Florida Power & Light

Turkey Point Fossil Plant

Facility ID No. 0250003
Miami-Dade County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0250003-025-AV
(Renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0250003-011-AV)

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Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0250003-025-AV

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Permit No. 0250003-025-AV
Turkey Point Fossil Fuel Power Plant
Facility ID No. 0250003
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

The purpose of this permit is to renew the Title V Air Operation Permit for the above referenced facility. The existing Turkey Point Fossil Fuel Power Plant is located in Miami-Dade County, 10 miles east of Florida City on SW 344 Street, Homestead, Florida. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17, 567.2 km East and 2813.2 km North; Latitude: 25° 26' 09" North and Longitude: 80° 19' 52" West.

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

Effective Date: January 1, 2014
Renewal Application Due Date: May 20, 2018
Expiration Date: December 31, 2018

(Draft/Proposed)

_____
Jeffery F. Koerner, Program Administrator
Office of Permitting and Compliance
Division of Air Resource Management

JFK/jh/th

Subsection A. Facility Description.

The Turkey Point Title V Source is composed of two separate co-located power plants: the Fossil Plant and the Nuclear Plant. The two plants combined comprise the Turkey Point Title V facility, which is considered one facility for purposes of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) applicability. However, due to the strict requirements of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, FP&L has chosen to operate these two plants under separate business entities, and has requested the issuance of two separate Title V permits for the Turkey Point facility. The co-located power plant referred to as the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant is addressed in a separate Title V permit (0250003-021-AV).

The Turkey Point Fossil Plant (TPFP) facility is an electric power plant consisting of five primary electrical generating units: Unit 1 (E.U. 001) and Unit 5 (E.U. 009, 010, 011 and 012).

Unit 1 is a 440 MW residual fuel oil and natural gas-fueled fossil fuel steam electrical generator with low-nitrogen oxides (low NO_X) burners and mechanical cyclone dust collectors. Unit 5 is a "4-on-1" combined cycle gas turbine system with a nominal generating capacity of 1,150 MW. Emissions of CO, particulate matter (PM/PM_{10}) sulfuric acid mist (SAM), sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) are controlled by the efficient combustion of natural gas and restricted firing of ultra low sulfur distillate fuel oil; NO_X emissions are controlled by Dry Low-NO_X (DLN) combustion technology for gas firing and water injection for oil firing. A selective catalytic reduction (SCR) system further reduces NO_X emissions. Ancillary equipment for Unit 5 consists of a 4.3 million gallon diesel fuel storage tank (E.U. 013); a 22-cell mechanical draft cooling tower (E.U. 014); two emergency diesel generators (E.U. 015); and other associated support equipment

The TPFP facility also includes a diesel engine-driven emergency fire pump (EU 025), two propane emergency hurricane shelter engine generators (EU 026); and, miscellaneous unregulated and insignificant emissions units and/or activities (EU 004).

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
001	One 440 MW boiler (EPA ID # PTP2)
009	Unit 5A gas turbine (170 MW) with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator
010	Unit 5B gas turbine (170 MW) with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator
011	Unit 5C gas turbine (170 MW) with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator
012	Unit 5D gas turbine (170 MW) with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator
013	One 4.2 million gallon distillate fuel oil storage tank for Unit 5 gas turbines
014	One 22 cell mechanical draft cooling tower for Unit 5
025	One 275 HP (205 kW) emergency diesel fire pump
026	Two 33 HP (25 kW) emergency hurricane shelter engine generators
Unregulated Emissions Units and Activities	
015	Two 3,210 HP (2,250 kW) Emergency Diesel Generators (See Appendix U.)

In order to retain the unregulated emissions unit status, the E.U. 015 engines must be operated in accordance with the definition of an Emergency Stationary RICE found in 40 CFR 63.6675.

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Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

Based on the Title V Air Operation Renewal application received May 8, 2013, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). This facility is classified as a PSD major facility. A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation Citations	**EU No(s).**
Federal Regulations	
40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60, Subpart A, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) General Provisions	009, 010, 011, 012
40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, NSPS for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units	009, 010, 011, 012
40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, NSPS for Stationary Gas Turbines	009, 010, 011, 012
40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ, NSPS for Spark Ignition Stationary Internal Combustion Engines (ICE)	026
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) General Provisions	009, 010, 011, 012
40 CFR 63, Subpart YYYY, NESHAP for Stationary Combustion Gas Turbines	009, 010, 011, 012
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE).	015 and 025
40 CFR 75 Acid Rain Monitoring Provisions	001, 009, 010, 011, 012
40 CFR 96 NO_X Budget Trading Program and CAIR NO_X and SO_2 Trading Programs for State Implementation Plans	001, 009, 010, 011, 012
State Regulations	
Chapter 62-4, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) (Permitting Requirements)	001, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015
Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C., Permit Conditions	
Chapter 62-204, F.A.C. (Ambient Air Quality Requirements, PSD Increments, and Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference)	
Chapter 62-210, F.A.C. (Definitions, Permits Required, Public Notice, Reports, Stack Height Policy, Circumvention, Excess Emissions, and Forms)	
Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. (Title V Air Operation Permits for Major Sources of Air Pollution)	
Chapter 62-212, F.A.C. (Preconstruction Review, PSD Review and Best Available Control Technology (BACT)	009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015
Chapter 62-214, F.A.C. (Requirements For Sources Subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program)	001, 009, 010, 011, 012
Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input.	001
Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., Clean Air Interstate Rule	001, 009, 010, 011, 012
Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. (Test Methods and Procedures, Continuous Monitoring Specifications, and Alternate Sampling Procedures)	001, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, and 026

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The following conditions apply facility-wide to all emission units and activities:

FW1. Appendices. The permittee shall comply with all documents identified in Section VI, Appendices, listed in the Table of Contents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Emissions and Controls

FW2. **Not Federally Enforceable**. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance. [Rule 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]

FW3. General Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. No person shall store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department. Nothing is deemed necessary and ordered at this time. [Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

FW4. General Visible Emissions. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.]

FW5. Unconfined Particulate Matter. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction; alteration; demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions.

Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

a. Paving of roads, parking areas and equipment yards;
b. Landscaping and planting vegetation;
c. Use of thick poly-flaps over doorways to prevent any sandblasting material from leaving the sandblast facility. (The facility also constructs temporary sandblasting enclosures when necessary in order to perform sandblasting on fixed plant equipment.);
d. Maintenance of paved areas;
e. Regular mowing of grass and care of vegetation;
f. Limiting access to plant property by unnecessary vehicles;
g. Bagged chemical products are stored in weather-tight buildings until they are used. (Spills of powdered chemical products are cleaned up as soon as possible.); and,
h. Vehicles are restricted to slow speeds on the plant site.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C. and provided by applicant in Title V air operation permit renewal application received May 8, 2013]

Annual Reports and Fees

See Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements for additional details.

FW6. 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.]

{Permitting Note: If the applicant chooses to use the Electronic Annual Operating Report software, instructions provided with the system should be followed.}

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FW7. Annual Emissions Fee Form and Fee. The annual Title V emissions fees are due (postmarked) by April 1st of each year. The completed form and calculated fee shall be submitted to: Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, P.O. Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070. The forms are available for download by accessing the Title V Annual Emissions Fee On-line Information Center at the following Internet web site: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/Air/permitting/tvfee.htm. [Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C. and §403.0872(11), Florida Statutes (2013)]

{Permitting Note: In addition to the change in the Title V fee submission from March 1st to April 1st, Chapter 403.0872(11)(a) has been revised to require that the annual fee be calculated based upon actual emissions rather than allowable emissions, as in the past. The Department will be exploring the development of a revision to the electronic annual operating report (EAOR) application to automatically calculate the amount of the fee based upon actual emission information provided with the annual operating report. When completed, the procedures for submitting the fee and/or the submission address may change. Until further notice, the fees shall continue to be submitted to the address shown in Specific Condition FW7 and according to instructions posted on the Department's fee information web page. Be sure to check the Title V Annual Emissions Fee On-line Information Center (see above web site address) periodically for updates, especially before submitting future Title V fee payments.}

FW8. Annual Statement of Compliance. The permittee shall submit an annual statement of compliance to the compliance authority at the address shown on the cover of this permit within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V permit was effective. [Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3. and (b), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: As specified in Specific Condition RR7 of Appendix RR, the applicant shall use DEP Form No. 62-213.900 (7) to comply with these requirements.}

FW9. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA). If, and when, the facility becomes subject to 112(r), the permittee shall:

a. Submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent electronically through EPA's Central Data Exchange system at the following address: https://cdx.epa.gov. Information on electronically submitting risk management plans using the Central Data Exchange system is available at: http://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/content/rmp/index.htm. The RMP Reporting Center can be contacted at: RMP Reporting Center, Post Office Box 10162, Fairfax, VA 22038, Telephone: (703) 227-7650.
b. Submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.

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Subsection A. Emission Unit 001

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
001	440 MW Boiler (EPA ID # PTP1)

Emissions unit 001 consist of a Foster-Wheeler 400 MW Class (440 MW gross capacity) Steam Generating Unit that burn a variable combination of natural gas, used oil from FPL operations, No. 6 and No. 2 fuel oils, and propane. Power ratings are nominal and are not limiting. The unit is equipped with low NOx burners and UOP dust collectors, Air Correction Division multiple cyclones with reinjection. Visible emissions are monitored by a transmissometer in the stack. The unit is subject to NO_X RACT. Sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, visible emissions, and gas flow rate are all continuously monitored. Emissions from this Unit are emitted through a 397 foot tall stack with an exit diameter of 18.1 feet, an exit temperature of 275 °F and an actual volumetric flow rate of 1,241,258 acfm.

Unit 001 began commercial operation in April 1967.

{Permitting Note: The emissions unit is regulated under Acid Rain-Phase II, Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with more than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input - Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., and RACT Requirements for Major VOC and NO_X-Emitting Facilities - Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C.}

The following specific conditions apply to the emissions unit listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input (MMBtu per Hour) shall not exceed 4,150 MMBtu per hour while firing natural gas, or 4,000 MMBtu per hour while firing fuel oil. If a blend of fuels is fired, the heat input shall be prorated based on the percent heat input of each fuel. Power ratings are nominal and are not limiting for the unit. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: The heat input limitations have been placed in this permit to identify the capacity of the unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

A.2. BART Emission Reduction Strategy. Unit 1 is limited to 8,760,000 MMBtu/year heat input from the firing of fuel oil, which is equivalent to a capacity factor of 25% for fuel oil firing. [Rule 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C. and Permit No. 0250003-018-AC]

{Permitting Note: FPL discontinued operation of the Unit 2 boiler and steam turbine in late 2011 when the Unit was transitioned to a synchronous condenser to provide electrical support to the southern end of their system.}

A.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation During and After Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity. If it is impractical to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the maximum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test rate until a new test is conducted. 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. Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. (See also the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.) [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.4. Methods of Operations.

a. *Fuels*. The only fuels allowed to be burned are No. 2 fuel oil, No. 6 residual fuel oil, natural gas, propane, and on-specification used oil generated from FPL operations. The used oil shall comply with the

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requirements given in specific condition **A.30**. Additionally, no more than 750,000 gallons of used oil shall be burned annually.

b. *Additives*. FPL may inject additives such as magnesium oxide, magnesium hydroxide and related compounds into the boiler for the purposes of reducing build-up of particulate matter on the interior boiler surfaces, to facilitate proper heat transfer and other boiler operation, and to reduce the particulate matter required to be removed from boiler surfaces during soot blowing and other boiler cleaning operations. The rate of additive injection is not large, generally on the order of 1 gallon per approximately 2,500 (±500) gallons of fuel oil (this is approximately 0.04% by volume). The permit requires that emission tests be conducted while injecting additives consistent with normal operating practices.

[Rule 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200, 62-213.440(1), F.A.C., Permits AO13-238939 and AO13-238932]

A.5. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours per year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: The attached Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions A.6.-A.10. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

A.6. BART Visible Emissions Limit.

a. *Normal Operation.* Visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. An emissions unit governed by this visible emissions standard shall compliance test for particulate matter and visible emissions annually. [Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; and, authorized by Order of the Department's Secretary dated April 24, 1984.]

b. *Soot Blowing and Load Change.* Visible emissions shall not exceed 60 percent opacity during the 3-hours in any 24 hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change. Additionally, visible emissions above 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for not more than four, six minute periods, during the 3-hour period of excess emissions. A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more. [Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

c. *BART Visible Emissions Limit.* Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, based on a 12-month rolling average of all valid 6-minute opacity readings as recorded by the COMS (see Specific Condition **A.14.**). Excess emissions during periods of malfunction shall be excluded. In calculating the 12-month rolling opacity average, the permittee may exclude up to one percent of the total number of 6-minute averages over the relevant 12-month period. [Permit 0250003-008-AC, Specific Condition 7 and Rule 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C.]

A.7. BART Particulate Matter Limit. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.07 pound per million Btu of heat input on a 3 hours average, as determined by EPA Methods 5 and 17. [Rule 62-296.340 (BART) and Permit 0250003-008-AC, Specific Condition 5.]

A.8. BART Particulate Matter Limit - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.2 pound per million Btu of heat input, as determined by EPA Methods 5 and 17, during the 3 hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change. [Rule 62-210.700(3) &5, F.A.C.; and Permit 0250003-008-AC, Specific Condition 6.]

A.9. BART Fuel Oil and Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Limit. The sulfur content of the fuel oil fired in Unit 1 shall not exceed 0.7 % by weight. SO_2 emissions from Unit 1 shall not exceed 0.77 lb/MMBtu, on a 3-hour rolling average. The sulfur dioxide emission limitation shall apply at all times including startup, shutdown, and load

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change. Compliance shall be demonstrated through the use of the existing continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS). See Specific Conditions **A.14.** & **A.15.** [Rule 62-296.340 (BART) F.A.C.; Permit 0250003-008-AC, Specific Condition 4.]

A.10. Nitrogen Oxides. NO_X emissions shall not exceed the following limits based on a 30-day rolling average:

	Natural Gas	Fuel Oil
lbs/MMBtu	0.40	0.53
lbs/hour	1,610.00	2,041.00

These limits shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction as provided by Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. Compliance shall be based on the use of a CEMS. See Specific Condition **A.16**. [Rules 62-296.570(4)(a)4., (b)2. & (c), F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

Rule 62-210.700 (Excess Emissions), F.A.C. cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP or Acid Rain program provision.

A.11. Excess Emissions Allowed Resulting from Malfunction. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department or RER for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

A.12. Excess Emissions Allowed Resulting from Startup or Shutdown. Except for sulfur dioxide (see Specific Condition **A.9**). Excess emissions resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized. [Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C., and Permit 0250003-008-AC, Specific Condition 4.]

A.13. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

A.14. Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems. Compliance with the BART emissions limits for SO_2 and VE shall be demonstrated through the use of the existing acid rain required SO_2 CEMS and COMS. [Rules 62-296.340 (BART), F.A.C., and Permit 0250003-008-AC, Specific Condition 8.]

A.15. Sulfur Dioxide CEMS. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide limit of Specific Condition **A.9.** through the use of one of the following continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 75, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800 F.A.C.

a. *Stack CEMS.* If a CEMS is maintained in the stack to measure actual SO_2 emissions, a relative accuracy test audit of the SO_2 CEMS shall be conducted at least annually.

b. *Fuel Flow, Fuel Oil Sulfur and GCV Monitoring*. If a CEMS is not maintained and operated in the stack, compliance with the SO2 emissions limit shall be demonstrated through the use of certified fuel flow meters (gas and oil) in conjunction with fuel sampling and analysis to determine the percentage of sulfur, by weight, and the gross calorific value (GCV) of the fuel(s) fired. Compliance with the SO_2 emission rate (lb/MMBtu) standard shall be demonstrated on a 3-hour rolling average basis by averaging the hourly emission rates, calculated by dividing the hourly SO2 mass emission rates (lb/hr) by the hourly heat input rates (MMBtu/hr).

c. *Missing Data*. In the event the CEMS becomes temporarily inoperable or interrupted (if using a stack CEMS), the fuel oil sulfur content and the maximum fuel oil to natural gas firing ratio is limited to that which was last used to demonstrate compliance prior to the loss of the CEMS. In the event the required fuel monitoring data becomes temporarily unavailable (if using fuel flow monitors and fuel sampling), the

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missing data procedures of 40 CFR 75, Appendix D Section 2.4 shall be used to determine the hourly SO_2 mass emission rate and/or hourly heat input necessary to calculate the 3-hour rolling average in paragraph b. above.

[Rules 62-204.800, 62-213.440 & 62-296.405(1)(c)3., F.A.C., 40 CFR 75, Appendix D; and, Permit 0250003-008-AC, Specific Condition 8]

A.16. Nitrogen Oxides CEMS. The permittee shall operate, maintain, and calibrate a CEMS to determine compliance with the NO_X emission limits as specified above in specific condition **A.10**. Determination of compliance shall be in accordance with the testing, compliance, emission monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping, certification and quality assurance provisions of 40 CFR 75. The CEMs must meet the performance specifications contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60, Appendix B, or 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 75. [Rule 62-296.570(4)(a)4, F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

A.17. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5	Determination of Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources.
5B	Determination of Nonsulfuric Acid Particulate Matter from Stationary Sources (All PM is assumed to be PM_{10}.)
5F	Determination of Nonsulfate Particulate Matter from Stationary Sources.
7E	Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources
DEP 9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources
17	Determination of Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources (In-Stack Filtration Method).
19	Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Removal Efficiency and Particulate Matter, Sulfur Dioxide, and Nitrogen Oxides Emission Rates (Optional F-factor method may be used to determine flow rate and gas analysis to calculate mass emissions in lieu of Methods 1-4.)
20	Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Sulfur Dioxide and Diluent Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.18. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.]

A.19. Annual Compliance Tests. During each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th), Unit 1 shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for VE (see also Specific Condition **A.20.**), PM and SO_2. Emissions of SO_2 shall be determined continuously with data from the existing continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS). Information obtained during the annual CEMS Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA) may be used to satisfy the testing requirements for SO_2. Compliance with the 20% rolling 12-month average BART opacity limit in Specific Condition **A.6.**c. shall be calculated and recorded on site by the 15th of each month, based on the arithmetic average of all 6-minute readings documented by the COMS during the previous 12 calendar months, excluding allowable periods of documented excess emissions

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as the result of a malfunction. If necessary to demonstrate compliance with the 20% average, up to 1% of the total number of 6-minute averages over the previous 12-month period may also be excluded. A summary of these calculations shall be provided with the semi-annual monitoring reports, which are required by this permit. [Rules 62-204.800, 62-296.340(3)(b)2 & 62-297.310(7)(a)4, F.A.C.; and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 and Permit 0250003-008-AC, Specific Condition 12.]

A.20. Visible Emissions. For demonstrating compliance with the standards in Specific Conditions **A.6.**a. and b., the test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. In lieu of Method 9 testing, a transmissometer utilizing a 6-minute block average for opacity measurement may be used, provided such transmissometer is installed, certified, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 75. See Specific Condition **A.21**. [Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.]

A.21. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

a. *Recording Observations.* EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.

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

In order to be valid, any required average (i.e., a six-minute or two-minute average) shall be based on all of the valid observations in the sequential subset of observations selected, and the selected subset shall contain at least 90 percent of the observations possible for the required averaging time. Each required average shall be calculated by summing the opacity value of each of the valid observations in the appropriate subset, dividing this sum by the number of valid observations in the subset, and rounding the result to the nearest whole number. The number of missing observations in the subset shall be indicated in parenthesis after the subset average value. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.22. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance. EPA Method 3 or 3A shall be used when the oxygen based F-factor, computed according to EPA Method 19, is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17. [Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)2., and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.23. Operating Conditions During Testing - PM. Compliance testing during sootblowing and steady-state operation for particulate matter shall be conducted at least once annually, if liquid fuel is fired (or co-fired with natural gas) for more than 400 hours. Tests during sootblowing and steady-state operation shall be performed while firing the highest fuel oil-to-natural gas blend fired during the previous year and while injecting additives consistent with normal operating practices. [Rules 62-213.440, 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C., and Permit 0250003-008-AC.]

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Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.24. Reporting Schedule. The following reports and notifications shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline	Related Condition(s)
Excess Emissions from Malfunctions	Quarterly, if requested.	**A.26.**
Exceedance of Standards	Quarterly	**A.27.**

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

A.25. Fuel Records and Sampling Protocol. The owner or operator shall create and maintain for this emission unit hourly records of the amount of each fuel fired, the ratio of fuel oil to natural gas if co-fired, and the heating value and sulfur content of each fuel fired. These records must be of sufficient detail to identify the testing requirements of specific condition **A.23,** and, when applicable, demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Specific Conditions **A.9** and **A.15**, of this permit. Fuel oil heating value and sulfur content shall be determined by taking a daily sample of fuel fired, combining those samples into a monthly composite and analyzing a representative sample of the composite. Analysis for sulfur content shall be performed using one of ASTM D2622-94, ASTM D4294-90(95), ASTM D1552-95, ASTM D1266-91, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-95, or the latest edition(s). Comparison of the as-fired fuel oil sulfur content shall be made and recorded monthly upon receipt of each monthly composite analysis. [Rules 62-213.410, 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(c)3., F.A.C.]

A.26. Reporting Excess Emissions from Malfunctions. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the permittee shall notify the Miami-Dade County Division of Regulatory and Economic Resources (RER) in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by RER. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

A.27. Reporting Excess Emissions from Allowable Standards. Submit to RER a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the permittee of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years. [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

A.28. Tests Reports. Unless otherwise specified, tests reports shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

A.29. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous Conditions

A.30. Used Oil. Burning of on-specification used oil is allowed by this emissions unit in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following conditions:

a. *On-specification Used Oil Emissions Limitations.* This emissions unit is permitted to burn on-specification used oil, which contains a PCB concentration of less than 50 parts per million (ppm). On-specification used oil is defined as used oil that meets the specifications of 40 CFR 279 - Standards for the Management of Used Oil, listed below. "Off-specification" used oil shall not be burned. Used oil which fails to comply with any of these specification levels is considered "off-specification" used oil.

Constituent/Property	Allowable Level
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum

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Constituent/Property	Allowable Level
Total Halogens	1000 ppm maximum
Flash point	100 degrees F minimum

b. *Quantity Limitation*. This emissions unit is permitted to burn "on-specification" used oil that is generated by FPL in the production and distribution of electricity, not to exceed 750,000 gallons during any consecutive 12 month period.

c. *PCB Limitation*. Used oil containing a PCB concentration of 50 or more ppm shall not be burned at this facility. Used oil shall not be blended to meet this requirement.

d. *Operational Requirements*. On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of greater than or equal to 2 ppm, and less than 50 ppm shall be burned only at normal source operating temperatures. On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of greater than or equal to 2 ppm shall not be burned during periods of startup or shutdown.

e. *Testing Requirements*. The owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the following parameters: Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point and PCBs. Testing (sampling, extraction and analysis) shall be performed using approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).

f. *Record Keeping Requirements*. The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep the following records related to the use of used oil in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department:
   (1) The gallons of on-specification used oil generated and burned each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
   (2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding consecutive 12-month period. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
   (3) Results of the analyses required above.

g. *Reporting Requirements*. The owner or operator shall submit to RER, within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter. The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year.

[Rules 62-213.440, F.A.C., 40 CFR 279 and 40 CFR 761, unless otherwise noted.]

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The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

EU ID No.	Emission Unit Description
009	Unit 5A gas turbine with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator
010	Unit 5B gas turbine with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator
011	Unit 5C gas turbine with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator
012	Unit 5D gas turbine with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator

Emissions Unit ID Nos. 009 – 012 collectively comprise Unit 5, which consists of four General Electric Model PG7241(FA) gas turbine-electrical generator sets (Units 5A-5D) with a generating capacity of 170 MW for gas firing (180 MW oil firing) each. Exhaust from each gas turbine passes through a separate supplementary 495 MMBtu/hr gas fired heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). Steam from each HRSG is delivered to the 470 MW single steam turbine-electrical generator. This arrangement of four combined cycle gas turbines providing steam to a single steam turbine generator is known as a "4-on-1" combined cycle system. Each gas turbine has a single stack that is equipped with continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) to measure and record CO and NO_X emissions as well as flue gas oxygen or carbon dioxide content. The stack parameters for each stack are: height = 131 feet; exit diameter = 19 feet; exit temperature =201°F; and, actual volumetric flow rate = 1,004,150 acfm

The total generating capacity of the "4 on 1" combined cycle unit is approximately 1150. This unit commenced operation in May, 2007.

{Permitting Note: The generating capacity (MW) and the heat input rate (MMBtu/hr) of the Unit 5 turbines will increase after the upgrades from GE7FA.03 to 7FA.04 components authorized by permit. 0250003-024-AC. This is for each turbine: from 170 to184.6 MW for gas firing and from 180 to 196.9 MW for oil firing. The total generating capacity of the "4 on 1" combined cycle system will increase approximately from 1,150 to 1,209 MW.

Unit 5 also comprises an automated gas turbine control system, an inlet air filtration system, an evaporative inlet air-cooling system and associated support equipment. Additional equipment includes: a 22 cell cooling tower and a 4.2 million gallon fuel storage tank.

Each gas turbine fires natural gas as the primary fuel and distillate fuel oil as a restricted alternate fuel. Emissions of CO, PM/PM_{10}, SAM, SO_2 and VOC are controlled by the efficient combustion of natural gas and restricted firing of ultra low sulfur distillate fuel oil. NO_X emissions are controlled by Dry Low-NO_X (DLN) combustion technology for gas firing and water injection for oil firing. A selective catalytic reduction (SCR) system further reduces NO_X emissions.

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain-Phase I; 40 CFR 60 - Subpart GG, NSPS for Stationary Gas Turbines; 40 CFR 60 - Subpart Da, NSPS for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for which construction is Commenced After September 18,1978; 40 CFR 63, Subpart YYYY, National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Combustion Gas Turbines; Rule 62-212.400 (PSD), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), Best Available Control Technology (BACT); Air Construction Permit PSD-FL-338 (0250003-006-AC) issued 2/8/05; and Miami-Dade County Code of Ordinances (24.II, 24.41,1, 24.41.3, and 24.41.6).}

Equipment

B.1. Gas Turbines. The permittee is authorized to operate, tune, and maintain four General Electric Model PG7241FA gas turbine-electrical generator sets each with a generating capacity of 170 MW. Each gas turbine shall include the Speedtronic™ automated gas turbine control system and have dual-fuel capability. Ancillary equipment includes an inlet air filtration system and an evaporative inlet air-cooling system. The gas turbines utilize "hot nozzle" DLN combustors, which require natural gas to be preheated to 290° F before combustion

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to increase overall unit efficiency. This is accomplished by feedwater heat exchangers. [Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.3.]

B.2. Gas Turbine NO_X Controls.

a. *DLN Combustion.* The permittee shall operate and maintain the General Electric DLN 2.6 combustion system (or better) to control NO_X emissions from each gas turbine when firing natural gas. The DLN combustors and automated gas turbine control system shall be tuned and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to achieve the permitted levels for CO and sufficiently low NO_X values to meet the NO_X limits with the additional SCR control technology described below.

b. *Water Injection.* The permittee shall operate and maintain a water injection system to reduce NO_X emissions from each gas turbine when firing distillate fuel oil. The water injection system shall be tuned and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to achieve the permitted levels for CO and sufficiently low NO_X values to meet the NO_X limits with the additional SCR control technology described below.

c. *Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) System.* The permittee shall operate, tune, and maintain an SCR system to control NO_X emissions from each gas turbine when firing either natural gas or distillate fuel oil. The SCR system consists of an ammonia (NH_3) injection grid, catalyst, ammonia storage, monitoring and control system, electrical, piping and other ancillary equipment. The SCR system shall be operated to achieve the permitted levels for NO_X and NH_3 emissions.

d. *Ammonia Storage.* In accordance with 40 CFR 60.130, the storage of ammonia shall comply with all applicable requirements of the Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions in 40 CFR 68.

[Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.4.]

B.3. HRSG. The permittee is authorized to operate and maintain four new heat recovery steam generators (HRSG) with separate HRSG exhaust stacks. Each HRSG shall be designed to recover heat energy from one of the four gas turbines (5A-5D) and deliver steam to the steam turbine electrical generator through a common manifold. Each HRSG may be equipped with supplemental gas-fired duct burners having a maximum heat input rate of 495 MMBtu per hour (LHV). The duct burners shall be designed in accordance with the following specifications: 0.04 lb CO/MMBtu and 0.08 lb NO_X/MMBtu. [Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.5.]

Performance Restrictions

B.4. Permitted Capacity - Gas Turbines.

a. *Permitted Capacity Before Installation of the GE Series 7FA.04 Components*. The maximum heat input rate to each gas turbine is 1,608 MMBtu per hour when firing natural gas and 1,830 MMBtu per hour when firing distillate fuel oil (based on a compressor inlet air temperature of 59° F, the lower heating value (LHV) of each fuel, and 100% load). Heat input rates will vary depending upon gas turbine characteristics, ambient conditions, alternate methods of operation, and evaporative cooling. The permittee shall provide updated manufacturer's performance curves (or equations) that correct for site conditions to the Permitting and Compliance Authorities within 45 days of completing testing, maintenance or tuning sessions. Operating data may be adjusted for the appropriate site conditions in accordance with the performance curves and/or equations on file with the Department. [PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.6; Rule 62-210(PTE), F.A.C.]

b. *Permitted Capacity After Installation of the GE Series 7FA.04 Components*. The maximum heat input rate to each gas turbine is 1,659 MMBtu per hour when firing natural gas and 1,908 MMBtu per hour when firing distillate fuel oil (based on a compressor inlet air temperature of 59° F, the lower heating value (LHV) of each fuel, and 100% load). Heat input rates will vary depending upon gas turbine characteristics, ambient conditions, alternate methods of operation, and evaporative cooling. The permittee shall provide updated manufacturer's performance curves (or equations) that correct for site conditions to the Permitting and Compliance Authorities within 45 days of completing testing, maintenance or tuning sessions. Operating data may be adjusted for the appropriate site conditions in

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accordance with the performance curves and/or equations on file with the Department. [Rule 62-210(PTE), F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.6. and 338B (0250003-024-AC), Specific Condition 5.]

B.5. Permitted Capacity - HRSG Duct Burners. The total maximum heat input rate to the duct burners for each HRSG is 495 MMBtu per hour based on the lower heating value (LHV) of natural gas. Only natural gas shall be fired in the duct burners. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.7.]

B.6. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation During and After Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity. If it is impractical to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the maximum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test rate until a new test is conducted. 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. Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. (See also the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.) [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

B.7. Methods of Operation. Subject to the restrictions and requirements of this permit, the gas turbines may operate under the following methods of operation.

a. *Hours of Operation.* Subject to the operational restrictions of this permit, the gas turbines may operate continuously throughout the year (8,760 hours per year). Restrictions on individual methods of operation are specified below.

b. *Authorized Fuels*. Each gas turbine shall fire natural gas as the primary fuel, which shall contain no more than 2.0 grains of sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet of natural gas. As a restricted alternate fuel, each gas turbine may fire ultra low sulfur distillate fuel oil containing no more than 0.0015% sulfur by weight. Each gas turbine shall fire no more than 500 hours of fuel oil during any calendar year.

c. *Combined Cycle Operation*. Each gas turbine/HRSG system may operate to produce direct, shaft-driven electrical power and steam-generated electrical power from the steam turbine-electrical generator as a four-on-one combined cycle unit subject to the restrictions of this permit. In accordance with the specifications of the SCR and HRSG manufacturers, the SCR system shall be on line and functioning properly during combined cycle operation or when the HRSG is producing steam.

d. *Inlet Fogging*. In accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and appropriate ambient conditions, the evaporative cooling system may be operated to reduce the compressor inlet air temperature and provide additional direct, shaft-driven electrical power. This method of operation is commonly referred to as "fogging."

e. *Duct Firing*. When firing natural gas, each HRSG system may fire natural gas in the duct burners to provide additional steam-generated electrical power. The total combined heat input rate to the duct burners (all four HRSG) shall not exceed 5,702,400 MMBtu (LHV) during any consecutive 12 months.

f. *High Power Modes (Peaking and Power Augmentation)*. When firing natural gas and only while practicing duct firing, each gas turbine may operate in a high-temperature peaking mode to generate additional direct, shaft-driven electrical power to respond to peak demands. When firing natural gas and only while practicing duct firing, steam may be injected into each gas turbine expansion section to generate additional direct, shaft-driven electrical power to respond to peak demands. To qualify as "power augmentation," the combustion turbine must operate at a load of 95% or greater than that of the manufacturer's maximum base load rate adjusted for the compressor inlet air conditions. Prior to activating and after deactivating the power augmentation mode, the operator shall log the date, time, and new mode of operation. The gas turbines shall not operate simultaneously in peaking and power augmentation modes. Total hours of power augmentation plus the total hours of peaking shall not exceed 400 hours per gas turbine during any consecutive 12 months.

[Rules 62-210.200(PTE) & 62-212.400(PSD) F.A.C.; and, Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.8.]

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Emissions Standards

B.8. Emissions Standards. Emissions from each gas turbine shall not exceed the following standards.

Pollutant	Fuel	Method of Operation	Stack Test, 3-Run Average		CEMS Block Average
			ppmvd @ 15% O_2	lb/hr [g]	ppmvd @ 15% O_2
CO [a]	Oil	Combustion Turbine (CT)	8.0	37.8	8.0, 24-hr
	Gas	CT, Normal	4.1	16.3	
		CT & Duct Burner (DB)	7.6	38.3	
		CT & DB & PK	NA	NA	
		CT & DB & PA	NA	NA	14.0, 24-hr
	Oil/Gas	All Modes	NA	NA	6, 12-month
NO_X [b]	Oil	CT	8.0	62.1	8.0, 24-hr
	Gas	CT, Normal	2.0	13.0	2.0, 24-hr
		CT & DB	2.0	18.8	
		CT & DB & (PA or PK)	NA	NA	
PM/PM_{10} [c]	Oil/Gas	All Modes	Fuel Specifications		
			Visible emissions shall not exceed 10% opacity for each 6-minute block average.		
SAM/SO_2 [d]	Oil/Gas	All Modes	2 gr S/100 SCF of gas, 0.0015% sulfur fuel oil		
VOC [e]	Oil	CT	2.8	7.5	NA
	Gas	CT, normal	1.3	2.9	
		CT & DB	1.9	5.0	
Ammonia [f]	Oil/Gas	CT, All Modes	5	NA	NA

a. Continuous compliance with the continuous 24-hour and 12 month CO standards shall be demonstrated based on data collected by the required CEMS. The annual EPA Method 10 tests associated with the certification of the CEMS instruments shall also be used to demonstrate compliance with the individual standards for natural gas, fuel oil, and basic duct burner mode. Compliance with the 24-hour CO CEMS standards shall be determined separately for the Duct Burner/Power Augmentation mode and all other modes based on the hours of operation for each mode. *{Note: A 24-hour compliance average may be based on as little as 1-hour of CEMS data or as much as 24-hours of CEMS data.}*

b. Continuous compliance with the NO_X standards shall be demonstrated based on data collected by the required CEMS. The annual EPA Method 7E or Method 20 tests associated with demonstration of compliance with 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG or certification of the CEMS instruments shall also be used to demonstrate compliance with the individual standards for natural gas, fuel oil, and duct burner modes during the time of those tests. NO_X mass emission rates are defined as oxides of nitrogen expressed as NO_2. *{Note: A 24-hour compliance average may be based on as little as 1-hour of CEMS data or as much as 24-hours of CEMS data.}*

c. The sulfur fuel specifications established in Specific Condition **B.7.** of this permit combined with the efficient combustion design and operation of each gas turbine represents (BACT) for PM/PM_{10}

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emissions. Compliance with the fuel specifications, CO standards, and visible emissions standards shall serve as indicators of good combustion. Compliance with the fuel specifications shall be demonstrated by keeping records of the fuel sulfur content. Compliance with the visible emissions standard and Section 24-41 of the Miami-Dade County Code shall be demonstrated by conducting tests in accordance with EPA Method 9.

d. The fuel sulfur specifications effectively limit the potential emissions of SAM and SO_2 from the gas turbines and represent BACT for these pollutants. Compliance with the fuel sulfur specifications shall be determined by the requirements in Specific Condition **B.26.** of this permit. Compliance with the SO_2 BACT also insures compliance with Section 24-41.3 of the Miami-Dade County Code.

e. Compliance with the VOC standards shall be demonstrated by conducting tests in accordance with EPA Method 25A. Optionally, EPA Method 18 may also be performed to deduct emissions of methane and ethane. The emission standards are based on VOC measured as methane.

f. Each SCR system shall be designed and operated for ammonia slip limit of no more than 5 ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen based on the average of three test runs. Compliance with the ammonia slip standard shall be demonstrated by conducting tests in accordance with EPA Method CTM-027.

g. The mass emission rate standards are based on a turbine inlet condition of 59° F and may be adjusted to actual test conditions in accordance with the performance curves and/or equations on file with the Department.

{Notes: "DB" means duct burning. "PA" means power augmentation. "PK" means peaking, "SCR" means selective catalytic reduction. "NA" means not applicable. The mass emission rate standards are based on a turbine inlet condition of 59° F and may be adjusted to actual test conditions in accordance with the performance curves and/or equations on file with the Department.}

[Rule 62-212.400(PSD), F.A.C. and, Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.9.]

B.9. Combined Cycle Operation With Steam Dumped to Condenser. If the steam-electrical turbine generator is off line, the permittee is authorized to operate the gas turbine/HRSG systems by dumping steam to the condenser. This is not considered a separate mode of operation with respect to emission limits. When operating in this manner, each unit shall comply with the respective standards given in Specific Condition **B.8.** of this permit for each mode of operation indicated therein. [Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.10.]

B.10. Duct Burners. The duct burners are also subject to the provisions of Subpart Da of the New Source Performance Standards in 40 CFR 60, which are summarized in Appendix Da. [40 CFR 60, Subpart Da and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.11.]

{Permitting Note: The BACT limits applicable during duct firing are much more stringent than the standards of NSPS Subpart Da for duct burners. Therefore compliance with the BACT limits insures compliance with the emission limitations in Subpart Da.}

Excess Emissions

B.11. Operating Procedures. The Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determinations established by this permit rely on "good operating practices" to reduce emissions. Therefore, all operators and supervisors shall be properly trained to operate and maintain the gas turbines, HRSG, and pollution control systems in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by each manufacturer. The training shall include good operating practices as well as methods of minimizing excess emissions. [Rule 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.12.]

B.12. Excess Emissions Prohibited. Excess emissions caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. All such preventable emissions shall be included in any compliance determinations based on CEMS data. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.13.]

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B.13. Alternate Visible Emissions Standard. Visible emissions due to startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions shall not exceed 10% opacity except for up to ten, 6-minute averaging periods during a calendar day, which shall not exceed 20% opacity. [Rule 62-212.400(PSD), F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.14.]

B.14. Excess Emissions Allowed. As specified in this condition, excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, fuel switches, and documented malfunctions are allowed provided that operators employ the best operational practices to minimize the amount and duration of emissions during such incidents. For each gas turbine/HRSG System, excess emissions of NO_X and CO resulting from startup, shutdown, fuel switches or malfunction shall be excluded from CEMS data in any 24-hour period for the following conditions (these conditions are considered separate events and each event may occur independently within any 24-hour period):

a. *Steam Turbine Cold Startup.* For cold startup of the steam turbine system, excluded emissions from any gas turbine/HRSG system shall not exceed eight hours in any 24-hour period. Cold startup of the steam turbine system shall be completed within twelve hours. A cold "startup of the steam turbine" is defined as startup of the 4-on-1 combined cycle system following a shutdown of the steam turbine lasting at least 48 hours.
{Permitting Note: During a cold startup of the steam turbine system, each gas turbine/HRSG system in the 4-on-1 combined cycle system is sequentially brought on line at low load to gradually increase the temperature of the steam-electrical turbine in order to prevent thermal metal fatigue. Note that shutdowns and documented malfunctions are separately regulated in accordance with the requirements of this condition.}

b. *Gas Turbine/HRSG System Cold Startup*. For cold startup of an individual gas turbine/HRSG system, excluded emissions shall not exceed four hours in any 24-hour period. "Cold startup of a gas turbine/HRSG system" is defined as a startup after the pressure in the high-pressure (HP) steam drum falls below 450 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) for at least a one-hour period.

c. *Gas Turbine/HRSG System Warm Startup*: For warm startup of a gas turbine/HRSG system, excluded emissions shall not exceed two hours in any 24-hour period (with the additional provision of a limit of 2 warm startup periods per 24 hours per gas turbine/HRSG system, in which case excluded emissions shall not exceed eight hours total for the 4-on-1 combined cycle system). "Warm startup of a gas turbine/HRSG system" is defined as a startup after the pressure in the high-pressure (HP) steam drum is above 450 psig.

d. *Gas Turbine/HRSG System Shutdown*: For shutdown of the gas turbine/HRSG system operation, excluded emissions from any individual gas turbine/HRSG system shall not exceed two hours in any 24-hour period.

e. *Shutdown Combined Cycle Operation*: For shutdown of the entire 4-on-1 combined cycle system, excluded emissions from any gas turbine/HRSG system shall not exceed three hours in any 24-hour period.

f. *Fuel Switching*. For fuel switching, excluded emissions shall not exceed two hours in any 24-hour period for each fuel switch and no more than four hours in any 24-hour period for any gas turbine/HRSG system.

g. *Documented Malfunction*: For each gas turbine/HSRG system, excess emissions of NO_X and CO resulting from documented malfunctions shall not exceed two hours in any 24-hour period. A "documented malfunction" means a malfunction that is documented within one working day of detection by contacting the Compliance Authority by telephone, facsimile transmittal, or electronic mail.

Ammonia injection shall begin as soon as operation of the gas turbine/HRSG system achieves the operating parameters specified by the manufacturer. As authorized by Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C., the above conditions allow excess emissions only for specifically defined periods of startup, shutdown, fuel switching, and documented malfunction of the gas turbines. [Rules 62-212.400(BACT) & 62-210.700, F.A.C.; and, Permits PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.15. and 338B (0250003-024-AC), Specific Condition 6.]

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B.15. DLN Tuning/ FSNL Testing/Green Rotor Run-in: CEMS data collected during initial or other major DLN tuning sessions and during manufacturer required Full Speed No Load (FSNL) trip tests or Green Rotor Run-in periods shall be excluded from the CEMS compliance demonstration provided activities are performed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. A "major tuning session" would occur after completion of initial construction, a combustor change-out, a major repair or maintenance to a combustor, or other similar circumstances. Prior to performing any major tuning session, FSNL, or Green Rotor Run-in activities, the permittee shall provide the Compliance Authority with an advance notice of at least one working (business) day that details the activity and proposed tuning schedule. The notice may be by telephone, facsimile transmittal, or electronic mail. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Permits PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.16. & 338B (0250003-024-AC), Specific Condition 7.]

Monitoring of Operations

B.16. Monitoring of Capacity. The permittee shall monitor and record the operating rate of each gas turbine and HRSG duct burner system on a daily average basis, considering the number of hours of operation during each day (including the times of startup, shutdown and malfunction). Such monitoring shall be made using a monitoring component of the CEM system required above, or by monitoring daily rates of consumption and heat content of each allowable fuel in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 75 Appendix D. [Rules 62-212.400(PSD) & 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.23.]

B.17. Ammonia Monitoring Requirements. In accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, the permittee shall calibrate, operate and maintain an ammonia flow meter to measure and record the ammonia injection rate to the SCR system. The permittee shall document and periodically update the general range of ammonia flow rates required to meet permitted emissions levels over the range of load conditions allowed by this permit by comparing NO_X emissions recorded by the CEM system with ammonia flow rates recorded using the ammonia flow meter. During NO_X monitor downtimes or malfunctions, the permittee shall operate at the ammonia flow rate and, as applicable for fuel oil firing, the water-to-fuel ratio, that are consistent with the documented flow rate for the combustion turbine load condition. [Rules 62-212.400(PSD) & 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.22.]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

B.18. Continuous Compliance. The permittee shall demonstrate continuous compliance with the 24-hour CO and NO_X emissions standards based on data collected by the certified CEMS. Within 45 days of conducting any Relative Accuracy Test Assessments (RATA) on a CEMS, the permittee shall submit a report to the Compliance Authority summarizing results of the RATA. With appropriate flow measurements (or fuel measurements and approved F-factors), CEMS data may be used to demonstrate compliance with the CO and NO_X mass rate emissions standards. Compliance with the CO emission standards also serves as an indicator of efficient fuel combustion, which reduces emissions of particulate matter and volatile organic compounds. The Department also reserves the right to use data from the continuous monitoring record and from annual RATA tests to determine compliance with the short term CO and NO_X limits for each method of operation given in Specific Condition **B.8.**, above. [Rule 62-212.400 (PSD), F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.19.]

B.19. CEM Systems. The permittee shall calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) to measure and record the emissions of CO and NO_X from the combined cycle gas turbine in a manner sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance with the CEMS emission standards of this section. Each monitoring system shall remain calibrated and properly maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications. Within one working day of discovering emissions in excess of a CO or NO_X standard (and subject to the specified averaging period), the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority.

a. *CO Monitors.* The CO monitor shall be certified pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 4 or 4A. Quality assurance procedures shall conform to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Appendix F, or Part 75, and the Data Assessment Report of Section 7 shall be made each calendar

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quarter, and reported semiannually to the Compliance Authority. The RATA tests required for the CO monitor shall be performed using EPA Method 10 in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 and shall be based on a continuous sampling train. The CO monitor span values shall be set appropriately considering the allowable methods of operation and corresponding emission standards.

b. *NO_X Monitors.* Each NO_X monitor shall be certified, operated, and maintained in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 75. Record keeping and reporting shall be conducted pursuant to Subparts F and G in 40 CFR 75. The RATA tests required for the NO_X monitor shall be performed using EPA Method 20 or 7E in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60. In addition to the requirements of Appendix A of 40 CFR 75, the NO_X monitor span values shall be set appropriately considering the allowable methods of operation and corresponding emission standards.

c. *Diluent Monitors.* The oxygen (O_2) or carbon dioxide (CO_2) content of the flue gas shall be monitored at the location where CO and NO_X are monitored to correct the measured emissions rates to 15% oxygen. If a CO_2 monitor is installed, the oxygen content of the flue gas shall be calculated using F-factors that are appropriate for the fuel fired. Each monitor shall comply with the performance and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 75.

d. *1-Hour Block Averages.* Hourly average values shall begin at the top of each hour. Each hourly average value shall be computed using at least one data point in each fifteen-minute quadrant of an hour, where the unit combusted fuel during that quadrant of an hour. Notwithstanding this requirement, an hourly value shall be computed from at least two data points separated by a minimum of 15 minutes (where the unit operates for more than one quadrant of an hour). If less than two such data points are available, the hourly average value is not valid. An hour in which any oil is fired is attributed towards compliance with the permit standards for oil firing. The permittee shall use all valid measurements or data points collected during an hour to calculate the hourly average values. The CEMS shall be designed and operated to sample, analyze, and record data evenly spaced over an hour. If the CEMS measures concentration on a wet basis, the CEM system shall include provisions to determine the moisture content of the exhaust gas and an algorithm to enable correction of the monitoring results to a dry basis (0% moisture). Alternatively, the owner or operator may develop through manual stack test measurements a curve of moisture contents in the exhaust gas versus load for each allowable fuel, and use these typical values in an algorithm to enable correction of the monitoring results to a dry basis (0% moisture). Final results of the CEMS shall be expressed as ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen. The CEMS shall be used to demonstrate compliance with the CEMS emission standards for CO and NO_X as specified in this permit. For purposes of determining compliance with the CEMS emissions standards of this permit, missing (or excluded) data shall not be substituted. Upon request by the Department, the CEMS emission rates shall be corrected to ISO conditions to demonstrate compliance with the applicable standards of 40 CFR 60.332.

e. *24-hour Block Averages.* A 24-hour block shall begin at midnight of each operating day and shall be calculated from 24 consecutive hourly average emission rate values. If a unit operates less than 24 hours during the block, the 24-hour block average shall be the average of available valid hourly average emission rate values for the 24-hour block. For purposes of determining compliance with the 24-hour CEMS standards, missing (or excluded) data shall not be substituted. Instead, the 24-hour block average shall be determined using the remaining hourly data in the 24-hour block. *{Permitting Note: There may be more than one 24-hour compliance demonstration required for CO and NO_X emissions depending on the use of alternate methods of operation}.*

f. *Data Exclusion.* Each CEMS shall monitor and record emissions during all operations including episodes of startup, shutdown, malfunction, fuel switches and DLN tuning. CEMS emissions data recorded during some of these episodes may be excluded from the corresponding CEMS compliance demonstration subject to the provisions of Specific Condition Nos. **B.14.** and **B.15.** of this permit. All periods of data excluded shall be consecutive for each such episode. The permittee shall minimize the duration of data excluded for such episodes to the extent practicable. Data recorded during such episodes shall not be excluded if the episode was caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure, which may reasonably be prevented. Best operational practices shall be

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used to minimize hourly emissions that occur during such episodes. Emissions of any quantity or duration that occur entirely or in part from poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure, which may reasonably be prevented, shall be prohibited.

g. *Availability*. Monitor availability for the CEMS shall be 95% or greater in any calendar quarter. The quarterly permit excess emissions report shall be used to demonstrate monitor availability. In the event 95% availability is not achieved, the permittee shall provide the Department with a report identifying the problems in achieving 95% availability and a plan of corrective actions that will be taken to achieve 95% availability. The permittee shall implement the reported corrective actions within the next calendar quarter. Failure to take corrective actions or continued failure to achieve the minimum monitor availability shall be violations of this permit, except as otherwise authorized by the Department's Compliance Authority.

[Rules 62-212.400(PSD), 62-213.440 & 62-297.520, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 51, Appendix P; 40 CFR 60.7(a)(5) & 60.13; 40 CFR 60, Subparts Da & GG; 40 CFR 60, Appendix B - Performance Specifications; 40 CFR 60, Appendix F - Quality Assurance Procedures; and, Permits PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.21. & 338B, Specific Condition 10.]

Test Methods and Procedures

B.20. Test Methods. Any required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
7E	Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources
10	Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources {Notes: The method shall be based on a continuous sampling train.}
18	Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography {Note: EPA Method 18 may be used (optional) concurrently with EPA Method 25A to deduct emissions of methane and ethane from the measured VOC emissions.}
20	Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Sulfur Dioxide and Diluent Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines
25A	Determination of Volatile Organic Concentrations
CTM-027 or EPA 320	Procedure for Collection and Analysis of Ammonia in Stationary Source {Notes: This is an EPA conditional test method. The minimum detection limit shall be 1 ppm.} Measurement of Vapor Phase Organic and Inorganic Emissions by Extractive Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy

Method CTM-027 is published on EPA's Technology Transfer Network Web Site at www.epa.gov/ttn/emc/ctm.html. The other methods listed above are described in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rules 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Appendix A; and, Permits PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.17. & PSD-FL-338B (0250003-024-AC), Specific Condition 8.]

B.21. Annual Compliance Tests. During each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th), each gas turbine shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards for visible emissions and ammonia slip, subject to the following additional requirements:

a. CO emissions recorded by the CEMS shall be reported for the visible emissions observation period.

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b. Annual testing to determine the ammonia slip shall be conducted while firing the primary fuel. If the tested ammonia slip rate for a gas turbine exceeds 5 ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen when firing natural gas during the annual test, the permittee shall:
   (1) Begin testing and reporting the ammonia slip for each subsequent calendar quarter.
   (2) Before the ammonia slip exceeds 7 ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen, take corrective actions that result in lowering the ammonia slip to less than 5 ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen. Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, adding catalyst, replacing catalyst, or other SCR system maintenance or repair.
   (3) Test and demonstrate that the ammonia slip is no more than 5 ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen within 15 days after completing the corrective actions. After demonstrating that the ammonia slip level is no more than 5 ppmvd corrected to 15% oxygen, testing and reporting shall resume on an annual basis.

c. NO_X emissions recorded by the CEMS shall be reported for each ammonia slip test run.

d. The Department may require the permittee to conduct additional tests after major replacement or major repair of any air pollution control equipment, such as the SCR catalyst, DLN combustors, etc.

e. Annual compliance tests for VOC emissions are not required. Compliance with the continuously monitored CO standards shall indicate efficient combustion and low VOC emissions. The Department retains the right to require VOC testing if CO limits are exceeded or for the reasons stated in Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. (Special Compliance Tests).

[Rules 62-212.400 (PSD), 62-297.310(7)(a)1, 62-297.310(7)(a)4. & 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.8; and, Permits PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.20. & PSD-FL-338B (0250003-0024-AC), Specific Condition 9.]

B.22. Compliance Tests Prior To Renewal. Prior to permit renewal, compliance tests shall be performed for the following pollutants: VE, CO, VOC (if the CO test indicates an exceedance of the CO standard), NO_X and ammonia. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3., F.A.C.; and, Permit PSD-FL338B (0250003-0024-AC), Specific Condition 9.]

B.23. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Records and Reports

B.24. Reporting Schedule. The following reports and notifications shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline	Related Condition(s)
Excess Emissions from Malfunctions	Quarterly, if requested	**B.26.**
Exceedance of Standards	Quarterly	**B.27.**
NSPS Emissions Report	Semiannually	**B.28.**
Actual Emissions Report	Annually	**B.30.**

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

B.25. Monthly Operations Summary. By the fifth calendar day of each month, the permittee shall record the following for each fuel in a written or electronic log for each gas turbine for the previous month of operation: fuel consumption, hours of operation, hours of power augmentation, hours of peaking, hours of duct firing, and the updated 12-month rolling totals for each. Information recorded and stored as an electronic file shall be available for inspection and printing within at least three days of a request by the Department. The fuel consumption shall be monitored in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 75 Appendix D. [Rules 62-212.400(PSD) & 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.24.]

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B.26. Fuel Sulfur Records. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the fuel sulfur limits specified in this permit by maintaining the following records of the sulfur contents.

a. Compliance with the fuel sulfur limit for natural gas shall be demonstrated by keeping reports obtained from the vendor indicating the average sulfur content of the natural gas being supplied from the pipeline for each month of operation. Methods for determining the sulfur content of the natural gas shall be ASTM methods D4084-82, D4468-85, D5504-01, D6228-98 and D6667-01, D3246-81 or more recent versions.

b. Compliance with the distillate fuel oil sulfur limit shall be demonstrated by taking a sample and analyzing the sample for fuel sulfur. Sampling the fuel oil sulfur content shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM D4057-88, Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, and one of the following test methods for sulfur in petroleum products: ASTM methods D5453-00, D129-91, D1552-90, D2622-94, or D4294-90. More recent versions of these methods may be used. For each fuel delivery, the permittee shall maintain a permanent file of the certified fuel sulfur analysis from the fuel vendor. At the request of a Compliance Authority, the permittee shall perform additional sampling and analysis for the fuel sulfur content.

The above methods shall be used to determine the fuel sulfur content in conjunction with the provisions of 40 CFR 75 Appendix D. [Rules 62-4.160(15) & 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.25.]

B.27. Malfunction Notification. Within one working day of a malfunction that causes emissions in excess of a standard (subject to the specified averaging periods), the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority. The notification shall include a preliminary report of: the nature, extent, and duration of the emissions; the probable cause of the emissions; and the actions taken to correct the problem. If requested by the Compliance Authority, the permittee shall submit written quarterly reports summarizing the malfunctions. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.26.]

B.28. Quarterly Excess Emission Report. Within 30 days following the end of each calendar-quarter, the permittee shall submit a report to the Compliance Authority summarizing periods of CO and NO_X emissions in excess of the permit standards (BACT, SIP and NSPS) following the NSPS format provided in Figure 1, Summary Report - Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance, attached to this permit.

a. For purposes of reporting emissions in excess of NSPS Subpart GG, excess emissions from the gas turbine are defined as: any operating hour in which the CEMS 4-hr rolling average NO_X concentration exceeds the NSPS NO_X emission standard identified in Appendix GG; and any monitoring period during which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the gas turbine exceeds the NSPS standard identified in Appendix GG. For purposes of reporting emissions in excess of NSPS Subpart Da, excess emissions from duct firing are defined as: NO_X or PM emissions in excess of the NSPS standards except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction; and SO_2 emissions in excess of the NSPS standards except during startup or shutdown.

b. Such information shall be summarized for all exceedances including startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, and major tuning sessions. In addition, the report shall summarize the CEMS systems monitor availability for the previous quarter.

[Rules 62-4.130, 62-204.800 & 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.7 & 60.334(j)(1); and, Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.27;

B.29. Semiannual NSPS Excess Emissions Report. The submittal of the Quarterly Excess Emission Reports shall constitute compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.7(d) for the submittal of Semiannual Excess Emissions Report. [Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.28.]

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Reporting Requirements Installation of GE 7FA.07 Components

{Permitting Note: Continuous compliance with the CO and NO_X standards will be demonstrated by CEMS. Other required stack tests may be conducted during the next scheduled period in accordance with existing permit conditions.}

B.30. Actual Emissions Reporting. Permit 0250020-024-AC is based on an analysis that compared baseline actual emissions with projected actual emissions and avoided the requirements of subsection 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C. for several pollutants. Therefore, pursuant to Rule 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., the permittee is subject to the following monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping provisions.

a. The permittee shall monitor the emissions of any PSD pollutant that the Department identifies could increase as a result of the construction or modification and that is emitted by any emissions unit that could be affected; and, using the most reliable information available, calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of **5** years following resumption of regular operations after the change. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions in Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix TV (Condition TV31.) of this permit.

b. The permittee shall report to the Department within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during the **5**-year period setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report. The report shall contain the following:
   (1) The name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator of the major stationary source;
   (2) The annual emissions calculations pursuant to the provisions of 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix TV of this permit;
   (3) If the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection, an explanation as to why there is a difference; and
   (4) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report.

c. The information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subparagraphs 62-212.300(1)(e)1 and 2, F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department, which shall make it available for review to the general public.

d. For this project, the permittee estimated the following baseline actual emissions: 30.44 tons/year of CO; 183.15 tons/year of NO_X; 13.91 tons/year of SO_2; 14.13 tons/year of VOC; 0.94 tons/year of PM/PM_{10}; and 2.13 tons/year of sulfuric acid mist (SAM).

e. The Department has identified NO_X and CO as the only PSD-pollutants that could reasonably increase as a result of this modification. The permittee shall use the installed CEMS to determine and report the actual annual emissions of NO_X and CO for the purpose of comparisons with baseline actual emissions.

[Rules 62-210.370 & 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C.; and, Permit PSD-FL-338B (0250003-024-AC), Specific Condition 3.]

B.31. NSPS, KKKK Applicability Determination. The permittee shall conduct tests in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix C - Determination of Emission Rate Change. The permittee shall submit the data within 45 days after the installation of the GE 7FA.04 and testing of the units. The submittal shall include a preliminary inference whether the short-term NO_X emission rates (in pounds per hour), while operating in the normal combined cycle mode and burning natural gas, after the change are greater than before the change with 95% confidence and an analysis regarding the applicability of 40 CFR 60, Subpart KKKK – Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines. The tests shall be conducted using the installed NO_X CEMS with the units operated as if a manual test were being performed. Valid data using the averaging time which would be required if a manual emission test were being conducted shall be used. The number (n) of runs shall be between 20 and 29. [Permit PSD-FL-338B (0250003-024-AC), Specific Condition 4.]

Applicable Standards and Regulations

B.32. BACT Determinations. Determinations of the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) were made for carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), particulate matter (PM/PM_{10}), sulfuric acid mist (SAM), sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). See Specific Condition **B.8** of this permit for a

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summary of the BACT determinations. [Rule 62-212.400(PSD), F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition A.1.]

B.33. NSPS Requirements. The Department determines that compliance with the BACT emissions performance and monitoring requirements also assures compliance with the New Source Performance Standards for Subpart Da (duct burners) and Subpart GG (gas turbines) in 40 CFR 60. For completeness, the applicable requirements of Subparts Da and GG are included in Appendices Da and GG of this permit. [Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition 2.]

B.34. NESHAP Requirements. The combustion turbines are subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart YYYY, National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Combustion Gas Turbines. These units must comply with the Initial Notification requirements set forth in Sec. 63.6145 but need not comply with any other requirement of Subpart YYYY until EPA takes final action to require compliance and publishes a document in the Federal Register. [Rule 62-204.800(11), F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition 2a.]

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The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
013	One distillate fuel oil storage tank for Unit 5 gas turbines (approximately 4.2 million gallons)

This emissions unit consists of one 4.2 million gallon fuel oil tank that serves Unit 5. This unit commenced operation in May, 2007.

{Permitting Note: This unit is regulated under Rule 62-212.400, and 62-213.440, F.A.C.}

NSPS Applicability

C.1. NSPS Subpart Kb Applicability. The distillate fuel oil tanks are not subject to Subpart Kb, which applies to any storage tank with a capacity greater than or equal to 10,300 gallons (40 cubic meters) that is used to store volatile organic liquids for which construction, reconstruction, or modification is commenced after July 23, 1984. Tanks with a capacity greater than or equal to 40,000 gallons (151 cubic meters) storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 3.5 kPa are exempt from the General Provisions (40 CFR 60, Subpart A) and from the provisions of NSPS Subpart Kb, except for the record keeping requirements specified below. [Rule 62-204.800(7)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.110b(a) & (c); Section 24.41.6, Miami-Dade County Code; and, Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition B.1.]

Equipment Specifications

C.2. Equipment. The permittee is authorized to operate and maintain one 4.3 million gallon distillate fuel oil storage tank designed to provide ultra low sulfur fuel oil to the Unit 5 gas turbines. [Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition B.2.]

Emissions and Performance Requirements

C.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not restricted (8,760 hours per year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition B.3.]

Notification, Reporting and Records

C.4. Oil Tank Records. The permittee shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of each storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of each storage tank. Records shall be retained for the life of the facility. The permittee shall also keep records sufficient to determine the annual throughput of distillate fuel oil for each storage tank for use in the Annual Operating Report. [Rules 62-204.800(7)(b)16 & 62-213.440, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.116b(a) & (b); and, Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition B.4.]

C.5. Fuel Oil Records. The permittee shall keep readily accessible records showing the maximum true vapor pressure of the stored liquid. The maximum true vapor pressure shall be less than 3.5 kPa. Compliance with this condition may be demonstrated by using the information from the respective MSDS for the ultra low sulfur fuel oil(s) stored in the tanks. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338A (0250003-007-AC), Specific Condition 5.]

{Permitting Note: An evaluation of several Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) by the Department and applicant demonstrated that the vapor pressure is much less than 3.5 kPa for ultralow sulfur fuel oil.}

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The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
014	One 22 cell mechanical draft cooling tower

This emissions unit consists of one 22 cell mechanical draft cooling tower that serves Unit 5. This unit commenced operation in May, 2007.

{Permitting Note: This unit is regulated under Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338*}*

Equipment

D.1. Cooling Tower. The permittee is authorized to operate one new 22-cell mechanical draft cooling tower with the following nominal design characteristics: a circulating water flow rate of 306,000 gpm; design hot/cold water temperatures of 105° F/87° F; a design air flow rate of 1,500,000 per cell; a liquid-to-gas air flow ratio of 1.045; and drift eliminators. The permittee shall submit the final design details within 60 days of selecting the vendor. [PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition C.1.]

Emissions and Performance Requirements

D.2. Drift Rate. The specified drift rate shall not exceed 0.0005 percent of the circulating water flow rate. [Rule 62-212.400(PSD), F.A.C. and Permit PSD-FL-338, Specific Condition C.2.]

{Permitting Note: This work practice standard is established as BACT for PM/PM_{10} emissions from the cooling tower. Based on this design criteria, potential emissions are expected to be less than 100 tons of PM per year and less than 5 tons of PM_{10} per year. Actual emissions are expected be lower than these rates.}.

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The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

ID No.	Emission Unit Description
025	One 275 HP (205 kW) Emergency Diesel Fire Pump

Emissions Unit 025 consists of a diesel engine-driven emergency fire pump. This engine fires ultra low sulfur diesel fuel.

The following table provides important details for this engine:

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Date of Manufacture	Model Year	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.
Emergency Fire Pump	275	Nov 30, 2004	2004	1.35	John Deere/ Clarke JW6H-UF30	Generator Serial RGG081A 169706

{Permitting Notes: This compression ignition reciprocating internal combustion engine (CI RICE) is regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) adopted in Rule 62.204.800(11)(b), F.A.C. This permit section addresses an "existing" emergency stationary CI RICE fire pump engine less than or equal to 500 HP with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that is located at a major source of HAPs and has commenced construction before 6/12/2006; and, it has not been modified or reconstructed after this date.

Pursuant to Subpart IIII, NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition RICE, this is an "existing" emergency engine that commenced construction (ordered) before 7/11/2005 and has not been modified or reconstructed after 7/11/2005. Therefore, it is not subject to Subpart IIII. As an emergency use engine, this unit is not subject to the VOC and NO_X RACT requirements contained in Rules 62-296.500 & 570, F.A.C.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

E.1. Hours of Operation.

a. *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]

b. *Maintenance and Testing*. This unit is authorized to operate for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]

c. *Non-emergency Situations*. This unit is authorized to operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(iii)]

Emission Limitations and Operating Requirements

E.2. Work or Management Practice Standards.

a. *Oil*. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. [40 CFR 63.6602 & Table 2c.1.a.]

b. *Air Cleaner*. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63.6602 & Table 2c.1.b.]

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c. *Hoses and Belts*. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63.6602 & Table 2c.1.c.]
d. *Operation and Maintenance*. Operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions or develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide, to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR 63.6625(e) & Table 6.9.].
e. *Engine Startup*. During periods of startup the owner or operator must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]
f. *Oil Analysis*. The owner or operator has the option of using oil analysis to extend the oil change requirement. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in paragraph a., of this condition. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

Monitoring of Operations

E.3. Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 63.6625(f)]

Compliance

E.4. Continuous Compliance. Each unit shall be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements in this section at all times. [40 CFR 63.6605(a)]

E.5. Operation and Maintenance of Equipment. 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 compliance authority 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. [40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

Recordkeeping Requirements

E.6. Notification, Performance and Compliance Records. The owner or operator must keep:
a. A copy of each notification and report that the owner or operator submitted to comply with this section, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that the owner or operator submitted.
b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation.
c. Records of all required maintenance performed on the hour meter.

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d. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Specific Condition **E.5.**, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
e. Records of the actions required in Specific Condition **E.2.d.** to show continuous compliance with each emission limitation or operating requirement.
f. Records of the Work or Management Practice Standards specified in Specific Condition **E.2.**
g. Records of the maintenance conducted in order to demonstrate that the RICE was operated and maintained according to your own maintenance plan.
h. Records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for emergency demand response operation or for periods of voltage or frequency deviations, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time of engine operation for these purposes.

[40 CFR 63.6655]

E.7. Record Retention.
a. The owner or operator must keep records in a suitable and readily available form for expeditious reviews.
b. The owner or operator must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

[40 CFR 63.6660 and 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)]

Reporting Requirements

E.8. Delay of Performing Work Practice Requirements. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Specific Condition **E.2.** of this section, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Table 2c, footnote 1]

General Provisions

E.9. 40 CFR 63 Subpart A - General Provisions. The owner or operator shall comply with the following applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A - General Provisions, which have been adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(11)(d)1., F.A.C., except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of 40 CFR 63.5(e), 40 CFR 63.5(f), 40 CFR 63.6(g), 40 CFR 63.6(h)(9), 40 CFR 63.6(j), 40 CFR 63.13, and 40 CFR 63.14. Link to 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions
§63.2	Definitions (Additional terms defined in §63.6675)
§63.3	Units and abbreviations
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction
§63.6(a)	Applicability
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications (Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved)

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General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.12	State authority and delegations
§63.13	Addresses
§63.14	Incorporation by reference
§63.15	Availability of information

[40 CFR 63.6665 & Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

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This section of the permit addresses the following emissions units.

ID No.	Emission Unit Description
026	Two 25 kW (33 HP) Emergency Hurricane Shelter Spark Ignition Engines

This emissions unit consists of two emergency spark ignition (SI) four-stroke lean burn (4SLB) engines, each with a maximum engine power of 33 HP. These engines are fueled by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). These units are equipped with lean burn combustion technology to reduce nitrogen oxides (NO_X) emissions. The total displacement of each engine is 1.6 liters.

The following table provides important details for these emissions units:

Engine Identification	Engine Power	Date Constructed	Model Year	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Engine Manufacturer	Generator Serial No.
Shelter 1 Shelter 2	33 HP 25 kW	Ordered 7/9/2010 Installed 9/1/2010	2010	0.4	Generac by Guardian	5952961 5952961

{Permitting Note: These spark ignition (SI) four-stroke lean burn (4SLB) internal combustion engines (SI ICE) are regulated under 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart JJJJ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines adopted by reference in Rule 62.204.800(8)(b), F.A.C. Pursuant to Subpart JJJJ , these are two "new" emergency stationary hurricane shelter engines, each with an engine power greater than 19 kW (25HP) and less than 75 kW (100 HP), with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, and that are located at a major source of HAPs. Construction commenced (ordered) on these engines after January 1, 2009.

Pursuant to Subpart ZZZZ, these are two "new" 4SLB emergency stationary SI RICE engines with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP that commenced construction after December 19, 2002. In accordance with 40 CFR 63.6590(c) (3), these engines meet the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ. As emergency use engines, these emission units are not subject to the VOC and NO_X RACT requirements contained in Rules 62-296.500 & 570, F.A.C

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

F.1. Authorized Fuel. These Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (SI-ICE) are fueled by LPG (propane). [Application No. 0250003-025-AV]

F.2. Restricted Hours of Operation. You must operate these emergency engines according to the requirements in paragraphs **a.** through **c**. In order for these engines to be considered emergency stationary ICE under Subpart JJJJ, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in the paragraphs below, is prohibited. If you do not operate these engines according to the requirements in paragraphs **a**. through **c**. below, these engines will not be considered emergency engines and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)]

a. *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of these engines in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)(1)]

b. *Non-Emergency Situations*. You may operate these engines for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs **b.(1)** through **b.(3)** for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph **c.** below counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed**.** [40 CFR 60.4243(d)(2)]

(1) *Maintenance and Testing*. Each engine is authorized to operate for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing

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authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)(2)(i)]

c. *Other Non-emergency Situations*. These engines may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph **b**. above. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)(3)]

Emissions Standards

F.3. NO_X + HC Emissions. Emissions of NO_X plus hydrocarbons (HC) shall not exceed 10 grams per horse power hour (g/HP-hr). [40 CFR 60.4233(d) and Table 1]

F.4. CO Emissions. Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 387 g/HP-hr. [40 CFR 60.4233(d) and Table 1]

F.5. Emissions Standards Timeline. You must operate and maintain these engines to achieve the emission standards specified in **F.3.** and **F.4.** over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4234]

Monitoring Requirements

F.6. Hour Meter. You must operate and maintain non-resettable hour meters on these engines. [40 CFR 60.4237(c)]

Testing and Compliance Requirements

F.7. Compliance Requirements. Because these engines were certified to meet the emissions standards specified in Specific Conditions **F.3.** and **F.4.** at the time of purchase, you must demonstrate compliance according to the methods specified in paragraphs **a.** and **b.,** below. [40 CFR 60.4243(b)(1) and 40 CFR 60.4243(a)(1)]

a. *Certified Engine Operated According to Manufacturer*. If you operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, you must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance, but no performance testing is required. You must also meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 1068, subparts A through D, as they apply to you. If you adjust engine settings according to and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions, your stationary SI internal combustion engine will not be considered out of compliance. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(1) & (b)(1)]
Link to 40 CFR 1068

b. *Certified Engine Not Operated According to Manufacturer*. If you do not operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, your engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and you must demonstrate compliance by keeping a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions, but no performance testing is required. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2) & (2)(i) & (b)(1)]]

Notification, Records and Reports

F.8. Hours of Operation Records. The owner or operator must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter and must document how many hours are spent

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for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. [40 CFR 60.4245(b)]

F.9. Maintenance Records. To demonstrate conformance with the manufacturer's written instructions for maintaining the certified engine, the owner and operator must keep records of the following information:

a. *Notifications*. All notifications submitted to comply with40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ, as specified in this subsection of the permit, and all documentation supporting any notification.
b. *Manufacturer Data.* Engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.
c. *Manufacturer Instructions*. A copy of the manufacturer's written instructions for operation and maintenance of the certified engine.
b. *Maintenance Log*. Maintenance conducted on the engine. A written maintenance log detailing the date and type of maintenance performed on the engine, as well as any deviations from the manufacturer's written instructions.
c. *Manufacturer Certification Documentation*. If the emissions unit is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable.
d. *Documentation showing Compliance with Standards*. If the SI ICE is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to Condition A.7.a.(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

[Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.4245(a)]

F.10. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

General Provisions

F.11. 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, General Provisions. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, General Provisions, as specified below.
Link to Subpart A and Link to Subpart JJJJ

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Explanation
§ 60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	
§ 60.2	Definitions	Additional terms defined in § 60.4248.
§ 60.3	Units and abbreviations	
§ 60.4	Address	
§ 60.5	Determination of construction or modification	
§ 60.6	Review of plans	
§ 60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Except that § 60.7 only applies as specified in § 60.4245.
§ 60.9	Availability of information	
§ 60.10	State Authority	
§ 60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Requirements are specified in subpart JJJJ.
§ 60.12	Circumvention	
§ 60.14	Modification	
§ 60.15	Reconstruction	
§ 60.16	Priority list	

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General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Explanation
§ 60.17	Incorporations by reference	
§ 60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	

[40 CFR 60.4245 (a)]

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Operated by: Florida Power and Light Company
ORIS code: 621

The emissions units listed below are regulated under Acid Rain Part, Phase II.

EU No.	EPA ID	Brief Description
001	PTP1	440 MW Boiler
009	TPCT5A	Gas turbine with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator
010	TPCT5B	Gas turbine with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator
011	TPCT5C	Gas turbine with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator
012	TPCT5D	Gas turbine with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator

{Permitting Note: Emissions Unit 002 (440 MW Boiler (EPA ID # PTP2) has been permanently retired.}

A.1. The Acid Rain Part application submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, is a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these acid rain units must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application listed below:

a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated February 27, 2013.
[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

A.2. Emission Allowances. Emissions from sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program (Title IV) shall not exceed any allowances that the source lawfully holds under the Federal Acid Rain Program. Allowances shall not be used to demonstrate compliance with a non-Title IV applicable requirement of the Act.

a. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision pursuant to Rule 62-213.400(3), F.A.C.
b. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
c. Allowances shall be accounted for under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(c)1., 2. & 3., F.A.C.]

A.3. Comments, notes, and justifications: None.

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Acid Rain Part Application

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 72.30, 72.31, and 74; and Chapter 62-214, F.A.C.

This submission is: ☐ New ☐ Revised X Renewal

STEP 1

Identify the source by plant name, state, and ORIS or plant code.

Plant name ; **TURKEY POINT**	State **Florida**	**000621** ORIS/Plant Code

STEP 2
Enter the unit ID# for every Acid Rain unit at the Acid Rain source in column "a."

If unit a SO_2 Opt-in unit, enter "yes" in column "b".

For new units or SO_2 Opt-in units, enter the requested information in columns "d" and "e."

a	b	c	d	e
Unit ID#	SO_2 Opt-in Unit? (Yes or No)	Unit will hold allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	New or SO_2 Opt-in Units Commence Operation Date	New or SO_2 Opt-in Units Monitor Certification Deadline
PTP1	NO	Yes		
PTP2	NO	Yes		
TPCT5A	NO	Yes		
TPCT5B	NO	Yes		
TPCT5C	NO	Yes		
TPCT5D	NO	Yes		

DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a) – Form
Effective: 3/16/08

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Plant Name (from STEP 1) **TURKEY POINT**

STEP 3

Read the standard requirements.

Acid Rain Part Requirements.

(1) The designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Submit a complete Acid Rain Part application (including a compliance plan) under 40 CFR Part 72 and Rules 62-214.320 and 330, F.A.C., in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.; and
(ii) Submit in a timely manner any supplemental information that the DEP determines is necessary in order to review an Acid Rain Part application and issue or deny an Acid Rain Part;
(2) The owners and operators of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Operate the unit in compliance with a complete Acid Rain Part application or a superseding Acid Rain Part issued by the DEP; and
(ii) Have an Acid Rain Part.

Monitoring Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in 40 CFR Part 75, and Rule 62-214.420, F.A.C.
(2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75 shall be used to determine compliance by the unit with the Acid Rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program.
(3) The requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at the unit under other applicable requirements of the Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.
(4) For applications including a SO_2 Opt-in unit, a monitoring plan for each SO_2 Opt-in unit must be submitted with this application pursuant to 40 CFR 74.14(a). For renewal applications for SO_2 Opt-in units include an updated monitoring plan if applicable under 40 CFR 75.53(b).

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators of each source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the unit's compliance subaccount (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)), or in the compliance subaccount of another Acid Rain unit at the same source to the extent provided in 40 CFR 73.35(b)(3), not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from the unit; and
(ii) Comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.
(2) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Act.
(3) An Acid Rain unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:
(i) Starting January 1, 2000, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or
(ii) Starting on the later of January 1, 2000, or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR Part 75, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).
(4) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.
(5) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.
(6) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the Acid Rain Part application, the Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
(7) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

Nitrogen Oxides Requirements. The owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation for nitrogen oxides.

Excess Emissions Requirements.

(1) The designated representative of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall submit a proposed offset plan, as required under 40 CFR Part 77.
(2) The owners and operators of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall:
(i) Pay without demand the penalty required, and pay upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR Part 77; and
(ii) Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by 40 CFR Part 77.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the EPA or the DEP:
(i) The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with Rule 62-214.350, F.A.C.; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative;
(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 75, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR Part 75 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply;
(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,

Plant Name (from STEP 1) **TURKEY POINT**

STEP 3, **Continued.**

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements (cont)

(iv) Copies of all documents used to complete an Acid Rain Part application and any other submission under the Acid Rain Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

(2) The designated representative of an Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the Acid Rain Program, including those under 40 CFR Part 72, Subpart I, and 40 CFR Part 75.

Liability.

(1) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete Acid Rain Part application, an Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act.
(2) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001.
(3) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.
(4) Each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
(5) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the Acid Rain units at the source.
(6) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit. Except as provided under 40 CFR 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans) and 40 CFR 76.11 (NO_X averaging plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under 40 CFR Part 75 (including 40 CFR 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18), the owners and operators and the designated representative of one Acid Rain unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other Acid Rain unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.
(7) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR Parts 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 by an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit, or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit, shall be a separate violation of the Act.

Effect on Other Authorities.

No provision of the Acid Rain Program, an Acid Rain Part application, an Acid Rain Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7or 72.8 shall be construed as:
(1) Except as expressly provided in title IV of the Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit from compliance with any other provision of the Act, including the provisions of title I of the Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;
(2) Limiting the number of allowances a unit can hold; *provided,* that the number of allowances held by the unit shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Act;
(3) Requiring a change of any kind in any state law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any state law regarding such state regulation, or limiting such state regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such state law;
(4) Modifying the Federal Power Act or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or,
(5) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a state in which such program is established.

STEP 4
For SO_2 Opt-in units only.

In column "f" enter the unit ID# for every SO_2 Opt-in unit identified in column "a" of STEP 2.

For column "g" describe the combustion unit and attach information and diagrams on the combustion unit's configuration.

In column "h" enter the hours.

f	g	h (not required for renewal application)
Unit ID#	Description of the combustion unit	Number of hours unit operated in the six months preceding initial application

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Plant Name (from STEP 1) TURKEY POINT

STEP 5

For SO_2 Opt-in units only.
(Not required for SO_2 Opt-in renewal applications.)

In column "i" enter the unit ID# for every SO_2 Opt-in unit identified in column "a" (and in column "f").

For columns "j" through "n," enter the information required under 40 CFR 74.20-74.25 and attach all supporting documentation required by 40 CFR 74.20-74.25.

i	j	k	l	m	n
Unit ID#	Baseline or Alternative Baseline under 40 CFR 74.20 (mmBtu)	Actual SO_2 Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.22 (lbs/mmBtu)	Allowable 1985 SO_2 Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.23 (lbs/mmBtu)	Current Allowable SO_2 Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.24 (lbs/mmBtu)	Current Promulgated SO_2 Emissions Rate under 40 CFR 74.25 (lbs/mmBtu)

STEP 6

For SO_2 Opt-in units only.

Attach additional requirements, certify and sign.

A. If the combustion source seeks to qualify for a transfer of allowances from the replacement of thermal energy, a thermal energy plan as provided in 40 CFR 74.47 for combustion sources must be attached.
B. A statement whether the combustion unit was previously an affected unit under 40 CFR 74.
C. A statement that the combustion unit is not an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6 and does not have an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7, 72.8, or 72.14.
D. Attach a complete compliance plan for SO_2 under 40 CFR 72.40.
E. The designated representative of the combustion unit shall submit a monitoring plan in accordance with 40 CFR 74.61. For renewal application, submit an updated monitoring plan if applicable under 40 CFR 75.53(b).
F. The following statement must be signed by the designated representative or alternate designated representative of the combustion source: "I certify that the data submitted under 40 CFR Part 74, Subpart C, reflects actual operations of the combustion source and has not been adjusted in any way."

Signature	Date

STEP 7

Read the certification statement; provide name, title, owner company name, phone, and e-mail address; sign, and date.

Certification (for designated representative or alternate designated representative only)

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the Acid Rain source or Acid Rain units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name **Christian Kiernan**	Title **PGD Technical Services General/Designated Representative**
Owner Company Name **Florida Power & Light**	
Phone **561-691-2781**	E-mail address: **christian.kiernan@fpl.com**
Signature	Date 2/27/2013

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Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR).

Operated by: Florida Power & Light (FPL)
Plant: Turkey Point Fossil Plant
ORIS Code: 000621

The emissions units below are regulated under the Clean Air Interstate Rule.

EU No.	EPA ID	Brief Description
001	PTP1	440 MW Boiler
009	TPCT5A	Gas turbine with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator
010	TPCT5B	Gas turbine with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator
011	TPCT5C	Gas turbine with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator
012	TPCT5D	Gas turbine with supplementary-fired heat recovery steam generator

{Permitting Note: Emissions Unit 002 (440 MW Boiler (EPA ID # PTP2) has been permanently retired.}

1. Clean Air Interstate Rule Application. The Clean Air Interstate Rule Part Form submitted for this facility is a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these CAIR units as identified in this form must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the CAIR Part Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(b) dated February 27, 2013, which is attached at the end of this section. [Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.]

Draft/Proposed

Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Part

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 96.121, 96.122, 96.221, 96.222, 96.321 and 96.322; and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C.

This submission is: ☐ New ☐ Revised X Renewal

STEP 1

Identify the source by plant name and ORIS or EIA plant code

Plant Name: TURLEY POINT	State: Florida FL	ORIS or EIA Plant Code: 000621

STEP 2

In column "a" enter the unit ID# for every CAIR unit at the CAIR source.

In columns "b," "c," and "d," indicate to which CAIR program(s) each unit is subject by placing an "X" in the column(s).

For new units, enter the requested information in columns "e" and "f.

a	b	c	d	e	f
Unit ID#	Unit will hold nitrogen oxides (NO_X) allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 96.106(c)(1)	Unit will hold sulfur dioxide (SO_2) allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 96.206(c)(1)	Unit will hold NO_X Ozone Season allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 96.306(c)(1)	New Units Expected Commence Commercial Operation Date	New Units Expected Monitor Certification Deadline
PTP1	YES	YES	YES		
PTP2	YES	YES	YES		
TPCT5A	YES	YES	YES		
TPCT5B	YES	YES	YES		
TPCT5C	YES	YES	YES		
TPCT5D	YES	YES	YES		

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Effective: 3/16/08

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Plant Name (from STEP 1) TURLEY POINT

STEP 3

Read the standard requirements.

CAIR NO_X ANNUAL TRADING PROGRAM

CAIR Part Requirements.

(1) The CAIR designated representative of each CAIR NO_X source and each CAIR NO_X unit at the source shall:
(i) Submit to the DEP a complete and certified CAIR Part form under 40 CFR 96.122 and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C.; and
(ii) [Reserved];
(2) The owners and operators of each CAIR NO_X source and each CAIR NO_X unit at the source shall have a CAIR Part included in the Title V operating permit issued by the DEP under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart CC, and operate the source and the unit in compliance with such CAIR Part.

Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of each CAIR NO_X source and each CAIR NO_X unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HH, and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C.
(2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HH, shall be used to determine compliance by each CAIR NO_X source with the following CAIR NO_X Emissions Requirements.

NO_X Emission Requirements.

(1) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR NO_X source and each CAIR NO_X unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, CAIR NO_X allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period under 40 CFR 96.154(a) in an amount not less than the tons of total NO_X emissions for the control period from all CAIR NO_X units at the source, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HH.
(2) A CAIR NO_X unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the NO_X Requirements starting on the later of January 1, 2009, or the deadline for meeting the unit's monitor certification requirements under 40 CFR 96.170(b)(1) or (2) and for each control period thereafter.
(3) A CAIR NO_X allowance shall not be deducted, for compliance with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the NO_X Requirements, for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR NO_X allowance was allocated.
(4) CAIR NO_X allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR NO_X Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts FF and GG.
(5) A CAIR NO_X allowance is a limited authorization to emit one ton of NO_X in accordance with the CAIR NO_X Annual Trading Program. No provision of the CAIR NO_X Annual Trading Program, the CAIR Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 96.105 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the state or the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
(6) A CAIR NO_X allowance does not constitute a property right.
(7) Upon recordation by the Administrator under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart EE, FF, or GG, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO_X allowance to or from a CAIR NO_X unit's compliance account is incorporated automatically in any CAIR Part of the source that includes the CAIR NO_X unit.

Excess Emissions Requirements.

If a CAIR NO_X source emits NO_X during any control period in excess of the CAIR NO_X emissions limitation, then:
(1) The owners and operators of the source and each CAIR NO_X unit at the source shall surrender the CAIR NO_X allowances required for deduction under 40 CFR 96.154(d)(1) and pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, under the Clean Air Act or applicable state law; and
(2) Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart AA, the Clean Air Act, and applicable state law.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the CAIR NO_X source and each CAIR NO_X unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time before the end of 5 years, in writing by the DEP or the Administrator.
(i) The certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.113 for the CAIR designated representative for the source and each CAIR NO_X unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.113 changing the CAIR designated representative.
(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HH, of this part, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HH, provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply.
(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the CAIR NO_X Annual Trading Program.
(iv) Copies of all documents used to complete a CAIR Part form and any other submission under the CAIR NO_X Annual Trading Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CAIR NO_X Annual Trading Program.
(2) The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_X source and each CAIR NO_X unit at the source shall submit the reports required under the CAIR NO_X Annual Trading Program, including those under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HH.

Plant Name (from STEP 1)	TURLEY POINT

STEP 3, Continued

Liability.

(1) Each CAIR NO_X source and each CAIR NO_X unit shall meet the requirements of the CAIR NO_X Annual Trading Program.
(2) Any provision of the CAIR NO_X Annual Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO_X source or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_X source shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the CAIR NO_X units at the source.
(3) Any provision of the CAIR NO_X Annual Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO_X unit or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_X unit shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit.

Effect on Other Authorities.

No provision of the CAIR NO_X Annual Trading Program, a CAIR Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 96.105 shall be construed as exempting or excluding the owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of a CAIR NO_X source or CAIR NO_X unit from compliance with any other provision of the applicable, approved State Implementation Plan, a federally enforceable permit, or the Clean Air Act.

CAIR SO_2 TRADING PROGRAM

CAIR Part Requirements.

(1) The CAIR designated representative of each CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source shall:
(i) Submit to the DEP a complete and certified CAIR Part form under 40 CFR 96.222 and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C.; and
(ii) [Reserved];
(2) The owners and operators of each CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source shall have a CAIR Part included in the Title V operating permit issued by the DEP under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart CCC, for the source and operate the source and each CAIR unit in compliance with such CAIR Part.

Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of each CAIR SO_2 source and each SO_2 CAIR unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 96 ,Subpart HHH, and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C.
(2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHH, shall be used to determine compliance by each CAIR SO_2 source with the following CAIR SO_2 Emission Requirements.

SO_2 Emission Requirements.

(1) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, a tonnage equivalent in CAIR SO_2 allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 96.254(a) and (b), not less than the tons of total sulfur dioxide emissions for the control period from all CAIR SO_2 units at the source, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHH.
(2) A CAIR SO_2 unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the Sulfur Dioxide Emission Requirements starting on the later of January 1, 2010 or the deadline for meeting the unit's monitor certification requirements under 40 CFR 96.270(b)(1) or (2) and for each control period thereafter.
(3) A CAIR SO_2 allowance shall not be deducted, for compliance with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the SO_2 Emission Requirements, for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR SO_2 allowance was allocated.
(4) CAIR SO_2 allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR SO_2 Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts FFF and GGG.
(5) A CAIR SO_2 allowance is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program. No provision of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program, the CAIR Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 96.205 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the state or the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
(6) A CAIR SO_2 allowance does not constitute a property right.
(7) Upon recordation by the Administrator under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart FFF or GGG, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR SO_2 allowance to or from a CAIR SO_2 unit's compliance account is incorporated automatically in any CAIR Part of the source that includes the CAIR SO_2 unit.

Excess Emissions Requirements.

If a CAIR SO_2 source emits SO_2 during any control period in excess of the CAIR SO_2 emissions limitation, then:
(1) The owners and operators of the source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source shall surrender the CAIR SO_2 allowances required for deduction under 40 CFR 96.254(d)(1) and pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, under the Clean Air Act or applicable state law; and
(2) Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart AAA, the Clean Air Act, and applicable state law.

Plant Name (from STEP 1)	TURLEY POINT

STEP 3, Continued

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time before the end of 5 years, in writing by the Department or the Administrator.

(i) The certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.213 for the CAIR designated representative for the source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.213 changing the CAIR designated representative.

(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHH, of this part, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHH, provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply.

(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program.

(iv) Copies of all documents used to complete a CAIR Part form and any other submission under the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program.

(2) The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source shall submit the reports required under the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program, including those under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHH.

Liability.

(1) Each CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit shall meet the requirements of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program.

(2) Any provision of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program that applies to a CAIR SO_2 source or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR SO_2 source shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the CAIR SO_2 units at the source.

(3) Any provision of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program that applies to a CAIR SO_2 unit or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR SO_2 unit shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit.

Effect on Other Authorities.

No provision of the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program, a CAIR Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 96.205 shall be construed as exempting or excluding the owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of a CAIR SO_2 source or CAIR SO_2 unit from compliance with any other provision of the applicable, approved State Implementation Plan, a federally enforceable permit, or the Clean Air Act.

CAIR NO_x OZONE SEASON TRADING PROGRAM

CAIR Part Requirements.

(1) The CAIR designated representative of each CAIR NO_X Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit at the source shall:

(i) Submit to the DEP a complete and certified CAIR Part form under 40 CFR 96.322 and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C.; and

(ii) [Reserved];

(2) The owners and operators of each CAIR NO_X Ozone Season source required to have a Title V operating permit or air construction permit, and each CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit required to have a Title V operating permit or air construction permit at the source shall have a CAIR Part included in the Title V operating permit or air construction permit issued by the DEP under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart CCCC, for the source and operate the source and the unit in compliance with such CAIR Part.

Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of each CAIR NO_X Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHHH, and Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C.

(2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHHH, shall be used to determine compliance by each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source with the following CAIR NO_X Ozone Season Emissions Requirements.

NO_x Ozone Season Emission Requirements.

(1) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR NO_X Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, CAIR NO_X Ozone Season allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period under 40 CFR 96.354(a) in an amount not less than the tons of total NO_X emissions for the control period from all CAIR NO_X Ozone Season units at the source, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHHH.

(2) A CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the NO, Ozone Season Emission Requirements starting on the later of May 1, 2009 or the deadline for meeting the unit's monitor certification requirements under 40 CFR 96.370(b)(1),(2), or (3) and for each control period thereafter.

(3) A CAIR NO_X Ozone Season allowance shall not be deducted, for compliance with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the NO_X Ozone Season Emission Requirements, for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season allowance was allocated.

(4) CAIR NO_X Ozone Season allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR NO_X Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts FFFF and GGGG.

(5) A CAIR NO_X Ozone Season allowance is a limited authorization to emit one ton of NO_X in accordance with the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program. No provision of the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program, the CAIR Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 96.305 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the state or the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.

(6) A CAIR NO_X Ozone Season allowance does not constitute a property right.
(7) Upon recordation by the Administrator under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart EEEE, FFFF or GGGG, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO_X Ozone Season allowance to or from a CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit's compliance account is incorporated automatically in any CAIR Part of the source that includes the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit.

Plant Name (from STEP 1)	TURLEY POINT

STEP 3, Continued

Excess Emissions Requirements.

If a CAIR NO_X Ozone Season source emits NO_X during any control period in excess of the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season emissions limitation, then:
(1) The owners and operators of the source and each CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit at the source shall surrender the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season allowances required for deduction under 40 CFR 96.354(d)(1) and pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, under the Clean Air Act or applicable state law; and
(2) Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart AAAA, the Clean Air Act, and applicable state law.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time before the end of 5 years, in writing by the DEP or the Administrator.
(i) The certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.313 for the CAIR designated representative for the source and each CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.113 changing the CAIR designated representative.
(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHHH, of this part, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHHH, provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply.
(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program.
(iv) Copies of all documents used to complete a CAIR Part form and any other submission under the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program.
(2) The CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_X Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit at the source shall submit the reports required under the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program, including those under 40 CFR Part 96, Subpart HHHH.

Liability.

(1) Each CAIR NO_X Ozone Season source and each CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit shall meet the requirements of the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program.
(2) Any provision of the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO_X Ozone Season source or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_X Ozone Season source shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season units at the source.
(3) Any provision of the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program that applies to a CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit.

Effect on Other Authorities.

No provision of the CAIR NO_X Ozone Season Trading Program, a CAIR Part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 96.305 shall be construed as exempting or excluding the owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of a CAIR NO_X Ozone Season source or CAIR NO_X Ozone Season unit from compliance with any other provision of the applicable, approved State Implementation Plan, a federally enforceable permit, or the Clean Air Act.

STEP 4

Read the certification statement; provide name, title, owner company name, phone, and e-mail address; sign, and date.

Certification (for designated representative or alternate designated representative only)

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the CAIR source or CAIR units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name **CHRISTIAN KIERNAN**	Title **PGD GENERAL MANAGER/DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE**
Company Owner Name **FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT**	
Phone **561-691-2781**	E-mail Address **CHRISTIAN KIERNAN@FPL.COM**
Signature	Date 2/27/2013

DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(b) – Form
Effective: 3/16/08

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SECTION VI. APPENDICES.

The Following Appendices Are Enforceable Parts of This Permit:

Appendix A, Glossary.
Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart A – General Provisions.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart YYYY.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart A – General Provisions.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart Da.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart GG.
Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements.
Appendix SO, Secretarial Orders.
Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.
Appendix TV, Title V General Conditions.
Appendix U, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Draft/Proposed