Covanta Lake II, Inc.

Lake County Resource Recovery Facility

Facility ID No. 0690046

Lake County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0690046-010-AV

(Renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0690046-006-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
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Telephone: (850) 717-9000
Fax: (850) 717-9097

Compliance Authority:

State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Central District Office

3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232
Orlando, Florida 32803-3767

Telephone: (407) 894-7555
Fax: (407) 897-2966

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

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DRAFT PERMIT

PERMITTEE:
Covanta Lake II, Inc.
A Covanta Energy Company
3830 Rogers Industrial Park Road
Okahumpka, Florida 34762

Permit No. 0690046-010-AV
Lake County Resource Recovery Facility
Facility ID No. 0690046
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 Lake County Resource Recovery Facility is located in Lake County at 3830 Rogers Industrial Road, Okahumpka. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17; 413.12 km East; and, 3179.21 km North; Latitude: 28° 44' 22" North; and, Longitude: 81° 53' 23" 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.

Effective Date: *(day 55)*
Renewal Application Due Date: *(Exp. Date -225 days)*
Expiration Date: *(Day 55 + 5 years)*

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida

(Draft)

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

JFK/jkh/yha

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of two identical mass-burn municipal solid waste combustors (MSWC) Unit 1 and Unit 2 (EU 001 and EU 002), with auxiliary burners, lime storage and processing facilities, an activated carbon storage facility (EU 003), ash storage and processing facilities, a metals recovery system, cooling towers, and ancillary support equipment. Both MSWC Units 1 and 2 began commercial operation on August 22, 1990. Municipal solid waste (MSW) is brought to the facility by truck, unloaded, and pushed into the bunker in the tipping hall. An overhead crane is used to mix the waste and separate unacceptable items. There are four methods of conveying MSW to a combustor unit: a grapple system to Unit 1 or Unit 2; an inclined conveyor to Unit 1; a bucket conveyor to Unit 1 or Unit 2; and, a package conveyor to Unit 2. Each MSWC processing train consists of a feed hopper, a mass-fed waterwall furnace with a horizontal grate system, a spray dryer absorber system (scrubber), a baghouse filter system, an induced draft fan, and other ancillary equipment. Each furnace is equipped with a selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) system for the removal of nitrogen oxides. The combustion gases exiting each furnace pass through a duct where activated carbon is injected for mercury and dioxin/furan control, then through a spray dryer absorber system where lime slurry is injected for acid gas neutralization. Particulate matter (consisting of fly ash, activated carbon, reacted salts and un-reacted lime) is then removed by the baghouse filter system. Following these control devices, emissions from the two units are emitted through individual flues contained within a common stack.

Bottom ash from the furnaces, as well as the fly ash from the scrubbers and baghouses, is processed in an ash handling system and transported off-site to municipal solid waste ash monofills via truck or rail. Ferrous metals are continuously recovered from the ash residue. Steam output from the two processing trains drives a turbine-generator for the generation of electricity. The facility is rated for a maximum of 15.7 megawatts (MW) of electrical energy production. The auxiliary burners associated with the combustors are permitted to fire distillate fuel oil or gas (e.g., natural and propane); however, the facility currently uses only natural gas.

The facility also has an emergency diesel-fired fire pump engine (Caterpillar) rated at 185 HP (EU 004) which is regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) adopted in Rule 62-204.800(11)(b), F.A.C.

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
001	288 TPD (maximum) Municipal Solid Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners – Unit 1
002	288 TPD (maximum) Municipal Solid Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners – Unit 2
003	Activated Carbon Storage Silo
004	185 HP emergency diesel-fired fire pump engine (RICE)

Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

Based on the Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal application received May 16, 2011, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The existing facility is a PSD major source of air pollutants in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	EU No.
Federal Rule Citations	
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions.	001, 002 & 003
40 CFR 60, Subpar Cb, Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors.	
40 CFR 60, Subpar Eb, Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors.	
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions.	004
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE).	
State Rule Citations	
Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. (Permitting Requirements).	001, 002 & 003
Rule 62-204, F.A.C., Ambient Air Quality Requirements, PSD Increments, and Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference.	
Rule 62-210, F.A.C., Permits Required, Public Notice, Reports, Stack Height Policy, Circumvention, Excess Emissions, and Forms.	
Chapter 62-212, F.A.C. (Preconstruction Review, PSD Review and Best Available Control Technology (BACT)).	
Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. (Title V Air Operation Permits for Major Sources of Air Pollution).	
Rule 62-296, F.A.C., Emission Limiting Standards.	
Rule 62-297, F.A.C., Stationary Sources - Emissions Monitoring.	

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. EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.]

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

a. All roads and parking areas are paved, and unpaved areas are landscaped with plants or vegetation.
b. Application of water is performed as required during any demolition, grading roads, construction, and land clearing operations should unconfined particulate matter emissions occur.
c. Potential emissions of particulate matter from the ash generated at the facility are controlled as detailed in the Lake County Resource Recovery Facility Ash Residue Management Plan.
d. The loading operation shall be maintained and properly operated.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.; and, proposed by applicant in Title V air operation permit renewal application received May 16, 2011.]

Annual Reports and Fees

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

FW6. Annual Operating Report. The permittee shall submit an annual report that summarizes the actual operating rates and emissions from this facility. Annual operating reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority by April 1st of each year. [Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

FW7. 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.]

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

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

a. Submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent to: RMP Reporting Center, Post Office Box 10162, Fairfax, VA 22038, Telephone: (703) 227-7650.

b. Submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 68]

Subsection A. Emissions Unit 001 and 002

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

EU No.	Brief Description
001	288 TPD (maximum) Municipal Solid Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners - Unit 1
002	288 TPD (maximum) Municipal Solid Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners - Unit 2

Emissions Units EU 001 and EU 002 are identical municipal solid waste (MSW) combustors designated as Unit 1 and Unit 2, respectively. Each combustor consists of a mass burn waterwall boiler with a nominal design rated capacity of 250 tons of approved MSW fuel per day and 60,200 pounds of steam output per hour. The auxiliary burners associated with the combustors are permitted to fire distillate fuel oil or gas (e.g., natural and propane); however, the facility currently uses only natural gas. The auxiliary burners are used to ignite the MSW during start-up, shutdown, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices. The maximum permitted steam production rate for each combustor is 69,000 lbs/hr (4-hour block arithmetic average), when firing approved MSW fuel. There are four methods of conveying MSW to a combustor: a grapple system to Unit 1 or Unit 2; an inclined conveyor to Unit 1; a bucket conveyor to Unit 1 or Unit 2; and, a package conveyor to Unit 2.

Both Unit 1 and Unit 2 began commercial operation on August 22, 1990. Particulate matter emissions are controlled by a fabric filter baghouse system. Acid gas emissions are controlled by dry scrubbing followed by a fabric filter baghouse system. Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions are currently controlled by good combustion practices. Nitrogen oxides (NO_X) are controlled by a selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) system. Mercury (Hg) and certain organic (dioxin) emissions are controlled by activated carbon injection (ACI) followed by a fabric filter baghouse system. Units 1 and 2 discharge their emissions independently through their own stack, but are co-located within a single support structure/stack. (Each unit: stack height = 199 feet; exit diameter = 4.3 feet; exit temperature = 270º F; actual volumetric flow rate = 59,400 acfm; and, dry standard volumetric flow rate = 43,200 dscfm.

{Permitting notes: These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That Are Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994, adopted and incorporated by reference, subject to provisions, in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); PSD-FL-113/AC35-115379; and, amendments (A thru F)); Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - Best Available Control Technology (BACT); and, Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C., Waste-to-Energy Facilities. Also, please note that conditions in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, reference requirements that are contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity.

a. *Capacity Design*. Each of the two municipal waste combustors (MWC) have a nominal design rated capacity of 250 tons Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) per day, 104 million Btu input per hour and 60,200 pounds steam output per hour based on MSW having a heating value of 5,000 Btu per pound.

b. *Capacity Limits*. The maximum individual MWC throughput shall not exceed 288 tons per day of MSW, heat input shall not exceed 120 million Btu per hour and steam output shall not exceed 69,000 pounds per hour (4-hour block arithmetic average). (See Specific Condition **A.32.**).

c. *Flue Gas Temperature Requirements.* The temperature of the flue gas, measured at the particulate matter control device inlet, shall not exceed 17° C above the maximum demonstrated particulate matter (PM) control device temperature. The maximum demonstrated PM control device temperature is the highest 4-hour arithmetic measurement of temperature at the inlet to the PM control device record for 4 consecutive hours during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test which complied with the emissions limit specified in Specific Condition **A.13.**

(1) During the annual dioxin/furan performance test and the two weeks preceding the annual dioxin/furan performance test, no particulate matter control device temperature limitations are applicable.

(2) The particulate matter control device temperature limits may be waived in accordance with permission granted by the Administrator or delegated State regulatory authority for the purpose o evaluating system performance, testing new technology or control technologies, diagnostic testing, or related activities for the purpose of improving facility performance or advancing the state-of-the-art for controlling facility emissions.

[Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.38b, 40 CFR 60.53b(c), 60.58(i)(7) &(9); and, AC35-115379/PSD-FL-113(A) and 0690046-003-AV/PSD-FL-113(E)]

{Permitting note: The normal operating range of the MWC shall be 80% to 115% of design rated capacity, which is 250 tons per day of MSW or wood chips [upper range equals: 250 TPD x *115% = 288 TPD}*

A.2. Load Level. Unit load means the steam load of the (MWC) measured as specified in 40 CFR 60.58(i)(6). Compliance with load level requirements shall be determined by a steam meter using ASME Power Test Code for Steam Generating Units, Power Test Code 4.1, section 4 (see 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(6)(ii) & (iii)). Each MWC unit shall not operate at a load level greater than 110 percent of the unit's "maximum demonstrated unit load", based on 4-hour block averaged measurements of steam flow. The "maximum demonstrated unit load" is defined by Specific Condition **A.4.** The procedures specified in paragraphs a. and b. shall be used for calculating municipal waste combustor unit capacity as defined under 40 CFR 60.51b.

a. For municipal waste combustor units capable of combusting MSW continuously for a 24-hour period, municipal waste combustor unit capacity shall be calculated based on 24 hours of operation at the maximum charging rate. The maximum charging rate shall be determined as specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) as applicable.
   (1) For combustors that are designed based on heat capacity, the maximum charging rate shall be calculated based on the maximum design heat input capacity of the unit and a heating value of 12,800 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing refuse-derived fuel and a heating value of 10,500 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing MSW that is not refuse-derived fuel.
   (2) For combustors that are not designed based on heat capacity, the maximum charging rate shall be the maximum design charging rate.
b. For batch feed municipal waste combustor units, municipal waste combustor unit capacity shall be calculated as the maximum design amount of MSW that can be charged per batch multiplied by the maximum number of batches that could be processed in a 24-hour period. The maximum number of batches that could be processed in a 24-hour period is calculated as 24 hours divided by the design number of hours required to process one batch of MSW, and may include fractional batches (e.g., if one batch requires 16 hours, then 24/16, or 1.5 batches, could be combusted in a 24-hour period). For batch combustors that are designed based on heat capacity, the design heating value of 12,800 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing refuse-derived fuel and a heating value of 10,500 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing MSW that is not refuse-derived fuel shall be used in calculating the municipal waste combustor unit capacity.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and 40 CFR 60.31b, 40 CFR 60.58b(i) & (j)]

A.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements. See the "maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load" provisions of 40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.51b for additional restrictions on operating rate. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.34b(b) & 40 CFR 60.51b.]

A.4. Maximum Demonstrated Municipal Waste Combustor Unit Load. Maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load means the highest 4-hour arithmetic average municipal waste combustor unit load achieved during four consecutive hours during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable limit for municipal waste combustor organics specified under 40 CFR 60.52b(c) (See Specific Condition **A.13.**). Higher loads are allowed for testing purposes as specified in 40 CFR 60.53b(b) (See Specific Condition **A.29.**). [40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.51b]

A.5. Methods of Operation - Fuel.

a. *Allowable Fuels.*

(1) Municipal Solid Waste. Each municipal waste combustor shall be fueled with municipal solid waste (MSW), which includes wood chips (made from virgin or clean wood), waste tires, internally generated used oil, non-hazardous waste contaminated with virgin or used oil, and other solid waste/segregated loads, as defined below.

(2) Auxiliary Burners. The auxiliary burners are permitted to fire only natural gas or propane. The auxiliary burners may be used at startup during the introduction of any approved MSW fuel until design furnace gas temperature is achieved; at shutdowns; and, at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices. All air pollution control and continuous emissions monitoring equipment shall be operational and functioning properly prior to the incineration or ignition of any approved MSW fuel.

b. *Unauthorized Fuel.* Subject to the limitations contained in this permit, the authorized fuels for the facility also include the other solid wastes that are not MSW, which are described in categories (e), (f) and (g), below. However, the facility:

(1) shall not burn:

(a) those materials that are prohibited by state or federal law;
(b) those materials that are prohibited by this permit;
(c) hazardous waste;
(d) nuclear waste;
(e) radioactive waste;
(f) sewage sludge;
(g) used oil, except for what is generated on site (no used oil in liquid form from outside generators); or,
(h) explosives; and,

(2) Shall not knowingly burn:

(a) untreated biomedical waste from biomedical waste generators regulated pursuant to Chapter 64E-16, F.A.C., and from other similar generators (or sources). See the attached Appendix BW: Biomedical Waste Definitions, for definitions of what constitutes biomedical waste;
(b) segregated loads of biological waste;
(c) lead acid batteries; or,
(d) beryllium-containing waste, as defined in 40 CFR 61, Subpart C.

c. *Fuel Handling.* The fuel may be received either as a mixture or as a single-item stream (segregated load) of discarded materials. If the facility intends to use an authorized fuel that is segregated non-MSW material, the fuel shall be either:

(1) Well mixed with MSW in the refuse pit; or,
(2) Alternately charged with MSW in the hopper.

The facility operator shall prepare and maintain records concerning the description and quantities of all segregated loads of non-MSW material which are received and used as fuel at the facility, and subject to a percentage weight limitation, below [see f. and g.]. For the purposes of this permit, a segregated load is defined to mean a container or truck that is almost completely or exclusively filled with a single item or homogeneous composition of waste material, as determined by visual observation.

d. *Other Solid Waste.* Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste may be used as fuel at the facility:

(1) Solid Waste From On-Site Operations - Used Oil.

(a) The constituents and properties of the on-spec used oil generated from on-site operations shall comply with the following allowable concentration levels, as stipulated and defined in 40 CFR 279.10 (July 1, 1998 version), which is adopted by reference in Rule 62-730.181, F.A.C.

Constituent/Property	Allowable Concentration
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	4000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100° F minimum
Polychlorinated Byphenyls (PCBs)	Less than 2 ppm

Note: Used oil containing more than 1,000 ppm halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste under the rebuttable presumption provided under 40 CFR 279.10(b)(1). Such oil is subject to of 40 CFR 266, Subpart H rather than 40 CFR 279.10(b)(1) when burned for energy recovery unless the presumption of mixing can be successfully rebutted.

(b) On-site generated on-specification used oil, oily water, oily sludge, spent greases and oily solid waste (such as rags) burned at this facility shall not be a hazardous waste as defined by Rule 62-730.030, F.A.C., or 40 CFR 261 (July 1, 1999 version). These materials shall conform to the standards of 40 CFR 279.11 and 40 CFR 761.20(e). It shall not include fuels or blended fuels consisting in whole or in part of hazardous waste or which include mixture of any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste. The on-spec used oil shall be burned in compliance with Section 403.769(3), F.S. Records shall be maintained showing the tonnages of internally-generated used oil fired.

(c) The on-site generated on-specification used oil samples (representative of the material disposed of) shall be analyzed by EPA Recommended Analytical Procedures for Used Oil for the following constituent/property, associated unit, and using the test methods indicated:

Constituent/Property	Unit	Test Method
Cadmium	ppm	EPA SW-846(6010)
Arsenic	ppm	EPA SW-846(6010)
Chromium	ppm	EPA SW-846(6010)
Lead	ppm	EPA SW-846(6010)
Total Halogens	ppm	EPA SW-846(9252)
Sulfur	percent	ASTM D129 or ASTM D1552
Flash Point	degree F	EPA SW-846(1010)
Heat of Combustion	Btu/gal	ASTM D240
Density	lbs/gal	
Polychlorinated Byphenyls (PCB's)	ppm	EPA SW-846(0010) and EPA 680
Ash		

Note: Other test methods may be used only after receiving prior written approval from the Department.

(2) Solid Waste From Off-Site Operations.

(a) Confidential, proprietary or special documents (including but not limited to business records, lottery tickets, event tickets, coupons and microfilm);

(b) Contraband which is being destroyed at the request of appropriately authorized local, state or federal governmental agencies, provided that such material is not an explosive, a propellant, a hazardous waste, or otherwise prohibited at the facility. For the purposes of this section,

contraband includes but is not limited to drugs, narcotics, fruits, vegetables, plants, counterfeit money, and counterfeit consumer goods;

(c) Wood pallets, clean wood, and land clearing debris;

(d) Packaging materials and containers;

(e) Clothing, natural and synthetic fibers, fabric remnants, and similar debris, including but not limited to aprons and gloves; or,

(f) Rugs, carpets, and floor coverings, but not asbestos-containing materials or polyethylene or polyurethane vinyl floor coverings.

f. *Waste Tires.* Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, waste tires may be used as fuel at the facility. The total quantity of waste tires received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 3%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined as a daily average on a calendar monthly basis in accordance with Specific Condition **A.42.**

g. *Other Solid Waste/Segregated Loads.* Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste materials may be used as fuel at the facility (i.e. the following are authorized fuels that are non-MSW material). The total quantity of the following non-MSW material received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 5%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel, unless otherwise stated. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined as a daily average on a calendar monthly basis in accordance with Specific Condition **A.42.**

(1) Construction and demolition debris.

(2) The maximum percentage of oil-contaminated solid waste (non-hazardous solid waste contaminated with virgin or used oil products) defined as oil spill clean-up debris and absorbing media, including oil filters, fired in each combustor is 20%, by weight, of the total solid waste input, determined as a daily average on a calendar monthly basis. All "used oil" shall comply with the definition stated in 40 CFR 260.10 and shall not exceed the specification levels for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, and total halogens contained in Table 1 of 40 CFR 279.11, or contain any hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.3. The used oil shall not have a polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) content equal to or greater than 50 ppm, by weight.

(3) Items suitable for human, plant or domesticated animal use, consumption or application where the item's shelf-life has expired or the generator wishes to remove the items from the market. Such items or materials include but are not limited to off-specification or expired consumer products, pharmaceuticals, medications, health and personal care products, cosmetics, foodstuffs, nutritional supplements, returned goods, and controlled substances.

(4) Consumer-packaged products intended for human or domesticated animal use or application but not consumption. Such items or materials include but are not limited to carpet cleaners, household or bathroom cleaners, polishes, waxes and detergents.

(5) Waste materials that:

(a) are generated in the manufacture of items in categories (3) or (4), above and are functionally or commercially useless (expired, rejected or spent); or,

(b) are not yet formed or packaged for commercial distribution. Such items or materials must be substantially similar to other items or materials routinely found in MSW.

(6) Waste materials generated by manufacturing, industrial or agricultural activities, provided that these items or materials are substantially similar to items or materials that are found routinely in MSW, subject to prior approval of the Department.

h. *Other Fuels or Wastes.* Other fuels or wastes shall not be burned without prior specific written approval from the Department of Environmental Protection.

i. *Regulated Garbage from International or Interstate Movements.* The facility is authorized to process international or interstate regulated garbage, which means garbage that originates from outside the continental United States or Canada and is regulated by the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection under the authority of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Processing of the regulated garbage shall be in accordance with the Compliance Agreement and Addendums signed

on June 16, 2009, with the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine. Regulated garbage means garbage that was on board, generated on board or removed from any means of conveyance during international or interstate movements, and includes food scraps, table refuse, galley refuse, food wrappers or packaging materials and other waste material from stores, food preparation areas, passengers' or crews' quarters, dining rooms or any other areas on means of conveyance, and meals and foods that were available for consumption by passengers or crew on an aircraft but were not consumed. Garbage that is commingled with regulated garbage becomes regulated garbage. The term "interstate" includes Hawaii, Alaska and the U.S. territories. The term "movement" includes all potential transportation types, such as the airlines, cruise lines, trucks, etc. (See Appendix CA: Compliance Agreement with USDA, Compliance Agreement with Addendums signed June 16, 2009.)

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200 and 62-213.440(1), F.A.C., AC35-115379/PSD-FL-113(C), 0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E), and 0690046-008-AC/PSD-FL-113(H)]

A.6. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C. and AC35-115379/PSD-FL-113(A)]

Control Technology

A.7. Required Controls. For each unit the permittee is required to operate and maintain a fabric filter-high temperature baghouse, spray dryer absorber (SDA), an activated carbon injection system, and a selective non-catalytic reduction system (SNCR).

a. *Fabric Filter Baghouse*. Each unit is equipped with a particulate matter control baghouse designed, constructed and operated to control a particulate matter so as not to exceed a maximum emission rate of 25 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent O_2. These baghouses must be equipped with pressure drop monitoring equipment.

b. *Spray Dryer Absorber (SDA).* Each unit is equipped with a SDA (scrubber) designed, constructed and operated so as to remove SO_2 at an efficiency of 75 percent, or not to exceed a maximum emission rate of 29 parts per million by volume (ppmdv) corrected to 7 percent O_2 (dry basis), 24-hours block geometric mean, whichever is less stringent.

c. *Carbon Injection.* Each unit is equipped with a carbon injection system. The activated carbon is utilized for the control of mercury and dioxin/furans. The carbon injection rate must be estimated and maintained in compliance with requirements set forth in 40 CFR 60.58b(m).

d. *Selective Non Catalytic Reduction System (SNCR).* Each unit is equipped with a selective non-catalytic reduction system designed, constructed and operated so as not to exceed a maximum NO_X emission rate of 205 ppmdv corrected to 7 percent O_2, 24-hours block arithmetic mean.

[AC35-115379/PSD-FL-113(A), AC35-264176 & 0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **A.8.-A.17**. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

{Permitting Note: The May 10, 2006 amendments to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb, changed some of the emission standards and limitations for Units 1 and 2. The Four (4) air pollutant standards/limitations that were lowered under the amendments are: Particulate Matter (PM), Cadmium (Cd), Lead (Pb), and Mercury (Hg).}

A.8. Visible Emissions (VE). As determined by the continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), the maximum emission limit for opacity exhibited by the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 10 percent (6-minute average). Because the vent stacks of both Units 1 and 2 are co-located in a support structure/stack, any visible emissions violations from the structure/stack will be attributed to both units, unless the opacity meter results show the

specific unit causing the violation. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.b., F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(iii); BACT; and, 0690046-007-AC/PSD-FL-113(F)]

A.9. Particulate Matter (PM). As determined by stack tests, the maximum emission limit for particulate matter contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from each MWC unit shall not exceed:
a. *Pursuant to NSPS*: 25 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
b. *Pursuant to PSD-FL-113(E)*: 27 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.a., F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(i); and, 0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E)]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2). As determined by the continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), the maximum emission limit for sulfur dioxide contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from each MWC unit shall not exceed 29 parts per million by volume or 25 percent of the potential sulfur dioxide emission concentration (75-percent reduction by weight or volume), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), whichever is less stringent. Compliance with this emission limit is based on a 24-hour daily geometric mean. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.e., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(i); and, 0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E)]

A.11. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X). As determined by the CEMS, the maximum emission limit for nitrogen oxides contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from each MWC unit shall not exceed 205 parts per million by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, on a dry basis. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.h., F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.33b(d); and, 0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E)]

A.12. Carbon Monoxide (CO). As determined by the CEMS, the maximum emission limit for carbon monoxide contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from each MWC unit shall not exceed 100 parts per million by volume, measured at the combustor outlet in conjunction with a measurement of oxygen concentration, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis, and based on a 4-hour block average. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.h., F.A.C.,40 CFR 60.34b(a), and, 0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E)]

A.13. Dioxins/Furan (D/F). The maximum emission limit for dioxins/furans contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from each MWC unit is 30 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen. [62-204.800(9)(b)3.g., F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.33b(c)(1)(iii)]

A.14. Cadmium (Cd). As determined by stack tests, the maximum emission limit for Cd contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from each MWC unit shall not exceed 0.035 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen. [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.c., F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.33b(a)(2)(i)]

A.15. Lead (Pb). As determined by stack tests, the maximum emission limit for Pb contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from each MWC unit shall not exceed:
a. *Pursuant to NSPS*: 0.40 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
b. *Pursuant to PSD-FL-113(E)*: 0.44 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent O_2.
[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)3.c., 40 CFR 60.33b(a)(4), and, 0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E)]

A.16. Mercury (Hg). As determined by stack tests, the maximum emission limit for Hg contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from each MWC unit shall not exceed:
a. *Pursuant to NSPS*: 0.050 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen or 15 percent of the potential mercury emission concentration (85-percent reduction by weight), whichever is less stringent.
b. *Pursuant to PSD-FL-113(E)*: 0.070 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter corrected to 7 percent oxygen, or 15 percent of the potential mercury emission concentration (85-percent reduction by weight), whichever is less stringent.
[40 CFR 60.33b(a)(3) and 0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E)]

A.17. Hydrogen Chloride (HCl). As determined by stack tests, the emission limit for hydrogen chloride contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from each MWC unit shall not exceed:
a. 29 parts per million by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), calculated as a 3-hour average; or,

b. 5 percent of the potential hydrogen chloride emission concentration (95-percent reduction by weight or volume), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), and calculated as an 1-hour average, whichever is less stringent.

[40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(ii), AC35-115379/PSD-FL-113(B), and, 0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E)]

A.18. Fugitive Ash Emissions.

a. No owner or operator of an affected facility shall cause to be discharged to the atmosphere visible emissions of combustion ash from an ash conveying system (including conveyor transfer points) in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (i.e., 9 minutes per 3-hour period), as determined by EPA Reference Method 22 observations as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(k), except as provided in paragraphs b. and c.

b. The emission limit specified in paragraph a. does not cover visible emissions discharged inside buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems; however, the emission limit specified in paragraph a. does cover visible emissions discharged to the atmosphere from buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems.

c. The provisions of paragraph a. do not apply during maintenance and repair of ash conveying systems.

[Rule 62-204.800(9)(b)6., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.36b & 40 CFR 60.55b]

Excess Emissions

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

A.19. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed three (3) hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C. and 0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E)]

A.20. 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.]

Compliance With NSPS Standards and Maintenance Requirements

The following Specific Conditions are to be used when demonstrating compliance with the NSPS requirements.

A.21. NSPS Compliance Requirements. Compliance with standards in 40 CFR 60, other than opacity standards, shall be determined in accordance with performance tests established by 40 CFR 60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard. [40 CFR 60.11(a)]

A.22. Emission Guidelines. The affected emissions units shall comply with all applicable provisions of the 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb-Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That are Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994, which are incorporated within this permit. {Note: exceptions were made in Florida's adoption of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb.} [Rule 62-204.800(9)(b), F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: Some requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, are contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb.}

A.23. Federal Requirements. In addition to the requirements listed below, these emissions units are also subject to all of the applicable terms and conditions contained in the following attached appendices:

a. Appendix NSPS A: 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions.

b. Appendix NSPS Cb: 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb - Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors.

c. Appendix NSPS Eb: 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb - Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C.]

A.24. Compliance With NSPS Opacity Standards. Compliance with opacity standards in 40 CFR 60 shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with Reference Method 9 in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60,

any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5). See Specific Condition **A.27**. [40 CFR 60.11(b)]

A.25. NSPS Opacity Requirements. The opacity standards set forth in 40 CFR 60 shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard. [40 CFR 60.11(c)]

A.26. NSPS Operating and Maintenance Procedures. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d)]

A.27. NSPS COMS Data. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard may submit, for compliance purposes, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data results produced during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of EPA Method 9 observation data. If an owner or operator elects to submit COMS data for compliance with the opacity standard, he or she shall notify the Administrator of that decision, in writing, at least 30 days before any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Once the owner or operator of an affected facility has notified the Administrator to that effect, the COMS data results will be used to determine opacity compliance during subsequent tests required under 40 CFR 60.8 until the owner or operator notifies the Administrator, in writing, to the contrary. For the purpose of determining compliance with the opacity standard during a performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 using COMS data, the minimum total time of COMS data collection shall be averages of all 6-minute continuous periods within the duration of the mass emission performance test. Results of the COMS opacity determinations shall be submitted along with the results of the performance test required under 60.8. The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS for compliance purposes is responsible for demonstrating that the COMS meets the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.13(c), that the COMS has been properly maintained and operated, and that the resulting data have not been altered in any way. If COMS data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which EPA Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the EPA Method 9 data will be used to determine opacity compliance. [40 CFR 60.11(e)(5)]

A.28. NSPS Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction Provisions. Except as provided by 40 CFR 60.56b, the standards under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, as incorporated in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C., apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. Duration of startup, shutdown, or malfunction periods are limited to 3 hours per occurrence, except as provided in paragraph c. During periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, monitoring data shall be dismissed or excluded from compliance calculations, but shall be recorded and reported in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(7).

a. The startup period commences when the affected facility begins the continuous burning of municipal solid waste and does not include any warm-up period when the affected facility is combusting fossil fuel or other non-municipal solid waste fuel, and no municipal solid waste is being fed to the combustor.
b. Continuous burning is the continuous, semi-continuous, or batch feeding of municipal solid waste for purposes of waste disposal, energy production, or providing heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. The use of municipal solid waste solely to provide thermal protection of the grate or hearth during the startup period when municipal solid waste is not being fed to the grate is not considered to be continuous burning.
c. For the purpose of compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a), if a loss of boiler water level control (e.g., boiler waterwall tube failure) or a loss of combustion air control (*e.g.*, loss of combustion air fan, induced draft fan, combustion grate bar failure) is determined to be a malfunction, the duration of the malfunction period is limited to 15 hours per occurrence. During such

periods of malfunction, monitoring data shall be dismissed or excluded from compliance calculations, but shall be recorded and reported in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(7).
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(a)]

Monitoring of Operations

A.29. Continuous Load Monitoring. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a steam flow meter, measure steam flow in kilograms (or pounds) per hour on a continuous basis, and record the output of the monitor (in accordance with the ASME method described in 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(6)). Steam flow shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages. Higher loads are allowed for testing purposes pursuant to 40 CFR 60.53b(b). [Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.31b, 60.38b, 60.51b, 60.53b(b) & 60.58b(i)(6)]

A.30. Activated Carbon Injection. The owner or operator of an affected facility where activated carbon injection is used to comply with the mercury emission limit, or the dioxin/furan emission limit, or the dioxin/furan emission level specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(g)(5)(iii) shall follow the procedures specified in paragraphs a. through c.

a. During the performance tests for dioxins/furans and mercury, as applicable, the owner or operator shall estimate an average carbon mass feed rate based on carbon injection system operating parameters such as the screw feeder speed, hopper volume, hopper refill frequency, or other parameters appropriate to the feed system being employed, as specified in paragraphs (1) and (2).
   (1) An average carbon mass feed rate in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour shall be estimated during the initial performance test for mercury emissions and each subsequent performance test for mercury emissions.
   (2) An average carbon mass feed rate in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour shall be estimated during the initial performance test for dioxin/furan emissions and each subsequent performance test for dioxin/furan emissions.
b. During operation of the affected facility, the carbon injection system operating parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of the carbon mass feed rate (e.g., screw feeder setting) must equal or exceed the level(s) documented during the performance tests specified under paragraphs a.(1) and a.(2).
c. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall estimate the total carbon usage of the plant (kilograms or pounds) for each calendar quarter by two independent methods, according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) and (2).
   (1) The weight of carbon delivered to the plant.
   (2) Estimate the average carbon mass feed rate in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour for each hour of operation for each affected facility based on the parameters specified under paragraph a., and sum the results for all affected facilities at the plant for the total number of hours of operation during the calendar quarter.
d. Pneumatic injection pressure or other carbon injection system operational indicator shall be used to provide additional verification of proper carbon injection system operation. The operational indicator shall provide an instantaneous visual and/or audible alarm to alert the operator of a potential interruption in the carbon feed that would not normally be indicated by direct monitoring of carbon mass feed rate (*e.g.*, continuous weight loss feeder) or monitoring of the carbon system operating parameter(s) that are the indicator(s) of carbon mass feed rate (*e.g.*, screw feeder speed). The carbon injection system operational indicator used to provide additional verification of carbon injection system operation, including basis for selecting the indicator and operator response to the indicator alarm, shall be included in 40 CFR 60.54b(e)(6) of the site-specific operating manual required under 40 CFR 60.54b(e).

(See also Specific Condition **B.3.**)
[40 CFR 60.38b & 40 CFR 60.58b(m)]

A.31. Steam Production and Flue Gas Temperature. Each MWC unit is required to continuously monitor and record the steam production and the flue gas temperature at the inlet to the PM control device, in accordance with the requirements at 40 CFR 60 60.58b(i)(7). The PM control device inlet temperature and the steam

flow for each unit during the stack test shall be continuously monitored and recorded in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb. [Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.38b, 40 CFR 60.53b(c), 60.58(i)(7) &(9); and, 0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E)]

A.32. MSW Charging Rate Monitoring. The average daily solid waste charging rate shall be determined on a monthly basis and recorded for each MWC unit. The daily charging rate shall be determined each month on an average daily basis for each MWC unit using the Facility's truck scale weight data, refuse pit inventory data and MWC operating data for the preceding calendar month. Monthly truck scale weight records of the weight of solid waste received and processed at the Facility, and refuse pit inventory data, shall be used to determine the amount of solid waste charged during the preceding calendar month on an average daily basis. The MWC load level measurements or other operating data shall be used to determine the number of operating hours per MWC unit for each day during the preceding calendar month. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

A.33. Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS). The permittee shall calibrate, maintain, and operate CEMS devices for monitoring opacity (COMS), oxygen, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and sulfur dioxide (SO_2) for purposes of demonstrating continuous compliance with the emissions limits (See Specific Conditions **A.8.** and **A.10**. - **A.12.**).

a. CEMS devices shall meet the applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.13 including certification of each device.
b. Each CEMS shall meet performance specifications of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B. The SO_2 CEMS sample point shall be located downstream of the control device.
c. CEMS data shall be recorded during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction, but shall be excluded from emission averaging calculations for CO, SO_2, NO_X, and opacity.
d. A malfunction means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions.
e. The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation and operation of all CEMS.
f. Opacity monitoring system data shall be reduced to 6-minute averages, based on 36 or more data points, and gaseous CEMS data shall be reduced to 1-hour averages, based on 4 or more data points, in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h).
g. Average SO_2, NO_X and CO emission concentration, corrected for O_2, shall be computed in accordance with the appropriate averaging time periods included in specific conditions **A.10.**, **A.11.** and **A.12.**, respectively.

[40 CFR 60.13, 40 CFR 60.38b, 40 CFR 60.58b(c)(8) (opacity), 40 CFR 60.58b(e)(5) (SO_2), 40 CFR 60.58b(h)(4) (NO_X) & 40 CFR 60.58b(i)(3) (CO), 40 CFR 60.59b(d) & (f); and, AC35-115379/PSD-FL-113(A) & 0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E)]

A.34. CEMS Operation and Calibration Requirements. The CEMS required in Specific Condition **A.33.** shall be operated in accordance with the following requirements:

a. In the event of a replacement of a major component of a CEMS, a performance specification test, in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, shall be conducted within 60 days of such replacement.
b. CEMS data shall be recorded during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, but shall be excluded from emissions averaging calculations for carbon monoxide and opacity.
c. A malfunction means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions.
d. The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for evaluation and operation of all CEMS.

e. Opacity monitoring system data shall be reduced to 6-minute averages, based on 36 or more data points, and gaseous CEMS data shall be reduced to 1-hour averages, based on 4 or more data points, in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h).
f. Carbon monoxide emissions, corrected to 7% oxygen, shall be recorded. A wet oxygen monitor may be used for carbon monoxide emission correction. A wet oxygen reading shall be corrected to a dry basis using a moisture correction determined annually using EPA Method 4. A carbon monoxide value of 400 ppmvd shall indicate good combustion.
g. For purposes of reports required under this permit, excess emissions are defined as any calculated average emission concentration which exceeds the applicable emission limits in Specific Conditions **A.8. - A.17.**

[AC35-115379/PSD-FL-113(A)]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.35. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
5 or 5B	Method for Determining Particulate Matter Emissions (All PM is assumed to be PM_{10}.)
6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Determination of Sulfur Dioxide
7, 7A, 7C, 7D or 7E	Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources
9	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources
10, 10A or 10B	Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources {Note: The method shall be based on a continuous sampling train.}
12 or 29	Determination of Inorganic Lead Emissions from Stationary Sources
23	Determination of Dioxin/Furan Emissions From Stationary Sources (4 hours per test run)
26 or 26A	Determination of Hydrogen Chloride Emissions From Stationary Sources
29	Determination of Metals Emission from Stationary Sources (Mercury, Cadmium, Lead)

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.54(b)(2); and, AC35-115379/PSD-FL-113(A)]

A.36. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

A.37. Annual Compliance Tests Required. Annual testing (no less than 9 calendar months and no more than 15 calendar months following the previous performance test; and must complete five performance tests in each 5-year calendar period) shall be conducted on each EU to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for VE (except as provided in Specific Condition **A.27.**), PM, Cd, D/F, Pb and Hg. Annual testing (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test) shall also be conducted on each EU to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for HCl. [Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.58b; and, AC35-115379/PSD-FL-113(A)]

A.38. Compliance with Fugitive Ash emission. The procedures specified in paragraphs a. through d. shall be used for determining compliance with the fugitive ash emission limit under 40 CFR 60.55b. (See Specific Condition **A.18.**)

a. The EPA Reference Method 22 shall be used for determining compliance with the fugitive ash emission limit under 40 CFR 60.55b. The minimum observation time shall be a series of three 1-hour observations. The observation period shall include times when the facility is transferring ash from the municipal waste combustor unit to the area where ash is stored or loaded into containers or trucks.
b. The average duration of visible emissions per hour shall be calculated from the three 1-hour observations. The average shall be used to determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.55b.
c. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for fugitive ash emissions as required under 40 CFR 60.8.
d. Following the date that the initial performance test for fugitive ash emissions is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 for an affected facility, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for fugitive ash emissions on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test).

[40 CFR 60.58b(k)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.39. Reporting Schedule. The following reports and notifications shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority: [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Report	Reporting Deadline	Related Condition(s)
MSW Charging Rate Monitoring	Average daily basis	**A.32.**
NSPS Excess Emissions Reports	Quarterly	**A.41.**
Segregated Solid Waste Record Keeping	30-day period	**A.42.**

A.40. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements
NSPS Cb: 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb - Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors and
NSPS Eb: 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb - Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

A.41. NSPS Excess Emissions Reports. The owner or operator shall submit excess emission reports and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts) and/or a summary report form (see 40 CFR 60.7(d)) to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or, the CMS data are to be used directly for compliance determination, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted; or, the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period. Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:

a. The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factors used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each period of excess emissions. [40 CFR 60.7(c)(1)]
b. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the MWC system. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known) and the corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. [40 CFR 60.7(c)(2)]
c. The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system (CEMS/COMS) was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments. [40 CFR 60.7(c)(3) as applicable]
d. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring systems (CEMS/COM) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report. [40 CFR 60.7(c)(4)]

e. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and, all other information required by 40 CFR 60 recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least 5 (five) years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records. [40 CFR 60.7(f)]

A.42. Other Solid Waste/Segregated Loads Recordkeeping. The following records shall be made and kept to demonstrate compliance with the other solid waste/segregated non-MSW percentage limitations of Specific Condition **A.5.**

a. Each segregated load of non-MSW materials that is subject to the percentage weight limitations of specific condition **A.5.**, which is received for processing shall be documented as to waste description and weight. The weight of all waste materials received for processing shall be measured using the facility truck scale and recorded.
b. Each day, the total weight of segregated tires received shall be computed, and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the current calendar month. At the end of each calendar month, the resultant monthly total weight of tires shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received in the same calendar month, and the resulting number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio in percentage terms. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 3% limitation.
c. Each day, the total weight of segregated non-MSW materials received that are subject to the 5% restriction shall be computed, and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the previous days in the current calendar month. At the end of each calendar month, the resultant monthly total weight of segregated non-MSW materials shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received in the same calendar month, and the resulting number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio in percentage terms. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 5% limitation.
d. Each day, the total weight of other solid waste received that are subject to the 20% restriction shall be computed, and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the previous days in the current calendar month. At the end of each calendar month, the resultant monthly total weight of other solid waste shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received in the same calendar month, and the resulting number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio in percentage terms. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 20% limitation.

Records shall be maintained showing the oil-contaminated waste generator's written certification that the waste is non-hazardous. Documentation requirements shall include a written description of the waste, a material characterization form, and the applicable material safety data sheets for the waste components. Tonnages of oil-contaminated solid waste fired shall be recorded and made available to the Department upon request. These records shall be maintained for a period of five (5) years. [Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.; AC35-115379/PSD-FL-113(D) & 0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E)]

A.43. Auxiliary Burners - Fuel Recordkeeping. For each combustor, monthly records shall be maintained of the amount each type of fuel (e.g., natural gas and propane) used by the auxiliary burners and the equivalent heat input from each type of fuel (can be supplied by the supplier). [Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

Operating Practices, Training and Certification

A.44. Operating Practices. Operating practices of each MWC shall be at least as protective as those requirements listed in 40 CFR 60.53(b) and (c) of NSPS Subpart Eb. [40 CFR 60.34b(b)]

A.45. Operator Training and Certification. Operator training and certification for the each MWC shall be at least as protective as those requirements listed in 40 CFR 60.54b of NSPS Subpart Eb. Compliance with these requirements shall be in accordance with the schedule specified in 40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4). [40 CFR 60.35b]

A.46. Other Operating and Training Requirements.

a. One of the following persons must be on duty at the facility at any time during which one or more of the MWC units is operating, a fully certified chief facility operator or shift supervisor, or a provisionally certified chief facility operator or shift supervisor who is scheduled to take the full certification exam. If this person must leave the facility his or her operating shift, a provisionally certified control room operator who is on site may fulfill this requirement. [Rule 40 CFR 60.39b (c)(4)(ii) and 40 CFR 60.54b]

b. Each chief facility operator and shift supervisor must obtain and maintain a current provisional operator certification and be scheduled for a full certification exam, or receive full certification; with either the ASME or an equivalent state-approved certification program before the date that person assumes responsibility for operation of the facility. [Rule 40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(ii) and 40 CFR 60.54b(a) and (b)]

c. Each chief facility operator, and shift supervisor, and control room operator must complete the EPA or state approved MWC operator training course before the date person assumes responsibility for operation of the facility. The operator training course requirements of 40 CFR 60.54(d) do not apply to chief facility operators, shift supervisors and control room operators who have full ASME certification on or before the date of state plane approval (November 13, 1997). [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(iii)(A).] The owner or operator may request that the Department waive the operator training course requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.54b(d) for chief facility operators, shift supervisors and control room operators who have obtained provisional ASME certification on or before the date of State plan approval (November 13, 1997) [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4) and CFR 60.54b(d)]

d. A site-specific operating manual must be developed and updated on an annual basis. A training program must be established to review the operating manual with each person who has responsibility affecting the operation of the MWC including chief facility operators, shift supervisors, control room operator, ash handlers, maintenance personnel, and crane/load handlers. Each person must undergo initial training before the day that person assumes responsibilities affecting operation of the facility and annually thereafter pursuant to 40 CFR 60.54b(f). The operating manual must be kept in a readily accessible location for persons required to undergo training. [40 CFR 60.35, CFR 60.54b(e) & (f)]

Other Requirements.

A.47. Name Plate. The combustor boilers shall have a metal name plate affixed in a conspicuous place on the shell showing manufacturer, model number, type waste, and rated capacity. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
003	Activated Carbon Storage Silo

Emissions unit 003 is an approximate 2,935 cubic foot silo for the storage of activated carbon. The silo is typically filled every 75 days. It is part of the activated carbon injection (ACI) system for control of mercury and dioxin/furan emissions from the municipal waste combustion units. A supply truck pneumatically transfers the activated carbon powder to the silo through a fill line. Particulate matter emissions are controlled by a Tech-Air baghouse system (Model No. SBR-25-6-230). The baghouse parameters are as follows: stack height = 53 feet; exit diameter = 0.8 feet; exit temperature = 77 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 650 acfm. The initial startup date of the silo was June 14, 1995.

{Permitting note: Emissions unit 003 is a minor emissions unit regulated under AC35-264176 (issued April 14, 1995, revised May 22 and September 13, 1995); and, Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

B.2. Hours of Operation. The emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hrs/yr. [Rules 62-213.440 & 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AC35-264176]

B.3. Method of Operation. The operation of the carbon injection system used to control mercury emissions shall be as follows:

a. The activated carbon will be pneumatically conveyed and injected into the flue gas duct near the scrubber inlet.
b. The activated carbon along with the adsorbed mercury, dioxins and other heavy metals will be captured in the scrubber under flow and in the baghouse for disposal along with the fly ash and the bottom ash.

[0690046-003-AC/PSD-FL-113(E)]

Control Technology

B.4. Fabric Filter Baghouse. The activated carbon storage silo is equipped with low temperature (T<180° F) Baghouse, for the control of particulate matter emissions. The Baghouse is designed, constructed and operated to control particulate matter with a removal efficiency of approximately 99.9 percent. [AC35-264176]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Condition **B.5.** is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

B.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from the emissions unit shall be less than 20% opacity. [AC35-264176]

Excess Emissions

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

B.6. Excess Emissions Allowed. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of

excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

B.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.}

B.8. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

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

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C. and AC35-264176]

B.9. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

B.10. Annual Compliance Tests Required. During each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th), the baghouse shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for VE. [Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C. and AC35-264176]

B.11. Visible Emissions Test. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, adopted and incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., for 30 minutes or the length of the silo filling batch/cycle. [AC35-264176]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.12. Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
004	Emergency Diesel-Fired Fire Pump Engine

This emissions unit is a diesel-fired reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE), Caterpillar Model 3208, used to drive an emergency fire pump. The emergency fire pump engine uses low sulfur fuel oil only.

The following table provides important details for the above emission units:

Engine Brake HP	Date of Construction	Primary Fuel	Type of Engine	Displacement liters/cylinder (L/C)	Serial Number	Applicable Requirements for Compression Ignition Type Engines
185 HP	October 1989	Diesel	Emergency	10.4 L/V8 (1.3 L each)	90N71833	40 CFR 63, Subparts A and ZZZZ This engine is an 'existing' unit.

{Permitting Note: This compression ignition (CI) engine used to drive an emergency fire pump is regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAP for Stationary RICE adopted in Rule 62.204.800(11)(b), F.A.C. Because this engine qualifies as an existing stationary RICE less than 500 HP operating at a major source of HAP, it is not subject to regulation under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII.}

C.0. Duty to Comply. The permittee shall comply with the following operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013. [40 CFR 63.6595(a)]

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Hours of Operation.

a. *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of this fire pump engine in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)(i)]

b. *Maintenance and Readiness Testing*. This engine is authorized to operate for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Operation for maintenance checks and readiness testing is limited to 100 hours per year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)(ii)]

c. *Non-emergency Situations*. This engine is authorized to operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]

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

Emission Limitations and Operating Requirements

C.2. Work or Management Practice Standards.

a. *Oil*. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first or use an oil analysis program to extend this interval, as provided in f., below. [40 CFR 63 Table 2c(1)(a) and footnote 2]

b. *Air Cleaner*. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. [40 CFR 63 Table 2c(1)(b)]

c. *Hoses and Belts*. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63 Table 2c(1)(c)]

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

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

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

[40 CFR 63.6602]

Monitoring of Operations

C.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

C.4. Continuous Compliance. Each unit shall be in compliance with the operating standards in this section at all times. [40 CFR 63.6605(a)]

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

Recordkeeping Requirements

C.6. Required Records. The owner or operator must keep the following records in order to be in compliance.

a. *Notification, performance and compliance*.
   (1) The owner or operator must keep the records required in Specific Condition C.2.d. to show continuous compliance with each operating requirement.
   (2) The owner or operator must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. [40 CFR 63.6655(f)(1)]

b. *Maintenance.*

(1) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
(2) The owner or operator must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) are operated and maintained according to your own maintenance plan.

[40 CFR 63.6655]

Reporting Requirements

C.7. Emergency Situation. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in specific condition **C.2.** of this section, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. Table 2c, footnote 1]

Other Federal Requirements

C.8. 40 CFR 63, Subpart A. In addition to the above requirements, this emissions unit shall also comply with the applicable requirements listed below, which are contained in the attached Appendix NESHAP A: 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions.

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions
§63.2	Definitions. Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction
§63.6(a)	Applicability
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements
§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)	Records when under waiver
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results

General Provisions Citation	Subject of Citation
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports
§63.10(e)(1) & (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedences reports. Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i)(C) is reserved.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting
§63.12	State authority and delegations
§63.13	Addresses
§63.14	Incorporation by reference
§63.15	Availability of information

[40 CFR 63.6665]

SECTION VI. APPENDICES.

The Following Appendices Are Enforceable Parts of This Permit:

Appendix A: Glossary.
Appendix BW: Biomedical Waste Definitions.
Appendix CA: Compliance Agreement with USDA
Appendix I: List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.
Appendix NESHAP A: 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions.
Appendix NSPS A: 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions.
Appendix NSPS Cb: 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb - Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors.
Appendix NSPS Eb: 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb - Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors.
Appendix RR: Facility-wide Reporting Requirements.
Appendix TR: Facility-wide Testing Requirements.
Appendix TV: Title V General Conditions.