Coastal Forest Resources Company
Havana Plywood Plant

Facility ID No. 0390009
Gadsden County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0390009-008-AV
Renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0390009-007-AV)

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Permitting and Compliance Authority:
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Waste Management/Air Resources Program
Northwest District

160 W. Government Street, Suite 308
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Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0390009-008-AV

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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
160 West Government Street, Suite 308
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Governor

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Lt. Governor

Herschel T. Vinyard Jr.
Secretary

DATE

PERMITTEE:
Coastal Forest Resources Company
Post Office Box 1128
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Havana, Florida 32333-1128

Permit No. 0390009-008-AV
Havana Plywood Plant
Facility ID No. 0390009
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 Havana Plywood Plant is located in Gadsden County at 8007 Florida-Georgia Highway in Havana, Florida. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 16, 747.5 km East and 3394.1km North and, Latitude: 30° 38' 29" North and Longitude: 84° 25' 04" 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. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Effective Date: DATE, 20xx
Renewal Application Due Date: Exp. DATE -225, 20xx
Expiration Date: Eff. DATE + 5 years, 20xx

_____
J. Charles Harp
Program Administrator
Waste Management/Air Resources
Northwest District

JCH/aj-dm/m

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This Title V renewal operating permit follows permit 0390009-007-AV, effective June 22, 2009. There have been no significant changes to the facility`s equipment or mode of operation since the previous Title V Permit Renewal Application in 2008. However, upcoming equipment, operating, and reporting modifications to comply with 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD, Emissions Standards for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (Major Boiler MACT) will need to be incorporated by the compliance date of January 31, 2016. This permit incorporates emergency generator and fire pump RICE (reciprocating internal combustion engine) work practice and recordkeeping requirements and also reduces the PM testing for Boiler #3 from annual to once before every permit renewal per Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

Coastal Forest Resources Company is a softwood plywood manufacturing facility. The facility consists of three boilers, log debarking and peeling, three plywood veneer dryers, three plywood presses, a plywood pneumatic conveying system and a green chip conveyor. Plywood production is limited to 280,000 thousand square feet per year (MSF/year) 3/8" basis to avoid Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) requirements. The plywood is made by debarking and cutting pine logs into eight-foot sections of wood (blocks). The blocks are heated (to make them easier to cut) prior to being transferred to a wood lathe where the blocks are peeled into green (undried) veneers. The green veneers are dried by passing them through the veneer dryers. Glue is then sprayed between layers of the softwood veneer forming an un-pressed and un-trimmed 4x8 sheet of plywood. The unfinished sheet is put into a hot press that applies pressure and heat to set the glue. Collected wood waste from the facility is burned in the boilers to produce steam for the veneer dryers and presses. A dryer emissions control system (EU 018) collects VOC and HAP emissions from the veneer dryers' hot zones for destruction in the boilers for compliance with 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDD. Particulate matter (PM) emissions from Boilers #4 and #5 are controlled by multicyclone collectors. PM emissions from Boiler #3 are controlled by a multicyclone collector followed by a wet scrubber which is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 64 – Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination of February 27, 1980. The pressed plywood is then trimmed, finished and packaged for shipment.

The facility also includes an unregulated emissions unit that includes several activities. The plywood pneumatic conveying system consists of a low pressure sanderdust system, a high pressure sanderdust system with silo, and a plytrim system. Particulate matter (PM) emissions for the low pressure system are controlled by a Pneumafil (Model# 13.5-448-10) baghouse filter and a Donaldson Torit (Model# 156RFW10) baghouse filter; the high pressure system is controlled by a Mac (Model# 72AVR32) baghouse filter; and the plytrim system is controlled by a Bruning & Federle (Model C) cyclone. Wood chips are conveyed (Green Chip Conveyor – no controls) to a truck loading bin for delivery off site. The plywood pneumatic conveying system and the green chip conveyor are not subject to any specific emission limiting standard except for the general visible emissions standard of 20% opacity.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
015	Boilers 4 and 5 (each 29.9 MMBtu/hr heat input)
005	Boiler 3
017	Plywood Lay-up/Hot Presses
018	Veneer Dryer Emissions Control System
019	Stationary Emergency RICE (459 HP)
020	Emergency Fire Pump Engine (220 HP)
Unregulated Emissions Units (see Appendix U, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities)	
016	Plywood Pneumatic Conveying System, Green Chip Conveyor, Three COE M-72 Verta-Jet Indirect Steam Heated Softwood Veneer Dryers *(cooling zones and reasonable fugitive emissions)*

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Also included in this permit are miscellaneous insignificant emissions units and/or activities (*see Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities*).

Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

Based on the Title V air operation permit renewal application received November 12, 2013, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The existing facility is not a prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) major source of air pollutants in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	**EU No(s).**
Federal Rule Citations	
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	015
40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc - Performance Standards for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	015
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions	005, 015, 018, 019, 020
40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDD - Emissions Standards for Plywood and Composite Wood Products	018
40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD - Emissions Standards for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters	005, 015
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ – Emissions Standards for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)	019, 020
40 CFR 64 (CAM)	005
State Rule Citations	
62-296.320, 62-210.200, F.A.C.	Facility Wide
62-296.410	015
BACT	005
62-297.310	017

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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 IV, 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. 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. and Permit 0390009-003-AC]

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

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)1, 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. pave areas that have potential for large dust generation.
b. cover conveyors and wet boiler ash to minimize fugitive emissions.
c. quick removal of any waste sawmill byproducts.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.; and Permit 0390009-003-AC, and proposed by applicant in Title V air operation permit application received November 12, 2013.]

Annual Reports and Fees See Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements for additional details.

FW6. Electronic Annual Operating Report and Title V Annual Emissions Fees. The information required by the Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be submitted by April 1 of each year, for the previous calendar year, to the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Air Resource Management. Each Title V source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's Electronic Annual Operating Report (EAOR) software, unless the Title V source claims a technical or financial hardship by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management instead of using the reporting software. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. Each Title V source must pay between January 15 and April 1 of each year an annual emissions fee in an amount determined as set forth in subsection 62-213.205(1), F.A.C. The annual fee shall only apply to those regulated pollutants, except carbon monoxide and greenhouse gases, for which an allowable numeric emission-limiting standard is specified in the source's most recent construction permit or operation permit. Upon completing the required EAOR entries, the EAOR Title V Fee Invoice can be printed by the source showing which of the reported emissions are subject to the fee and the total Title V Annual Emissions Fee that is due. The submission of the annual Title V emissions fee payment is also due (postmarked) by April 1st of each year. A copy of the system-generated EAOR Title V Annual Emissions Fee Invoice and the indicated total fee shall be submitted to: **Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, P.O. Box 3070,**

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Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070. Additional information is available 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/emission/tvfee.htm. [Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-210.900 & 62-213.205, F.A.C.; and, §403.0872(11), Florida Statutes (2013)]

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

{Permitting Note: The Title V Annual Emissions Fee form (DEP Form No. 62-213.900(1)) has been repealed. ***A separate Annual Emissions Fee form is no longer required to be submitted by March 1st each year.****}*

FW7. 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 (3)(b), F.A.C.]

FW8. 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 RMPs, 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 RMPs 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.

[40 CFR 68]

Other Requirements

FW10. Source Obligation. (a) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

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

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

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Subsection A. Emissions Unit 015, Boilers #4 and 5

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

EU No.	Brief Description
015	Boilers 4 & 5

These carbonaceous fuel (wood waste) fired boilers were manufactured by Hurst Boiler Company and added to the facility in 1994. Each boiler has a design heat input of 30 million Btu per hour but is limited to 29.9 million Btu per hour. Particulate matter (PM) emissions from the boilers are controlled by separate Hurst Multicyclone 12-K Collectors. The boilers are subject to the visible emissions (VE) limitation in accordance with Rule 62-296.410(2)(a), F.A.C. - Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment. The boilers are also subject to 40 CFR 60 subpart Dc – Standards of Performance for Small Industrial, Commercial, Institutional Steam Generating Units. However, due to the size of the units and waste wood being burned, only daily records of the amount of fuel (waste wood) combusted each day, is required to be maintained according to 40 CFR 60.48c(g).

Both boilers are subject to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD - Emissions Standards for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (Boiler MACT) and at this point seem to fall into the existing, large biomass hybrid suspension grate subcategory, which may not require additional controls, but will require additional monitoring and reporting. The compliance date for these existing boilers is January 31, 2006.

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum allowable heat input rate is as follows:

EU No.	Heat Input	Fuel Type
015	29.9 MMBtu/hr each*	carbonaceous fuel (wood waste) and collected veneer dryer emissions

*The maximum allowable heat input rate is based on a 24-hour average. Compliance with the 24-hour average heat input limit shall be determined by recordkeeping of fuel combusted and calculations: For testing purposes only, the heat input will be determined by measured steam flow rate during the test and boiler thermal efficiency. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-204.800, 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and Permits AC-20-25733 and 039009-007-AV]

A.2. Methods of Operation. The fuels that are allowed to be burned in this unit are:
(1) Carbonaceous fuel (wood waste) and,
(2) Collected veneer dryer emissions.
[Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C., and Permit 0390009-006-AC]

A.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year).
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

A.4. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements, and beginning January 31, 2016 see the applicable operating limits in Subsection F., Common Conditions, and Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C., and Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Permitting Note: The attached Table 1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards, 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 are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

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A.5. Visible Emissions (VE). The emissions unit is subject to the following VE standards:

VE limit	Compliance Date	Rule
shall not exceed 20% opacity under normal operation except for up to two minutes in any one hour at not more than 40% opacity	Before 1/31/2016	62-296.410(2)(a), F.A.C.
shall be maintained to less than or equal to 10% opacity (daily block average)	On and after 1/31/2016	40 CFR 63.7500(a)(2) and Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD

A.6. Additional emission and operating limitations and standards of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD must be met on and after January 31, 2006. See Subsection F., Common Conditions, of this permit. [40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

Test Methods and Procedures

Permitting Note: The attached Table 2, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

A.7. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources

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. [Rules 296.410(3)(b) and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.8. 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.]

A.9. Annual Compliance Tests Required. During each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th), each boiler shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for VE. Notification of compliance testing and completed test reports may be submitted by electronic mail to nwdair@dep.state.fl.us. [Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.]

A.10. Additional Compliance Test Requirements. Additional compliance tests may be required for 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD. See Subsection F., Common Conditions, of this permit. [40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.11. Records of Fuel Usage and Heat Input. Records of daily fuel usage, in units of pounds per day, and heat input in MMBtu/hr based on a 24-hour average, shall be maintained and made available for Department inspection. Veneer dryer emissions are not considered fuel for recordkeeping purposes. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.48c(g)]

A.12. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements and Subsection F., Common Conditions, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 63.7575]

Other Requirements

A.13. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is subject to applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 60 subpart A and 40 CFR 63 subpart A, NSPS and NESHAP General Provisions, respectively, as well as the applicable requirements for existing, large biomass boilers of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD, Emissions Standards for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process

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Heaters, including but not limited to notifications (which may be due prior to the compliance date), tuneups and energy assessment, performance testing, fuel analysis, and emission limits for mercury, hydrogen chloride, PM or TSM (total selected metals), and CO. The compliance date of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD for these existing boilers is January 31, 2016. [40 CFR 63.7545 and 63.7495(b)]

A.14. Common Conditions. This emissions unit is subject to the Common Conditions contained in Subsection F.

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Subsection B. Emissions Unit 005, Boiler #3

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

EU No.	Brief Description
005	Boiler #3

This McBurney boiler, installed at the facility in 1980, is fired by carbonaceous fuel (wood waste) and has a design heat input of 112 million Btu per hour but is limited to 85.0 million Btu per hour. Particulate matter (PM) emissions are limited to 0.15 pound per million Btu (approximately 55.9 tons PM per year) and are controlled by a multicyclone collector followed by a wet scrubber (model ME 060). This wet scrubber associated (PM control devices) is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 64 – Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM). This boiler is regulated in accordance with a Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination published February 27, 1980 (AC20-25733). This boiler is not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60 subpart Dc because it was constructed before the effective date (June 9, 1989) of the rule and there have been no reported modifications or reconstruction. This unit is subject to the requirements of Rule 62-296.410(2)(b), F.A.C. - Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment; however, the limitations of the 1980 BACT determination and subsequent construction permit AC20-25733, are more stringent than those of this rule.

During this permit renewal, it was found that PM testing for Boiler #3 is only required prior to obtaining a renewed operating permit according to Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3. The annual testing during each federal fiscal year of Rule 62-297.310(a)4.b. only applies to emissions units that have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of a listed regulated pollutant and PM is one of those. The potential PM emissions for Boiler #3 are less than 100 tons per year so annual testing is not required.

This boiler is also subject to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD - Emissions Standards for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (Boiler MACT) and at this point seems to fall into the existing, large biomass hybrid suspension grate subcategory, which may not require additional controls, but will require additional monitoring and reporting. The compliance date for this existing boiler is January 31, 2006.

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum allowable heat input rate is as follows:

EU No.	Heat Input	Fuel Type
005	85.0 MMBtu/hr*	carbonaceous fuel (wood waste) and collected veneer dryer emissions

*The maximum allowable heat input rate is based on a 24-hour average. Compliance with the 24-hour average heat input limit shall be determined by recordkeeping of fuel combusted and calculations: For testing purposes only, the heat input will be determined by EPA's F factor method stipulated in 40 CFR 60.45, with the current EPA AP-42 F Factor for wood. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-204.800, 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and Permits 0390009-006-AC and 0390009-007-AV]

B.2. Methods of Operation. The fuels that are allowed to be burned in this unit are:
(1) Carbonaceous fuel (wood waste) and,
(2) Collected veneer dryer emissions.
[Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C., and Permit 0390009-006-AC]

B.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

B.4. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements, and beginning January 31, 2016 see the applicable operating limits in Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD (see Subsection F, Common Conditions). [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C., and Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

B.5. Visible Emissions (VE). VE shall not exceed 20% opacity under normal operation. [Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., and Permit AC20-25733]

B.6. Particulate Emissions. PM emissions shall not exceed 0.15 pounds per million Btu. [Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., and Permit AC20-25733]

B.7. Additional emission and operating limitations and standards of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD must be met on and after January 31, 2006. See Subsection F., Common Conditions, of this permit. [40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

Monitoring of Operations

B.8. CAM Plan. This emissions unit is subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. [40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

Permitting Note: The attached Table 2, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

B.9. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
5B	Method for Determining Particulate Matter Emissions (All PM is assumed to be PM_{10}.)
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources
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.)

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. [Rules 62-296.410(3)(b) and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

B.10. 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.]

B.11. Compliance Tests Required. During each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th), this emissions unit shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for VE. Once every five years prior to obtaining a renewed operating permit, the emissions unit shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standard for PM. The PM testing shall be scheduled during the year before the facility's permit renewal application due date so that the results can be included with the submission of the application. Notification of compliance testing and completed test reports may be submitted by electronic mail to nwdair@dep.state.fl.us. [Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. and (a)4.a., F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: PM testing has been reduced during this permit renewal. See emissions unit description}

B.12. Additional Compliance Test Requirements. Additional compliance tests may be required for 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD. See Subsection F., Common Conditions, of this permit. [40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

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Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.13. Records of Fuel Usage and Heat Input. Records of daily fuel usage, in units of pounds per day, and heat input in MMBtu/hr based on a 24-hour average, shall be maintained and made available for Department inspection. Veneer dryer emissions are not considered fuel for recordkeeping purposes. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

B.14. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements and Subsection F., Common Conditions, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 63.7575]

Other Requirements

B.15. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is subject to applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 60 subpart A and 40 CFR 63 subpart A, NSPS and NESHAP General Provisions, respectively, as well as the applicable requirements for existing, large biomass boilers of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD, Emissions Standards for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, including but not limited to notifications (which may be due prior to the compliance date), tuneups and energy assessment, performance testing, fuel analysis, and emission limits for mercury, hydrogen chloride, PM or TSM (total selected metals), and CO. The compliance date of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD for this existing boiler is January 31, 2016. [40 CFR 63.7545 and 63.7495(b)]

B.16. Common Conditions. This emissions unit is subject to the Common Conditions contained in Subsection F.

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

EU No.	Brief Description
017	Plywood Lay-up/Hot Presses

Three plywood presses use heat and pressure to bond plywood panels together. The emissions from the lay-up and hot presses are released uncontrolled through four exhaust fans located on the roof. The lay-up line is a Coe eight foot wide double five ply automatic lay-up line, with six sheet laying stations, eight stainless steel glue spraying booths, and four core laying stations. The hot presses are manufactured by Williams, White and Company. Each hot press measures 4x8 feet and has 30 openings. Permittee requested a plywood production limitation of 280,000 thousand square feet of 3/8 inch plywood per year to avoid Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permitting requirements.

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum plywood production rate shall not exceed 280,000 thousand square feet of plywood on a 3/8 inch basis per calendar year. For testing purposes only, a plywood production rate of 32 thousand square feet of plywood on a 3/8" basis per hour shall be maintained. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., and Permit 0390009-006-AC to avoid PSD]

{Permitting note: 32 MSF per hour 3/8" basis is the target production rate for testing, it is not a limit; 25 MSF per hour 3/8" basis is an average from information from the last three AORs.}

C.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

C.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

C.4. Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]

C.5. 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.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.6. Plywood Production. Monthly records of plywood production, in units of thousand square feet on a 3/8" basis, shall be maintained and made available for inspection by the Department. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

C.7. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
018	Veneer Dryers Emissions Control System

The dryer emissions control system collects VOC emissions from the three plywood veneer dryers (Coe Model M-72 Verta-Jet dryers that contain a total of 46 sections with 276 total heated feet). VOC emissions from the veneer dryer hot zones are collected with air induction fans into manifolds that merge into a header and are ducted to any of the three boilers for destruction.

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.1. Methods of Operation. The veneer dryers emissions control system shall be operated at all times the softwood veneer dryers are in operation. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440(1), F.A.C., and Permit 0390009-006-AC]

D.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., and Permit 0390009-006-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

Permitting Note: The attached Table 1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards, 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 are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

D.3. VOC emissions. Softwood veneer dryer heated zones total HAP emissions, measured as THC (as carbon) shall be reduced by 90%. [40 CFR 63.2240(b), Table 1B to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDD, Rule 62-204.800(11)(b)61, F.A.C., and Permit 0390009-006-AC] *{Permitting Note: Per 40 CFR 63.2260(a) and (k)(3), this emissions unit is exempt from emissions testing because the emission control system introduces the emissions into the boiler flame zone.}*

D.4. Work Practice Requirements. Fugitive emissions must be minimized from the dryer doors (through proper maintenance procedures) and the green end of the dryers (through proper balancing of the heated zone exhausts). The owner or operator must be in compliance with the compliance options, operating requirements, and the work practice requirements in subpart DDDD of 40 CFR 63 at all times, except during periods of process unit or control device startup, shutdown, and malfunction; and prior to process unit initial startup. Startup and shutdown periods must not exceed the minimum amount of time necessary for these events. [Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDD, 40 CFR 63.2241(a) and 63.2250(a), and Application No. 0390009-008-AV]

D.5. Operation. The affected source must always be operated and maintained, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment according to the provisions in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)(i). [40 CFR 63.2250(b)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D.6. Records. A copy of each notification and report that was submitted to comply with this subpart DDDD of 40 CFR 63 must be kept, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that was submitted, according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv). The records in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction must be kept. Owner or operator must also keep the records required in Tables 7 and 8 to this subpart to show continuous compliance with each compliance option, operating requirement, and work practice requirement that applies. Records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review as specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1) and each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. Each record must be kept on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The records can be kept offsite for the remaining 3 years. [40 CFR 63.2282 and 63.2283]

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D.7. Notification of Changes. The EPA Administrator must be notified within 30 days before modifying or replacing the control system for any process unit subject to the compliance options and operating requirements of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDD. [40 CFR 63.2280(g)]

D.8. Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan (SSMP). The written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan must describe, in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdowns, and malfunction; and a program of corrective action for malfunctions. The owner or operator must maintain at the affected source a current startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and must make the plan available upon request for inspection and copying by the Administrator. The Administrator may at any time request in writing that the owner or operator submit a copy of any startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (or a portion thereof) which is maintained at the affected source or in the possession of the owner or operator. The purpose of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan is to:

a. Ensure that, at all times, the owner or operator operates and maintains each affected source, including associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment, in a manner which satisfies the general duty to minimize emissions;
b. Ensure that owners or operators are prepared to correct malfunctions as soon as practicable after their occurrence in order to minimize excess emissions of hazardous air pollutants; and
c. Reduce the reporting burden associated with periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (including corrective action taken to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation).

[40 CFR 63.2250(c) and 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)]

D.9. SSMP reporting. SSMP reports must be submitted via fax or telephone within 2 working days of the start of any action inconsistent with the SSMP, and then in writing within 7 working days after the end of the event unless alternative arrangements have been made with the Permitting Authority. The SSMP must include the following:

a. Company name and address.
b. Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.
c. Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
d. If there was a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and actions were taken consistent with the SSMP, the compliance report must include the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5)(i).
e. A description of control device maintenance performed while the control device was offline and one or more of the process units controlled by the control device was operating, including the following information:
    i. The date and time when the control device was shut down and restarted.
    ii. Identification of the process units that were operating and the number of hours that each process unit operated while the control device was offline.
f. If there are no deviations from any applicable compliance option or operating requirement, and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, a statement that there were no deviations from the compliance options, operating requirements, or work practice requirements during the reporting period.

[Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDD, 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5) and 63.2281(a) &(c)]

D.10. Continuous Compliance. The owner or operator must document that the fugitive emission plan for minimizing emissions is being followed. [Table 8 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDD]

D.11. Compliance Report. Unless the Department has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under 40 CFR 63.10(a), a compliance report must be submitted semiannually according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.2281(b) and must contain the information in 40 CFR 63.2281(c) through (g). [Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDD]

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D.12. Deviation Report. Each instance must be reported in which each compliance option, operating requirement, and work practice requirement was not met in Tables 7 and 8 to this subpart that applies. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of 40 CFR 63.2271. These instances are deviations from the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.2281. [40 CFR 63.2271]

General Requirements

D.13. 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDD. Permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDD, including but not limited to documenting that the fugitive emissions minimization plan has been followed, maintaining a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) on site, and submitting semiannual compliance reports on January 31 and July 31 of each year. (see Appendix NESHAP subpart DDDD). [40 CFR 63 subpart DDDD (63.2281), Rule 62-204.800(11)(b)61, F.A.C., and Permit 0390009-006-AC.]

{Permitting Note: According to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDD, applicable requirements, the facility is required to give initial notification (submitted December 8, 2008, including submission of a fugitive minimization plan {40 CFR 63.2265}(submitted December 2, 2008), maintain an SSMP on-site and submit semiannual compliance reports (due every Federal Fiscal Year on January 31 and July 31).}

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Subsection E. EU 019 Emergency Generator RICE, 020 Emergency Fire Pump Engine

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
019	Stationary Emergency Generator RICE (220 HP)
020	Emergency Fire Pump Engine (492 HP)

Emissions unit 019 is a Cummins 220 HP diesel engine that powers the facility's boiler feedwater pumps in the event of a loss of normal electric power from the grid. The 220 HP engine was installed in July of 1990 and started up in July of 1994. Emissions unit 020 is a Cummins 492 HP diesel compression ignition engine that powers the facility's emergency fire pump. The 492 HP engine was installed in July of 1981 and was refurbished in 2002. Both emissions units are considered existing stationary emergency RICE (reciprocating internal combustion engines) and have no emissions controls.

The following table provides important details for this/these emissions units:

E.U. ID No.	Engine Brake HP	Date of Construction	Model Year	Primary Fuel	Type of Engine	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Date of last mod. or reconst.
019	220	07/01/1990	1990	Diesel	Emergency	5.88 L/6 cyl	N/A
020	492	07/01/1981	1981	Diesel	Emergency	5.04L/8 cyl	2002

These emissions units, compression ignition (CI) engines, are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAP for Stationary RICE adopted in Rule 62.204.800(11)(b), F.A.C. This permit section addresses "existing" stationary CI RICE less than or equal to 500 HP that are located at a major source of HAP and that have not been modified or reconstructed after 6/12/2006. Unless the RICE is modified or reconstructed after 7/11/2005, NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, will **not** apply. The permittee shall comply with the following emissions and operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013.

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

E.1. Hours of Operation. In order for an engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, is prohibited. If the engine is not operated according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of 40 CFR 63.6640, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

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*. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, 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 calendar year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]

c. *Emergency Demand Response*. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii)]

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d. *Deviation of Voltage*. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(iii)]

e. *Non-emergency Situations*. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per calendar year provided for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response. 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 63.6640(f)(3)]

f. *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 the appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

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 subpart ZZZZ 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 subpart ZZZZ Table 2c(1)(b)]

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 subpart ZZZZ Table 2c(1)(c)]

d. *Operation and Maintenance*. Operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related written operation and maintenance instructions or develop and follow a 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) and Table 6 (9a.i. and ii.) of 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ]

e. *Oil Analysis*. The owner or operator has the option of using oil analysis to extend the change requirement. The oil analysis must be performed every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent of 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 of 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)]

E.3. Fuel Requirements. Beginning January 1, 2015, diesel fuel must be used that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted. [40 CFR 63.6604(b)]

Monitoring of Operations

E.4. Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 63.6625(f)]

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Compliance

E.5. Continuous Compliance. Each unit shall be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating standards in this section at all times. [40 CFR 63.6605(a)]

E.6. 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. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. 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.7. Notification, Performance and Compliance Records.

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. The owner or operator must keep the records required in Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ to show continuous compliance with each applicable emission limitation or operating requirement.
c. The owner or operator must keep 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 the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

[40 CFR 63.6655]

E.8. Malfunction Records. The following malfunction records must be kept:

a. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e. process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
b. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6605(b) including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[40 CFR 63.6655]

E.9. Maintenance Records. The following maintenance records must be kept:

a. Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment must be kept.
b. Records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the stationary RICE is operated and maintained according to its own maintenance plan.

[40 CFR 63.6655]

E.10. Record Retention.

a. The owner or operator must keep records in a suitable and readily available form for expeditious review.
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)]

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Reporting Requirements

E.11. Deviations. The owner or operator must report each instance in which each operating limitation was not met in Table 2c of 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ that apply. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650. [40 CFR 63.6640(b)]

E.12. Emergency Situation. 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 Table 2c of 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ, 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]

E.13. Annual Report. An annual report must be submitted according to the following requirements:

a. The report must contain the following information:
   i. Company name and address where the engine is located.
   ii. Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
   iii. Engine site rating and model year.
   iv. Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.
   v. Hours operated for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time of engine operation.
   vi. Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).
   vii. If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in 40 CFR 63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.
   viii. If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in 40 CFR 63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.

b. The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

c. The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/*cdx*). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13.

[40 CFR 63.6650(h) and Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ]

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General Provisions

E.14. 40 CFR 63 Subpart A, General Provisions. This engine shall comply with all 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. This engine shall comply with the applicable portions of Appendix 40 NESHAP Subpart A included with this permit, as specified below.

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(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(d)(4)	Progress Reports
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.12	State authority and delegations
§63.13	Addresses

[40 CFR 63.6665]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
015	Boilers 4 & 5
005	Boiler #3

Emission Limitations and Standards

F.1. Emission Limits: Each emission limit must be met in Tables 2 and 11 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD that applies to each boiler by July 29, 2016. The CO and PM (or TSM) limits in the following table are for the hybrid suspension grate units subcategory. If the boilers are determined to be in a different subcategory, then those CO and PM limits in the correct subcategory of Table 2 would apply.

Pollutant	Emissions Limit *	***OR* Alternative Output Based Emission Limit***
Hydrogen Chloride	0.022 lb/MMBtu of heat input	0.025 lb/MMBtu of steam output
Mercury	5.7E-06 lb/MMBtu of heat input	6.4E-06 lb/MMBtu of steam output
CO (or CEMS)	2800 ppm(v) on a dry basis corrected to 3% O_2, 3-run average; or (900 ppm(v) on a dry basis corrected to 3% O_2, 30-day rolling average)	2.8 lb/MMBtu of steam output; 3-run average
Filterable PM (or Total Selected Metals - TSM)**	0.44 lb/MMBtu of heat input; or (4.5 E-04 lb/MMBtu of heat input)	0.55 lb/MMBtu of steam output; or (5.7 E-04 lb/MMBtu of steam output)

***** *Emissions limits must be met at all times except during periods of startup and shutdown, as defined in rule*
*****Total selected metals (TSM) means the sum of the following metallic hazardous air pollutants: arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel and selenium.*

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1) and Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

F.2. Work Practice Standards. The applicable work practice standards of Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD must be met unless EPA has approved an alternative. During startup and shutdown, only the work practice standards according to item 5 of Table 3 must be followed.

a. *Tune-Ups*. An initial tune-up of the boilers following the procedures described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) must be completed no later than January 31, 2016, and then every five years (due to the continuous oxygen trim system), but no later than 61 months after the previous tune-up. The burner inspection specified in paragraph (a)(10)(i) of this section may be delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but each burner must be inspected at least once every 72 months. If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.

b. *Energy Assessment*. The one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD must be performed by a qualified energy assessor by January 31, 2016. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operates under an energy management program compatible with ISO 50001 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with the extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in 40 CFR 63.7575:

i. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.
ii. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.

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iii. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.
iv. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.
v. A review of the facility's energy management practices and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management practices, if identified.
vi. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.
vii. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.
viii. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.

c. *Startup and Shutdown*. All CMS must be operated during startup and shutdown. For startup, one or a combination of the following clean fuels must be used: natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, fuel oil-soaked rags, kerosene, hydrogen, paper, cardboard, refinery gas, and liquefied petroleum gas. If owner or operator starts firing biomass/bio-based solids during startup or shutdown, emissions must be vented to the main stack(s) and all of the applicable control devices must be operated. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose. All applicable emissions limits must be met at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice

d. *Data Collection, Recordkeeping, and Reports*. Monitoring data must be collected during periods of startup and shutdown, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b). Records must be kept during periods of startup and shutdown. Reports must be provided concerning activities and periods of startup and shutdown, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7555.

[Rules 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1) & (b), 63.7510(e), 63.7530(h), and 63.7540(a)(10), (12),(13) & (d); Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

F.3. Operating Limits. Each operating limit must be met in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD that applies to each boiler. Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or July 29, 2016, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests. If a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Table 4 is used, or if the owner or operator wishes to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit or an alternative monitoring parameter, he/she must apply to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under 40 CFR 63.8(f):

a. *Fuel Analysis. (if compliance is demonstrated through fuel analysis).* The fuel type or fuel mixture must be maintained such that the applicable emission rates calculated according to 40 CFR 63.7530(c)(1), (2) and/or (3) are less than the applicable emission limits.

b. *Wet PM scrubber.* If the facility chooses compliance with the PM emission limit in Table 2 (rather than the TSM limit), the 30-day rolling average pressure drop and the 30-day rolling average liquid flow rate of the wet scrubber, for emissions unit 005 (Boiler #3), must be maintained at or above the lowest one-hour average pressure drop and the lowest one-hour average liquid flow rate, respectively, measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM emission limitation according to 40 CFR 63.7530(b) and Table 7 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD.

c. *Opacity (for emissions unit 015 (Boilers #4 and #5).* Collect the opacity monitoring system data according to 40 CFR 63.7525(c) and 40 CFR 63.7535; reduce the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent. (daily block average)

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d. *Performance Testing. (if compliance is demonstrated through performance testing).* The operating load of each unit must be maintained such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the most recent performance test according to 40 CFR 63.7520(c).

e. *Oxygen analyzer system*. For boilers subject to a CO emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an O_2 analyzer system as specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a), maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test, as specified in Table 8. If the facility is not required to conduct a performance test, the facility can use the initial tune-up in which they are required to optimize CO to the manufacturer's specification, under 63.7540 (a)(10)(iv). This optimization can be used to set the O_2 level.

[Table 4, 7, and 8 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD; 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(2), 63.7520, 63.7525(a)(7), and 63.7540(a)(1) & (7)]

F.4. The emissions units shall be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD at all times the affected units are operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown, during which time the emissions units must comply only with Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD. [40 CFR 63.7500(f) and 63.7505(a)]

F.5. General Compliance Demonstration. Compliance with all applicable emission limits must be demonstrated by conducting performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to 40 CFR 63.7520, paragraphs (b) and (c) of 40 CFR 63.7530, and Tables 5 and 7 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD; or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable. If applicable, CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) must be installed, operated, and maintained according to 40 CFR 63.7525. [40 CFR 63.7505(c) and 63.7530(a)]

F.6. Compliance Demonstration for TSM, Mercury and HCl. Compliance may be demonstrated with the emission limits (HCl, Mercury, or TSM) using fuel analyses if the emission rate calculated according to 40 CFR 63.7530(c) is less than the applicable emission limit. A fuel analysis of the wood waste burned in the boilers must be conducted according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD; and operating limits must be established according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 8 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD. If a new type of fuel is burned, the HCl, mercury, and TSM emission rate must be recalculated using Equation 12, 13, and 14, respectively, of 40 CFR 63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (a)(3)(iii), and (a)(5)(i) through (iii), respectively of 40 CFR 63.7540. The recalculated emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit. Otherwise, compliance must be demonstrated for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance testing. Boilers that use a CEMS for mercury or HCl are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements for the HAP for which CEMS are used. [40 CFR 63.7505(c), 63.7510(b), and 63.7540(a)(3) & (5).]

F.7. Compliance through Fuel Analysis. For solid fuels, fuel analyses for chloride and mercury must be conducted according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. Fuel analyses for TSM (if opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard) must also be conducted for solid fuels.

a. To demonstrate compliance with the mercury, HCl, or TSM based on fuel analysis, a monthly fuel analysis must be conducted according to 40 CFR 63.7521. Compliance with this monthly requirement may be by completing the fuel analysis any time within the calendar month as long as the analysis is separated from the previous analysis by at least 14 calendar days. If a new type of fuel is burned, a fuel analysis must be conducted before burning the new type of fuel in the boiler. All of the applicable continuous compliance requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540 must still be met. If each of 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrates 75 percent or less of the compliance level, the fuel analysis frequency may be decreased to quarterly for that fuel. If any quarterly sample exceeds 75

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percent of the compliance level or a new type of fuel is burned, return to monthly monitoring for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses are again less than 75 percent of the compliance level.

b. If fuel analyses are required to be conducted as specified in 40 CFR 63.7510, a site-specific fuel monitoring plan must be developed. If using an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, submit the fuel analysis plan containing the information in 40 CFR 63.7521 (b)(2)(i) through (vi) to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that the initial compliance demonstration described in 40 CFR 63.7510 will be conducted.

c. At a minimum, three composite fuel samples must be obtained according to the procedures in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of 40 CFR 63.7521, or the methods listed in Table 6 to this subpart, or use an automated sampling mechanism that provides representative composite fuel samples for each fuel type that includes both coarse and fine material. Each composite sample must be prepared according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (7) of 40 CFR 63.7521.

d. The concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury and/or chlorine and/or TSM) must be determined in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart, for use in Equations 7, 8, and 9 of this subpart.

e. If electing to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, fuel analyses must be conducted according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and the following procedures:

i. If burning more than one fuel type, determine the fuel mixture that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that compliance will be demonstrated through fuel analysis.

ii. Determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided t-statistic test described in Equation 15 of this section.

$$P90 = mean + (SD \times t) \qquad \text{(Eqn. 15)}$$

Where:

*P*90 = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

*mea*n = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

SD = Standard deviation of the mean of pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu. SD is calculated as the sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the number of samples.

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile ($t_{0.1}$) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a t-Distribution Critical Value Table.

iii. <u>*HCl*</u>. To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that is calculated for each boiler using Equation 16 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for HCl.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci90 \times Qi \times 1.028) \qquad \text{(Eq. 16)}$$

Where:

HCl = HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

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Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

iv. <u>*Mercury*</u>. To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate calculated for the boilers using Equation 17 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$Mercury = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(Hgi90 \times Qi \right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 17)}$$

Where:

Mercury = Mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Hgi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest mercury content.

v. <u>*TSM*</u>. To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM (if applicable), the TSM emission rate that is calculated for the boilers using Equation 18 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for TSM.

$$Metals = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(TSM90i \times Qi \right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 18)}$$

Where:

Metals = TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

TSMi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of TSM in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest TSM content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest TSM content.

f. The owner or operator must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD and is an accurate depiction of the facility at the time of the assessment.

g. The Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7545(e).

[40 CFR 63.7521]

F.8. <u>Emissions Averaging.</u> As an alternative to meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7500 for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury on a boiler or process heater-specific basis, if there are more than one existing boiler in any subcategories located at the facility, compliance may be demonstrated by emissions averaging, if the

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averaged emissions are not more than 90 percent of the applicable emission limit, according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7522. New boilers or process heaters may not be included in an emissions average. An implementation plan for emission averaging must be developed and submitted upon request to the applicable Administrator for review and approval according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) through (4) of 40 CFR 63.7522 no later than 180 days before the date that the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission averaging option. Following the compliance date, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with this subpart on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of 40 CFR 63.7541. [40 CFR 63.7522 and 63.7541]

F.9. Using Efficiency Credits from Energy Assessment to Comply with Output Based Limits. If electing to comply with the alternative equivalent output-based emission limits, instead of the heat input-based limits listed in Table 2 to this subpart, and credit is desired for implementing energy conservation measures identified in an energy assessment, compliance may be demonstrated using efficiency credits according to the procedures in this section. This compliance approach may be used for an existing affected boiler for demonstrating initial compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7522(e) and for demonstrating monthly compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7522(f). Owners or operators using this compliance approach must establish an emissions benchmark, calculate and document the efficiency credits, develop an Implementation Plan, comply with the general reporting requirements, and apply the efficiency credit according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (f) of 40 CFR 63.7533. As part of each compliance report submitted as required under 40 CFR 63.7550, include documentation that the energy conservation measures implemented continue to generate the credit for use in demonstrating compliance with the emission limits. Additional guidance from the Department of Energy on efficiency credits is available at: *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html*. [40 CFR 63.7533(a) & (g)]

F.10. Initial Compliance Demonstration Date of Completion. The initial compliance demonstration, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7510(a) through (d), must be completed no later than July 29, 2016 according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD. [40 CFR 63.7510(e)]

Excess Emissions

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

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

F.12. 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.]

Monitoring of Operations

F.13. Continuous Compliance. The owner or operator must monitor and collect data according to 40 CFR 63.7535 and the site-specific monitoring plan required by 40 CFR 63.7505(d).

a. The monitoring system must be operated and data collected at all required intervals at all times that each boiler is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in the site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. Monitoring

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system repairs are required to be completed in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and the monitoring system returned to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

b. The owner or operator may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. Owner or operator must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with the site-specific monitoring plan. All the data collected during all other periods must be used in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system.

c. Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, system accuracy audits, calibration checks, and required zero and span adjustments), failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements. In calculating monitoring results, do not use any data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in the site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities. Monitoring results must be calculated using all other monitoring data collected while the process is operating. All periods when the monitoring system is out of control must be reported in the annual report.

F.14. Site-Specific Monitoring Plan. If compliance with any applicable emission limit is demonstrated through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits (including the use of CPMS), or with a CEMS, or COMS, a site-specific monitoring plan must be developed according to the following requirements for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

a. For each CMS required, (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), a site-specific monitoring plan must be developed and submitted to the Administrator for approval upon request that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in 40 CFR 63.8(d) and the elements described below. This site-specific monitoring plan must be submitted, if requested, at least 60 days before the initial performance evaluation of the CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7525. Using the process described in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(4), alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph may be requested and, if approved, the alternatives must be included in the site-specific monitoring plan.

i. Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

ii. Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

iii. Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).

b. The following must also be addressed in the site-specific monitoring plan:

i. Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

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ii. Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d); and

iii. Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

c. A performance evaluation of each CMS must be conducted in accordance with the site-specific monitoring plan.

d. The CMS must be operated and maintained in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(d)]

F.15. CO requirements. An oxygen analyzer system, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, must be installed, operated, and maintained or continuous emission monitoring systems for CO and oxygen must be installed, certified, operated and maintained according to following procedures:

a. (*if chosen)* The CO CEMS and oxygen analyzer must be installed by January 30, 2016. The CO and oxygen levels shall be monitored at the same location at the outlet of the boiler.

b. If choosing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard, a CO CEMS and an oxygen analyzer must be installed, certified, operated, and maintained according to the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7505(d), and the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of 40 CFR 63.7525. Any boiler that has a CO CEMS that is compliant with Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, a site-specific monitoring plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7505(d), and the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of 40 CFR 63.7525 must use the CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 2 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD.

i. A performance evaluation of each CO CEMS must be conducted according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

ii. During each relative accuracy test run of the CO CEMS, emission data must be collected for CO concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the CO CEMS and by Method 10, 10A, or 10B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4. The relative accuracy testing must be at representative operating conditions.

iii. The quality assurance procedures (e.g., quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests) of Procedure 1 of appendix F to part 60 must be followed. The measurement span value of the CO CEMS must be two times the applicable CO emission limit, expressed as a concentration.

iv. Any CO CEMS that does not comply with 40 CFR 63.7525(a) cannot be used to meet any requirement in this subpart to demonstrate compliance with a CO emission limit listed in Tables 2 or 11 to this subpart.

v. The initial performance evaluation must be completed no later than July 29, 2016.

c. Complete a minimum of one cycle of CO and oxygen CEMS operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. Collect CO and oxygen data concurrently. Collect at least four CO and oxygen CEMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CEMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

d. Reduce the CO CEMS data as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(g)(2).

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e. Calculate one-hour arithmetic averages, corrected to 3 percent oxygen from each hour of CO CEMS data in parts per million CO concentration. The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be used to calculate the 30-day or 10-day rolling average emissions. Use Equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 for calculating the average CO concentration from the hourly values.

f. For purposes of collecting CO data, operate the CO CEMS as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b). All the data collected must be used during all periods in calculating data averages and assessing compliance, except that certain data must be excluded as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(c). Periods when CO data are unavailable may constitute monitoring deviations as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(d).

g. Operate an oxygen trim system with the oxygen level set no lower than the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test as the operating limit for oxygen according to Table 7 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7525(a)(1) – (7)]

F.16. PM requirements *(if elected).* The owner or operator may elect to use a PM CPMS or PM CEMS operated in accordance with this section in lieu of using other CMS for monitoring PM compliance (e.g., bag leak detectors, ESP secondary power, PM scrubber pressure). Owners of boilers who elect to comply with the alternative TSM limit are not required to install a PM CPMS.

a. If continuous PM emissions compliance is demonstrated with a PM CPMS, a PM CPMS will be used to establish a site-specific operating limit corresponding to the results of the performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM limit. The performance test will be conducted using the test method criteria in Table 5 of this subpart. The PM CPMS will be used to demonstrate continuous compliance with this operating limit. The performance test must be repeated annually and the site-specific operating limit must be reassessed and adjusted in accordance with the results of the performance test. The PM CPMS must be installed, certified, operated, and maintained according to the procedures in the site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7505(d), the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(9), and the following:

i. The operating principle of the PM CPMS must be based on in-stack or extractive light scatter, light scintillation, beta attenuation, or mass accumulation detection of PM in the exhaust gas or representative exhaust gas sample. The reportable measurement output from the PM CPMS must be expressed as milliamps.

ii. The PM CPMS must have a cycle time (i.e., period required to complete sampling, measurement, and reporting for each measurement) no longer than 60 minutes.

iii. The PM CPMS must be capable of detecting and responding to PM concentrations of no greater than 0.5 milligram per actual cubic meter.

b. The initial performance evaluation of the PM CPMS must be completed no later than July 29, 2016.

c. Collect PM CPMS hourly average output data for all boiler operating hours except as indicated in 40 CFR 63.7535(a) through (d). Express the PM CPMS output as milliamps.

d. Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CPMS output data collected during all boiler operating hours (milliamps).

e. To determine continuous compliance, the PM CPMS output data must be recorded for all periods when the process is operating and the PM CPMS is not out-of-control. Continuous compliance must be demonstrated by using all quality-assured hourly average data collected by the PM CPMS for all operating hours to calculate the arithmetic average operating parameter in units of the operating limit (milliamps) on a 30-day rolling average basis, updated at the end of each new boiler operating hour.

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f. For any deviation of the 30-day rolling PM CPMS average value from the established operating parameter limit, the following must occur:

   i. Within 48 hours of the deviation, visually inspect the air pollution control device (APCD);

   ii. If inspection of the APCD identifies the cause of the deviation, take corrective action as soon as possible and return the PM CPMS measurement to within the established value; and

   iii. Within 30 days of the deviation or at the time of the annual compliance test, whichever comes first, conduct a PM emissions compliance test to determine compliance with the PM emissions limit and to verify or re-establish the CPMS operating limit. Additional testing is not required for any deviations that occur between the time of the original deviation and the PM emissions compliance test required under paragraph (a)(18) of 40 CFR 63.7540.

g. PM CPMS deviations from the operating limit leading to more than four required performance tests in a 12-month operating period constitute a separate violation of this subpart.

h. If choosing to comply with the PM filterable emissions limit by using PM CEMS, record the output of the PM CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(19)(i) through (vii) of 40 CFR 63.7540. The compliance limit will be expressed as a 30-day rolling average of the numerical emissions limit value applicable for the boiler in Tables 2 or 11. The PM CEMS must be installed, certified, operated, and maintained according to the procedures in the approved site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7505(d), the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(9), and the following:

   i. A performance evaluation of the PM CEMS shall be conducted according to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60.8(e), and Performance Specification 11 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter.

   ii. During each PM correlation testing run of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter, PM and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30-to 60-minute period) by both the CEMS and conducting performance tests using Method 5 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 or Method 17 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6 of this chapter.

   iii. Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 2 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix F of this chapter. Relative Response Audits must be performed annually and Response Correlation Audits must be performed every 3 years.

   iv. Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS relative accuracy test audit or performance test conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, the relative accuracy test audit data and performance test data must be submitted to the EPA by successfully submitting the data electronically into the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/erttool.html/*).

   i. The initial performance evaluation for the PM CEMS must be completed no later than July 29, 2016.

   j. PM CEMS hourly average output data for all boiler operating hours must be collected except as indicated in 40 CFR 63.7535(a) through (d).

   k. The arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CEMS output data collected during all boiler operating hours must be calculated.

[40 CFR 63.7525(b) and 63.7540(a)(9) & (18)]

F.17. Opacity. If the boilers have an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule, and are not otherwise required or elect to install and operate a PM CPMS, PM CEMS, or a bag leak detection system, each COMS must be installed, operated, certified and maintained according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of 40 CFR 63.7525 by January 30, 2016.

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a. Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

b. A performance evaluation of each COMS must be conducted according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

c. As specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

d. The COMS data must be reduced as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(g)(2).

e. The site-specific monitoring plan must include procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

f. Each COMS must be operated and maintained according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(e). The owner or operator must identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit. Any 6-minute period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

g. All the 6-minute averages (and daily block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control must be determined and recorded.

[40 CFR 63.7525(c)]

F.18. <u>CMS requirements.</u> If an operating limit requires the use of a CMS other than a PM CPMS or COMS, each CMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the following procedures by January 31, 2016:

a. The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation every 15-minutes. The owner or operator must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation, one representing each of the four 15-minute periods in an hour, to have a valid hour of data.

b. The monitoring system must be operated as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b), and must comply with the data calculation requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(c).

c. Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements. Other situations that constitute a monitoring deviation are specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(d).

d. The 30-day rolling average of all recorded readings must be determined, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7535(c).

e. The results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check must be recorded.

[40 CFR 63.7525(d)]

F.19. <u>Flow Monitoring System.</u> If an operating limit requires the use of a flow monitoring system, the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (e)(1) through (4) of 40 CFR 63.7525 must be met. [40 CFR 63.7525(e)]

F.20. <u>Pressure Monitoring System.</u> If an operating limit requires the use of a pressure monitoring system, the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (f)(1) through (6) of 40 CFR 63.7525 must be met. [40 CFR 63.7525(f)]

F.21. <u>pH Monitoring System.</u> If an operating limit requires a pH monitoring system, the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (g)(1) through (4) of 40 CFR 63.7525 must be met. [40 CFR 63.7525(g)

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F.22. CEMS for mercury or HCl. For each unit that demonstrates compliance with the mercury or HCl emissions limits by use of a CEMS for mercury or HCl, a CEMS measuring emissions discharged to the atmosphere must be installed, certified, maintained, and operated and the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (l)(1) through (8) of 40 CFR 7525 must be recorded. The mercury and HCl CEMS must be installed, certified, operated and maintained as specified in paragraphs (a)(14(i) & (ii) and (a)(15)(i) and (ii), respectively. For HCl, this option for an affected unit takes effect on the date a final performance specification for an HCl CEMS is published in the Federal Register or the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan. [40 CFR 63.7525(l) and 63.7540(a)(14) & (15)]

F.23. Minimize Emissions. At all times, any affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, must be operated and maintained in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that 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 63.7500(a)(3)]

Test Methods and Procedures

Permitting Note: The attached Table 2, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

F.24. Test Methods. *(if required)* tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods (also see Table 5 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD):

Method	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5B or 17	Method for Determining Particulate Matter Emissions (All PM is assumed to be PM_{10}.) or (in-stack filtration method)
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources
10	Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources {Note: The method shall be based on a continuous sampling train.}
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.)
26 or 26A	Determination of Hydrogen Chloride Emissions or Determination of Hydrogen Halide and Halogen Emissions From Stationary Sources
29 or 30A	Determination of metals emissions or Determination of Total Vapor Phase Mercury Emissions (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure) From Stationary Sources

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.]

F.25. 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.]

F.26. Compliance Demonstration through performance tests. For each boiler that demonstrates compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD through performance testing, the compliance requirements must include all of the following:

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a. Conduct all performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). A site-specific stack test plan must be developed according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(c). All performance tests must be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies based on the representative performance of each boiler for the period being tested. Upon request, such records should be made available to the Administrator as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests.

b. Conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. Performance tests must be conducted at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and TSM, if facility is opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard, and initial compliance must be demonstrated and operating limits must be established based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, comply with the operating limit for the operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

c. Conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance test required, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD.

d. Determine compliance with the emission limits, using the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter (PM) concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured mercury concentrations, and the measured TSM concentrations that result from the performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.

e. Except for a 30-day rolling average based on CEMS (or sorbent trap monitoring system) data, if measurement results for any pollutant are reported as below the method detection level (e.g., laboratory analytical results for one or more sample components are below the method defined analytical detection level), the method detection level must be used as the measured emissions level for that pollutant in calculating compliance. The measured result for a multiple component analysis (e.g., analytical values for multiple Method 29 fractions both for individual HAP metals and for total HAP metals) may include a combination of method detection level data and analytical data reported above the method detection level.

f. Conduct performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.7520 and Table 5 on an annual basis, no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, except as specified below:

   i. If the performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show emissions at or below 75 percent of the emission limit (or, in limited instances as specified in Tables 2 or 11, at or below the emission limit) for the pollutant, and if there are no changes in the operation of the individual boiler or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, performance tests may be conducted for the pollutant every third year. Each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous test. If compliance is demonstrated using emission averaging under 40 CFR 63.7522, performance tests must be conducted annually. The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum mercury input level is waived unless a stack test is conducted for mercury. The requirement to test at maximum TSM input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for TSM.

   ii. If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Table 2) for a pollutant, annual performance tests must be conducted for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period meet the required level (at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, as specified in Table 2).

   iii. The 5-year performance tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(12) must be conducted according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi), no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. The burner inspection specified in paragraph (a)(10)(i) of this section may be delayed

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until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but each burner must be inspected at least once every 72 months. If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.

g. Conduct a fuel analysis for the wood waste fuel burned in each boiler according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to the following, as applicable, and as specified in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2):

   i. Establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (Clinput) during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of 40 CFR 7530.

   ii. Establish the maximum mercury fuel input level (Mercuryinput) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of 40 CFR 7530.

   iii. If opting to comply with the alternative TSM limit, the maximum TSM fuel input (TSMinput) must be established for solid or liquid fuels during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of 40 CFR 7530.

h. Establish each applicable site-specific operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7520, 63.7530(b)(4)(i) through (ix), and Table 7 to this subpart. The owner or operator is not required to establish and comply with the operating parameter limits when using a CEMS to monitor and demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for that control device parameter.

i. Conduct CMS performance evaluations according to 40 CFR 63.7525.

j. Conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 to this subpart or conduct a performance evaluation of a continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to 40 CFR 63.7525(a). Boilers that use a CO CEMS to comply with the alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 2 and 11 to this subpart, as specified in 40 CRF 63.7525(a), are exempt from the initial CO performance testing and oxygen concentration operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of 40 CFR 63.7510.

k. If choosing to comply with the PM limit (rather than TSM), the initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart.

l. If demonstrating compliance with an applicable HCl, mercury, or TSM emission limits through performance testing, and a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels is burned, the maximum HCl, mercury, and TSM input must be recalculated using Equation 7, 8, and Equation 9, respectively, of 40 CFR 63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum HCl, mercury, or TSM input using Equation 7 through 9, respectively, are higher than the maximum total selected input level established during the previous performance test, then a new performance test must be conducted within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7520 to demonstrate that the HCl, mercury, and TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limits. New operating limits must also be established based on these performance tests according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7530(b).

[Table 5 and 7 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD and 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(c) & (d), 63.7520 and 63.7540(a)(4), (6), (10), (12), (13), & (16)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

F.27. Recordkeeping. A copy of each notification and report that was submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that was submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv), must be kept. Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(viii), must be kept. [40 CFR 63.7555(a)]

F.28. CEMS, COMS, and CMS. For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system the following records must be kept:

a. Records described in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(vii) through (xi).

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b. Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in 40 CFR 63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

c. Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in 40 CFR 63.8(d)(3).

d. Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(6)(i).

e. Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

[40 CFR 63.7555(b)]

F.29. The owner or operator must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies. [40 CFR 63.7555(c)]

F.30. Emission Limit Records. For each boiler subject to an emission limit in Tables 2 or 11 to this subpart, the following applicable records must be kept:

a. Records of monthly fuel use by each boiler, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

b. A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. The results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers can be used provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, must be calculated for each boiler.

c. A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. The results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers can be used provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, must be calculated for each boiler.

d. If, consistent with 40 CFR 63.7515(b), stack testing is less frequently than annually, a record must be kept that documents that emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Tables 2 or 11 to this subpart, less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

e. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

f. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

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g. A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. The results from one fuel analysis can be used for multiple boilers provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, must be calculated for each boiler.

h. Records must be maintained of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

i. Records must be maintained of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7555(d), (i) & (j)]

F.31. Emissions Averaging Records. If electing averaging emissions consistent with 40 CFRF 63.7522, a copy of the emission averaging implementation plan required in 40 CFR 63.7522(g), all calculations required under 40 CFR 63.7522, including monthly records of heat input or steam generation, as applicable, and monitoring records consistent with 40 CFR 63.7541 must be kept. [40 CFR 63.7555(e)]

F.32. Efficiency Credits. If electing to use efficiency credits from energy conservation measures to demonstrate compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7533, a copy of the Implementation Plan required in 40 CFR 63.7533(d) and copies of all data and calculations used to establish credits according to 40 CFR 63.7533(b), (c), and (f), must be kept. [40 CFR 63.7555(f)]

F.33. Recordkeeping Form and Duration. Records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). Each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. Each record must be kept on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The records can be kept off site for the remaining 3 years. [40 CFR 63.7560]

F.34. Fuel Recordkeeping. As specified in 40 CFR 63.7550(c), records must be kept of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in either of the following:

a. Lower emissions of HCl, mercury, and TSM than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant, if compliance is demonstrated through fuel analysis.

b. Lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, compliance is demonstrated through performance testing.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)(2)]

F.35. CO Records. Records of CO levels must be kept according to 40 CFR 63.7555(b). The owner or operator must record and make available upon request results of CO CEMS performance audits *(if using CEMS)*, dates and duration of periods when the CO CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CO CEMS to operation consistent with the site-specific monitoring plan. [40 CFR 63.7540(a)(8)(iii) & (iv)]

F.36. PM CEMS records. The owner or operator must record and make available upon request results of PM CEMS system performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the PM CEMS is out of control to

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completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the PM CEMS to operation consistent with the site-specific monitoring plan. [40 CFR 63.7540(a)(19)(vii))

F.37. Report Submission. Each applicable report in Table 9 of 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD must be submitted electronically using CEDRI (Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). However, if the reporting form specific to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the report may be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13 and copied to the Compliance Authority at nwdair@dep.state.fl.us. Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under 40 CFR 63.10(a), each report must be submitted, according to paragraph (h) of 40 CFR 63.7550, by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of 40 CFR 63.7550. [40 CFR 63.7550(a), (b), & (h)(3)]

F.38. Compliance Reports.

a. The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date, January 31, 2016 and ending on July 31, 2016.

b. The first compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31, 2017.

c. Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

d. Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

e. The compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule:

i. *Tune Ups.* The compliance report must be submitted with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv) and (xiv) of 40 CFR 63.7550.

ii. *Fuel Analysis.* If a facility is complying with the fuel analysis they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 63.7550.

iii. *Performance Testing.* If a facility is complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing they must submit a compliance report with the information in (c)(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (vii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 63.7550.

iv. *CMS.* If a facility is complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (vi), (xi), (xiii), (xv) through (xvii), and paragraph (e) of 40 CFR 63.7550.

v. Company and Facility name and address.

f. *Deviations without CMS.* For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an individual boiler where a CMS is not used to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the following information:

i. A description of the deviation and which emission limit or operating limit was deviated from.

ii. Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

iii. If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.

g. *Deviations with a CMS.* For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an individual boiler where a CMS is used to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information

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required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9) of 40 CFR 63.7550. This includes any deviations from the site-specific monitoring plan as required in 40 CFR 63.7505(d).

[40 CFR 63.7550(b) – (e)].

F.39. Deviation Reports. Report each instance in which each emission limit and operating limit was not met in Tables 2 or 11 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD. These instances are deviations from the emission limits or operating limits, respectively. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7550. [40 CFR 63.7540(b)]

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F.40. Reporting Schedule.

Report	Reporting Deadline	Related Condition(s)
Notice of Intent to conduct a Performance Test	60 days before performance test	40 CFR 63.7545(d)
Notice of Compliance Status	No later than 09/30/2016 or within 60 days of completing all performance tests and/or other compliance demonstrations for 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD	40 CFR 63.7545(e)
Notice of Fuel Switch or Physical Change	Within 30 days of the fuel switch and/or change that caused boiler to fall under new subcategory	40 CFR 63.7545(h)
Compliance Certification Report	1st report submitted by 1/31/2017. Semiannual reports submitted July 31 or January 31 (first date after semiannual reporting period)	40 CFR 63.7550(b)

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.7545 and 63.7550]

F.41. Performance Tests and/or Fuel Analysis Results. The results of performance tests and the associated fuel analyses must be submitted within 60 days after the completion of each performance test (defined in 40 CFR 63.2) to the EPA's WebFIRE database by using CEDRI that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk or other commonly used electronic storage media (including, but not limited to, flash drives) to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the Administrator, these reports must also be submitted, including the confidential business information, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance test in paper submissions to the Administrator. This report must also verify that the operating limits for each boiler have not changed or documentation must be provided of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in 40 CFR 63.7550. [40 CFR 63.7515(f) and 40 CFR 63.7550(h)(1)]

F.42. RATA data. Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test (defined in 63.2) the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) data must be submitted to the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using CEDRI as mentioned in paragraph (h)(1) of 40 CFR 63.7550. Only RATA pollutants that can be documented with the ERT (as listed on the ERT Web site) are subject to this requirement. For any performance evaluations with no corresponding RATA pollutants listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance evaluation in paper submissions to the Administrator. [40 CFR 63.7550(h)(2)]

F.43. Notification of Compliance Status (NOCS). A Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted according to 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler, the Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boilers at the facility according to 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (8), as

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applicable. The NOCS must also include a signed certification that the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to this subpart and is an accurate depiction of the facility at the time of the assessment. [40 CFR 63.7530(e) & (f)]

F.44. Notice of Fuel Switch or Physical Change. If owner or operator has switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler and the fuel switch or physical change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, notice must be provided of the date upon which the owner or operator switched fuels or made the physical change within 30 days of the switch/change. The notification must identify:

a. The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) that have switched fuels, were physically changed, and the date of the notice.

b. The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

c. The date upon which the fuel switch or physical change occurred.

[40 CFR 63.7545(h)]

F.45. General Provisions. Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.15 are applicable. [40 CFR 63.7565 and Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD]

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The following Appendices Are Enforceable Parts of this Permit:

Air Permit Time Sensitive Action Chart
Appendix CAM, Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan.
Appendix A, Glossary.
Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.
Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements.
Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.
Appendix TV, Title V General Conditions.
Appendix U, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart A – General Provisions.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart DDDD – Emissions Standards for Plywood and Composite Wood Products.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD – Emissions Standards for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ - Emissions Standards for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)
Appendix NSPS, Subpart A – General Provisions.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart Dc- Performance Standards for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units.

The following are not enforceable parts of the permit:

Figure 1, Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance (40 CFR 60, July, 1996).
Table H, Permit History.
Table 1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms.
Table 2, Compliance Requirements.

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