Hernando County Board of County Commissioners
Hernando County Utilities Department
Solid Waste and Recycling Division

Hernando County Northwest Solid Waste and Recycling Facility

Facility ID No. 0530379
Hernando County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0530379-003-AV

(Renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0530379-001-AV)

Permitting Authority:

State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resource Management
Office of Permitting and Compliance
2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station #5505
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13051 N. Telecom Parkway
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Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0530379-003-AV

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Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW - Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.
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Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions (electronic Link).
Appendix 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) (electronic Link).

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Figure 1, Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance (40 CFR 60, July, 1996).
Table H, Permit History.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
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2600 BLAIRSTONE ROAD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-2400

RICK SCOTT
GOVERNOR

CARLOS LOPEZ-CANTERA
LT. GOVERNOR

CLIFFORD D. WILSON III
INTERIM SECRETARY

PERMITTEE:
Hernando County Utilities Department
14450 Landfill Road
Brooksville, Florida 34614-0806

Permit No. 0530379-003AV
Northwest Solid Waste and Recycling Facility
Facility ID No. 0530379
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 Hernando County Northwest Solid Waste and Recycling facility is located in Hernando County at 14450 Landfill Road, Brooksville. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17, 354.98 East, 3172.61 North. Latitude is: 28° 40' 21.1080" North; and, Longitude is: 82° 29' 2.9004" 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 and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

0530379-003-AV Effective Date: February 18, 2015
Renewal Application Due Date: July 8, 2019
Expiration Date: February 18, 2020

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

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

JFK/jh

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Subsection A. Facility Description.

The Northwest Solid Waste and Recycling Facility is engaged in landfilling of municipal solid waste (MSW) and the collection and processing of recyclable materials. Landfill operations commenced at the site in 1990. The facility includes two closed Class I MSW disposal cells (Cells 1 and 2) totaling approximately 28 acres and an active Class I MSW disposal cell (Cell 3) of approximately 25 acres. Cells 1 and 2 were officially closed in July of 2014 and have been mostly capped and covered with dirt and vegetation. Waste was first placed into Cell 3 in September of 2010. The permitted design capacity of the landfill is approximately 6.17 million cubic yards by volume. Landfill gas (LFG) is generated from the solid waste decomposition and is comprised of methane (CH_4), carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other minor constituents. Non-methane organic compounds (NMOC) are also generated which are the regulated pollutants for municipal solid waste landfills.

With the addition of Cell 3, the solid waste permitted capacity of the landfill is over the 2.5 million megagrams (Mg) and 2.5 million cubic meter limits, thereby triggering the applicability of federal New Source Performance Standards at 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW - Standards for Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills and 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions. Based on the required Subpart WWW Tier 2 site sampling performed on June 23, 2014, non-methane organic compound (NMOC) emissions are estimated to be 26.59 Mg/year for the year 2014 and 35.23 Mg/year for the year 2020. These levels are less than the 50 Mg/year level which would trigger the landfill gas (LFG) collection and control system requirement of Subpart WWW.

The MSW landfill does include a voluntarily-installed (i.e., not required by State or Federal rules or regulations) LFG collection system on portions of Cells 1 and 2. The collected LFG is routed to an on-site facility owned and operated by Timberline Energy, LLC, which uses the LFG as fuel for an engine-generator set and/or combusts the LFG in an open candlestick flare. The engine and flare were originally permitted for construction under DEP Facility ID No. 0530376 for Timberline Energy, LLC, but were incorporated into this facility's Title V air operation permit on May 24, 2010, for the authorization to commercially operate as a support facility to the landfill.

This landfill does not contain a bioreactor as defined in NSPS Subpart WWW. Leachate liquid is not circulated in Cells 1 and 2, but Cell 3 has been designed for leachate recirculation if needed. Because asbestos-containing waste is accepted at this landfill, the facility is also subject to regulation under 40 CFR 61, Subpart M – National Emissions Standards for Asbestos.

The facility includes two stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) used as emergency back up to power the administrative office and scale house. One of the emergency generators is powered by an existing engine subject to regulation pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. The other emergency generator is powered by a new engine subject to regulation pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

The Northwest Solid Waste and Recycling Facility also includes the following miscellaneous insignificant emissions sources and/or activities associated with the landfilling and recycling operations *(See Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities)*:

- Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D) Cell for disposal of residential and commercial use dry wall, shingles, concrete, wood pallets bricks, etc.
- Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center for collection of residential cleaning chemicals, paints, pesticides, fertilizers, and electronics.
- Recyclable Materials Center for collection and processing of recyclable products from drop-off locations and the Curbside Recycling Program.
- Waste Tire Collection Center for collection of residential and commercial waste tires. This area includes two mobile tire de-rimmers powered by non-road diesel engines.
- Two trailer-mounted welders at the maintenance shop area powered by non-road gasoline engines.
- An emergency light tower powered by a non-road diesel engine.

- An emergency storm water pump powered by a non-road diesel engine.
- Scrap Metal and White Goods Sorting and Storage Area for collection of residential and commercial metal diverted from the waste stream for recycling.
- Yard Debris Processing Area for collection and processing of residential and commercial brush, grass clippings, tree trimmings, etc.

Based on the Title V air operation permit renewal application submitted October 9, 2014, this facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), but is a major source for carbon monoxide (>100 tons per year from the LFG-fired engine and LFG flare).

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Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
001	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
004	Existing 67 HP Stationary CI RICE Diesel Engine-driven Emergency Generator
006	Landfill Gas-Fired Engine-Driven Generator Set
007	Non-NSPS Regulated Landfill Gas (LFG) Candlestick Open Flare
008	New 27 HP Stationary CI RICE Diesel Engine-driven Emergency Generator

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

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Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

Based on the Title V air operation permit renewal application received October 9, 2014, this facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). 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	001, 008
40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW – Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	001
40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines	008
40 CFR 61, Subpart M – National Emission Standard for Asbestos	001
40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions	004
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines	004

Regulation	EU No(s).
State Rule Citations	
62-4, F.A.C. - Permits	001, 004, 006, 007, 008
62-4.204, F.A.C. – Air Pollution Control – General Provisions	
62-210, F.A.C. - Stationary Sources - General Requirements	
62-213, F.A.C. - Operation Permits For Major Sources of Air Pollution	
62-297, F.A.C. - Stationary Sources - Emissions Monitoring	

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

FW3. General Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. 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. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.]

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

a. Application of asphalt, water, chemicals or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads, yards, open stock piles and similar activities;
b. Removal of particulate matter from paved areas and roads under the control of the owner or operator of the facility to prevent re-entrainment, and from buildings or work areas to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne;
c. Landscaping or planting of vegetation; and,
d. Other techniques, as necessary.

Hernando County takes precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter. Water is routinely applied to on-site roads. The County applies daily and intermediate cover to the landfill cells to minimize windblown litter and unconfined particulate matter.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.; and, proposed by applicant in Title V air operation permit renewal

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

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Subsection A. Emissions Unit 001

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

EU No.	Brief Description
001	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill

This emission unit is the municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill operations consisting of two closed Class I MSW disposal cells (Cells 1 and 2) totaling approximately 28 acres and an active Class I MSW disposal cell (Cell 3) of approximately 25 acres. Cells 1 and 2 were officially closed in July of 2014 and have been mostly capped and covered with dirt and vegetation. Waste was first placed into Cell 3 in September of 2010. The permitted design capacity of the landfill is approximately 6.17 million cubic yards by volume. Landfill gas (LFG) is generated from the solid waste decomposition and is comprised of methane (CH_4), carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other minor constituents. Non-methane organic compounds (NMOC) are also generated which are the regulated pollutants for municipal solid waste landfills.

With the addition of Cell 3, the solid waste permitted capacity of the landfill is over the 2.5 million megagrams (Mg) and 2.5 million cubic meter limits, thereby triggering the applicability of federal New Source Performance Standards at 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW - Standards for Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills and 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions. Based on the required Subpart WWW Tier 2 site sampling performed on June 23, 2014, non-methane organic compound (NMOC) emissions are estimated to be 26.59 Mg/year for the year 2014 and 35.23 Mg/year for the year 2020. These levels are less than the 50 Mg/year level which would trigger the landfill gas (LFG) collection and control system requirement of Subpart WWW.

Although not yet required by Subpart WWW, the MSW landfill does include a voluntarily-installed (i.e., not required by State or Federal rules or regulations) LFG collection system on portions of Cells 1 and 2. The collected LFG is routed to an on-site facility owned and operated by Timberline Energy, LLC, which uses the LFG as fuel for an engine-generator set (see EU 006) and/or combusts the LFG in an open candlestick flare (see EU 007). The engine and flare were originally permitted for construction under DEP Facility ID No. 0530376 for Timberline Energy, LLC, but were incorporated into this facility's Title V air operation permit on May 24, 2010, for the authorization to commercially operate as a support facility to the landfill.

This landfill does not contain a bioreactor as defined in NSPS Subpart WWW. Leachate liquid is not circulated in Cells 1 and 2, but Cell 3 has been designed for leachate recirculation if needed.

Because asbestos-containing waste is accepted at this landfill, the facility is also subject to regulation under 40 CFR 61, Subpart M – National Emissions Standards for Asbestos. This landfill is not subject to regulation under 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) from Municipal Solids Waste Landfills since current (and near future projected) emissions of NMOC emissions are less than 50 Mg/year.

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{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions (adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C.), 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW - Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)76., F.A.C.) and 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M - National Emission Standard for Asbestos (adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(10)(b)8., F.A.C.).}

Link to 40 CFR 60, Subpart A

Link to 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Operational Requirements and Control Technology

A.2. NMOC Emission Rate. The owner or operator shall either comply with paragraph b. of this condition or calculate an NMOC emission rate for the landfill using the procedures specified in Specific Condition **A.5.** The NMOC emission rate shall be recalculated annually, except as provided in Specific Condition **A.7.**

a. If the calculated NMOC emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall:
   (1) Submit an annual emission report to the Administrator, except as provided for in Specific Condition **A.7.**; and
   (2) Recalculate the NMOC emission rate annually using the procedures specified in Specific Condition **A.5.** until such time as the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, or the landfill is closed.
      (a) If the NMOC emission rate, upon recalculation required in paragraph a.(2) of this section, is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall install a collection and control system in compliance with paragraph b. of this section.
      (b) If the landfill is permanently closed, a closure notification shall be submitted to the Administrator as provided for in Specific Condition **A.8.** [40 CFR 60.752(b)]

b. If the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall:
   (1) Submit a collection and control system design plan prepared by a professional engineer to the Department as part of an application for an air construction permit for the control system and an application for a Title V air operation permit revision within 1 year of exceeding the 50 mg/year of NMOC emission rate:
      (a) The collection and control system as described in the plan shall meet the design requirements of paragraph b.(2).
      (b) The collection and control system design plan shall include any alternatives to the operational standards, test methods, procedures, compliance measures, monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting provisions of 40 CFR 60.753 through 60.758 proposed by the owner or operator.
      (c) The collection and control system design plan shall either conform with specifications for active collection systems in 40 CFR 60.759 or include a demonstration to the Administrator's satisfaction of the sufficiency of the alternative provisions to 40 CFR 60.759.
      (d) The Administrator shall review the information submitted under paragraphs (a), (b) & (c) and either approve it, disapprove it, or request that additional information be submitted. Because of the many site-specific factors involved with landfill gas system design, alternative systems may be necessary. A wide variety of system designs are possible, such as vertical wells, combination horizontal and vertical collection systems, or horizontal trenches only, leachate collection components, and passive systems.
   (2) After first applying for and receiving an air construction permit, install a collection and control system that captures the gas generated within the landfill as required by paragraphs (b)(2)(a) or (b) and (b)(3) within 30 months after the first annual report in which the emission rate equals or exceeds 50 megagrams per year, unless Tier 2 or Tier 3 sampling demonstrates that the emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, as specified in 40 CFR 60.757(c)(1) or (2).
      (a) An active collection system shall:
         (*1*) Be designed to handle the maximum expected gas flow rate from the entire area of the landfill that warrants control over the intended use period of the gas control or treatment system equipment;
         (*2*) Collect gas from each area, cell, or group of cells in the landfill in which the initial solid waste has been placed for a period of:
            (*i*) 5 years or more if active; or
            (*ii*) 2 years or more if closed or at final grade.
         (*3*) Collect gas at a sufficient extraction rate;

(*4*) Be designed to minimize off-site migration of subsurface gas.

(b) A passive collection system shall:

(*1*) Comply with the provisions specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A)(*1*), (*2*), and (2)(ii)(A)(*4*) of this section.

(*2*) Be installed with liners on the bottom and all sides in all areas in which gas is to be collected. The liners shall be installed as required under §258.40.

(3) Route all the collected gas to a control system that complies with the requirements in either paragraph b.(3)(a), (b) or (c).

(a) An open flare designed and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60.18 except as noted in 40 CFR 60.754(e);

(b) A control system designed and operated to reduce NMOC by 98 weight-percent, or, when an enclosed combustion device is used for control, to either reduce NMOC by 98 weight percent or reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to less than 20 parts per million by volume, dry basis as hexane at 3 percent oxygen. The reduction efficiency or parts per million by volume shall be established by an initial performance test to be completed no later than 180 days after the initial startup of the approved control system using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 60.754(d).

(*1*) If a boiler or process heater is used as the control device, the landfill gas stream shall be introduced into the flame zone.

(*2*) The control device shall be operated within the parameter ranges established during the initial or most recent performance test. The operating parameters to be monitored are specified in 40 CFR 60.756;

(c) Route the collected gas to a treatment system that processes the collected gas for subsequent sale or use. All emissions from any atmospheric vent from the gas treatment system shall be subject to the requirements of paragraph (b)(3)(a) or (b).

(4) Operate the collection and control device installed to comply with this subpart in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.753, 60.755 and 60.756.

(5) The collection and control system may be capped or removed provided that all the conditions of paragraphs (b)(5)(a), (b), and (c) are met:

(a) The landfill shall be a closed landfill as defined in 40 CFR 60.751. A closure report shall be submitted to the Administrator as provided in Specific Condition A.8.;

(b) The collection and control system shall have been in operation a minimum of 15 years; and

(c) Following the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.754(b), the calculated NMOC gas produced by the landfill shall be less than 50 megagrams per year on three successive test dates. The test dates shall be no less than 90 days apart, and no more than 180 days apart.

[Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.752(b)]

A.3. Title V Permit. When a MSW landfill subject to this subpart is closed, the owner or operator is no longer subject to the requirement to maintain a Title V air operation permit for the landfill if the landfill is not otherwise subject to the requirements of Title V permitting and if either of the following conditions are met:

a. The landfill was never subject to the requirement for a control system under Specific Condition **A.**2.b.(2); or

b. The owner or operator meets the conditions for control system removal specified in Specific Condition **A.**2.b.(5).

[40 CFR 60.752(d)]

A.4. Standards for Active Asbestos Waste Disposal Sites. The owner or operator of an active waste disposal site that receives asbestos-containing waste material from a source covered under 40 CFR 61.149 (asbestos mills), 61.150 (manufacturing, fabricating, demolition, renovation, and spraying operations), or 61.155 (operations that convert asbestos-containing waste material into non-asbestos (asbestos-free) material) shall meet the requirements below:

a. Either there must be no visible emissions to the outside air from any active waste disposal site where asbestos-containing waste material has been deposited, or the requirements of paragraph c. or d. of this section must be met.

b. Unless a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public, either warning signs and fencing must be installed and maintained as follows, or the requirements of paragraph c.(1) of this section must be met.
   (1) Warning signs must be displayed at all entrances and at intervals of 100 m (330 ft) or less along the property line of the site or along the perimeter of the sections of the site where asbestos-containing waste material is deposited. The warning signs must:
      (a) Be posted in such a manner and location that a person can easily read the legend; and
      (b) Conform to the requirements of 51 cm × 36 cm (20″×14″) upright format signs specified in 29 CFR 1910.145(d)(4) and this paragraph; and
      [Note: 29 CFR 1910.145(d)(4) *Caution signs*. The standard color of the background shall be yellow; and the panel, black with yellow letters. Any letters used against the yellow background shall be black. The colors shall be those of opaque glossy samples as specified in Table 1 of ANSI Z53.1-1967 or Table 1 of ANSI Z535.1-2006(R2011), incorporated by reference in 29 CFR 1910.6. Link to 29 CFR 1910.145]
      (c) Display the following legend in the lower panel with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to those specified in this paragraph.

Legend	**Notation**
Asbestos Waste Disposal Site	2.5 cm (1 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Do Not Create Dust	1.9 cm (3/4 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Breathing Asbestos is Hazardous to Your Health	14 Point Gothic.

      Spacing between any two lines must be at least equal to the height of the upper of the two lines.
   (2) The perimeter of the disposal site must be fenced in a manner adequate to deter access by the general public.
   (3) Upon request and supply of appropriate information, the Administrator will determine whether a fence or a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public.

c. Rather than meet the no visible emission requirement of paragraph (a) of this section, at the end of each operating day, or at least once every 24-hour period while the site is in continuous operation, the asbestos-containing waste material that has been deposited at the site during the operating day or previous 24-hour period shall:
   (1) Be covered with at least 15 centimeters (6 inches) of compacted non-asbestos-containing material, or
   (2) Be covered with a resinous or petroleum-based dust suppression agent that effectively binds dust and controls wind erosion. Such an agent shall be used in the manner and frequency recommended for the particular dust by the dust suppression agent manufacturer to achieve and maintain dust control. Other equally effective dust suppression agents may be used upon prior approval by the Administrator. For purposes of this paragraph, any used, spent, or other waste oil is not considered a dust suppression agent.

d. Rather than meet the no visible emission requirement of paragraph a. of this section, use an alternative emissions control method that has received prior written approval by the Administrator according to the procedures described in 40 CFR 61.149(c)(2). Link to 40 CFR 61.149

e. For all asbestos-containing waste material received, the owner or operator of the active waste disposal site shall:
   (1) Maintain waste shipment records, using a form similar to that shown in Figure 4 (see referenced attachment Figure 4 in the Appendix Section of this permit), and include the following information:
      (a) The name, address, and telephone number of the waste generator.
      (b) The name, address, and telephone number of the transporter(s).

(c) The quantity of the asbestos-containing waste material in cubic meters (cubic yards).
(d) The presence of improperly enclosed or uncovered waste, or any asbestos-containing waste material not sealed in leak-tight containers. Report in writing to the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the waste generator (identified in the waste shipment record), and, if different, the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the disposal site, by the following working day, the presence of a significant amount of improperly enclosed or uncovered waste. Submit a copy of the waste shipment record along with the report.
(e) The date of the receipt.

(2) As soon as possible and no longer than 30 days after receipt of the waste, send a copy of the signed waste shipment record to the waste generator.
(3) Upon discovering a discrepancy between the quantity of waste designated on the waste shipment records and the quantity actually received, attempt to reconcile the discrepancy with the waste generator. If the discrepancy is not resolved within 15 days after receiving the waste, immediately report in writing to the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the waste generator (identified in the waste shipment record), and, if different, the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the disposal site. Describe the discrepancy and attempts to reconcile it, and submit a copy of the waste shipment record along with the report.
(4) Retain a copy of all records and reports required by this paragraph for at least 2 years.

f. Maintain, until closure, records of the location, depth and area, and quantity in cubic meters (cubic yards) of asbestos-containing waste material within the disposal site on a map or diagram of the disposal area.
g. Upon closure, comply with all the provisions of 40 CFR 61.151. Link to 40 CFR 61.151
h. Submit to the Administrator, upon closure of the facility, a copy of records of asbestos waste disposal locations and quantities.
i. Furnish upon request, and make available during normal business hours for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.
j. Notify the Administrator in writing at least 45 days prior to excavating or otherwise disturbing any asbestos-containing waste material that has been deposited at a waste disposal site and is covered. If the excavation will begin on a date other than the one contained in the original notice, notice of the new start date must be provided to the Administrator at least 10 working days before excavation begins and in no event shall excavation begin earlier than the date specified in the original notification. Include the following information in the notice:
(1) Scheduled starting and completion dates.
(2) Reason for disturbing the waste.
(3) Procedures to be used to control emissions during the excavation, storage, transport, and ultimate disposal of the excavated asbestos-containing waste material. If deemed necessary, the Administrator may require changes in the emission control procedures to be used.
(4) Location of any temporary storage site and the final disposal site.

[29 CFR 1910.145(d)(4), 40 CFR 61.149(c)(2), and 40 CFR 61.154]

Test Methods and Procedures

A.5. Calculation of the NMOC Emission Rate.

a. The landfill owner or operator shall calculate the NMOC emission rate using either the equation provided in paragraph a.(1) or the equation provided in paragraph a.(2). Both equations may be used if the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is known, as specified in paragraph a.(1), for part of the life of the landfill and the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is unknown, as specified in paragraph a.(2), for part of the life of the landfill. The values to be used in both equations are 0.05 per year for k, 170 cubic meters per megagram for L_O, and 4,000 parts per million by volume as hexane for the C_{NMOC}.

For landfills located in geographical areas with a thirty year annual average precipitation of less than 25 inches, as measured at the nearest representative official meteorological site, the k value to be used is 0.02 per year.

(1) The following equation shall be used if the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is known.

$$M_{NMOC} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2\,k\,L_o M_i \left(e^{-kt_i}\right)\left(C_{NMOC}\right)\left(3.6\times10^{-9}\right)$$

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where,

M_{NMOC} = Total NMOC emission rate from the landfill, megagrams per year
k = methane generation rate constant, $year^{-1}$
L_o=methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste
M_i = mass of solid waste in the ith section, megagrams
t_i = age of the ith section, years
C_{NMOC} = concentration of NMOC, parts per million by volume as hexane
3.6×10^{-9} = conversion factor

The mass of nondegradable solid waste may be subtracted from the total mass of solid waste in a particular section of the landfill when calculating the value for M_i if documentation of the nature and amount of such wastes is maintained

(2) The following equation shall be used if the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is unknown.

$$M_{NMOC} = 2L_o R (e^{-kc}-e^{-kt}) C_{NMOC} (3.6 \times 10^{-9})$$

Where:

M_{NMOC} = mass emission rate of NMOC, megagrams per year
L_o = methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste
R=average annual acceptance rate, megagrams per year
k=methane generation rate constant, $year^{-1}$
t = age of landfill, years
C_{NMOC} = concentration of NMOC, parts per million by volume as hexane
c=time since closure, years; for active landfill c=O and $e^{-kc}1$
3.6×10−9=conversion factor

The mass of nondegradable solid waste may be subtracted from the total mass of solid waste in a particular section of the landfill when calculating the value of R, if documentation of the nature and amount of such wastes is maintained.

b. (2) *Tier 1.* The owner or operator shall compare the calculated NMOC mass emission rate to the standard of 50 megagrams per year.

(1) If the NMOC emission rate calculated in paragraph a.(1) of this section is less than 50 megagrams per year, then the landfill owner shall submit an emission rate report as provided in Specific Condition **A.7.**, and shall recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate annually as required under Specific Condition **A.2.**a.

(2) If the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, then the landfill owner shall either comply with Specific Condition **A.2.**b., or determine a site-specific NMOC concentration and recalculate the NMOC emission rate using the procedures provided in paragraph c. of this section.

c. *Tier 2.* The landfill owner or operator shall determine the NMOC concentration using the following sampling procedure. The landfill owner or operator shall install at least two sample probes per hectare of landfill surface that has retained waste for at least 2 years. If the landfill is larger than 25 hectares in area, only 50 samples are required. The sample probes should be located to avoid known areas of

nondegradable solid waste. The owner or operator shall collect and analyze one sample of landfill gas from each probe to determine the NMOC concentration using Method 25 or 25C of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60. Method 18 of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 may be used to analyze the samples collected by the Method 25 or 25C sampling procedure. Taking composite samples from different probes into a single cylinder is allowed; however, equal sample volumes must be taken from each probe. For each composite, the sampling rate, collection times, beginning and ending cylinder vacuums, or alternative volume measurements must be recorded to verify that composite volumes are equal. Composite sample volumes should not be less than one liter unless evidence can be provided to substantiate the accuracy of smaller volumes. Terminate compositing before the cylinder approaches ambient pressure where measurement accuracy diminishes. If using Method 18, the owner or operator must identify all compounds in the sample and, as a minimum, test for those compounds published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42), minus carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, and mercury. As a minimum, the instrument must be calibrated for each of the compounds on the list. Convert the concentration of each Method 18 compound to C_{NMOC} as hexane by multiplying by the ratio of its carbon atoms divided by six. If more than the required number of samples are taken, all samples must be used in the analysis. The landfill owner or operator must divide the NMOC concentration from Method 25 or 25C of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 by six to convert from C_{NMOC} as carbon to C_{NMOC} as hexane. If the landfill has an active or passive gas removal system in place, Method 25 or 25C samples may be collected from these systems instead of surface probes provided the removal system can be shown to provide sampling as representative as the two sampling probe per hectare requirement. For active collection systems, samples may be collected from the common header pipe before the gas moving or condensate removal equipment. For these systems, a minimum of three samples must be collected from the header pipe.

(1) The landfill owner or operator shall recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate using the equations provided in paragraph a.(1) or a.(2) of this section and using the average NMOC concentration from the collected samples instead of the default value in the equation provided in paragraph a. of this section.

(2) If the resulting mass emission rate calculated using the site-specific NMOC concentration is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, then the landfill owner or operator shall either comply with Specific Condition **A.2.**b., or determine the site-specific methane generation rate constant and recalculate the NMOC emission rate using the site-specific methane generation rate using the procedure specified in paragraph d. of this section.

(3) If the resulting NMOC mass emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall submit a periodic estimate of the emission rate report as provided in Specific Condition **A.7.** and retest the site-specific NMOC concentration every 5 years using the methods specified in this section.

d. *Tier 3.* The site-specific methane generation rate constant shall be determined using the procedures provided in Method 2E of Appendix A of 40 CFR 60. The landfill owner or operator shall estimate the NMOC mass emission rate using equations in paragraph a.(1) or a.(2) of this section and using a site-specific methane generation rate constant k, and the site-specific NMOC concentration as determined in paragraph c. of this section instead of the default values provided in paragraph a. of this section. The landfill owner or operator shall compare the resulting NMOC mass emission rate to the standard of 50 megagrams per year.

(1) If the NMOC mass emission rate as calculated using the site-specific methane generation rate and concentration of NMOC is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall comply with Specific Condition **A.2.**b.

(2) If the NMOC mass emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, then the owner or operator shall submit a periodic emission rate report as provided in Specific Condition **A.7.** and shall recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate annually, as provided in Specific Condition **A.7.** using the equations in paragraph a. of this section and using the site-specific methane generation rate constant and NMOC

concentration obtained in paragraph c. of this section. The calculation of the methane generation rate constant is performed only once, and the value obtained from this test shall be used in all subsequent annual NMOC emission rate calculations.

e. The owner or operator may use other methods to determine the NMOC concentration or a site-specific k as an alternative to the methods required in paragraphs c. and d. of this section if the method has been approved by the Administrator (EPA Region 4).

f. When calculating emissions for PSD purposes, the owner or operator of each MSW landfill subject to the provisions of this subpart shall estimate the NMOC emission rate for comparison to the PSD major source and significance levels in 40 CFR 51.166 or 52.21 using AP-42 or other approved measurement procedures.

[40 CFR 60.754(a) & (c)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.6. Reporting Schedule. The following reports and notifications shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline	Related Condition(s)
NMOC Emission Rate Reports	Initially and annually thereafter	**A.7.**
Facility Closure Report	Within 30 days of Waste Acceptance Cessation	**A.8.**

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

A.7. NMOC Emission Rate Reports. The owner or operator shall submit an NMOC emission rate report to the Department initially and annually thereafter, except as provided for in paragraphs a. or c. of this section. The Administrator may request such additional information as may be necessary to verify the reported NMOC emission rate.

a. The NMOC emission rate report shall contain an annual or 5-year estimate of the NMOC emission rate calculated using the formula and procedures provided in Specific Condition **A.5.** If the estimated NMOC emission rate as reported in the annual report to the Administrator is less than 50 megagrams per year in each of the next 5 consecutive years, the owner or operator may elect to submit an estimate of the NMOC emission rate for the next 5-year period in lieu of the annual report. This estimate shall include the current amount of solid waste-in-place and the estimated waste acceptance rate for each year of the 5 years for which an NMOC emission rate is estimated. All data and calculations upon which this estimate is based shall be provided to the Administrator. This estimate shall be revised at least once every 5 years. If the actual waste acceptance rate exceeds the estimated waste acceptance rate in any year reported in the 5-year estimate, a revised 5-year estimate shall be submitted to the Administrator. The revised estimate shall cover the 5-year period beginning with the year in which the actual waste acceptance rate exceeded the estimated waste acceptance rate.

b. The NMOC emission rate report shall include all the data, calculations, sample reports and measurements used to estimate the annual or 5-year emissions.

c. The owner or operator is exempted from the requirements of paragraphs a. and b. of this section, after the installation of a collection and control system in compliance with Specific Condition **A.2.**b., during such time as the collection and control system is in operation and in compliance with 40 CFR 60.753 and 60.755.

[40 CFR 60.757(b)]

A.8. Facility Closure Report. The permittee shall submit a closure report to the Administrator within 30 days of waste acceptance cessation. The Administrator may request additional information as may be necessary to verify that permanent closure has taken place in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 258.60. If a

closure report has been submitted to the Administrator, no additional wastes may be placed into the landfill without filing a notification of modification as described under §60.7(a)(4). [40 CFR 60.757(d)]

A.9. Asbestos Records and Reports. The permittee shall maintain records and reports in accordance with 40 CFR 61.154(e) and for a period of at least five years (see Specific Condition **A.4.**e.). [40 CFR 61.154(e)]

A.10. Asbestos Location Records. The permittee shall maintain, until closure, location records of the asbestos containing waste subject to 40 CFR 61.154 in accordance with 40 CFR 61.154(f) (see Specific Condition **A.4.**f.). [40 CFR 61.154(f)]

A.11. Records Retention. Except as provided in Specific Condition **A.2**., the permittee shall keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible, on-site records of the design capacity report which triggered the requirements of Specific Condition **A.2.**, the current amount of solid waste in-place, and the year-by-year waste acceptance rate. Off-site records may be maintained if they are retrievable within 4 hours. Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable. [40 CFR 60.758(a)]

A.12. 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
004	67 HP Stationary Compression Ignition Reciprocating Engine driven Emergency Generator

Emissions Unit 004 is a diesel engine-driven emergency generator used to provide back-up power to the administration building and the scale house. This engine fires ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel.

The following table provides pertinent details for these engines:

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Date of Manufacture	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.
Emergency Generator	67	2002	3 l/c, 4 cyl.	Kia Generac 2000	2254230100

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

Pursuant to Subpart IIII, NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition RICE, this is an "existing" emergency engine that commenced construction (ordered) before 7/11/2005 and that has not been modified or reconstructed after 7/11/2005. Therefore, it is not subject to Subpart IIII.}

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Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Hours of Operation.

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

b. *Other Situations*. You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs b.(1) through (3) for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph c. counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

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

(2) Emergency Demand Response. This 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)]

(3) Voltage or Frequency Deviations. This 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)]

c. *Non-emergency Situations*. These RICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph b., above. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(3)]

B.2. Work or Management Practice Standards.

a. *Oil*. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. [40 CFR 63.6603(a) & Table 2d.4.a.]

b. *Air Cleaner*. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63.6603(a) & Table 2d.4.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 63.6603(a) & Table 2d.4.c.]

d. *Operation and Maintenance*. Operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions or develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide, to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution, control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR 63.6625(e), 63.6640(a) & Table 6.9.a.]

e. *Engine Startup*. During periods of startup the owner or operator must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

f. *Oil Analysis*. The owner or operator has the option of using an oil analysis program to extend the oil change requirement. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in paragraph **a**., above. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

Monitoring of Operations

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

Compliance

B.4. 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)]

B.5. Operation and Maintenance of Equipment. At all times the owner or operator must operate and maintain, any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the compliance authority which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

Reporting Requirements

B.6. Delay of Performing Work Practice Requirements. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Specific Condition **B.2.**, 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]

Recordkeeping Requirements

B.7. Performance and Compliance Records. The owner or operator must keep:

a. A copy of each notification and report that the owner or operator submitted to comply with this section, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that the owner or operator submitted. [40 CFR 63.6655(a)(1)]
b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation. [40 CFR 63.6655(a)(2)]
c. Records of all required maintenance performed on the hour meter. [40 CFR 63.6655(a)(4)]
d. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Specific Condition **B.5.**, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation. [40 CFR 63.6655(a)(5)]
e. Records of the actions required in specific condition **B.2.d.** to show continuous compliance with each emission limitation or operating requirement. [40 CFR 63.6655(d)]
f. Records of the Work or Management Practice Standards specified in Specific Condition **B.2.** [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.a., F.A.C.]
g. Records of the maintenance conducted in order to demonstrate that the RICE was operated and maintained according to your own maintenance plan. [40 CFR 63.6655(e)]
h. Records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for emergency demand response operation or for periods of voltage or frequency deviations, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time of engine operation for these purposes. [40 CFR 63.6655(f)]

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 63.6655]

B.8. Record Retention.

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

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

General Provisions

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

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions
§63.2	Definitions (additional terms defined in 43 CFR 63.6675)
§63.3	Units and abbreviations
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction
§63.6(a)	Applicability
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements
§63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications (except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved)
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.12	State authority and delegations
§63.13	Addresses
§63.14	Incorporation by reference
§63.15	Availability of information

[40 CFR 63.6645(a), 63.6665 & Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
006	LFG-Fired Engine-Generator Set

This emission unit consists of a Caterpillar engine-generator set with a nominal electrical output of 1,600 kilowatts that supplies the electrical grid. The engine that powers the generator is a Caterpillar G3520C spark ignition (SI) reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE), with a rated output of 2,233 horsepower, fueled exclusively with landfill gas (LFG) at a heat input rate of up to 14.85 MMBtu/hour (based on the lower heating value (LHV) of the LFG). The LFG fuel is supplied by the voluntarily installed LFG collection system (i.e., it is not required by Federal or State rules or regulation) at the Hernando County Northwest Solid Waste Facility landfill. This unit is located within the boundary of the landfill facility and has its own dedicated exhaust stack. This engine-generator set is owned and operated by Timberline Energy, LLC. The engine was manufactured on October 7, 2006 and on-site construction commenced on July 9, 2008.

The engine is equipped with an air-to-fuel ratio controller that monitors engine performance and automatically adjusts the air-to-fuel ratio and ignition timing to maintain efficient fuel combustion, which minimizes air pollutant emissions. There are no add-on air pollutant emission controls installed on the engine exhaust.

Prior to combustion in the engine, the LFG from the landfill LFG collection system is treated in a gas treatment system where the LFG is compressed, dewatered and filtered in a series of filter/knockout vessels, and cooled in an air-air heat exchanger.

The following table provides pertinent details for these engines:

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Date of Manufacture	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.
LFG Engine Generator	2,233	10/7/2006	4.31 l/c, 20 cyl.	Caterpillar Serial # GZJ00269	3520 C

{Permitting Notes: This emissions unit is subject to regulation pursuant to permit No. 0530376-001-AC, which was originally issued to Timberline Energy, LLC. The requirements of that air construction permit were incorporated into the Title V air operation permit for Hernando County, since this emissions unit meets EPA's classification of a support facility. This engine is subject to regulation under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii), because on-site construction of this engine was commenced after June 12, 2006, it is considered a "new" engine. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(1), a new spark ignition engine located at an area source of HAP must meet the requirements of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition (SI) Internal Combustion Engines and no further requirements apply under NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ. However, because this engine was manufactured before July 1, 2007, there are no unit specific applicable requirements for this engine specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ. This engine falls into what EPA refers to as the "donut hole" between the two regulations due to the overlapping revisions of the two rules. This engine is also not subject to regulation pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW - Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, because the landfill gas collection system was voluntarily installed and is not yet subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW requirements. Even if the collection system becomes subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW in the future, the engine will not be subject to Subpart WWW requirements, because the landfill gas is treated (i.e. dewatered, filtered and pressurized) consistent with Subpart WWW requirements prior to being burned. (See more detailed discussion of 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW Applicability in Subsection D. for the LFG flare (EU 007).)}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Methods of Operation – Fuel. The fuel supplied to the internal combustion engine / generator shall be limited to landfill gas (LFG) from the Northwest Solid Waste Facility. [Permit No. 0530376-001-AC]

C.2. Hours of Operation. The facility is permitted for continuous operation (i.e., 8760 hours/year). [Permit No. 0530376-001-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

C.3. General Visible Emissions. This emissions unit is subject to the general visible emissions rule shown in Facility-wide Condition **FW.4.** This condition does not impose a specific testing requirement; however, testing in accordance with Specific Condition **C.7.** could be required if the Department has reason to believe that the general visible emissions rule is being exceeded. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C. and Permit No. 0530376-001-AC]

Excess Emissions

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

C.4. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit 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]

C.5. 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]

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.}

C.6. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference method:

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

The above method is 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.] Link to 40 CFR 60, Appendices

C.7. 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 emission unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C. and Permit No. 0530376-001-AC]

C.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.]

Recordkeeping Requirements

C.9. Engine Operation Records. The owner/operator shall keep records of engine operation. These records shall include the dates and time periods of all instances of engine operation, or, as an alternative, all periods when the engine is not operating. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
007	Non-NSPS Regulated* Landfill Gas (LFG) Candlestick Open Flare

This open candlestick flare (Emission Unit (EU) 007) was installed voluntarily (i.e., it is not required by Federal or State rules or regulations) as a non-NSPS regulated* emissions control device to proactively reduce methane, volatile organic compound (VOC), hazardous air pollutant (HAP), and non-methane organic compounds (NMOC) emissions from the LFG collected by a voluntarily installed* LFG collection system at the Hernando County Northwest Solid Waste Facility landfill. This flare is owned and operated by Timberline Energy, LLC. The candlestick flare can combust up to 1,062 scfm of LFG collected from the landfill, at a maximum heat input rate of approximately 36.7 MMBtu/hour based on an average LFG heating value of 576 Btu/scf. The flare is equipped with a pilot flame fueled by propane or natural gas, a pilot monitoring thermocouple, a main flame monitoring thermocouple, and an inlet flame arrestor.

{Permitting Notes: This LFG flare (and the associated LFG collection system) is not subject to the NSPS Subpart WWW and NSPS Subpart A 40 CFR 60.18 flare control device requirements (see 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW Applicability discussion below), and is therefore referred to as a non-NSPS regulated LFG flare. This permit does not authorize use of this flare as an NSPS LFG control device, nor its continued use an a non-NSPS regulated flare if the Northwest Solid Waste Facility landfill becomes subject to the NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW LFG collection and control system requirements.) In accordance with 40 CFR 60.757(a)(3), on 05/19/09, Hernando County submitted an amended design capacity report providing notification of an increase in the design capacity of the landfill which triggered the applicability of NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW. Based on the required Subpart WWW Tier 2 site sampling performed on June 23, 2014, non-methane organic compound (NMOC) emissions are estimated to be 26.59 Mg/year for the year 2014 and 35.23 Mg/year for the year 2020. These levels are less than the 50 Mg/year level which would trigger the landfill gas (LFG) collection and control system requirement of Subpart WWW. Therefore, the landfill (and this LFG flare) are not subject to the collection and control system requirements of NSPS Subpart WWW, nor to NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills). }

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.1. Methods of Operation - Fuel. The fuel supplied to the candlestick flare shall be limited to landfill gas (LFG) from the Northwest Solid Waste Facility. [Permit No. 0530376-001-AC]

D.2. Hours of Operation. The facility is permitted for continuous operation (i.e., 8760 hours/year). [Permit No. 0530376-001-AC]

Operational Requirements

D.3. Flare Operation. This LFG flare shall be in operation and operating properly during all periods that LFG is being routed to the LFG flare. The LFG flare shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommend practices. The operation and maintenance manual for this LFG flare shall be kept on site and made available for inspection by the Department.
[Permit No. 0530376-001-AC]

*{Permitting Note: The requirements of Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C. (Circumvention) do not apply to this flare since it is not a mandated or required emission control device. As a voluntarily installed LFG control device it can be operated at the discretion of the permittee. (See however Specific Condition No. **D.3.**)}*

D.4. Authorized Operation Only as Non-NSPS Flare. This flare is only authorized to be used as a voluntary, non-NSPS LFG flare. It is not authorized to be used as a NSPS Subpart WWW LFG control device. If and when the Hernando County Northwest Solid Waste Management Facility Landfill becomes subject to the NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW LFG collection and control system requirements, then this flare must be taken out of service (i.e., not used for any purpose), or re-permitted as an NSPS Subpart WWW LFG control device, with the owner/operator of the landfill gas collection system (Hernando County Utilities Department, Solid Waste and Recycling Division, unless otherwise determined by the Department) as the permittee for the NSPS LFG flare. [Permit No. 0530376-001-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

D.5. General Visible Emissions. This emissions unit is subject to the general visible emissions rule shown in Facility-wide Condition **FW.4.** This condition does not impose a specific testing requirement; however, testing in accordance with Specific Condition **D.9.** could be required if the Department has reason to believe that the general visible emissions rule is being exceeded. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C. and Permit No. 0530376-001-AC]

Excess Emissions

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

D.6. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit 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]

D.7. 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]

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.}

D.8. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference method:

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

The above method is 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.] Link to 40 CFR 60, Appendices

D.9. 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 emission unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]

D.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.]

Recordkeeping Requirements

D.11. Flare Operation Records. The owner/operator shall keep records of flare operation. These records shall include the dates and time periods of all instances of flare operation, or, as an alternative, all periods when the flare is not operating. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

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Subsection E. Emissions Unit 008

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

EU No.	Brief Description
008	Compression Ignition NSPS Emergency Generator

Emissions unit 008 is diesel engine-driven emergency generator used to provide back-up power to the operations/fuel island. This engine fires ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel.

The following table provides pertinent details for these engines:

Engine Identification	Engine Brake HP	Date of Manufacture	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Engine Manufacturer	Model No.
Emergency Generator	27	2014	4.5 l/c, 4 cyl.	John Deere	4045tf280e

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{Permitting Notes: This emergency compression ignition reciprocating internal combustion engine (CI RICE) is regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) and 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII – Standards of performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, adopted in Rules 62.204.800(11)(b) & (8)(b), F.A.C., respectively. This permit section addresses a "new" stationary emergency CI RICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, located at an area source of HAP, that commenced construction on or after 6/12/2006, and that has a post-2007 model year. In accordance with provisions of 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(6), meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, satisfies compliance with the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ.} Link to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

E.1. Authorized Fuel. This Stationary Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) must use diesel fuel that meets the following requirements for non-road diesel fuel:

a. *Sulfur Content*. The sulfur content shall not exceed = 15 ppm = 0.0015% by weight (ultra low sulfur) for non-road fuel.

b. *Cetane and Aromatic*. The fuel must have a minimum cetane index of 40 or must have a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

[40 CFR 60.4207(b), 80.510(b)]

E.2. Restricted Hours of Operation. The owner or operator must comply with the following limitations for this emergency engine. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs a. through c. of this condition, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

a. *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1)]

b. *Other Situations*. You may operate this emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs b.(1) through (3) for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph c. counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph.

(1) Maintenance and Testing. This emergency stationary ICE is authorized to operate for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator

maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(i)]

(2) Emergency Demand Response. This emergency stationary ICE 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 60.4211(f)(2)(ii)]

(3) Voltage or Frequency Deviations. This emergency stationary ICE 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 60.4211(f)(2)(iii)]

c. *Non-emergency Situations*. This emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph b., above. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator;

(2) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(3) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(4) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(5) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

[40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)]

Emission Limitations

E.3. NMHC + NO_X Emissions. Emissions of non-methane hydrocarbons plus nitrogen oxide shall not exceed 7.5 grams per kilowatt-hour (g/KW-hr). [40 CFR 60.4205(b), 60.4202(a)(1)(i) & 89.112 Table 1]

E.4. CO Emissions. Emissions of carbon monoxide shall not exceed 5.54 g/KW-hr. [40 CFR 60.4205(b), 60.4202(a)(1)(i) & 89.112 Table 1]

E.5. PM emissions. Emissions of particulate matter shall not exceed 0.6 g/KW-hr. [40 CFR 60.4205(b), 60.4202(a)(1)(i) & 89.112 Table 1]

Monitoring Requirements

E.6. Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter on each engine if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

Testing and Compliance Requirements

E.7. Operation and Maintenance. The owner or operator must operate and maintain these engines according to the manufacturer's written instructions. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. These RICE must be maintained and operated to meet the emissions limits in Specific Conditions **Error! Reference source not found.. – E.5.** over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206 & 4211(a)]

E.8. Engine Certification Requirements. The owner or operator must comply with the emissions standards specified above by having purchased an engine certified by the manufacturer to meet those limits. The engine must have been installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in Specific Condition **E.9.** [40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

E.9. Compliance Requirements Due to Loss of Certification. If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition. if you do not install and configure the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of such action. [40 CFR 60.4211(c) & (g)]

E.10. Testing Requirements. In the event performance tests are required pursuant to Specific Condition **E.9.**, the following requirements shall be met:

a. *Testing Procedures*. The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR Part 1039, Subpart F. Link to 40 CFR 1039, Subpart F

b. *NTE Standards*. Exhaust emissions from these engines must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard (STD) in Specific Conditions **Error! Reference source not found.**. – **E.5.**, determined from the following equation:

NTE Requirement For Each Pollutant = (1.25) x (STD) (Eq. 1)

[40 CFR 60.4212(a) & (c)]

E.11. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Records and Reports

E.12. Testing Notification. At such time that the requirements of Specific Condition **E.9.** become applicable, the owner or operator shall notify the compliance authority of the date by which the initial compliance test must be performed. [Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

E.13. Hours of Operation Records. The owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

E.14. Maintenance Records. To demonstrate conformance with the manufacturer's written instructions for maintaining the certified engine and to document when compliance testing must be performed pursuant to Specific Conditions **E.9.** & **E.10,** the owner or operator must keep the following records:

a. Engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.

b. A copy of the manufacturer's written instructions for operation and maintenance of the certified engine.
c. A written maintenance log detailing the date and type of maintenance performed on the engine, as well as any deviations from the manufacturer's written instructions.

[Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.4211(c) & (g)]

E.15. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

General Provisions

E.16. 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, as specified below.
Link to 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions.

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§ 60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions
§ 60.2	Definitions (see also § 60.4219)
§ 60.3	Units and abbreviations
§ 60.4	Address
§ 60.5	Determination of construction or modification
§ 60.6	Review of plans
§ 60.8	Performance tests, except that § 60.8 only applies if the manufacturer's written instructions are not followed. (see Specific Conditions **E.9.** & **E.10.**)
§ 60.9	Availability of information
§ 60.10	State Authority
§ 60.12	Circumvention
§ 60.14	Modification
§ 60.15	Reconstruction
§ 60.16	Priority list
§ 60.17	Incorporations by reference
§ 60.19	General notification and reporting requirements

[40 CFR 60.4218 and Table 8]

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