Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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PERMITTEE

New Hope Power Company
Okeelanta Cogeneration Plant
8001 U.S. Highway 27 South
South Bay, Florida 33493

Authorized Representative:
Mr. Jose Gonzalez, General Manager & Vice President

Air Permit No. 0990332-020-AC
PSD-FL-196Q
SIC No. 4911
Cogeneration Boilers A, B and C
Modification of ACI Requirement
Palm Beach County, Florida

PROJECT

The Okeelanta Cogeneration Plant is located off U.S. Highway 27 South approximately six miles south of South Bay in Palm Beach County, Florida. The UTM coordinates of the facility are Zone 17, 524.9 kilometers (km) East and 2940.1 km North. The project involves the modification of the requirement to install activated carbon injection (ACI) systems on Cogeneration Boilers A, B and C. Since the existing facility has been constructed, no expiration date is provided in this minor modification to the existing PSD permit.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

This air pollution construction permit is issued under the provisions of: Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296 and 62-297 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The permittee is authorized to conduct the proposed work in accordance with the conditions of this permit. The original project was subject to preconstruction review in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality; however, this minor modification is only subject to the general preconstruction review requirements in Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C.

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

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida
(Electronic Signature)

FINAL PERMIT

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this Draft Air Permit package (including the Written Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit, the Public Notice of Intent to Issue Air Permit, the Technical Evaluation and Preliminary Determination and the Draft Permit) was sent by electronic mail, or a link to these documents made available electronically on a publicly accessible server, with received receipt requested before the close of business on the date indicated below to the following persons.

Mr. Jose Gonzalez, NHPC: Jose_Gonzalez@floridacrystals.com
Mr. Micah Leis, NHPC: Micah_Leis@floridacrystals.com
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Ms. Barbara Friday, DEP OPC Reading File: barbara.friday@dep.state.fl.us

Clerk Stamp

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

FACILITY DESRIPTION

The facility consists of two adjacent plants. The Okeelanta Corporation operates a sugar mill and a sugar refinery (ARMS No. 0990005) including packaging and transshipment activities. The permittee, New Hope Power Company (NHPC) operates a 140-megawatt cogeneration plant (ARMS No. 0990332) that provides process steam for the sugar mill/refinery and generates electricity for sale to the power grid. The cogeneration plant, sugar mill and sugar refinery are all considered a single facility for purposes of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V regulatory programs. The facility is located off U.S. Highway 27 South, approximately six miles south of South Bay in Palm Beach County, Florida. The UTM coordinates of the facility are Zone 17, 524.9 kilometers (km) East and 2940.1 km North.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The following emission units are affected by this permitting action.

EU No.	Emission Unit Description
001	Cogeneration Boiler A
002	Cogeneration Boiler B
003	Cogeneration Boiler C

Project No. 0990332-020-AC (PSD-FL-196Q): Currently each cogeneration boiler at the NHPC has a mercury (Hg) emission limit of 5.4 x 10^{-6} pounds per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu) of heat input as listed in Specific Condition 16 of Section III of Air Construction Permit No. 0990332-017-AC (PSD-FL-196P). In addition, if two or more cogeneration boilers exceed the annual mercury emission limit, activated carbon injection (ACI) systems must be installed on all three units and a mercury testing protocol must be submitted to the Department that is designed to establish an effective carbon injection rate to control Hg emissions and meet the emission standard. Since no boiler has failed the annual mercury compliance test, this revision modifies the permit to remove the ACI systems while stipulating that the systems must be re-installed, if necessary.

FACILITY REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

- The facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).
- The facility does **not** operate units subject to the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act.
- The facility is a Title V major source of air pollution in accordance with Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
- The facility is a major stationary source in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. for the PSD of Air Quality.
- The facility operates units that are subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in Part 60, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) in Part 60, Title 40 of the CFR.

PREVIOUS APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

The conditions of this permit supplement all previously issued air construction and operation permits for these emission units. Unless otherwise specified, these conditions are in addition to all other applicable permit conditions and regulations. [Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

SECTION II. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. Permitting Authority: The permitting authority for this project is the Office of Permitting and Compliance in the Division of Air Resource Management of the Department of Environmental Protection (Department). The Office of Permitting and Compliance mailing address is 2600 Blair Stone Road (MS #5505), Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. All documents related to applications for permits to operate an emissions unit shall be submitted to the Air Resource Section of the Department's South District Office at: 2295 Victoria Avenue, Suite 364, Fort Myers, Florida 33902-2549. The telephone number is 239/344-5651 and the fax number is 850/412-0590. Copies shall be sent to each agency identified under Compliance Authority.

2. Compliance Authority: All documents related to compliance activities such as reports, tests, and notifications shall be submitted to the Air Resource Section of the Department's South District Office at: 2295 Victoria Avenue, Suite 364, Fort Myers, Florida 33902-2549. The telephone number is 239/344-5651 and the fax number is 850/412-0590. Copies of all such documents shall also be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Section of the Palm Beach County Health Department at P.O. Box 29, West Palm Beach, Florida 33402-0029 (Telephone No. 561/837-5900 and Facsimile No. 561/837-5295).

3. Appendices: The following Appendix is included in Section 4 of this permit:
   - Appendix A: Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms;
   - Appendix B: General Conditions: and
   - Appendix C: Common Conditions.

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

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

6. Modifications: The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority upon commencement of construction. No new emissions unit shall be constructed and no existing emissions unit shall be modified without obtaining an air construction permit from the Department. Such permit shall be obtained prior to beginning construction or modification. [Rules 62-210.300(1) and 62-212.300(1)(a), F.A.C.]

7. Source Obligation:

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

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

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

8. Application for Title V Permit: This permit authorizes construction of the permitted emissions units and initial operation to determine compliance with Department rules. A Title V air operation permit is required for regular operation of the permitted emissions unit. The permittee shall apply for a Title V air operation permit at least 90 days prior to expiration of this permit, but no later than 180 days after commencing operation. To apply for a Title V operation permit, the applicant shall submit the appropriate application form, compliance test results, and such additional information as the Department may by law require. The application shall be submitted to the appropriate Permitting Authority with copies to the Compliance Authority. *{Permitting Note: The application to revise the Title V permit for the changes to the ACI system may be coordinated with the project to install gas burners on Cogeneration Boiler A.}* [Rules 62-4.030, 62-4.050, 62-4.220 and Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.]

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions units.

EU ID No. 001, 002 and 003	Cogeneration Boilers A, B, and C
Description: Each boiler is a biomass-fired spreader stoker steam boiler manufactured by Zurn and designed to produce approximately 506,100 pounds per hour of steam at 1500 pounds per square inch, gage (psig) and 975degrees Fahrenheit (°F). *Fuels and Capacity*: The primary fuel is biomass at a heat input rate of 760 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr). The biomass includes bagasse from the adjacent sugar mill and clean wood material delivered to the plant by area subcontractors. Auxiliary fuels include natural gas and very low sulfur distillate oil. *Controls*: Pollution control equipment includes low-NOx burners for gas firing, a selective non-catalytic reduction system to reduce nitrogen oxides emissions, and mechanical dust collectors and an electrostatic precipitator to reduce particulate matter emissions. Good operating practices and the efficient combustion of clean, low-sulfur fuels minimizes emissions of carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, and volatile organic compounds. *Stack Parameters*: Exhaust gases exit a 10 feet diameter stack that is at least 199 feet tall and with a volumetric flow rate of approximately 319,000 acfm at 352° F.	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

1. New Construction: The existing cogeneration plant includes a nominal 75 MW steam turbine electrical generator and a mechanical draft cooling tower. This PSD modification authorizes the addition of a nominal 65 MW steam turbine electrical generator and the addition of a 2-cell mechanical draft cooling tower. Within 10 days of establishing commercial operation of the new steam turbine electrical generator, the permittee shall notify the Bureau of Air Regulation and Compliance Authorities. The notification shall include the date of commercial startup and identify any substantial changes in the final equipment that differ from the application. [Design; Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.] *{Permitting Note: Upon completion of the additional steam turbine-generator project, the cogeneration plant will have a nominal generating capacity of 140 MW. Therefore, the project subjects the facility to the power plant site certification requirements of the Department. Any subsequent modifications must also be made in accordance with appropriate site certification requirements. Project No. 0990332-020-AC represents a minor modification to the original PSD air construction permit and no new construction is authorized.}*

2. Boiler Design: The cogeneration boilers shall consist of spreader stoker units designed to fire biomass as the primary fuel with pipeline natural gas and distillate oil as auxiliary fuels. Natural gas and distillate oil are fired at startup and shutdown, when necessary to ensure good combustion, to supplement biomass fuel, and for periods when the biomass fuel supply is interrupted. No other fuels are authorized. *{Permitting Note: Each boiler was originally designed to fire low sulfur coal as an emergency backup fuel, but no transfer, crushing, or storage systems were ever installed. The permittee shall obtain a permit modification before firing any other fuel (including coal) not specifically authorized by this permit.}*

3. Stack: Each boiler shall have an individual stack that is at least 199 feet tall. The permanent stack sampling facilities for each stack must comply with Rule 62-297.345, F.A.C.

4. Process Monitors: Each boiler shall be equipped with instruments to measure the fuel feed rate, heat input, steam production, steam pressure, and steam temperature. Appendix E identifies minimum requirements for monitoring equipment.

5. Control Equipment: Each boiler shall be equipped with:
   - Low-NOx natural gas burners rated for no more than 0.15 pounds of NOx per MMBtu of heat input. Four burners are installed with one in each corner of the boiler. The maximum heat input rate from all

four burners is 400 MMBtu per hour. {Permitting note: For Boilers B and C, four 100 MMBtu/hour gas burners have been installed. Permit No. 0990332-019-AC authorizes construction to add four 100 MMBtu/hour burners to Boiler A.}

- Mechanical dust collectors consisting of four, large diameter, multi-tube modules with airfoil vanes or equivalent equipment. The mechanical dust collectors shall be installed and maintained as pre-control devices prior to each electrostatic precipitator and designed for a removal efficiency of at least 85% of the particulate matter greater than 10 microns in size (assuming a specific gravity of 2.00).
- An electrostatic precipitator (ESP) designed for at least 98 percent removal of particulate matter.
- A selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) system designed for at least 40 percent removal of NOx.

6. Continuous Monitors: For each cogeneration boiler, the permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) and continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) to measure and record emissions of carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), opacity, oxygen (O_2), and sulfur dioxide (SO_2) in a manner sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the standards of this permit. The opacity monitor shall be placed in the ductwork between the electrostatic precipitator and the stack or in the stack. Appendix E identifies minimum requirements for monitoring systems.

7. Good Combustion Practices: An oxygen meter shall be installed for each unit to continuously monitor a representative sample of the flue gas. The oxygen monitor shall be used with automatic feedback or manual controls to continuously optimize air/fuel ratio parameters. Depending on the fuel quality and existing combustion conditions, the operator shall provide sufficient excess air to ensure good combustion within the boiler. The application to revise the Title V operation permit shall identify "good combustion practices" for the cogeneration boilers to minimize pollutant emissions during startup, operation, and shutdown. The document "Use of Flue Gas Oxygen Meter as BACT for Combustion Controls" shall be used as a guide. Good combustion controls shall also include the following:

   - Maintain improved combustion controls to provide efficient tuning of air/fuel control instrumentation.
   - Maintain rotary pocket-style wood feeders with efficient air seal to minimize intrusion of ambient air.
   - Maintain effective water level controls in bottom ash system to prevent intrusion of ambient air.
   - Mix biomass fuel to provide a consistent fuel blend.
   - Maintain the flue gas oxygen content to provide efficient combustion for the existing conditions.
   - When necessary to enhance poor combustion, reduce the biomass feed rate below the maximum rate.
   - When necessary to enhance poor combustion, co-fire natural gas or distillate oil.

8. O&M Plans: The application to revise the Title V operation permit shall include an operation and maintenance plan consisting of at least the following items.

   a. For the cogeneration boilers, electrostatic precipitators (ESP), selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) systems, and silo fabric filters, identify: the capacities, design efficiencies, pollutant emission rates, general operational description of equipment, key design and operating parameters, expected operating range of each key parameter, monitoring of key parameters, frequency of monitoring (instantaneous, continual, or continuous), and actions taken to return key parameters to within the expected operating ranges. The plan shall also specify good operating practices to promote efficient boiler combustion, startup and shutdown procedures for the boilers and control systems to minimize emissions, and precautions to prevent fugitive particulate matter emissions. *{Permitting Note: Operation outside of the specified operating range for any monitored parameter would not be a violation by itself. However, continued operation outside of a specified operating range without corrective action may be considered circumvention of the air pollution control equipment or methods.}*

   b. For the selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) systems identify an alternate NOx emissions control plan based on previous monitoring data that shall be implemented in case the NOx monitoring system is

down. The plan shall identify the minimum urea injection rate that has demonstrated continuous compliance with the NOx emissions standard at various load conditions.

9. Materials Handling Controls: For the fly ash handling and mercury control system reactant storage systems (if required to be installed by condition 16.g. below):

   a. The particulate matter filter control system for the storage silos shall be designed to achieve an outlet dust loading of no greater than 0.01 grains per actual cubic feet of exhaust.

   b. The fly ash handling system (including transfer points and storage bin) shall be enclosed. The ash shall be wetted in the ash conditioner to minimize fugitive dust prior to discharging to the disposal bin.

OPERATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

10. Permitted Capacity: The cogeneration boilers shall be constructed and operated in accordance with the capabilities and specifications described in the application. The maximum heat input rate to each cogeneration boiler shall not exceed 760 MMBtu/hr when burning 100 percent biomass, 400 MMBtu/hr when burning 100 percent natural gas, and 490 MMBtu/hr when burning 100 percent very low sulfur distillate oil. The steam production of each boiler shall not exceed an average of 506,100 pounds per hour at 1,500 psig and 975°F. The operating hours of the cogeneration boilers are not restricted (8760 hours per year).

11. Primary Fuel: The primary fuel for the plant shall be biomass, which shall consist of bagasse and authorized wood material. Bagasse is the fibrous vegetative residue remaining after the sugarcane milling process. Authorized wood material is clean construction and demolition wood debris, yard trash, land clearing debris, and other clean cellulose and vegetative matter. Each cogeneration boiler shall combust no more than 30% by weight yard waste (yard trash) on a calendar quarter basis that is defined as a municipal solid waste (MSW) in 40 CFR 60.51a. The biomass fuel used at the cogeneration plant shall not contain hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, biomedical wastes, or garbage. The fuel used at the cogeneration plant shall not contain special wastes, except wood, lumber, trees, tree remains, bagasse, cane tops and leaves, and other clean vegetative and cellulose matter. The permittee shall perform a daily visual inspection of any wood material or similar vegetative matter that has been delivered to the plant for use as fuel. Any shipment observed to contain prohibited materials shall not be used as fuel, unless such materials can be readily segregated and removed from the wood material and vegetative matter.

    The permittee shall design and implement a management and testing program for the wood material and other materials delivered to the plant for fuel. The program shall be designed to keep painted and chemically treated wood, household garbage, toxic or hazardous non-biomass and non-combustible waste material, from being burned at this plant. The program shall provide for the routine inspection and/or testing of the fuel at the originating wood yard sites as well as at the cogeneration site, to ensure that the quantities of painted or chemically treated wood in the fuel are minimized. Based on the analysis of a composite sample, wood material containing more than 70.7 ppm arsenic or 83.3 ppm chromium or 62.8 ppm copper shall not be burned. Fuel scheduled for burning shall be inspected daily. At a minimum, the fuel management program shall include the following sampling and analyses:

    a. At least twice each month, the permittee shall have separate analyses conducted on an as-fired wood sample and an as-fired bagasse sample for the following: heating value (modified ASTM D3286, Btu/lb, dry), carbon content (modified ASTM D5373, percent by weight, dry), sulfur content (modified ASTM D4239 Method C, percent by weight, dry), and moisture content (modified ASTM D3173, percent by weight). In addition the wood sample shall be analyzed for copper, chromium, and arsenic in accordance with Methods 3050/6010 (EPA Method SW-846) and reported in ppm by weight, dry. Samples shall be taken at least two weeks apart.

    b. At least once each month, the permittee shall have an analysis conducted on a composite sample of fly ash and bottom ash for arsenic, copper, and chromium in accordance with the procedures described in

EPA Method SW-846, *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods* (40 CFR 261, Appendix III). The analytical results from ash testing shall be used in conjunction with those from the as-fired wood samples to evaluate the effectiveness of the fuel management program in removing chemically treated wood from the biomass fuel. The permittee shall dispose of all ash generated on site in accordance with the applicable state and federal regulations.

c. Analytical results of the as-fired biomass fuels and ash sampling shall be summarized and provided in the quarterly report to the Compliance Authority.

The ash and fuel management program shall become part of the Title V operation permit.

12. Auxiliary Fuel: The cogeneration boilers shall fire only distillate oil and pipeline natural gas as auxiliary fuels. Distillate oil shall be new No. 2 oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05 percent sulfur by weight as determined by the appropriate test method listed in 40 CFR 60.17. "New" oil is oil that has been refined from crude oil and that has not been used in any manner that may contaminate it. Each boiler may startup solely on pipeline natural gas or distillate oil.

13. Fossil Fuel Limitation: The firing of fossil fuels (distillate oil and natural gas) shall be less than 25 percent of the total heat input to each cogeneration boiler during any calendar quarter.

14. Fuel Records: The permittee shall maintain a daily log of the amounts and types of fuels used. The amount, heating value, and sulfur content of each fuel oil delivery shall be kept in a log for at least five years. For each calendar month, the actual monthly SO_2 emissions and the 12-month rolling total SO_2 emissions shall be determined and kept in a log.

15. Permanent Shutdown: Sugar mill boiler Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15 shall remain permanently shutdown and rendered incapable of operation. *{Permitting Note: Okeelanta Corporation's Boiler No. 16 may operate in accordance with modified Permit No. PSD-FL-169(A).}* [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]

EMISSIONS LIMITING STANDARDS

16. Emissions Standards: Based on the maximum permitted heat input to each cogeneration boiler, stack emissions shall not exceed the standards specified in the following table:

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Emissions Standards per Boiler [i]	
		lb/MMBtu	lb/hr
Carbon Monoxide (CO) [a]	30-day rolling CEMS avg.	0.50	380.0
	12-month rolling CEMS avg.	0.35	
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X) [b]	30-day rolling CEMS avg.	0.15	114.0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) [c]	24-hour rolling CEMS avg.	0.20	152.0
	30-day rolling CEMS avg.	0.10	
	12-month rolling CEMS avg.	0.06	
Stack Opacity [d]	6-minute block COMS avg. (Alternative: EPA Method 9)	≤ 20% opacity, except for one 6-minute block per hour that is ≤ 27% opacity	
Particulate Matter (PM/PM10) [e]	3-run test avg.	0.026	19.8
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [f]	3-run test avg.	0.05	38.0
Mercury [g]	3-run test avg.	5.4×10^{-06}	NA
Lead and Fluorides [h]	The BACT determination for lead and fluoride emissions is the use of fuels containing low levels of these compounds (bagasse, wood, distillate oil, and natural gas) and prospective removal with the fly ash by the mechanical dust collectors and electrostatic precipitators.		

a. Compliance shall be determined by data collected from the required CO CEMS in terms of "lb/MMBtu of heat input". The 30-day rolling average shall be determined by calculating the arithmetic average of all hourly emission rates for 30 successive boiler operating days and be consistent with the NOx monitoring requirements below. Compliance with the 12-month standard shall be based on the rolling average for each consecutive 12-month period.

b. Compliance shall be determined by data collected from the required NO_X CEMS in terms of "lb/MMBtu of heat input". The 30-day rolling average shall be determined by calculating the arithmetic average of all hourly emission rates for 30 successive boiler operating days and the requirements of 40 CFR 60.13, 60.44a, 60.46a, 60.47a, 60.48a, and 60.49a. A boiler-operating day is any day in which any authorized fuel is fired.

c. Compliance with the SO_2 standards shall be determined by data collected from the required SO_2 CEMS in terms of "lb/MMBtu of heat input". The 24-hour average shall be determined by calculating the arithmetic average of all valid hourly emission rates for 24 successive boiler-operating hours. The 30-day rolling average shall be determined by calculating the arithmetic average of all hourly emission rates for 30 successive boiler-operating days and the requirements of 40 CFR 60.13, 60.43a, 60.46a, 60.47a, 60.48a, and 60.49a. Compliance with the 12-month standard shall be based on the rolling average for each consecutive 12-month period. Valid SO_2 hourly averages shall not be excluded from any compliance average. *{Permitting Note: Potential emissions of sulfuric acid mist are minimized by the effective control of SO_2 emissions with the firing of low sulfur fuels. For reporting purposes, sulfuric acid mist emissions shall be estimated as 6% of the total measured SO_2 emissions.}*

d. Continuous compliance with the opacity standard shall be determined by data collected from the required COMS in terms of "percent opacity" based on 6-minute block averages. Alternatively, compliance may also be determined by conducting EPA Method 9 observations.

e. Compliance with the particulate matter standards shall be determined by the average of three test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 5. For purposes of reporting PM_{10} emissions, it shall be assumed that all particulate matter emitted is PM_{10}.

f. Compliance with the VOC standards shall be determined by the average of three test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 25A based on propane. In addition, the permittee may choose to conduct EPA Method 18 concurrently with EPA Method 25A to deduct emissions of methane and ethane from the measured VOC emissions. Otherwise, all emissions measured by EPA Method 25A shall be considered "volatile organic compounds".

g. Compliance with the mercury standards shall be determined by the average of three test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 101A or 29. Emissions in excess of this standard shall be a violation of the permit. In addition, if two or more cogeneration boilers exceed the annual mercury emission limit, the permittee shall install and operate a carbon injection system (or equivalent) for all three units within 30 days of the stack test report due date. The minimum carbon injection rate shall be at least 7 pounds per hour. Within 60 days of the stack test report due date, the permittee shall submit to the permitting and compliance authorities a mercury testing protocol designed to establish an effective carbon injection rate to control mercury emissions. Within 60 days of receiving approval for the mercury testing protocol by the permitting authority, the permittee shall begin the approved testing program. At a minimum, the permittee shall submit a full engineering report summarizing the uncontrolled emissions, controlled emissions, fuels, operating capacities, and recommending a minimum activated carbon injection rate to control mercury emissions.

h. The particulate matter standard is also a surrogate standard for lead emissions. *{Permitting Note: For reporting purposes, average lead emissions are expected to be 2.6×10^{-05} lb/MMBtu and average fluoride emissions are expected to be 1.9×10^{-04} lb/MMBtu when firing bagasse/wood.}*

i. Each boiler shall comply with the standards when firing any combination of authorized fuels. The "lb/hour" rates are based on the highest emission standard shown for that pollutant. Required

compliance tests shall be performed in accordance with the requirements of Condition No. 19. The cogeneration boilers are also subject to the new source performance standards (NSPS Subpart Da) for new electric utility steam generating units. These requirements include the general provisions of Subpart A in 40 CFR 60, as well as the following source-specific applicable requirements: 60.40a (Applicability and Designation of Affected Facility); 60.41a (Definitions); 60.42a (Standards for Particulate Matter); 60.43a (Standard for Sulfur Dioxide); 60.44a (Standard for Nitrogen Oxides); 60.46a (Compliance Provisions); 60.47a (Emissions Monitoring); 60.48a (Compliance Determination Procedures and Methods); and 60.49a (Reporting Requirements). The cogeneration boilers are also subject to Rule 62-296.405(2), F.A.C. (Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with more than 250 MMBtu per Hour of Heat Input), Rule 62-296.410, F.A.C. (Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment), and Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C. (Reasonably Available Control Technology Requirements for Major VOC and NOx Facilities).

{Permitting Note: Appendix D identifies the final BACT determinations for the cogeneration boilers.}

17. Material Handling: The following conditions apply to the biomass, ash, and activated carbon handling facilities.

    a. All conveyors and conveyor transfer points shall be enclosed to preclude PM emissions (except those directly associated with the stacker/reclaimer, for which enclosure is operationally infeasible).

    b. Water sprays, chemical wetting agents, and/or stabilizers shall be applied to storage piles, handling equipment, unenclosed transfer points, etc. during dry periods and as necessary to prevent visible emissions. When adding, moving or removing material from the storage pile, visible emissions of no more than 20% opacity are allowed.

    c. In the event that an ACI system is required to meet the permitted mercury emission limit, the mercury control system reactant storage silo(s) shall be maintained at a negative pressure while operating with the exhaust vented to a filter control system. Visible emissions from any storage silo shall not exceed 5 percent opacity based on a 6-minute block average. A visible emissions test (EPA Method 9) shall be performed at least annually for each silo that is loaded with carbon during the federal fiscal year.

STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, AND MALFUNCTION

18. Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Requirements: The permittee shall comply with the following requirements regarding periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction for each cogeneration boiler.

    a. *Definitions*

        1) Excess emissions are emissions of pollutants in excess of those allowed by any applicable air pollution rule of the Department, or by a permit issued pursuant to any such rule or Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. The term applies only to conditions that occur during startup, shutdown, or malfunction. [Rule 62-210.200(106), F.A.C.]

        2) Startup is the commencement of operation of a boiler which has shut down or ceased operation for a period of time sufficient to cause temperature, pressure, chemical or pollution control device imbalances, which may result in excess emissions. Periods of startup for each boiler shall end once steam generation reaches 150,000 pounds per hour. A cold startup is a startup after the boiler has been shutdown for 24 hours or more. A warm startup is a startup after the boiler has been shutdown for less than 24 hours.

        3) Shutdown is the cessation of the operation of a boiler for any purpose after steam generation drops below 150,000 pounds per hour.

        4) Malfunction is any unavoidable mechanical and/or electrical failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process resulting in operation in an abnormal or unusual manner. [Rule 62-210.200(160), F.A.C.]

b. *Prohibition*: Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited. Emissions data recorded during such preventable periods shall be included in the compliance averages. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

c. *Monitoring Data Exclusion*: Each continuous monitoring system shall operate and record data during all periods of operation (including startup, shutdown, and malfunction) except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments. Provided the operators implement best operational practices to minimize the amount and duration of emissions, the following conditions apply. Pursuant to Rules 62-210.700(1) and (5), F.A.C., these conditions consider the variations in operation of the cogeneration boilers.

1) Natural gas or distillate oil shall be fired during startup prior to energizing the electrostatic precipitator (ESP). Once the operating temperature recommended by the ESP manufacturer is maintained (approximately 340° F to 350 ° F), it shall be placed on line and the boiler shall comply with the opacity standard specified in Condition No. 16. The ESP shall be on line and functioning properly before firing any biomass. The opacity limit does not apply when the ESP is off line due to warm startup, cold startup, or shutdown. No more than twenty 6-minute block averages of opacity monitoring data shall be excluded in a 24-hour period due to documented malfunctions.

2) Hourly CO and NOx emission rate values collected during startup, shutdown, or documented malfunction may be excluded from the 30-day and/or 12-month compliance averages. No more than six hourly emission rate values (CO or NOx) shall be excluded in a 24-hour period due to a cold startup. No more than three hourly emission rate values (CO or NOx) shall be excluded in a 24-hour period due to a warm startup. No more than two hourly emission rate values (CO or NOx) shall be excluded in a 24-hour period due to a malfunction. No more than two hourly emission rate values (CO or NOx) shall be excluded in a 24-hour period due to a shutdown. For each cogeneration boiler, no more than 183 hourly emission rate values shall be excluded during any calendar quarter.

3) All valid hourly SO_2 emission rate values shall be included in all of the compliance averages. [40 CFR 60.46a and 60.49a]

4) To "document" a malfunction, the operator shall notify the Compliance Authority within one working day of the malfunction by phone, facsimile, or electronic mail. The notification shall include the date and time of malfunction, a description of the malfunction and probable cause, steps to taken to minimize emissions, and actions taken to correct the problem. [Rules 62-210.700(6) and 62-4.130, F.A.C.]

d. *Reporting*: In conjunction with the annual operating report, the permittee shall identify the number of startups, the number of shutdowns, and the number of malfunctions that occurred during the year for each boiler. For each boiler's CO and NOx monitors, the report shall identify the annual hours of emission data excluded from the compliance determination due to each type of incident (startups; shutdowns; and documented malfunctions).

[Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.; Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.8; and 40 CFR 60.46a]

COMPLIANCE METHODS AND REPORTING

19. Stack Test Requirements

a. *Initial Tests*: Initial tests were initially required for emissions of mercury, particulate matter, and volatile organic compounds. The Department may require these initial tests to be repeated if major physical or operational changes are made that affect main components such as the boiler, fuels, and/or pollution control equipment.

b. *Annual Tests*: At least once during each federal fiscal year, the permittee shall conduct compliance tests for emissions of mercury, particulate matter, and volatile organic compounds.

c. *Renewal Tests*: Within the 12-month period prior to submitting an application to renew the Title V air operation permit, the permittee shall conduct compliance tests for emissions of, mercury, particulate matter, and volatile organic compounds. Tests shall be conducted at five-year intervals.

d. *Test Procedures*: The emission compliance tests shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.46a (NSPS Subpart Da), and as summarized in Appendix C of this permit. The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in writing at least 30 days prior to any initial NSPS performance tests and at least 15 days prior to any other required tests. The biomass fuel feed for each test run shall consist of at least 45% wood materials by weight. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each cogeneration boiler operating at permitted capacity, which is defined as a heat input rate between 684 and 760 MMBtu/hour and firing 100% biomass. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, a cogeneration boiler may be tested at less than the maximum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent operation is limited to 110 percent of the test rate until a new test is conducted. Within three days of completing a test below permitted capacity, the permittee shall provide written notification of the restricted operational capacity to the Compliance Authority. Once the unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.7, 60.8]

e. *Test Methods*: Compliance with the emission limits specified in this permit shall be demonstrated using EPA Methods, as contained in 40 CFR Part 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), or 40 CFR Part 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants).

EPA Method	Description
1	Selection of sample site and velocity traverses
2	Stack gas flow rate when converting concentrations to or from mass emission limits
3A	Gas analysis when needed for calculation of molecular weight or percent O2
4	Moisture content when converting stack velocity to dry volumetric flow rate for use in converting concentrations in dry gases to or from mass emission limits
5	Particulate matter emissions
6 or 6C	Sulfur dioxide emissions
7 or 7E	Nitrogen oxide emissions
9	Visible emissions determination of opacity *{Permitting Note: Although each unit is required to monitor opacity with a COMS, visible observations may also be used to demonstrate compliance.}*
10	Carbon monoxide emissions
12	Inorganic lead emissions
19	Calculation of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emission rates
25A	Volatile organic compounds emissions *{Permitting Note: EPA Method 18 may be conducted concurrently with EPA Method 25A to deduct emissions of methane and ethane from the measured VOC emissions. Otherwise, all emissions measured by EPA Method 25A shall be considered "volatile organic compounds".*
29	Multiple metals emissions
101A	Particulate and gaseous mercury emissions

No other methods may be used to demonstrate compliance unless prior written approval is received from the Department. Other applicable testing requirements are included in Appendix C of the permit. The permittee shall use CEMS and COMS data to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for CO, NOx, opacity, and SO_2. [Rules 62-204.800 and 62-297.100, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Appendix A]

20. Continuous Monitor Requirements: The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for CO, NOx, opacity, and SO_2 based on data collected from the continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) and continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) required for each cogeneration boiler. Appendix E specifies the minimum requirements for monitoring equipment.

21. Quarterly Reports: For each cogeneration boiler, the permittee shall submit a quarterly report for each required continuous emissions and opacity monitoring system in accordance with the requirements specified in Appendix E of this permit. The permittee shall also submit a quarterly summary of the fuel analyses, fuel usage, and equipment malfunctions. For each malfunction, the report shall identify the cause (if known), and corrective actions taken. The quarterly reports and summaries shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority no later than 30 days following each calendar quarter.

22. Annual Operating Report: The permittee shall submit an annual report that summarizes the actual operating rates and emissions from this facility. Annual operating reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority by April 1st of each year. [Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

NESHAP REQUIRMENTS

23. Subpart DDDDD Applicability: The cogeneration boilers are subject to the applicable provisions for existing units of NESHAP Subpart DDDDD in 40 CFR 63 for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters for major sources of HAP.

    {Permitting Note: On January 9, 2012, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia vacated EPA's stay of the final Subpart DDDDD provisions (dated March 21, 2011). Currently, the cogeneration boilers will have to meet the applicable requirements of the March 21st version by March 21 2014, which specifies emissions limits for PM, hydrogen chloride (HCl), mercury (Hg), CO and dioxin/furans (D/F). However, the EPA is reconsidering the requirements in Subpart DDDDD, and it is currently finalizing a revised (proposed) version of Subpart DDDDD (dated December 23rd, 2011). If the requirements in Subpart DDDDD are revised and issued as final rules as a result of the reconsideration process, the biomass boilers will have to meet these revised requirements, which may specify emission limits for PM, HCl, Hg, and CO with dioxin/furan emissions controlled by work practice standards. For the December 21, 2011 proposed (reconsidered) NESHAP, it is likely that the boilers must come into compliance with the emission limits for PM, HCl, Hg and CO three years after the date of publication of the final reconsideration of the rule.}

    [NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD]