TECHNICAL EVALUATION
&
PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

APPLICANT

Florida Gas Transmission Company
2405 Lucien Way, Suite 200
Maitland, Florida 32751-7047

Gadsden Compressor Station No. 14
Facility ID No. 0390029

PROJECT

Project No. 0390029-012-AC
Application for Title V Air Construction Permit
Increase Turbine Heat Input Rate for Turbine No. 1409

COUNTY

Gadsden, Florida

PERMITTING AUTHORITY

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Air Resource Section
Northwest District Office
160 W. Government Street, Suite 308
Pensacola, Florida 32502-5740

August 31, 2011

1. GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Air Pollution Regulations

Projects at stationary sources with the potential to emit air pollution are subject to the applicable environmental laws specified in Section 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.). The statutes authorize the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) to establish regulations regarding air quality as part of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), which includes the following applicable chapters: 62-4 (Permits); 62-204 (Air Pollution Control – General Provisions); 62-210 (Stationary Sources – General Requirements); 62-212 (Stationary Sources – Preconstruction Review); 62-213 (Operation Permits for Major Sources of Air Pollution); 62-296 (Stationary Sources - Emission Standards); and 62-297 (Stationary Sources – Emissions Monitoring). Specifically, air construction permits are required pursuant to Rules 62-4, 62-210 and 62-212, F.A.C.

In addition, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes air quality regulations in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Part 60 specifies New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for numerous industrial categories. Part 61 specifies National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) based on specific pollutants. Part 63 specifies NESHAP based on the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) for numerous industrial categories. The Department adopts these federal regulations on a quarterly basis in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

Glossary of Common Terms

Because of the technical nature of the project, the permit contains numerous acronyms and abbreviations, which are defined in Appendix A of this permit.

Facility Description and Location

Florida Gas Transmission Company Gadsden Compressor Station No. 14 is part of a natural gas transmission pipeline system and contains gas compressors driven by six natural gas-fired reciprocating internal combustion engines and three natural gas-fired combustion turbine engines (which includes new turbine no. 1409). The engines provide power for compressors to move the gas along the pipeline. The facility is categorized under Standard Industrial Classification Code No. 4922. The facility is located in Gadsden County at 3690 Hosford Highway in Quincy, Florida. The UTM coordinates of the facility are Zone 16, 719.97 km East and 3377.39 km North; and, Latitude: 30° 30’ 38” North and Longitude: 84° 42’ 28” West. This site is in an area that is in attainment (or designated as unclassifiable) for all air pollutants subject to state and federal Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS).

Facility Regulatory Categories

- The facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).
- The facility has no units subject to the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act.
- The facility is a Title V major source of air pollution in accordance with Chapter 213, F.A.C.
- The facility is a major stationary source in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality.

Project Description

This permit authorizes Florida Gas Transmission to increase the maximum heat input rate to the combustion turbine no. 1409 at Gadsden Compressor Station No.14 from 158 to 165 MMBtu per hour, increasing power from 19,465 to 20,500 bhp (ISO) and increasing Maximum Allowable Emissions of CO, NO_X, SO_2, PM/PM_{10} and VOC accordingly.

Processing Schedule

June 2, 2011 Received the application for a minor source air pollution construction permit; application is complete.

2. PSD APPLICABILITY

General PSD Applicability

For areas currently in attainment with the state and federal AAQS or areas otherwise designated as unclassifiable, the Department regulates major stationary sources of air pollution in accordance with Florida's PSD preconstruction review program as defined in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. Under preconstruction review, the Department first must determine if a project is subject to the PSD requirements ("PSD applicability review") and, if so, must conduct a PSD preconstruction review. A PSD applicability review is required for projects at new and existing major stationary sources. In addition, proposed projects at existing minor sources are subject to a PSD applicability review to determine whether potential emissions *from the proposed project itself* will exceed the PSD major stationary source thresholds. A facility is considered a major stationary source with respect to PSD if it emits or has the potential to emit:

- 250 tons per year or more of any regulated air pollutant; or
- 100 tons per year or more of any regulated air pollutant and the facility belongs to one of the following 28 PSD-major facility categories: fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers), Kraft pulp mills, portland cement plants, primary zinc smelters, iron and steel mill plants, primary aluminum ore reduction plants, primary copper smelters, municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day, hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants, petroleum refineries, lime plants, phosphate rock processing plants, coke oven batteries, sulfur recovery plants, carbon black plants (furnace process), primary lead smelters, fuel conversion plants, sintering plants, secondary metal production plants, chemical process plants, fossil fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels, taconite ore processing plants, glass fiber processing plants and charcoal production plants.

Once it is determined that a project is subject to PSD preconstruction review, the project emissions are compared to the "significant emission rates" defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. for the following pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO); nitrogen oxides (NO_X); sulfur dioxide (SO_2); particulate matter (PM); particulate matter with a mean particle diameter of 10 microns or less (PM_{10}); volatile organic compounds (VOC); lead (Pb); fluorides (Fl); sulfuric acid mist (SAM); hydrogen sulfide (H_2S); total reduced sulfur (TRS), including H_2S; reduced sulfur compounds, including H_2S; municipal waste combustor organics measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans; municipal waste combustor metals measured as particulate matter; municipal waste combustor acid gases measured as SO_2 and hydrogen chloride (HCl); municipal solid waste landfills emissions measured as non-methane organic compounds (NMOC); and mercury (Hg). In addition, significant emissions rate also means any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major stationary source or major modification which would construct within 10 kilometers of a Class I area and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than 1 $\mu g/m^3$, 24-hour average.

If the potential emission exceeds the defined significant emissions rate of a PSD pollutant, the project is considered "significant" for the pollutant and the applicant must employ the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) to minimize the emissions and evaluate the air quality impacts. Although a facility or project may be *major* with respect to PSD for only one regulated pollutant, it may be required to install BACT controls for several "significant" regulated pollutants.

PSD Applicability for Project

As provided in the application, the following table summarizes potential emissions and PSD applicability for the project.

Pollutant (TPY)	Pre-Project (011-AC & 012-AC) Potential Emissions	Contempo-raneous Emissions Increase 011-AC	Project 012-AC Potential Emissions Increase	Total Post Project (011-AC & 012-AC) Potential Emissions	Total Emissions Change	Significant Emissions Rate	Subject to PSD
CO	264.43	37.9	1.5	303.83	39.4	100	No
NO_X	1403.07	37.3	1.60	1441.97	38.9	40	No
PM/PM_{10}	15.51	4.61	0.16	20.28	4.77	25/15	No
SO_2	41.18	19.0	0.9	61.08	19.9	40	No
VOC	52.77	2.2	0.09	55.06	2.29	40	No

Contemporaneous emissions increases result of the previous AC, 011, after adding the new gas combustion turbine No. 1409 and the two 454 Hp emergency generator engines. Project 012-AC potential emissions increases are a result of increasing the heat input of gas combustion turbine No. 1409.

Facility is a major stationary source for PSD because it emits more than 250 TPY of regulated pollutants CO and NO_X. Potential emissions increases from the proposed project do not equal or exceed the PSD major stationary source thresholds for this type of facility. Based on these facts is it determined that the project is not subject to PSD preconstruction review. The NO_X emission increase is close enough to the significant emissions rate that Permittee is subject to monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping provisions of Rule 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C.

3. APPLICATION REVIEW

Application Fee
No Fee - Title V facility.

Discussion of Emissions
Potential emissions of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter and particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less, sulfur dioxide, and volatile organic compounds increase from 37.9, 37.3, 4.6, 19.0, and 2.2 tons per year respectively under 011-AC, to 39.4, 38.9, 4.76, 19.9, and 2.29 tons per year under 012-AC.

State Requirements
Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C., Rule 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C.

Federal NSPS Provisions
40 CFR 60 Subpart KKKK - Stationary Combustion Turbines
40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ – Stationary Spark Internal Combustion Engines

Federal NESHAP Provisions
40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ – Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
40 CFR 63 Subpart YYYY – Stationary Combustion Turbines

Other Draft Permit Requirements: None

4. PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

The Department makes a preliminary determination that the proposed project will comply with all applicable state and federal air pollution regulations as conditioned by the draft permit. This determination is based on a technical review of the complete application, reasonable assurances provided by the applicant, and the conditions specified in the draft permit. Rick Prusa is the project engineer responsible for reviewing the application and drafting the permit. Additional details of this analysis may be obtained by contacting the project engineer, Rick Prusa, at 850/595-0634 or rick.prusa@dep.state.fl.us.

D. R. A. F. T.

PERMITTEE:

Florida Gas Transmission Company
2405 Lucien Way, Suite 200
Maitland, Florida 32751-7047

Gadsden Compressor Station No. 14
Air Permit No. 0390029-012-AC
Facility ID No. 0390029
SIC No. 4922
Permit Expires: Date

FACILITY AND LOCATION

Gadsden Compressor Station No. 14 is part of a natural gas transmission pipeline system which consists of six natural gas-fired internal combustion compressor engines and three natural gas-fired turbine engines (this includes new turbine no. 1409) (Standard Industrial Classification No. 4922). The engines provide power for compressors to move the gas along the pipeline. The facility is located at 3690 Hosford Highway, Quincy, Gadsden County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 16, 719.97 km East and 3377.39 km North; and, Latitude: 30° 30' 38" North and Longitude: 84° 42' 28" West.

This is the final air construction permit, which authorizes Florida Gas Transmission to increase the maximum heat input rate to combustion turbine No. 1409 at Gadsden Compressor Station No. 14 from 158 to 165 MMBtu per hour, which increases power output from 19,465 to 20,500 bhp (ISO), and to increase emissions of CO, NO_X, SO_2, PM/PM_{10}, and VOC accordingly.

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

Title III: The existing facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).

Title IV: The existing facility has no units subject to the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act.

Title V: The existing facility is a Title V major source of air pollution (Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.).

PSD: The existing facility is not a PSD-major source of air pollution (Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.).

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

1. Previous Permits: This permit supplements all previously issued air construction and operation permits for emissions units, EU 011, FGTC Turbine Engine 1409, and EU 012, two emergency generator engines, both Generac Model No. SG300, EPA certified. Except for the changes noted below, all emissions units remain subject to the conditions of all other valid air construction and operations permits. [Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

2. Permitted Capacity: The maximum allowable heat input rate to combustion turbine 1409 is 165 MMBtu per hour while producing approximately 20,500 bhp (ISO) based on: a compressor inlet air temperature of 59° F; a compressor inlet pressure of 1 atmosphere; 100% load; and a higher heating value (hhv) of 1040 Btu/scf for natural gas. Heat input rates vary depending upon combustion turbine characteristics, load, and ambient conditions. Manufacturer's performance curves (or equations) shall be used to correct for site conditions. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

3. Emissions Standards: Combustion turbine 1409 shall not exceed the following standards for carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), opacity, particulate matter (PM), particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (PM_{10}), sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and volatile organic compounds (VOC).

Pollutant	Emissions Standards [h]	Equivalent Maximum Emissions [i]		Rule Basis [j]
		lb/hour	TPY	
CO	25.0 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen [a]	9.0	39.4	Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.
NO_X	15.0 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen [b]	8.9	38.9	Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.
	25.0 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen [c]	---	---	40 CFR 60.4320
SO_2	10 grains of sulfur/100 scf [d]	4.5	19.9	Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.
	0.060 lb SO_2/MMBtu [e]	---	---	40 CFR 60.4330
Opacity	10% opacity [f]	Not Applicable		Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.
PM/PM_{10} [g]	None	1.09	4.77	---
VOC [g]	None	0.52	2.29	---

a. Compliance with the CO standards shall be demonstrated based on the average of three test runs conducted at permitted capacity as determined by EPA Method 10.
b. Compliance with the State NO_X standard shall be demonstrated based on the average of three test runs conducted at permitted capacity as determined by EPA Method 7E or 20.
c. Compliance with the Federal NO_X standard shall be demonstrated as determined EPA Method 7E or 20 and the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60.4400.
d. To reduce potential SO_2 emissions, Permittee shall comply with a maximum sulfur content of 10 grains of sulfur/100 scf as specified in the current Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) tariff. Actual fuel sulfur levels are expected to be less than 1 grain per 100 scf.
e. Compliance with the FERC natural gas tariff effectively limits the potential SO_2 emissions to 0.027 lb/MMBtu, which is less than half of federal standard in 40 CFR 60.4330. Actual SO_2 levels are expected to be less than 0.0027 lb/MMBtu.
f. The opacity standard is based on a 6-minute average, as determined by EPA Method 9. The opacity standard serves as a surrogate standard to show efficient combustion.
g. Potential PM/PM_{10} and VOC emissions are minimized by the equipment specification of "lean premix combustion design". The CO standard serves as a surrogate standard to show efficient combustion. PM emissions are based on an AP-42 emission factor of 0.0066 lb/MMBtu (Table 3.1-2a) and all PM emissions are assumed to be PM_{10} emissions. VOC emissions are based on available vendor data of 25 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen of unburned hydrocarbons and the assumption that only 10% of these emissions are regulated VOC emissions. No testing or other compliance demonstration is required for PM/PM_{10} and VOC emissions.
h. Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with these standards.
i. The equivalent maximum emissions are provided for informational purposes and are based on: the permitted capacity; a compressor inlet air temperature of 59° F; a compressor inlet pressure of 1 atmosphere; full operation (8760 hours per year); and the permit standards (CO, NO_X, and SO_2) or the maximum expected emissions (PM/PM_{10} and VOC). Each test report shall identify the measured mass emission rates for CO and NO_X. The report shall estimate the SO_2 mass emission rate based on the current typical fuel sulfur content and actual natural gas firing rate.
j. The CO, NO_X and SO_2 emissions standards of this permit ensure that the project is not subject to PSD preconstruction review in accordance with Rule 62-212.400(PSD), F.A.C.

[Application No. 1130037-013-AV, Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-212.400(12), F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.4320, and 40 CFR 60.4330]

APPLICABLE FEDERAL REGULATIONS

4. NSPS Subpart JJJJ: The Two-Generac Model No. SG300 (or equivalents) emergency generators, FGTC GEN04 and FGTC GEN05 (EU 012), are subject to applicable requirements in NSPS Subparts A (General Provisions) and JJJJ (Stationary Spark Internal Combustion Engines) of 40 CFR 60. See Appendix E. [Rules 62-210.300(a)(35)g., and 62-204.800(8)(b)80, F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: The emergency generator 454 Hp engines were manufactured after January 1, 2010 and are subject to emissions limits of (40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ) 40 CFR 60.4233, operation and maintenance requirements of 40 CFR 60.4243, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 60.4243(a)(1) and 60.4245(a)(1), (2) & (3). However, the engines are certified and thus exempt from annual testing by 40 CFR 60 60.4243(a)(1) if operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emissions-related written instructions.}

Emission Standards

5. The Two Generac Model No. SG300emergency generator engines shall meet the emissions standards of 40 CFR § 60.4233(e), Table 1, excerpted below.

EXERPT FROM TABLE 1 TO SUBPART JJJJ OF PART 60—NOX, CO, AND VOC EMISSION STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY EMERGENCY ENGINES >25 HP								
Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission standards					
			g/HP-hr			ppmvd at 15% O2		
			NOX	CO	VOC	NOX	CO	VOC
Emergency	HP>130	1/1/2009	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.								

Compliance Requirements

6. Methods of Operation.

a. The owner or operator of the emergency generator engines shall operate and maintain the engines and control devices according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(1)]

b. If the certified engine and control device are not operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, the engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and owners or operators of the noncertified engine must to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions and must conduct an initial performance test within 1 year of engine startup to demonstrate compliance, but a subsequent test is not required unless the engine is rebuilt or undergoes major repair or maintenance. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)(ii) and (f)]

7. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency

situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving 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. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)].

8. Owners and operators of stationary SI natural gas fired engines may operate their engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the owners and operators are required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of 40 CFR 60.4233. [40 CFR 60.4243(e)].

Testing Requirements

9. No performance testing of the emergency generator engines is required if the engines are certified by the manufacturer and the engines and control devices are operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(1)].

Notification, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.

10. The owner or operator of the emergency generator engines shall keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance with operation and maintenance requirements of 40 CFR 60.4243(a)(1).

11. Owners and operators of all stationary SI ICE must keep records of the following information:
(1) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.
(2) Maintenance conducted on the engine.
(3) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable.
[40 CFR 60.4245(a)(1), (2) & (3)]

12. NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ: The emergency generators are subject to applicable requirements in NESHAP Subparts A and ZZZZ (Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines). Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6590(c) for stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) also subject to regulations under 40 CFR 60, a 4-stroke rich burn stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 bhp must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part. [Rules 62-210.300(a)(35)h., and 62-204.800(10)(b)82, F.A.C.]

Administrative Requirements

13. 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.]

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

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

b. Permittee shall report to the Department within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during the ten-year period setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report. The report shall contain the following:

1) The name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator of the major stationary source;

2) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to the provisions of 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in this permit;

3) If the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection, an explanation as to why there is a difference; and

4) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report.

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

15. For this project, the Department requires the annual reporting of actual nitrogen oxide emissions for the following units:

011 Solar Titan 130-20502S Gas Combustion Turbine No. 1409
012 Emergency Generators FGTC GEN04 and FGTC GEN05

[Applications 0390029-011 & 012- AC; Rules 62-212.300(1)(e) and 62-210.370, F.A.C.]

STATEMENT OF BASIS

D. R. A. F. T.

This air pollution construction permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Chapters 62-4, 62-210, and 62-212 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

Executed in Pensacola, Florida.

(DRAFT)

_____ _____

Rick Bradburn Date
Air Program Administrator
Northwest District

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this Final Air Permit package (including the Final Determination and Final Permit) was sent by electronic mail (or a link to these documents made available electronically on a publicly accessible server) with received receipt requested before the close of business on to the persons listed below.

David W. Shellhouse; Florida Gas Transmission Company: dave.shellhouse@sug.com
Thomas W. Davis, P.E.; Environmental Consulting & Technology, Inc.: tdavis@ectinc.com
DEP Northwest District Branch Office, Tallahassee

Clerk Stamp

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

_____ _____
(Clerk) (Date)

Contents

Appendix A. Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms
Appendix B. General Conditions
Appendix C. Common Conditions
Appendix D. Common Testing Requirements

Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms

CITATION FORMATS

The following illustrate the formats used in the permit to identify applicable requirements from permits and regulations.

Old Permit Numbers

Example: Permit No. AC50-123456 or Permit No. AO50-123456

Where: "AC" identifies the permit as an Air Construction Permit
"AO" identifies the permit as an Air Operation Permit
"123456" identifies the specific permit project number

New Permit Numbers

Example: Permit Nos. 099-2222-001-AC, 099-2222-001-AF, 099-2222-001-AO, or 099-2222-001-AV

Where: "099" represents the specific county ID number in which the project is located

"2222" represents the specific facility ID number for that county

"001" identifies the specific permit project number

"AC" identifies the permit as an air construction permit

"AF" identifies the permit as a minor source federally enforceable state operation permit

"AO" identifies the permit as a minor source air operation permit

"AV" identifies the permit as a major Title V air operation permit

PSD Permit Numbers

Example: Permit No. PSD-FL-317

Where: "PSD" means issued pursuant to the preconstruction review requirements of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality

"FL" means that the permit was issued by the State of Florida

"317" identifies the specific permit project number

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)

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

Means: Title 62, Chapter 213, Rule 205 of the Florida Administrative Code

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

Example: [40 CFR 60.7]

Means: Title 40, Part 60, Section 7

GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

° F: degrees Fahrenheit

AAQS: Ambient Air Quality Standard

acf: actual cubic feet

acfm: actual cubic feet per minute

ARMS: Air Resource Management System (DEP database)

BACT: best available control technology

bhp: brake horsepower

Btu: British thermal units

CAM: compliance assurance monitoring

CEMS: continuous emissions monitoring system

cfm: cubic feet per minute

Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CAA: Clean Air Act

CMS: continuous monitoring system

CO: carbon monoxide

CO_2: carbon dioxide

COMS: continuous opacity monitoring system

DARM: Division of Air Resource Management

DEP: Department of Environmental Protection

Department: Department of Environmental Protection

dscf: dry standard cubic feet

dscfm: dry standard cubic feet per minute

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

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

EU: emissions unit

F.A.C.: Florida Administrative Code

F.A.W.: Florida Administrative Weekly

F.D.: forced draft

F.S.: Florida Statutes

FGD: flue gas desulfurization

FGR: flue gas recirculation

Fl: fluoride

ft^2: square feet

ft^3: cubic feet

gpm: gallons per minute

gr: grains

HAP: hazardous air pollutant

Hg: mercury

I.D.: induced draft

ID: identification

kPa: kilopascals

lb: pound

MACT: maximum achievable technology

MMBtu: million British thermal units

MSDS: material safety data sheets

MW: megawatt

NESHAP: National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

NO_X: nitrogen oxides

NSPS: New Source Performance Standards

O&M: operation and maintenance

O_2: oxygen

Pb: lead

PM: particulate matter

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

ppm: parts per million

ppmv: parts per million by volume

ppmvd: parts per million by volume, dry basis

QA: quality assurance

QC: quality control

PSD: prevention of significant deterioration

psi: pounds per square inch

PTE: potential to emit

RACT: reasonably available control technology

RATA: relative accuracy test audit

RBLC: EPA's RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse

SAM: sulfuric acid mist

scf: standard cubic feet

scfm: standard cubic feet per minute

SIC: standard industrial classification code

SIP: State Implementation Plan

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

SO_2: sulfur dioxide

TPD: tons/day

TPH: tons per hour

TPY: tons per year

TRS: total reduced sulfur

UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system

VE: visible emissions

VOC: volatile organic compounds

General Conditions

Permittee shall comply with the following general conditions from Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.

1. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit, are "permit conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.141, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, F.S. Permittee is placed on notice that the Department will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.

2. This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department.

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

4. This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.

5. This permit does not relieve Permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow Permittee to cause pollution in contravention of Florida Statutes and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.

6. Permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.

7. Permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:

   a. Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;

   b. Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

   c. Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules. Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.

8. If, for any reason, Permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, Permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information:

   a. A description of and cause of noncompliance; and

   b. The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. Permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or for revocation of this permit.

9. In accepting this permit, Permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the Florida Statutes or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.111 and 403.73, F.S. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.

General Conditions

10. Permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, Permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or Department rules. A reasonable time for compliance with a new or amended surface water quality standard, other than those standards addressed in Rule 62-302.500, F.A.C., shall include a reasonable time to obtain or be denied a mixing zone for the new or amended standard.

11. This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Rules 62-4.120 and 62-730.300, F.A.C., as applicable. Permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by the Department.

12. This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.

13. This permit also constitutes:

    a. Determination of Best Available Control Technology (applicable);

    b. Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (applicable); and

    c. Compliance with New Source Performance Standards (not applicable).

14. Permittee shall comply with the following:

    a. Upon request, Permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under Department rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Department.

    b. Permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.

    c. Records of monitoring information shall include:

        (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

        (b) The person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;

        (c) The dates analyses were performed;

        (d) The person responsible for performing the analyses;

        (e) The analytical techniques or methods used;

        (f) The results of such analyses.

15. When requested by the Department, Permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If Permittee becomes aware the relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Department, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.

Common Conditions

Unless otherwise specified in the permit, the following conditions apply to all emissions units and activities at the facility.

EMISSIONS AND CONTROLS

1. Plant Operation - Problems: If temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by fire, wind or other cause, Permittee shall notify each Compliance Authority as soon as possible, but at least within one working day, excluding weekends and holidays. The notification shall include: pertinent information as to the cause of the problem; steps being taken to correct the problem and prevent future recurrence; and, where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release Permittee from any liability for failure to comply with the conditions of this permit or the regulations. [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]

2. Circumvention: Permittee shall not circumvent the air pollution control equipment or allow the emission of air pollutants without this equipment operating properly. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]

3. Excess Emissions Allowed: Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed 2 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. Pursuant to Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C., the permit subsection may specify more or less stringent requirements for periods of excess emissions. Rule 62-210-700(Excess Emissions), F.A.C., cannot vary or supersede any federal NSPS or NESHAP provision. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

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

5. Excess Emissions - Notification: In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, Permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

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

7. 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. [Rules 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]

8. 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. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C.]

9. Unconfined Particulate Emissions: During the construction period, unconfined particulate matter emissions shall be minimized by dust suppressing techniques such as covering and/or application of water or chemicals to the affected areas, as necessary. The following were determined by Permittee to be appropriate for this facility:
    a. Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas, and yards.
    b. Application of water or other suppressants to unpaved roads, yards, open stock piles, and other activities to control emissions.
    c. Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas to prevent particulate from becoming airborne.
    d. Landscaping or planting of vegetation.
    e. Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

    [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.]

RECORDS AND REPORTS

10. Records Retention: All measurements, records, and other data required by this permit shall be documented in a permanent, legible format and retained for at least 5 years following the date on which such measurements, records, or data are recorded. Records shall be made available to the Department upon request. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2, F.A.C.]

11. Emissions Computation and Reporting:

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

    b. *Computation of Emissions*. For any of the purposes set forth in subsection 62-210.370(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility shall compute emissions in accordance with the requirements set forth in this subsection.

        (1) Basic Approach. The owner or operator shall employ, on a pollutant-specific basis, the most accurate of the approaches set forth below to compute the emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit; provided, however, that nothing in this rule shall be construed to require installation and operation of any continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS) not otherwise required by rule or permit, nor shall anything in this rule be construed to require performance of any stack testing not otherwise required by rule or permit.

            (a) If the emissions unit is equipped with a CEMS meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such CEMS to compute the emissions of the pollutant, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate because the CEMS represents still-emerging technology.

            (b) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C, but emissions of the pollutant can be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(c), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such methodology, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

            (c) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., and emissions cannot be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology, the owner or operator shall use an emission factor meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(d), F.A.C., unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

        (2) Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS)

            (a) An owner or operator may use a CEMS to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided:

                1) The CEMS complies with the applicable certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 60 Appendices B and F, or, for an acid rain unit, the certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 75, all adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; or

                2) The owner or operator demonstrates that the CEMS otherwise represents the most accurate means of computing emissions for purposes of this rule.

            (b) Stack gas volumetric flow rates used with the CEMS to compute emissions shall be obtained by the most accurate of the following methods as demonstrated by the owner or operator:

                1) A calibrated flow meter that records data on a continuous basis, if available; or

                2) The average flow rate of all valid stack tests conducted during a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

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

(3) Mass Balance Calculations

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Emission Factors

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

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

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

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

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

(5) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Missing Data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of missing data

from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS using other site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of such emissions.

(6) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Startup and Shutdown. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit.

(7) Fugitive Emissions. In computing the emissions of a pollutant from a facility or emissions unit, the owner or operator shall account for the fugitive emissions of the pollutant, to the extent quantifiable, associated with such facility or emissions unit.

(8) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall retain a copy of all records used to compute emissions pursuant to this rule for a period of five years from the date on which such emissions information is submitted to the department for any regulatory purpose.

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

c. *Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility*

(1) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year for the following facilities:

a. All Title V sources.

b. All synthetic non-Title V sources.

c. All facilities with the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides and located in an ozone nonattainment area or ozone air quality maintenance area.

d. All facilities for which an annual operating report is required by rule or permit.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph 62-210.370(3)(a), F.A.C., no annual operating report shall be required for any facility operating under an air general permit.

(3) The annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or DEP-approved local air pollution control program office by April 1 of the following year. If the report is submitted using the Department's electronic annual operating report software, there is no requirement to submit a copy to any DEP or local air program office.

(4) Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., for purposes of the annual operating report.

(5) Facility Relocation. Unless otherwise provided by rule or more stringent permit condition, the owner or operator of a relocatable facility must submit a Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6)) to the Department at least 30 days prior to the relocation. A separate form shall be submitted for each facility in the case of the relocation of multiple facilities which are jointly owned or operated.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS

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

13. Stack Sampling: Permittee shall install and maintain permanent stack sampling facilities, including sampling ports, work platforms, access to work platforms, electrical power, and sampling equipment support. All stack sampling

facilities must meet requirements of Rule 62-297(6), F.A.C., and any Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Standards described in 29 CFR 1910 Subparts D and E. [Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

14. The applicant shall retain a Professional Engineer, registered in the State of Florida, for the inspection of this project. Upon completion the engineer shall inspect for conformity to the permit application and associated documents. An application for an operation permit shall be submitted with the compliance test results and appropriate fee when applicable. These are to be submitted within 75 days after initial operation. Permittee shall obtain an operating permit for this source before the expiration of the construction permit if Permittee desires to continue operation. [Rules 62.4-030, 62-4.050(3), 62-4.210(3), 62-4.220 and 62-210.300(1)(a) & (2), F.A.C.]
15. The Department shall be notified upon commencement of construction. The Department shall be notified and prior approval shall be obtained of any changes or revisions made during construction. Projects beyond one year require annual status reports. [Rule 62-4.030, F.A.C.]
16. The Department telephone number for reporting problems, malfunctions or exceedances under this permit is 850/595-0578, day or night, and for emergencies involving a significant threat to human health or the environment is 800/320-0519. For routine business, telephone 850/595-8300, then press 3, during normal working hours. [Rules 62-210.700 and 62-4.130, F.A.C.]

Common Testing Requirements

Unless otherwise specified in the permit, the following testing requirements apply to all emissions units at the facility.

COMPLIANCE TESTING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

   a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.

   b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.

   c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be 12 minutes.

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

3. Determination of Process Variables:

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

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

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

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

   a. *General Compliance Testing*.

      1. The owner or operator of a new or modified emissions unit that is subject to an emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining an operation permit for such emissions unit.

      2. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing

an air operation permit pursuant to sub-subparagraph 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

(a) Did not operate; or

(b) In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours,

3. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard.

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

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

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

RECORDS AND REPORTS

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

a. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.

b. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.

c. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.

d. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.

e. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.

f. The date, starting time and end time of the observation.

g. The test procedures used.

h. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, and prepared the report.

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

j. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

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