abrasive blasting or painting in a manner that prevents or minimizes abrasive blasting material and paint particles from being discharged to water bodies or emitted to air.

4. Floatable Solids

Floatable or other low density trash or waste.

5. Discharge or Emission
Discharges or emissions to air and water bodies not otherwise allowed by permit or law.

6. Docksides
A dock alongside which abrasive blasting or painting is performed on a vessel while afloat.

7. Employees
Management and other workers employed by the facility and engaged in the activity subject to the Best Management Practice.

8. Enclose or Shroud
To use plastic sheeting, tarpaulins or other appropriate barriers to prevent or minimize abrasive blasting material and paint particles from being discharged to water bodies or emitted to air.

9. Hydro-Blasting
High-pressure water cleaning using pressures in excess of 5000 psi.

10. Paint Particles
Paint particulate matter from paint over spray or paint chips in non-hazardous spent abrasive blasting material.

11. Practices
Activities that will prevent or minimize emissions or discharges of abrasive blasting material or paint particles to air and water bodies. A practice may be used alone or in combination with other practices to accomplish the desired result.

12. Pressure Washing
Pressure water cleaning to remove marine growth using pressures not to exceed 5000 psi.

13. Prevent or Minimize
To reduce emissions or discharges of abrasive blasting material or paint particles to the maximum extent when technically and economically practicable.

14. Shade Factor
The percentage of an area impermeable to particles.

15. Shipyard
A facility engaged in shipbuilding or repair from which abrasive blasting material or paint particles may be discharged to water bodies or emitted to air.

16. Non-Hazardous Spent Abrasive Blasting Material
The non-hazardous mixture of abrasive blasting material and paint particles resulting from abrasive blasting to remove paint or rust scale.

17. Water Bodies

Waters of the state.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTIVE #1
GENERAL SHIPYARD MAINTENANCE

Facilities shall routinely perform general facility maintenance to prevent or minimize abrasive blasting material or paint particles from reaching air and water bodies.

Practices:

1. Facility employees shall remain alert for the possibility of abrasive blasting material or paint particles reaching air or water bodies and take necessary action to prevent or minimize such emissions or discharges.

2. Non-hazardous spent abrasive blasting material shall be stored in covered containers and in a manner that prevents or minimizes it from blowing offsite or otherwise creating a nuisance offsite.

3. Sediment traps and drains shall be routinely inspected and cleaned to insure containment of non-hazardous spent abrasive blasting material.

4. Drainage channels and trenches shall be routinely inspected and cleaned or non-hazardous spent abrasive blasting material.

5. Unauthorized materials shall not be disposed or to air or water bodies or to drains, drainage channels or trenches that lead to water bodies.

6. Hazardous waste, toxic industrial waste, medical waste, municipal waste, and materials derived from these wastes shall not be used as an abrasive blasting material.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #2
FLOATABLE SOLIDS

Facility practices shall prevent or minimize floatable solids from reaching air and water bodies.

Practices:

1. Facility employees shall remain alert for the possibility of floatable solids reaching air or water bodies and take necessary actions to prevent or minimize such emission or discharges.

2. Floatable solids shall be routinely collected and disposed of.

3. Floatable solids shall not be allowed to blow offsite or otherwise create a nuisance offsite. Only manual sweeping and vacuum systems shall be used to clean-up spent blasting materials. No blowers are to be permitted.

4. Sediment traps and drains shall be covered and routinely inspected and cleaned of floatable solids.

5. Drainage channels and trenches shall be routinely inspected and cleaned of floatable solids.

6. Abrasive blasting and painting shall be performed in a manner that prevents or minimizes the emission or discharge of floatable solids to air or water bodies.

7. Dry-docks shall be cleaned of floatable solids prior to lowering to prevent or minimize the discharge of floatable solids to water bodies.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #3
EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Employees and contractors shall be trained on the Best Management Practices related to their employment to prevent or minimize abrasive blasting material, paint particles and floatable solids from reaching air and water bodies.

Practices:

1. New employees and contractors in abrasive blasting or painting shall be trained on proper abrasive blasting and painting procedures, proper handling of non-hazardous spent abrasive blasting material, paint particles, floatable solids, and in general, good housekeeping practices for the facility.

2. Employees and contractors shall receive refresher training at least once a year or when significant changes are made to the Best Management Practices that affect their activities.

3. Contractors shall be notified of and required to perform in accordance with Best Management Practices applicable to activities related to their contract.

4. Employees, contractors and customer representatives shall be instructed not to dispose of unauthorized materials to air and water bodies or to drains, drainage channels, or trenches that lead to water bodies.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #4
FILLING ABRASIVE BLASTING CONTAINERS
WITH ABRASIVE BLASTING MATERIAL

Abrasive blasting containers shall be filled with abrasive blasting material in a manner that prevents or minimizes emissions of abrasive blasting material to air.

Practices:

Particulate suppression devices shall be required on vents when filling containers with abrasive blasting material if emissions of abrasive blast material from the vents exceed five percent (5%) external opacity at the container vent opening. The particulate suppression devices shall be capable of reducing emission of abrasive blast material from the vents to five percent (5%) external opacity or less at the container vent opening.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #5
VENT EMISSIONS FROM INDOOR
ABRASIVE BLASTING AND PAINTING

Abrasive blasting or painting practices performed inside an enclosed building or structure shall be managed to prevent or minimize emissions of abrasive blasting material and paint particles to air.

Practices:

1. Particulate suppression devices shall be required on vents of an enclosed building or structure when abrasive blasting or painting is performed inside the building or structure and emissions of abrasive blast material or paint particles from vents exceed five percent (5%) external opacity outside the building or structure. The particulate suppression devices shall be capable of reducing emission of abrasive blast material or paint particles from the vents to five percent (5%) external opacity or less outside the building or structure.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #6
EMISSIONS FROM OUTDOOR
ABRASIVE BLASTING AND PAINTING

Abrasive blasting and painting performed outside shall be managed to prevent or minimize emissions of abrasive blasting material and paint particles to air and water bodies.

Practices:

Management shall include:

1. Require total enclosure and a shade factor of at least ninety-five percent (95%).

2. Require total enclosure of the vessel openings.

3. Instead of using practices 1 and 2 above, hydro-blasting may be used. Wet mixture blasting and CO2 pellet blasting can only be used in conjunction with the total enclosure activities of practices 1 and 2 above. Control techniques such as blasting with particulate suppressants can only be used in conjunction with practices 1 and 2 above.

4. Blasting or painting will stop if the wind speed exceeds ten- (10) mph when using shrouds.

5. Relocating the abrasive blasting or painting activity to a location that prevents or minimizes emissions of abrasive blasting material or paint particles to air.

6. Using abrasive blasting material containing less than one percent (1-%) fines that would pass through a #80 sieve.

7. Clean up of spent abrasive blast material and paint shall be conducted while maintaining total enclosure of the dry-dock and drains.

8. The blasting and painting should be conducted from the top of the vessel downward, except when blasting or painting underneath the vessel or on small parts where it is physically impractical to do so.

9. High volume low-pressure water based, or low solvent technology shall be used for painting application whenever possible.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #7
EMISSIONS OR DISCHARGES FROM HANDLING OF ABRASIVE BLASTING MATERIAL, PAINTS AND SOLVENTS

Abrasive blasting material, paints and solvents shall be handled in a manner that prevents or minimizes emissions or discharges of abrasive blasting material, paint particles and solvents to air and water bodies.

Practices:

1. Abrasive blasting and painting equipment shall be properly maintained to prevent or minimize leaks or fugitive emissions.

2. The handling, transfer or movement of abrasive blasting material, paints and solvents shall be kept to a minimum.

3. Particulate suppressants shall be used in handling, transfer or movement of abrasive blasting material as appropriate.

4. Paints and solvents shall be stored and mixed in areas of secondary containment or away from drains, ditches, piers, and water bodies.

5. Non-hazardous spent abrasives shall be stored in covered containers away from drains, ditches, piers, and water bodies, and in a manner that prevents it from blowing offsite or becoming a nuisance offsite.

6. Abrasive blasting materials, paints and solvents shall be stored in a manner that prevents or minimizes contact with storm water.

7. All lids on containers of paints and solvents shall be kept closed when not in use.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #8
DISCHARGES FROM DRY-DOCKS

Abrasive blasting and painting practices performed on dry-docks shall be managed to prevent or minimize discharges of abrasive blasting material and paint particles to water bodies.

Practices:

1. Management shall include:

a) Require total enclosure of the dry-dock and the covering or filtering of the dry-dock drains.

b) Enclosing, covering or filtering open areas of a vessel (e.g. scuppers, railings, freeing ports, ladders or doorways) from which a discharge may occur directly to water bodies.

c) Preventing or minimizing the contact of non-hazardous spent abrasive blasting material or paint particles with water to be discharged directly to water bodies. The spent abrasive blasting material's contact with discharge water shall be prevented and minimized by cleaning up all spent abrasive blasting material prior to submerging the dry-dock.

d) Using only manual sweeping and vacuum systems to clean-up spent blasting materials. No blowers are to be permitted.

e) Require use of a system to filter solids from the discharge or water when the dry-dock is raised or lowered.

f) Require use of a trough system to remove solids from the discharge of water when the dry-dock is raised or lowered.

g) Require removal of oil, grease and fuel spills from the dry-dock before raising or lowering. Removal shall be by dry absorbent only.

2. Hosing a dry-dock to remove abrasive blasting material and paint particles shall not be considered an acceptable practice unless:

   a) The hosing is done as an integral part of another best management practice to prevent or minimize the discharge of abrasive blasting material and paint particles to water bodies;

   b) The dry-dock is hosed after the abrasive blasting material and paint particles have been removed to prevent or minimize discharge to water bodies; or

   c) The discharge is treated in accordance with all applicable water discharge regulations

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #9
CONTACT WITH SHIPBOARD WATER

Abrasive blasting and painting practices shall be performed in a manner that prevents or minimizes contact of abrasive blasting material and paint particles with bilge water, cooling water, ballast water and other waters originating from a vessel and discharged directly to water bodies.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #10
PRESSURE WASHING AND HYDRO BLASTING

Pressure washing and/or hydro blasting shall be performed for vessel maintenance and removal of marine growth where the paint is properly adhering to the hull of a vessel and only incidental amounts are disturbed by the pressure washing and/or hydro-blasting provided the wash water is managed to prevent or minimize the discharge of abrasive blasting material and paint particles to water bodies.

Blasting with water to remove paint particles shall not be performed unless the wash water is collected and solids removed prior to discharge to a sewer system or a water body in accordance with a water discharge permit.

Practices:

1. Management for pressure washing and hydro-blasting for vessel maintenance to remove marine growth and paint shall include:

   a) Enclosing, covering or filtering drains or openings in the work area.

   b) Enclosing, covering or filtering open areas of a vessel (e.g. scuppers, railings, freeing ports, ladders or doorways) from which a discharge may occur directly to water bodies.

   c) Preventing or minimizing the contact of non-hazardous spent abrasive material or paint particles with water to be discharged directly to water bodies.

   d) Using a system to filter solids from the discharge of water from the work area.

   e) Using a trough system to remove solids from the discharge of water from the work area.

   f) Require clean up of all the residual paint and solids from the dry-dock prior to submerging.

2. If detergents or additives are added to pressure wash and/or hydro blasting water, they shall be biodegradable and free of phosphate.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #11
MARINE RAILWAYS

Abrasive blasting and painting practices performed in a marine railway shall be managed to prevent or minimize discharges of abrasive blasting material and paint particles to water bodies.

Practices:

Management for a marine railway shall include:

1. Routinely cleaning land areas in the marine railways of abrasive blasting material and paint particles.

2. Filtering storm water discharges of abrasive blasting material and paint particles from the marine railway.

3. Performing abrasive blasting or painting over water in accordance with Best Management Practice Number 13.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #12
WASHING DOCKSIDES

Water from the washing of docksides shall be managed to prevent or minimize abrasive blasting material and paint particles from being discharged to water bodies.

Practices:
Management for washing of docksides shall include:

1. Enclosing, covering or filtering drains or openings of docksides.

2. Using a system to filter solids from the discharge or water from docksides.

3. Using a trough system to remove solids from the water discharged from docksides.

4. Wash water shall be treated in accordance with all applicable water discharge regulations.

5. All spent abrasive blasting material should be cleaned up prior to washing.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #13
ABRASIVE BLASTING AND PAINTING
AWAY FROM DOCKS AND WATER BODIES

Abrasive blasting or painting performed in a shipyard away from docks or water bodies shall be performed to prevent or minimize the emission or discharge of abrasive blasting material and paint particles to air and water bodies.

Practices:
Activities away from docks or water bodies shall include:

1. Require total enclosure.

2. Routinely collecting and removing non-hazardous spent abrasive blasting material from area where abrasive blasting or painting is performed.

3. All painting and blasting be conducted on sealed asphalt or concrete floors.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE #14
DISPOSAL OF NON-HAZARDOUS
SPENT ABRASIVE BLASTING MATERIAL

Non-hazardous spent abrasive blasting material shall be handled, recycled or disposed of in accordance with the law.

Records shall be kept of where the spent abrasive blasting material is handled, recycled or disposed of including the facilities used.

TABLE H
PERMIT HISTORY

E.U. ID No.	DESCRIPTION	Permit No.	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Project Type [1]
All	Facility	0570021-004-AV	June 17, 1999	June 17. 2004	Initial
		0570021-010-AC	November 1, 2001	February 18, 2004	Construction (Mod/Relocation)
		0570021-009-AV	November 2, 2001	June 17, 2004	Revision
		0570021-011-AV	December 15, 2004	December 15, 2009	Renewal
		0570021-012-AV	December 21, 2010	December 20, 2015	Renewal
		0570021-014-AV	October 9, 2013	December 20, 2015	Revision
		0570021-015-AC	July 31, 2015	December 31, 2015	Modification
		0570021-016-AV	September 8, 2015	September 8, 2020	Renewal
		0570021-018-AV	January 26, 2016	September 8, 2020	Revision
-001	Exterior Abrasive Blasting and Diesel Compressors	0570021-004-AV	June 17, 1999	June 17, 2004	Initial
		0570021-011-AV	December 15, 2004	December 15, 2009	Renewal
		0570021-012-AV	December 21, 2010	December 20, 2015	Renewal
		0570021-014-AV	October 9, 2013	December 20, 2015	Revision
		0570021-015-AC	July 31, 2015	December 31, 2015	Modification
		0570021-016-AV	September 8, 2015	September 8, 2020	Renewal
		0570021-017-AC	December 18, 2015	June 16, 2016	Modification
		0570021-018-AV	January 26, 2016	September 8, 2020	Revision
		0570021-019-AV	*	September 8, 2020	Revision
-002	Exterior Coating (Non-RACT)	0570021-004-AV	June 17, 1999	June 17, 2004	Initial
		0570021-008-AC	April 17, 2001	March 20, 2002	Construction (Modification)
		0570021-009-AV	November 2, 2001	June 17, 2004	Revision
		0570021-011-AV	December 15, 2004	December 15, 2009	Renewal
		0570021-012-AV	December 21, 2010	December 20, 2015	Renewal
		0570021-014-AV	October 9, 2013	December 20, 2015	Revision
		0570021-016-AV	September 8, 2015	September 8, 2020	Renewal
-003	Interior Coating (RACT)	0570021-004-AV	June 17, 1999	June 17, 2004	Initial
		0570021-008-AC	April 17, 1999	March 20, 2002	

International Ship Repair and Marine Services, Inc.

PERMIT HISTORY

					Construction(Modification)
		0570021-009-AV	November 2, 2001	June 17, 2004	Revision
		0570021-011-AV	December 15, 2004	December 15, 2009	Renewal
		0570021-012-AV	December 21, 2010	December 20, 2015	Renewal
		0570021-014-AV	October 9, 2013	December 20, 2015	Revision
		0570021-016-AV	September 8, 2015	September 8, 2020	Renewal
-004	Interior and Misc. Metal Blasting	0570021-012-AV	December 21, 2010	December 20, 2015	Renewal
		0570021-013-AC	March 3, 2012	September 21, 2013	Modification
		0570021-014-AV	October 9, 2013	December 20, 2015	Revision
		0570021-015-AC	July 31, 2015	December 31, 2015	Modification
		0570021-016-AV	September 8, 2015	September 8, 2020	Renewal
		0570021-017-AC	December 18, 2015	June 16, 2016	Modification
		0570021-018-AV	January 26, 2016	September 8, 2020	Revision
		0570021-019-AV	*	September 8, 2020	Revision
-005	Grit Silos	0570021-012-AV	December 21, 2010	December 20, 2015	Renewal
		0570021-014-AV	October 9, 2013	December 20, 2015	Revision
		0570021-015-AC	July 31, 2015	December 31, 2015	Modification
		0570021-016-AV	September 8, 2015	September 8, 2020	Renewal
		0570021-019-AV	*	September 8, 2020	Revision

[1] Project Type (select one): Title V: Initial, Revision, Renewal, or Administrative Correction; Construction (new or mod.); Extension (AC only); or, Withdrawn or Denied.

****To be entered upon final issuance***

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF AIR POLLUTANT STANDARDS AND TERMS

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
01	Exterior Abrasive Blasting and Diesel Compressors
02	Exterior Coating
03	Interior Coating
04	Interior Blasting and Miscellaneous Metal Blasting
05	Grit Silos

Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	Equivalent Emissions* lbs./hour	Equivalent Emissions* TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See permit condition(s)
EU 02 and 03:									
VOC	N/A	8760	usage and content limits	N/A	197.5	N/A	197.5	62-296.513(2)(a), 62-212.300(1)(d)	A.3., A.4., A.5.
								62-296.513(2)(c)	A.6.
								40 CFR 63.783(b)	A.8.
HAP	N/A	8760	usage and content limits	N/A	162.0	N/A	162.0	62-296.513(2)(a), 62-212.300(1)(d)	A.3., A.4., A.5.
								62-296.513(2)(c)	A.6.
								40 CFR 63.783(b)	A.8.
EU 01, 04 and EU 05 :									
PM	diesel	8760	grit & diesel fuel usage limits	N/A	146.6	N/A	111.4	62-212.300(1)(d), 62-4.070(3), 62-4.160(2)	B.1., B.2., B.3.
VE		8760	5% and 20% Opacity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62-296.320(4)(b)1.	B.4.
NOx	diesel	8760	diesel fuel usage limit	N/A	N/A	N/A	89	62-4.070(3)	B.2.

Notes:

* The "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for annual emissions fee purposes. [Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.]

TABLE 2
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
01	Exterior Abrasive Blasting and Diesel Compressors
02	Exterior Coating
03	Interior Coating
04	Interior Blasting and Miscellaneous Metal Blasting
05	Grit Silos

Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS**	See permit condition(s)
E.U. 02 and 03:							
VOC	N/A	Recordkeeping	Daily	N/A	N/A	N/A	A.21.
			Monthly	N/A	N/A	N/A	A.22., A.23., A.25., A.26., A.27.
HAP	N/A	Recordkeeping	Daily	N/A	N/A	N/A	A.21.
			Monthly	N/A	N/A	N/A	A.22, A.23., A.25., A.26., A.27.
EU 01, 04 and EU 05 :							
PM	Diesel	Recordkeeping	Monthly	N/A	N/A	N/A	B.11.
VE	Diesel	Method 9	Annual	1-January	30 minutes	N/A	B.7. through B.19.
	Blasting	Method 9	Annual	1-January	30 minutes	N/A	B.7. through B.9.
	Silo Loading	Method 9	Annual	1-January	30 minutes	N/A	B.7. through B.9.
Notes:							
* The frequency base date is established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.							
**CMS [=] continuous monitoring system							