RockTenn CP, LLC

Fernandina Beach Mill

Facility ID No. 0890003
Nassau County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0890003-031-AV
(Renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0890003-028-AV)

Proposed

Permitting & Compliance Authority:
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Air Resource Management, Northeast District

7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite B-200
Jacksonville, Florida 32256-7590

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Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0890003-031-AV

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Proposed

USEPA Region IV Condensates Alternative Compliance Plan Approval Letter dated 11/01/00
Fernandina Beach Condensate Compliance Plan, amended March 5, 2001
EPA Approval Letter dated December 11, 2000 of NCASI Method DI/HAPS-99.01
Order on Request for Alternate Procedures and Requirements, File No 01-H-AP, dated 02/05/02
Container Corporation of America Coal Sampling and Testing Procedures for Compliance Monitoring of SO_2 for #7 Power Boiler
EPA Approval Letter dated September 22, 2003 for Alternative Inspection Frequency
Smurfit Stone Alternate Procedure Request dated June 2, 2006
Department Alternate Procedure Request Approval dated August 28, 2006
EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010
FDEP Letter dated May 15, 2012
Table 1 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart S
Table 1 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart MM
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Proposed

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Northeast District
7777 Baymeadows Way West, Suite 100
Jacksonville, Florida 32256

Rick Scott
Governor

Jennifer Carroll
Lt. Governor

Herschel T.
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PERMITTEE:
RockTenn CP, LLC
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Fernandina Beach, Florida 32035

Permit No. 0890003-031-AV
Fernandina Beach Mill
Facility ID No. 0890003
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 Fernandina Beach Mill is located in Nassau County at North 8th Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 456.2 km East and 3394.1 km North; Latitude: 30°40′53″ North and Longitude: 81°27′26″ West.

The Title V air operation permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Effective Date:
Renewal Application Due Date:
Expiration Date:

(Proposed)

Khalid Al-Nahdy, P.E.
District Air Program Administrator

KAA/rfs

Proposed

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility is a fully integrated Kraft linerboard mill that consists of major activities areas such as: wood yard, pulp mill, recycle plant, chemical recovery, power house and paper mill. Also, it has a corrugated containers plant.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
006	#5 Power Boiler
007	#4 Recovery Boiler
011	#5 Recovery Boiler
013	#4 Smelt Dissolving Tank
014	#5 Smelt Dissolving Tank
015	#7 Power Boiler
020	Tall Oil Plant
021	#4 Lime Kiln
024	C-Line Brownstock Washer System
033	Pulping System MACT I
035	Wide-web Flexographic Printers
038	John Deere 210 BHP Diesel Engine- Model JU6H-UF50
039	Caterpillar 292 BHP Diesel Engine– Model 3406c
040	Caterpillar 292 BHP Diesel Engine – Model 3406c
Unregulated Emissions Units and Activities	
025	Wood yard
026	Brownstock Washing
028	Chemical Recovery Area
029	Converting Area/Warehouse
030	Facility-Wide miscellaneous
031	Secondary Fiber Pulp
032	Papermaking

Proposed

Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

Based on the Title V air operation permit renewal application received May 23, 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(s).
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions	007, 011, 013, 014, 021, 024, 033, 035
40 CFR 63, Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry	006 *(when NCGs regulated by Subpart S are burned in this emissions unit)*, 021, 024, 033
40 CFR 63, Subpart KK	035
40 CFR 63, Subpart MM - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mill	007, 011, 013, 014, 021
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ- National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines	038, 039, 040
40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD – Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters	006,015
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	011, 014, 015, 021, 024
40 CFR 60, Subpart BB- Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	011, 014, 021, 024
40 CFR 60, Subpart D -Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Is Commenced After August 17, 1971	015
40 CFR 60, Subpart Y -Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants	015
40 CFR 61, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions	006 *(when wastewater wood fiber residuals are fired as fuel in this emissions unit)*
40 CFR 61, Subpart E-National Emission Standard for Mercury	006 *(when wastewater wood fiber residuals are fired as fuel in this emissions unit)*
Rules 62-212.300(1)(e), and 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.	015, 024
Rule 296.410, F.A.C. –Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment	006

Proposed

Regulation	EU No(s).
Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills	006, 007, 011, 013, 014, 020, 021
Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C. – Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input	006
Rule 62-296.340, F.A.C. - Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) Exemption	006

Proposed

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

FW1. Appendices. The permittee shall comply with all documents identified in Section IV, Appendices, listed in the Table of Contents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Emissions and Controls

FW2. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance.

[Rule 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C. .; AC45-141877; AC45-141873; AC45-141872; AC45-141871; AC45-141875; AC45-141874]

FW3. General Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.

[Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Nothing is deemed necessary and ordered at this time.}

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

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C.]

FW5. Visible Emissions Standard – Emission Units equipped with Wet Scrubbers. Visible emissions limits for Kraft pulp mill emissions units equipped with wet scrubbers shall be effective only if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.404(1)(b) F.A.C.]

FW6. 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:

The following requirements are "not federally enforceable":

Proposed

Woodyard

Chips are transported to the chip screening building and stacker/reclaimers on a covered conveyor. Sawdust and rejected chips from the screening process are transported by covered conveyor to the bark reclaimer. Sawdust and chips are removed from the conveyors and transfer points and placed onto the ground. The chips, sawdust, and other wood debris that escapes are collected with heavy equipment and placed in the bark reclaimer or the bark pile.

Pulping Area General

Chips are transported to the digester building on covered conveyors. Chips are transported to the Kamyr Digester in a blow line providing complete enclosure. Chips and fines that escape the transfer system are removed and then swept and carried to a chute where it is dumped to the ground or directly into a dumpster outside the digester building. The pile that is created is reclaimed into the bark system.

Chemical Recovery Area

Purchased lime is unloaded in a closed system and transferred to storage. Reburned lime from the lime kiln is transferred in an enclosed elevator system to storage. Reburned lime is stored in a lime bin with a baghouse control. Purchased lime is stored in a lime bin with a baghouse control. Lime piles are minimized by reclaiming as quickly as possible and hauling off-site if necessary. Water is applied when necessary to minimize fugitive dust emissions.

Facility

The particulate matter from roadways and any storage piles are minimized by water application, as necessary. Paved parking areas are maintained on-site for employee parking. Internal mill roadways are generally paved and speed limits are maintained. Vegetation and trees are maintained on the north and east perimeters of the facility to minimize as practicable windblown particulate emissions from these areas.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

FW7. Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction Plan. The Permittee shall adopt and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) plan that describes, in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. The plan shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) including containing a program of corrective action for malfunctioning processes and the air pollution control and monitoring equipment used to comply with the relevant standards of 40 CFR Part 63. The current SSM Plan shall be maintained at the facility and be available for inspection and copying by the Administrator upon request. If the SSM Plan is subsequently revised pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)(viii), the Permittee shall maintain at the facility each previous (i.e., superseded) version of the SSM Plan, and shall make each such previous version available for inspection and copying by the Administrator for a period of 5 years after revision of the plan. Any revisions made to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan in accordance with the procedures established by 40 CFR 63.6(e), shall not be deemed to constitute a Part 70 or 71 permit revision. Moreover, none of the procedures specified by the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for an affected source shall be deemed to fall within the permit shield.

Note: *This condition is applicable to Emissions Units 006, 007, 011, 013, 014, 021, 024, and 033.*

[40 CFR 63.6(e)]

Proposed

Annual Reports and Fees

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

FW7. 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.]

FW8. 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.]

FW9. Annual Statement of Compliance. The permittee shall submit an annual statement of compliance to the compliance authority at the address shown on the cover of this permit within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V permit was effective.

[Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3. and (3)(b), F.A.C.]

FW10. 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]

Proposed

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-006	No. 5 Power Boiler. Particulate matter emissions, including the fly ash, are controlled by a multiple cyclone (without fly ash reinjection), followed by a single chamber, 3 electric field, electrostatic precipitator (ESP). The ESP collected fly ash is injected into one of the No. 7 Power Boiler coal pulverizers and the boiler bottom ash to the wastewater treatment plant or off-site landfill. The total maximum operational heat input of this emissions unit is 805 MMBtu/hr. This emissions unit may burn carbonaceous fuel and No. 6 fuel oil in any combination or 100% No. 6 fuel oil. The No. 6 fuel oil may contain on-specification used oil. No. 2 fuel oil may also be fired in any combination with other permitted fuels or 100% No. 2 fuel oil. The carbonaceous fuel may contain wastewater wood fiber residuals. Low volume, high concentration (LVHC) Noncondensible gases (NCG) from the batch digester system, continuous digester system, turpentine recovery system, evaporator systems, and foul condensate collection tank are collected and burned in this boiler as the backup control device to the No. 4 Lime Kiln for compliance with 40 CFR 63, Subpart S. CAM applies to this emission unit for particulate matter.

{Permitting notes: This emissions unit is regulated under: Rule 296.410, F.A.C. –Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment; Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills; Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C. – Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input; Rule 62-296.340, F.A.C. - Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) Exemption; Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.;40 CFR 63 Subpart S- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., 40 CFR 61 Subpart E- National Emission Standard for Mercury; and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. This emissions unit is classified as existing industrial boiler under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity: The operation rate shall not exceed 805 MMBtu/hr (based on a 24-hour average).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Application No. 0890003-031-AV]

A.2. Method of Operation: This emissions unit shall be fired with carbonaceous fuel (bark, wood, sawdust, wastewater wood fiber residuals, and bark ash) and No. 6 fuel oil in any combination. The sulfur content in the No. 6 fuel oil shall not exceed 2.5% by weight. The source of the wastewater wood fiber residuals fired in this emissions unit shall be from the onsite, wastewater treatment system (primary and secondary clarifiers) only.

Alternative Methods of Operation are described below:

Proposed

Condition A.2. Continued:

Alternative Method	Fuel Options	Maximum Heat Input Rate (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Operating Rate
1	Carbonaceous fuel only (24-hr)	457.0 MMBtu/hr[1]	107,600 lb/hr[1] (53.8 TPH)
2	No. 6 fuel oil only[2] (1-hr)	657.8 MMBtu/hr	4,417 gal/hr[2]
	(24-hr)	573.4 MMBtu/hr[1]	3,850 gal/hr[1,2,3]
3	No. 2 fuel oil only[2] (1-hr)	657.8 MMBtu/hr	4,837 gal/hr
	(24-hr)	573.4 MMBtu/hr[1]	4,216 gal/hr
4	Combination of carbonaceous fuel and fuel oil	805 MMBtu/hr	Bark – 457.0 MMBtu/hr Fuel oil - 348 MMBtu/hr

[1] Based on permit limit.

[2] Fuel oil may include on-spec used oil. Prior to blending it shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 279 & 761, and Used Oil Conditions in Subsection N.

[3] 92,400 gallons per 24-hour period.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C., Construction Permit No. AC45-194149; Construction Permit No. 0890003-003-AC; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC; Construction Permit No. AC45-190382/PSD-FL-165]

A.3. Hours of Operation: The hours of operation are not limited (8760 hours/year).

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction permit No. AC45-194149]

A.4. 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.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions A.5.a. – A.9. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

A.5.a. Particulate Matter Emissions – Alternative Methods 1 or 4. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.3 lb per MMBtu heat input from carbonaceous fuels or 0.1 lb per MMBtu heat input from No. 6 fuel oil, and 137.1 lb per hour and 598.9 TPY.

[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)2., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-194149]

Proposed

A.5.b.1. Particulate Matter Emissions – Alternative Methods 2 or 3[1]. Particulate Matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-194149]

A.5.b.2. Particulate Matter Emissions- Alternate Methods 2 or 3- Soot Blowing & Load Change[1,2]. Particulate Matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 lb/MMBTU heat input while boiler cleaning (soot blowing) or during a load change. These excess emissions resulting from operation in either of these two modes shall not exceed 3 hours in any 24-hour period. Best operational practices to minimize emissions shall be adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

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

[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.6. SO_2 Standard. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 550.0 lb/hour based on a 24-hour rolling average as determined by SO_2 CEMS. Compliance with this standard ensures that the mill is exempt from the provisions of BART at Rule 62-296.340, F.A.C. Failure to comply with the SO_2 standard in this permit may subject this facility to BART review.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340(5)(c), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC]

A.7. Total Reduced Sulfur Emissions – All Methods of Operation. When NCG gases are collected and routed to this Emissions Unit, TRS emissions shall not exceed 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10% oxygen as a 12-hour average, and 11.74 lb/hr and 12.85 tons per year.

[Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-003-AC]

A.8.a. Visible Emissions – Alternative Methods 1 or 4. Visible emissions shall not exceed 30% opacity except for two minutes per hour of not more than 40% opacity.

[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-194149]

A.8.b. Visible Emissions – Alternate Methods 2 or 3[1]. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except for one, two minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40%.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-194149]

Proposed

A.8.c. Visible Emissions -Alternate Methods 2 or 3 - Soot Blowing & Load Change[1,2]. Excess emissions resulting from boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change shall be permitted provided the duration of such excess emissions shall not exceed 3 hours in any 24-hour period and visible emissions shall not exceed 60% opacity, and provided (1) best operation practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions is minimized.

Visible emissions above 60% opacity shall be allowed for not more than 4, six (6)-minute periods, during the 3-hour period of excess emissions for boilers that are operating continuous opacity monitors.

A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

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

[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.9. Mercury Emissions – Alternative Methods 1 or 4. Mercury emissions, when wastewater wood fiber residuals are fired, shall not exceed 3.2 kg (7.1 lb) of mercury per 24-hour period.

[40 CFR 61.52(b)]

State Excess Emissions

Rule 62-210.700 (Excess Emissions), F.A.C. cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP or Acid Rain program provision. Specifically, this rule applies to Conditions A.5.a., A.5.b.1., A.8.a., A.8.b.

A.10. Excess Emissions – Alternate Methods 1 or 4 – Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction. Excess Emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed 2 hours in any 24 hour period unless authorized by the Department for longer duration. For a cold start-up of this boiler, excess emissions shall not exceed 6.0 hours in any 24 hour period provided best operational practices to minimize emissions are followed. For a warm start-up of this boiler, excess emissions shall not exceed 3.0 hours in any 24 hour period provided best operational practices to minimize emissions are followed. The Department may specifically authorize a longer period on a case by case basis.

A Warm Start-up of this boiler shall mean a startup of the boiler following a shutdown lasting less than 24 hours.

A Cold Start-up of this boiler shall mean a startup of the boiler following a shutdown lasting at least 24 hours.

[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; Application No. 0890003-031-AV]

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A.11. Excess Emissions Alternate Methods 2 or 3 – Startup and Shutdown[1]. Excess Emissions resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is operated as a fossil fuel fired boiler per Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.]

A.12. Excess Emissions- All Methods of Operation. Excess emissions 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.]

Federal Excess Emissions

A.13. Operation and Maintenance Requirements- *Applicable when Wastewater wood fiber residuals are fired in Emissions Unit*. The owner or operator of each stationary source shall maintain and operate the source, including associated equipment for air pollution control, 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, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 61.12(c)]

A.14. Operation and Maintenance Requirements- *Applicable when Low volume, high concentration (LVHC) Noncondensible gases (NCG) subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart S are fired in Emissions Unit*.

(1)(i) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, 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. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation 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, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required in paragraph (e)(3) of this section), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(ii) Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence. To the extent that an unexpected event arises during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, an owner or operator must comply by minimizing emissions during such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices.

Proposed

Condition A.14. Continued:

(iii) Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to section 112 of the Act are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards.

[40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)]

A.15. Excess Emissions – All Methods of Operation- *Applicable when Low volume, high concentration (LVHC) Noncondensible gases (NCG) subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart S are fired in Emissions Unit*.

This emissions unit shall also meet the excess emissions requirements as stated in Condition No. J.4.

[40 CFR 63.443(e)(1)]

Monitoring of Operations

A.16. CAM Plan. This emissions unit is subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

A.17. Fuel Oil Flow Meter**.** A fuel flow meter with data storage and print capability shall be installed and calibrated on the fuel line supplying the fuel oil to the No. 5 Power Boiler. The fuel flow meter shall meet an accuracy of ± 2.0% of the upper range value, and calibrations will be performed at least annually.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-194149; Construction Permit No. 0890003-003-AC]

A.18. Opacity Monitor. A visible emissions (VE) continuous monitor system (CMS) shall be used to evaluate and record the opacity of the stack flue gas. The CMS shall be properly calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.a.,F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-194149]

Compliance Monitoring

A.19. SO_2 CEMS & Exhaust Flow Monitor Required for Demonstrating Compliance. The permittee shall properly install, calibrate, maintain and operate a CEMS to measure and record SO_2 emissions and exhaust flow for reporting in units of the applicable standard. The permittee shall comply with the specific requirements in Appendix CEMS of this permit.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340(BART), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC]

Proposed

A.20. SO_2 CEMS & Exhaust Flow Monitor Certification. The continuous flow monitor used to determine the stack exhaust flow rate shall be certified pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 6. The SO_2 CEMS shall be certified pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2.

[Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC, Appendix D]

A.21. SO_2 CEMS & Exhaust Flow Monitor Quality Assurance: The permittee shall follow the quality assurance procedures of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F. The required RATA tests for the SO_2 monitor shall be performed using EPA Method 6C in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60.

[Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC, Appendix D]

A.22. SO_2 CEMS RATA Test/Annual Compliance Stack Test. Data collected during CEMS quality assurance RATA tests can substitute for annual stack tests, provided the permittee indicates this intent in the submitted test protocol and follows the procedures outlined in the CEMS Operation Plan.

[Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC, Appendix D]

A.23. SO_2 CEMS Used for Compliance: Once adherence to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 is demonstrated, the permittee shall use the CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the emission standard as specified by Condition A.6.

[Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC, Appendix D]

A.24. SO_2 CEMS Required for Reporting Annual Emissions. The permittee shall use data from the CEMS when calculating annual emissions for purposes of computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for purposes of computing emissions pursuant to the reporting requirements of Rules 62-210.370(3) and 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C. The permittee shall follow the procedures in Appendix CEMS for calculating annual emissions.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.370(3), F.A.C; Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting note: Table 2-1, 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.25.a. Particulate Matter – Alternate Methods 1 or 4. The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-296.410(3)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.b., F.A.C.]

A.25.b.1. Particulate Matter – Alternate Methods 2 or 3[1]. The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature at no m0re than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. An acetone wash shall be used with the test method. A compliance test shall be performed annually, once each federal fiscal year. A test shall not be required, however, if the emissions unit does not burn liquid fuel, other than startup, for a total of more than 400 hours in a federal fiscal year.

Proposed

Condition A.25.b.1. Continued:

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)2.,F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)5.,F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-194149]

A.25.b.2. Particulate Matter– Alternate Methods 2 or 3– Soot Blowing[1]. The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be as specified in Condition A.25.b.1. A compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which the fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)2., F.A.C.]

A.26. Fuel Oil Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the No. 6 fuel oil shall be verified using DEP approved ASTM methods; and, the lab analysis data sheet, which is provided by the fuel oil vendor upon delivery, shall be kept on record for at least two years.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-194149; Applicant Request dated November 30, 2005]

A.27. Total Reduced Sulfur Emissions – All Methods of Operation. When routing TRS gases to this boiler for thermal destruction, the gases shall be introduced with the primary fuel or into the flame zone, or with the combustion air. The TRS gases shall be subject to a minimum temperature of 650 °C (1200° F) for at least 0.5 second. It is assumed that compliance with the TRS emissions limit stated in Condition No. A.7. is achieved by maintaining this minimum temperature and residence time.

[Rules 62-296.404(3)(a)1., and 62-296.404(5)(d), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.283(a)(1)(iii)]

A.28.a. Visible Emissions- Alternate Methods 1 or 4. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-296.410(3)(a), F.A.C. ; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.]

A.28.b. Visible Emissions- Alternate Methods 2 or 3[1]. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-296.405(e)1., F.A.C. ; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.]

Proposed

A.28.c. Visible Emissions Alternate Methods 2 or 3– Soot Blowing and Load Change[1]. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.]

A.29. Mercury Emissions – Alternative Methods 1 or 4. Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.55(a), an annual performance test demonstrated by either stack sampling according to 40 CFR 61.53 or sludge sampling according to 40 CFR 61.54 is not required for sources in which mercury emissions do not exceed 1.6 kg (3.5 lb) per 24-hour period. Records of the performance test and other data needed to determine total emissions shall be retained at the facility and shall be made available, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 2 years.

Permitting Note: Mercury emissions from this emissions unit, as demonstrated by performance testing conducted January 12, 2005, and July 10-11, 2007, are below the threshold requiring annual performance testing.

[Performance Testing dated January 12, 2005; Performance Testing dated July 10-11, 2007; 40 CFR 61.55(a), 40 CFR 61.53(d)(6)]

A.30. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.31. Sulfur Dioxide (24-hr) - NCG/Fuel Oil. The facility shall maintain records of the following:

- The sulfur content of the fuel oil,
- The flow rate of the fuel oil,
- The amount (gallons) of the fuel oil

[Application No. 0890003-025-AV]

A.32. Other Requirements. The Permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping, reporting, and notification requirements of Appendix CEMS (Standard CEMS Requirements).

[Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC]

Proposed

A.33. Excess Emissions – Alternate Methods 2 or 3 - Quarterly Reporting Requirements[1]. The owner or operator shall submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards in Condition A.5.b.1., and A.8.b. for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excessive emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the facility for a period of two years.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

A.34. Excess Emissions- All Methods of Operation– Malfunction. In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.

[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

A.35. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

Common Conditions

A.36. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Condition Nos. N.1. - N.5.

Other Applicable Requirements

A.37. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements contained in:

40 CFR 61, Subpart A – General Provisions

40 CFR 61, Subpart E – National Emission Standard for Mercury

40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions

40 CFR 63, Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry

40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. The applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 63, Subpart A General Provision: Table 10 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, which shows the parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

A.38. Compliance Date: The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD no later than March 21, 2014.

[40 CFR 40 CFR 63.7495(b)]

Proposed

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-007	#4 Recovery Boiler (Babcock &Wilcox low odor design). Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator. The total maximum operational rate of this emissions unit is 137,500 lbs Black Liquor Solids/hr (68.75 Tons BLS/hr). This emissions unit is capable of serving the mill with 492,000 lb/hr of high-pressure (quality) steam flow.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated by Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills; 40 CFR 63, Subpart MM - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed 137,500 lbs Black Liquor Solids (BLS)/hr (based on a 24-hour average).

The maximum total Hot Caustic Extracts (HCE) addition to the black liquor cycle for Nos. 4 and 5 Recovery Boilers combined is 146,000 tons per any consecutive 12-months (at 35% solids maximum).

The total HCE usage shall be accounted for and recorded on a monthly basis.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC; Construction Permit No.0890003-013-AC; Application No. 0890003-031-AV]

B.2. Methods of Operation – This emissions unit shall be fired with Black Liquor Solids (with or without HCE addition) and/or No. 6 fuel oil. The No. 6 fuel oil may contain on-spec used oil provided the on-spec used oil meets the requirements of Subsection N. The maximum sulfur content in the No. 6 fuel oil, prior to any blending with on-spec used oil, shall not exceed 2.5% by weight. The No. 6 fuel oil may be fired during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. If the No. 6 fuel oil contains on-spec used oil, the on-spec used oil must meet the requirements of Condition N.2.1. in order to be fired during periods of startup, shutdown or malfunction. This emissions unit may also be fired with a mixture of virgin ultra low sulfur fuel (No. 2 fuel oil) with black liquor such that up to one (1) gallon per minute with a maximum sulfur content of 15 parts per million (0.0015 percent) of the virgin ultra low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil is fired in the mixture with black liquor solids. The total virgin ultra low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil usage shall be offset by a reduction of two (2) gallons of BLS at 66% solid solution from the maximum permitted input for each one (1) gallon of No. 2 fuel oil used. The virgin ultra low sulfur diesel fuel shall be pumped into the black liquor lines directly from tanker trucks. Adequate spill protection shall be in place at all times around the tanker trucks and connection system to the black liquor lines. The No. 2 fuel oil may be fired during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction.

Proposed

Condition B.2. Continued:

Alternative Methods of Operation are described below:

Alternative Method	Fuel Options	Design Heat Input Rate (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Operating Rate
1	Black liquor solids (BLS) only (24-hr)	852 MMBtu/hr[1]	137,500 lb/hr
2	Virgin ultra low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil only to be offset by 2 gallons per minute of BLS solution at 66% solids.	4.08 MMBtu/hr	1 gallon/minute (BLS reduced to 308 gallon/minute based on a 66% solids and 11.2 lbs/gallon density.
3	No. 6 fuel oil only[2] (24-hr)	852 MMBtu/hr	2,981 barrels/day
4	Any combination of the alternative methods listed above	Individual rates listed above	Individual rates listed above

[1]Based on 6,200 Btu/lb.

[2]Fuel oil may contain on-spec used oil.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC, and Construction Permit No. 0890003-027-AC]

B.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for this emissions unit shall not exceed 8760 hours/year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

B.4. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.

[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions B.5.a. – B.7.b. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

B.5.a. Particulate Matter. The owner or operator shall ensure that the concentration of particulate matter in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) (0.044 grain per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)) corrected to 8 percent oxygen.

[40 CFR 63.862(a)(1)(i)(A); Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC]

Proposed

B.5.b. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 3 lbs per 3000 lbs of BLS, 137.5 lbs/hr and 602.25 TPY.

[Rule 62-296.404(2)(a), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC]

B.6. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). TRS emissions shall not exceed 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 8% oxygen as a 12-hour average, 3.24 lbs/hr and 14.19 TPY.

[Rule 62-296.404(3)(c)1.b., F.A.C.; Operation Permit No. AO45-184171, FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 0890003-001-AV]

B.7.a. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 45% opacity except visible emissions of up to 60% opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period during any hour.

[Rule 62-296.404(1)(a)1., F.A.C.; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 0890003-001-AV]

B.7.b. Flow meters. The permittee shall maintain the flow meters to measure the quantity (in gallons) of virgin ultra low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil delivered to Recovery Boiler No. 4.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-4.160, F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 0890003-027-AC]

Federal Excess Emissions

B.8. Operation and Maintenance Requirements. (1)(i) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, 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. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation 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, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required in paragraph (e)(3) of this section), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(ii) Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence. To the extent that an unexpected event arises during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, an owner or operator must comply by minimizing emissions during such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices.

(iii) Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to section 112 of the Act are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards.

[40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)]

Proposed

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

B.9. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). The permittee shall calibrate, certify, and operate a total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system pursuant to all of the following provisions:

a. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall monitor and record the concentration of total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions on a dry basis and the percentage of oxygen by volume on a dry basis.

b. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

c. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be located downstream of the control device such that representative measurements of process parameters can be obtained.

d. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be located, installed and certified pursuant to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 and Performance Specification 3, and 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 5, which are adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C. The exception is that the phrase "or other approved alternative" in Section 3.2 of Performance Specification 5 is not adopted. For the purposes of compliance testing and certification of continuous emissions monitoring systems, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Reference Method 16, Method 16A, or Method 16B, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C., or the alternative to Method 16A (EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010), are to be used.

e. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be in continuous operation, except when the emissions unit is not operating, or during system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

f. During any such times as there is reason to believe the system does not conform to the performance specifications under this rule (for example, equipment repairs, replacements, excessive drift and such), the owner or operator of any affected emissions unit shall conduct continuous monitoring system performance evaluations and furnish the Department, within sixty days thereof, two copies of a written report of the results of such tests. These continuous emissions monitoring systems performance evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures contained in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)1.d., F.A.C.

g. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall have a maximum span value not to exceed:

   (i) A total reduced sulfur concentration of 30 ppm.

h. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be checked by the owner or operator in accordance with a written procedure at least once daily and after any maintenance to the system. The owner or operator shall check the zero (or low level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (90 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts. The zero and span shall be adjusted, as a minimum, whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications referenced in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)1.d., F.A.C. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified.

[Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)1.a.,b.,c.,d.,e.,f.,g.(i),h., F.A.C.; EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010; FDEP Letter dated May 15, 2012; Rule 62-204.800(8)(e)6.,F.A.C.]

Proposed

B.10. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) – CEM Data. The permittee shall:

a. Reduce all data to one-hour averages for each 60-minute period beginning on the hour. One-hour averages shall be computed from a minimum of four data points equally spaced over each one-hour period. Data recorded during periods of system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the computation. Either an arithmetic or integrated average shall be used. The data output of the continuous emissions monitoring system may, at the owner's or operator's option, include a numerical format showing individual numerical readings and averages in addition to the required strip chart format with legible ink tracings and calibration information. All data output shall be clearly and properly identified by the operator. All system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, span adjustments and periods of excess emissions shall legibly appear on all data output.

b. Calculate and record on a daily basis the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations for two consecutive 12-hour periods of each operating day. Each 12-hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous one-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations provided by the continuous emissions monitoring system.

c. Calculate and record on a daily basis 12-hour average oxygen concentrations for two consecutive 12-hour periods of each operating day. These 12-hour averages shall correspond to the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations from Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)2.b., F.A.C., and shall be determined as an arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous one-hour average oxygen concentrations provided by each continuous emissions monitoring system.

d. Correct all 12-hour average total reduced sulfur (TRS) concentrations using the following equation:

   Ccorr = Cmeas (21 - X)/(21 - Y)

   where:

   Ccorr = the TRS concentration corrected for oxygen.

   Cmeas = the TRS concentration unconnected for oxygen.

   X = the volumetric oxygen concentration in percentage that the measured TRS concentration is to be corrected to 8 percent.

   Y = the measured 12-hour average volumetric oxygen concentration.

e. The data shall be rounded to the same number of significant digits as the standard.

[Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)2., F.A.C.]

B.11. Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS). The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS according to the provisions in 40 CFR 63.6(h) and 63.8 and paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Condition.

(1) [Reserved]

(2) [Reserved]

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

Proposed

Condition B.11. Continued:

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

[40 CFR 63.864(d)]

B.12. PM Emissions – Corrective Action. The Permittee shall implement corrective action, as specified in the Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan prepared under Condition B.22. if the following monitoring exceedance occurs:

- When the average of ten consecutive 6-minute averages result in a measurement greater than 20 percent opacity.

[40 CFR 63.864(k)(1)(i)]

B.13. PM Emissions – Violations. It shall be considered a violation of the standards of Condition B.45.a. if the following monitoring exceedance occurs:

- when opacity is greater than 35 percent for 6 percent or more of the operating time within any quarterly period.

[40 CFR 63.864(k)(2)(i)]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting note: Table 2-1, 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.14. Particulate Matter. For the purposes of determining the concentration of PM emitted from this emissions unit, EPA Method 5 of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used. For Methods 5, the sampling time and sample volume for each run must be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf), and water must be used as the cleanup solvent instead of acetone in the sample recovery procedure. A compliance test shall be performed annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(1); Rule 62-296.404(4)(a)2., F.A.C.]

B.15. PM Concentration Correction. The PM concentration shall be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration using the following equation:

$$C_{corr} = C_{meas} \times (1 - X) / (1 - Y)$$

Where:

C_{corr} = the measured concentration corrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf).
C_{meas} = the measured concentration uncorrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf).
X = the corrected volumetric oxygen concentration (8 percent).
Y = the measured average volumetric oxygen concentration.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(2)]

Proposed

B.16. Oxygen Concentration. The oxygen concentration shall be determined using EPA Method 3A or 3B in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981--Part 10 (incorporated by reference--see 40 CFR 63.14) may be used as an alternative to using Method 3B. The gas sample must be taken at the same time and at the same traverse points as the particulate sample.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(3)]

B.17. The Permittee shall comply with the following:

(i) For purposes of selecting sampling port location and number of traverse points, Method 1 or 1A in appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used;

(ii) For purposes of determining stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate, Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G in appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used;

(iii) For purposes of conducting gas analysis, Method 3, 3A, or 3B in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981--Part 10 (incorporated by reference--see 40 CFR 63.14) may be used as an alternative to using Method 3B; and

(iv) For purposes of determining moisture content of stack gas, Method 4 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used.

(v) Process data measured during the performance test must be used to determine the black liquor solids firing rate on a dry basis.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(5) and (6)]

B.18. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-296.404(4)(a)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC]

B.19.a. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16, EPA Method 16A, or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., or the alternative to Method 16A (EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010). A compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard shall be conducted prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. The most recent compliance test shall be submitted, provided such test occurred within the 12 months prior to permit renewal. EPA Method 16, EPA Method 16A, or EPA Method 16B pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., or the alternative to Method 16A (EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010), shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

[Rule 62-296.404(4)(a)3., F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3.,F.A.C.; Rule 62-204.800(8)(e)6., F.A.C.; EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010; FDEP Letter dated May 15, 2012]

Proposed

B.19.b. Fuel Certification – The fuel will be certified as being virgin ultra low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil by supplier certification for each amount of fuel purchased.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-4.160, F.A.C., Construction permit No. 0890003-027-AC]

B.20. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.21. TRS CEM- Quarterly Reports. The owner or operator shall submit a written total reduced sulfur emissions report to the Department postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(a) The report shall include the following information:

1. The magnitude of excess emissions and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period in which excess emissions occurred.
2. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs including startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected emissions unit. An explanation of the cause of each period of excess emissions, and any corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. Excess emissions shall be all 12-hour periods for which the appropriate surrogate parameter data or total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring data indicates that an applicable 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission limiting standard for the emissions unit was exceeded.
3. The date and time identifying each period during which each continuous emissions monitoring system used to measure total reduced sulfur emissions or surrogate parameters was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
4. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous emissions monitoring system(s) have not been operative, or have been repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

(b) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of Rule 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., shall maintain a complete file of any measurements, including continuous emissions monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; any continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluations; any continuous emissions monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; any adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and any other information required, recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least three years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports and records.

Proposed

Condition B.21. Continued:

(c) Evaluation of Excess Emissions. The Department shall consider periods of excess emissions from this emissions unit to be evidence of improper operation and maintenance of the monitored emissions unit provided that:

1. The excess emissions occur during more than one percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown or malfunction of the Kraft recovery furnace occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the Kraft recovery furnace was not operating), and
2. N/A
3. N/A
4. The Department determines that the affected emissions unit, including air pollution control equipment, is not maintained and operated in a manner which is consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Such determination shall be based on the failure of the owner or operator of the facility to provide records of maintenance and operation of the emissions unit and related equipment showing operation consistent with good air pollution control practices. Good air pollution control practices shall include:
   a. Operation of all equipment within permit limits for loading rates and other process parameters,
   b. An adequate preventive maintenance program based on manufacturer's recommendations or other accepted industry practices,
   c. Training of personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment,
   d. Visual and instrument inspections of equipment on a regular basis, and
   e. Maintenance of an adequate on-site, or readily available, supply of equipment for routine repairs.

(d) The owner or operator of any Kraft pulp mill or tall oil plant shall notify the Department in writing within fourteen days of the date on which periods of excess emissions exceed the percentages allowed by Rule 62-296.404(6)(c)1. through 3., F.A.C.

[Rules 62-296.404(6)(a), (b), (c)(1), (c)(4), and (d), F.A.C.]

B.22. Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan. The owner or operator must develop and implement a written plan as described in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) that contains specific procedures to be followed for operating the source and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and control systems used to comply with the standards. In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.6(e), the plan must include the requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Condition.

(1) (a) Procedures to determine and record the cause of an operating parameter exceedance and the time the exceedance began and ended; and

Proposed

Condition B.22. Continued:

(b) Corrective actions to be taken in the event of an operating parameter exceedance, including procedures for recording the actions taken to correct the exceedance.

(2) The startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan also must include the schedules listed in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this Condition:

(i) A maintenance schedule for each control technique that is consistent with, but not limited to, the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for routine and long-term maintenance; and

(ii) An inspection schedule for the continuous monitoring system required under Condition B.11. to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that the continuous monitoring system is properly functioning.

[40 CFR 63.866(a)]

B.23. PSD Emissions Tracking – NO_x Emissions: To ensure that the addition of HCE authorized by Permit No. 0890003-013-AC will not constitute a major modification, the owner or operator shall calculate and maintain a record of NO_x emissions in tons per year, on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the addition of HCE as authorized by Permit No. 0890003-013-AC. The owner or operator shall follow the procedures described in Appendix HCE, and provide a written report to the Department on an annual basis for this same 5-year period.

[Permit No.0890003-013-AC, Rule 62-212.400(12)(c), F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.300(3)(e)1.,F.A.C.]

B.24. Corrective Action Records. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under Condition B.12.

[40 CFR 63.866(b)]

B.25. Violation Records. The owner or operator shall maintain records of any occurrence when a violation is noted under Condition B.13.

[40 CFR 63.866(b)]

B.26.a. Additional Records. In addition to the general records required by 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2), the owner or operator shall maintain records of the following information:

(1) Records of black liquor solids firing rates in units of Mg/d or ton/d

(2) N/A

(3) Records of parameter monitoring data required under 40 CFR 63.864, including any period when the operating parameter levels were inconsistent with the levels established during the initial performance test, with a brief explanation of the cause of the deviation, the time the deviation occurred, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and the corrective action taken;

(4) Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under Conditions B.12. through B.17.;

(5) N/A;

Proposed

Condition B.26.a. Continued:

(6) N/A

(7) N/A

[40 CFR 63.866(c)]

B.26.b. Additional Records. The facility shall record the total usage of HCE (at 35% solids maximum), on a monthly basis. This information shall be determined from the total weight of HCE tank trucks received each month and reported on a calendar year basis.

[Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-4.070(3), 62-212.300(1)(e)1., 62-212.400(12)(c), F.A.C. and Construction Permit No.0890003-013-AC]

B.26.c. Additional Records. Virgin ultra low sulfur No. 2 Fuel Oil Usage. The facility shall record, on a monthly basis, the total usage of No. 2 Fuel Oil. This information shall be determined from the total gallons of No. 2 Fuel Oil passed through the fuel flow meters.

[Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-4.070(3), 62-212.300(1)(e)1., 62-212.400(12)(c), F.A.C., and Construction Permit No. 0890003-027-AC]

B.27. Excess Emissions Report - PM. The owner or operator must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions stated in Condition B.12. or B.13. This report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(c) as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Condition B.12. and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Condition B.13. Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of Conditions B.12. and B.13. does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard.

(1) When no exceedances of parameters have occurred, the owner or operator must submit a semiannual report stating that no excess emissions occurred during the reporting period.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit subject to the requirements of Subpart MM and Subpart S of this part may combine excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill.

[40 CFR 63.867(c)]

B.28. Reserved

Notifications

B.29. The owner or operator of any affected source or process unit must submit the applicable notifications from 40 CFR Subpart A, as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart MM.

[40 CFR 63.867(a)(1)]

Proposed

B.30. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

Common Conditions

B.31. This emissions unit is also subject to the on-spec used oil conditions in Subsection N.

Other Applicable Requirements

B.32. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements contained in:

40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions

40 CFR 63, Subpart MM - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Proposed

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-011	#5 Recovery Boiler (low odor design). Particulate matter emissions are controlled from the North and South stacks by an electrostatic precipitator. The furnace is capable of recovering chemicals from Kraft spent liquor (straight mode) and Neutral Sulfite semi-chemical process liquor (cross mode). The total maximum operation rate of this emissions unit is 156,780 lbs Black Liquor Solids/hr (78.39 Tons BLS/hr). This emissions unit is capable of serving the mill with 495,700 lb/hr of high-pressure (quality) steam flow.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under: 40 CFR 52.21(d)(2)(ii), NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB- Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63, Subpart MM - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed 156,780 lbs Black Liquor Solids (BLS)/hr (24-hour average). The maximum total Hot Caustic Extracts (HCE) addition to the black liquor cycle for Nos. 4 and 5 Recovery Boilers combined is 146,000 tons per any consecutive 12-months (at 35% solids maximum). The total HCE usage shall be accounted for and recorded on a monthly basis.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC, Construction Permit No.0890003-013-AC.; Application No. 0890003-031-AV]

C.2. Methods of Operation – This emissions unit shall be fired with Black Liquor Solids (with or without HCE addition) and/or No. 6 fuel oil. The No. 6 fuel oil may contain on-spec used oil provided the on-spec used oil meets the requirements of Subsection N. The maximum sulfur content in the No. 6 fuel oil, prior to any blending with on-spec used oil, shall not exceed 2.5% by weight. The No. 6 fuel oil may be fired during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. If the No. 6 fuel oil contains on-spec used oil, the on-spec used oil must meet the requirements of Condition N.2.1. in order to be fired during periods of startup, shutdown or malfunction. This emissions unit may also be fired with a mixture of virgin ultra low sulfur fuel (No. 2 fuel oil) with black liquor such that up to one (1) gallon per minute with a maximum sulfur content of 15 parts per million (0.0015 percent) of the virgin ultra low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil is fired in the mixture with black liquor solids. The total virgin ultra low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil usage shall be offset by a reduction of two (2) gallons of BLS at 66% solid solution from the maximum permitted input for each one (1) gallon of No. 2 fuel oil used. The virgin ultra low sulfur diesel fuel shall be pumped into the black liquor lines directly from tanker trucks. Adequate spill protection shall be in place at all times around the tanker trucks and connection system to the black liquor lines . The No. 2 fuel oil may be fired during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction.

Proposed

Alternative Methods of Operation are described below:

Alternative Method	Fuel Options	Design Heat Input Rate (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Operating Rate
1	Black liquor solids (BLS) only (24-hr)	972 MMBtu/hr[1]	156,780 lb/hr
2	Virgin ultra low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil only to be offset by 2 gallons per minute of BLS solution at 66% solids.	4.08 MMBtu/hr	1 gallon/minute (BLS reduced to 308 gallon/minute based on a 66% solids and 11.2 lbs/gallon density.
2	No. 6 fuel oil only[2] (24-hr)	972 MMBtu/hr	3,012 barrels/day
3	Any combination of the alternative methods listed above	Individual rates listed above	Individual rates listed above

[1]Based on 6,200 Btu/lb.

[2]Fuel oil may contain on-spec used oil.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC, and Construction permit no. 0890003-027-AC]

C.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for this emissions unit shall not exceed 8568 hours/year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC]

C.4. 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.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions C.5. – C.8. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

C.5. Particulate Matter Emissions. The owner or operator shall ensure that the concentration of particulate matter in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) (0.044 grain per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)) corrected to 8 percent oxygen; 83.3 lbs/hr and 356.9 TPY.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-2706; 40 CFR 63.862(a)(1)(i)(A); Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)35., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.282(a)(1)(i); PSD-FL-002 BACT requirement]

Proposed

C.6. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) – Cross Recovery Furnace Operation Mode. TRS emissions shall not exceed 25 ppmvd corrected to 8% O_2, 26.3 lbs/hr and 112.67.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)35., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.283(a)(3); Construction Permit No. AC45-2706; Operation Permit No. AO45-167572; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 0890003-001-AV]

C.7. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) - Straight Recovery Furnace Operation Mode. TRS emissions shall not exceed 5 ppmvd at 8% O_2, 5.26 lbs/hr and 22.53 TPY.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)35., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.282(a)(1)(i); 40 CFR 60.283(a)(2); Construction Permit No. AC45-2706; Operation Permit No. AO45-167572; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 0890003-001-AV]

C.8. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall be less than 35% opacity.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)35., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.282(a)(1)(ii); PSD-FL-002 BACT requirement]

C.9. Flow meters. The permittee shall maintain the flow meters to measure the quantity (in gallons) of virgin ultra low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil delivered to Recovery Boiler No. 5.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-4.160, F.A.C., Construction permit No. 0890003-027-AC]

Federal Excess Emissions

C.10. Operation and Maintenance Requirements. (1)(i) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, 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. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation 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, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required in paragraph (e)(3) of this section), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(ii) Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence. To the extent that an unexpected event arises during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, an owner or operator must comply by minimizing emissions during such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices.

(iii) Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to section 112 of the Act are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards.

[40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)]

Proposed

C.11. Good Air Pollution Control Practices. 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)]

C.12. Excess Emissions - Violation – Opacity and TRS (40 CFR 60 Subpart BB). The Department will not consider periods of excess emissions reported under Conditions C.3~~2~~6. and C.28. to be indicative of a violation of 40 CFR 60.11(d) provided that:

(1) The percent of the total number of possible contiguous periods of excess emissions in a quarter (excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction and periods when the facility is not operating) during which excess emissions occur does not exceed:

(i) One percent for TRS emissions.

(ii) Six percent for average opacities.

(2) The Administrator determines that the affected facility, including air pollution control equipment, is maintained and operated in a manner, which is consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions during periods of excess emissions.

[40 CFR 60.284(e)]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

C.13. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) and O_2. The permittee shall calibrate, certify, and operate a total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system pursuant to all of the following provisions:

a. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall monitor and record the concentration of total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions on a dry basis and the percentage of oxygen by volume on a dry basis.

b. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be located downstream of the control device such that representative measurements of process parameters can be obtained.

c. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall have a maximum span value not to exceed:

(i) A total reduced sulfur concentration of 30 ppm when in Straight Recovery Furnace Mode.

(ii) A total reduced sulfur concentration of 50 ppm when in Cross Recovery Furnace Mode

(iii) 25 percent oxygen for the continuous oxygen monitoring system

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)35, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.284(a)(2)(i); 40 CFR60.284(a)(2)(ii)]

Proposed

C.14. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). – CEM Data. The permittee shall:

(1) Calculate and record on a daily basis 12-hour average TRS concentrations for the two consecutive periods of each operating day. Each 12-hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous 1-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations provided by each continuous monitoring system installed pursuant to Condition C.13.

(2) Calculate and record on a daily basis 12-hour average oxygen concentrations for the two consecutive periods of each operating day. These 12-hour averages shall correspond to the 12-hour average TRS concentrations under Condition C.14.(1) and shall be determined as an arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous 1-hour average oxygen concentrations provided by each continuous monitoring system installed pursuant to Condition C.13.

(3) Using the following equation, correct all 12-hour average TRS concentrations to 8 volume percent oxygen:

Ccorr = Cmeas*(21-X/21-Y)

where:

Ccorr = the concentration corrected for oxygen.

Cmeas = the concentration uncorrected for oxygen.

X = the volumetric oxygen concentration in percentage to be corrected to (8 percent for recovery furnaces).

Y = the measured 12-hour average volumetric oxygen concentration.

[40 CFR 60.284(c)]

C.15. Continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS according to the provisions in 40 CFR 63.6(h) and 63.8 and paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Condition. The span of this system shall be set at 70 percent opacity.

(1) [Reserved]

(2) [Reserved]

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

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

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)35; 40 CFR 60.284(a)(1); 40 CFR 63.864(d)]

Proposed

C.16. PM Emissions – Corrective Action. The Permittee shall implement corrective action, as specified in the Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan prepared under Condition C.37. if the following monitoring exceedance occurs:

- When the average of ten consecutive 6-minute averages result in a measurement greater than 20 percent opacity.

[40 CFR 63.864(k)(1)(i)]

C.17. Continuous Parameter Monitoring System (CPMS) – TRS, O_2, Opacity. The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems required by 40 CFR 60.284 (Condition Nos. C.13. and C.15.). All continuous monitoring systems shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specifications 1, 3, and 5 of appendix B of Part 60.

[40 CFR 60.284(f)]

C.18. PM Emissions – Violations. It shall be considered a violation of the standards of Condition C.5. if the following monitoring exceedance occurs:

- when opacity is greater than 35 percent for 6 percent or more of the operating time within any quarterly period;

[40 CFR 63.864(k)(2)(i)]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting note: Table 2-1, 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.19. Particulate Matter. For the purposes of determining the concentration of PM emitted from this emissions unit, EPA Method 5 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used, except that Method 17 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 may be used in lieu of Method 5 if a constant value of 0.009 g/dscm (0.004 gr/dscf) is added to the results of Method 17, and the stack temperature is no greater than 204 °C (400 °F). For Methods 5 and 17, the sampling time and sample volume for each run must be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf), and water must be used as the cleanup solvent instead of acetone in the sample recovery procedure. The particulate concentration shall be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration according to Condition C.20. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(1); 40 CFR 60.285(b)(1), 40 CFR 60.285(f)(1); Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC]

C.20. PM Concentration Correction. The PM concentration shall be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration using the following equation:

$$C_{corr} = C_{meas} \times (1 - X) / (1 - Y)$$

Where:

C_{corr} = the measured concentration corrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

C_{meas} = the measured concentration uncorrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

Proposed

Condition C.20. Continued:

X = the corrected volumetric oxygen concentration (8 percent).

Y = the measured average volumetric oxygen concentration.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(2); 40 CFR 60.285(b)(1); 40 CFR 60.284(c)(3)]

C.21. Oxygen Concentration. The oxygen concentration shall be determined using EPA Method 3B in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60. The gas sample must be taken at the same time and at the same traverse points as the particulate sample.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(3); 40 CFR 60.285(b)(2); Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC]

C.22. The Permittee shall comply with the following:

(i) For purposes of selecting sampling port location and number of traverse points, Method 1 or 1A in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used;

(ii) For purposes of determining stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate, Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used;

(iii) For purposes of conducting gas analysis, Method 3B in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used; and

(iv) For purposes of determining moisture content of stack gas, Method 4 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used.

(v) Process data measured during the performance test must be used to determine the black liquor solids firing rate on a dry basis and the CaO production rate.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(5) and (6); 40 CFR 60.285(b)(2); Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC]

C.23. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[40 CFR 60.285(b)(3); Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC]

C.24. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the TRS standards in Condition Nos. C.6. and C.7. as follows:

(1) EPA Method 16, EPA Method 16A, EPA Method 16B, or the alternative to Method 16A (EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010) shall be used to determine the TRS concentration. The TRS concentration shall be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration using the procedure in Condition C.20. The sampling time shall be at least 3 hours, but no longer than 6 hours. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year when the recovery boiler has been operated in Cross Recovery Furnace Operation Mode during the given year. Otherwise, a compliance test shall be conducted prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. The most recent compliance test shall be submitted, provided such test occurred within the 12 months prior to permit renewal.

Proposed

Condition C.24. Continued:

(2) The emission rate correction factor, integrated sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration. The sample shall be taken over the same time period as the TRS samples.

(3) When determining whether a furnace is a straight Kraft recovery furnace or a cross recovery furnace, TAPPI Method T.624 (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine sodium sulfide, sodium hydroxide, and sodium carbonate. These determinations shall be made 3 times daily from the green liquor, and the daily average values shall be converted to sodium oxide (Na_2O) and substituted into the following equation to determine the green liquor sulfidity:

$GLS = 100\ C_{Na2S} / (C_{Na2S} C_{NaOH} C_{Na2CO3})$

where:

GLS = green liquor sulfidity, percent.

C_{Na2S} = concentration of Na_2S as Na_2O, mg/liter (gr/gal).

C_{NaOH} = concentration of NaOH as Na_2O, mg/liter (gr/gal).

C_{Na2CO3} = concentration of Na_2CO_3 as Na_2O, mg/liter (gr/gal).

Straight Kraft recovery furnace means a furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains 7 weight percent or less of the total pulp solids from the neutral sulfite semichemical process or has green liquor sulfidity of 28 percent or less.

Cross recovery furnace means a furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains more than 7 weight percent of the total pulp solids from the neutral sulfite semichemical process and has a green liquor sulfidity of more than 28 percent.

[40 CFR 60.281(i) & (j); 40 CFR 60.285(d); 40 CFR 60.285(f)(2); Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3., F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC]

C.25. Fuel Certification – The fuel will be certified as being virgin ultra low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil by supplier certification for each amount of fuel purchased.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-4.160, F.A.C., Construction permit No. 0890003-027-AC]

C.26. 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.]

Proposed

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.27. TRS CEM- Quarterly Reports. The owner or operator shall submit a written total reduced sulfur emissions report to the Department postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(a) The report shall include the following information:

1. The magnitude of excess emissions and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period in which excess emissions occurred.
2. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs including startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected emissions unit. An explanation of the cause of each period of excess emissions, and any corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. Excess emissions shall be all 12-hour periods for which the appropriate surrogate parameter data or total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring data indicates that an applicable 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission limiting standard for the emissions unit was exceeded.
3. The date and time identifying each period during which each continuous emissions monitoring system used to measure total reduced sulfur emissions or surrogate parameters was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
4. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous emissions monitoring system(s) have not been operative, or have been repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

(b) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of Rule 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., shall maintain a complete file of any measurements, including continuous emissions monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; any continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluations; any continuous emissions monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; any adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and any other information required, recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least three years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports and records.

[Rule 62-296.404(6)(a) and (b), F.A.C]

C.28. Excess Emissions Report - TRS. For the purpose of reports required under 40 CFR 60.7(c), the owner or operator shall report semiannually[1] periods of excess emissions as follows:

(1) For emissions from any recovery furnace periods of excess emissions are:

(i) All 12-hour averages of TRS concentrations above 5 ppm by volume for straight Kraft recovery furnaces and above 25 ppm by volume for cross recovery furnaces.

[1] Quarterly reports are required by Rules 62-296.404(6)(a) and (b), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 60.284(d)(1)(i)]

Proposed

C.29. PSD Emissions Tracking – NO_x Emissions: To ensure that the addition of HCE authorized by Permit No. 0890003-013-AC will not constitute a major modification, the owner or operator shall calculate and maintain a record of NO_x emissions in tons per year, on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the addition of HCE as authorized by Permit No. 0890003-013-AC. The owner or operator shall follow the procedures described in Appendix HCE, and provide a written report to the Department on an annual basis for this same 5-year period.

[Permit No.0890003-013-AC, Rule 62-212.400(12)(c), F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.300(3)(e)1.,F.A.C.]

C.30. PM Emissions Corrective Action Records. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under Condition C.16.

[40 CFR 63.866(b)]

C.31. PM Emissions- Violation Records. The owner or operator shall maintain records of any occurrence when a violation is noted under Condition C.18.

[40 CFR 63.866(b)]

C.32. Additional Records. In addition to the general records required by 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2), the owner or operator shall maintain records of the following information:

(1) Records of black liquor solids firing rates in units of Mg/d or ton/d

(2) N/A

(3) Records of parameter monitoring data required under 40 CFR 63.864, including any period when the operating parameter levels were inconsistent with the levels established during the initial performance test, with a brief explanation of the cause of the deviation, the time the deviation occurred, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and the corrective action taken;

(4) Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under Conditions C.18. through C.22.;

(5) N/A;

(6) N/A

(7) N/A

[40 CFR 63.866(c)]

C.33. Additional Records. The facility shall record the total usage of HCE (at 35% solids maximum), on a monthly basis. This information shall be determined from the total weight of HCE tank trucks received each month and reported on a calendar year basis.

[Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-4.070(3), 62-212.300(1)(e)1., 62-212.400(12)(c), F.A.C. and Construction Permit No.0890003-013-AC]

Proposed

C.34. Additional Records-Virgin ultra low sulfur No. 2 Fuel Oil Usage. The facility shall record, on a monthly basis, the total usage of No. 2 Fuel Oil. This information shall be determined from the total gallons of No. 2 Fuel Oil passed through the fuel flow meters.

[Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-4.070(3), 62-212.300(1)(e)1., 62-212.400(12)(c), F.A.C., and Construction permit no. 0890003-027-AC]

C.35. Excess Emissions Report - PM. The owner or operator must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions stated in Condition C.16. or C.18. This report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(c) as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Condition C.16. and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Condition C.18. Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of Conditions C.16. and C.18. does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard.

1. When no exceedances of parameters have occurred, the owner or operator must submit a semiannual report stating that no excess emissions occurred during the reporting period.
2. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit subject to the requirements of Subpart MM and Subpart S of this part may combine excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill.

[40 CFR 63.867(c)]

C.36. Excess Emissions Report – Opacity (40 CFR 60 Subpart BB). For the purpose of reports required under 40 CFR 60.7(c), the owner or operator shall report semiannually periods of excess emissions as follows:

(1) For emissions from any recovery furnace periods of excess emissions are:

(ii) All 6-minute average opacities that exceed 35 percent.

[40 CFR 60.284(d)(1)(ii)]

C.37. Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan. The owner or operator must develop and implement a written plan as described in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) that contains specific procedures to be followed for operating the source and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and control systems used to comply with the standards. In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.6(e), the plan must include the requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Condition.

(1) (a) Procedures to determine and record the cause of an operating parameter exceedance and the time the exceedance began and ended; and

(b) Corrective actions to be taken in the event of an operating parameter exceedance, including procedures for recording the actions taken to correct the exceedance.

(2) The startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan also must include the schedules listed in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this Condition:

(i) A maintenance schedule for each control technique that is consistent with, but not limited to, the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for routine and long-term maintenance; and

Proposed

Condition C.37. Continued:

(ii) An inspection schedule for the continuous monitoring system required under Condition C.15. to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that the continuous monitoring system is properly functioning.

[40 CFR 63.866(a)]

C.38. Cross Recovery Furnace Operation Mode – Records & Reporting. The owner or operator shall maintain adequate records to document period of operation in the cross recovery furnace mode. The owner or operator shall provide written notification to the Department when the recovery furnace is operated in this mode. This notice shall be postmarked 30 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced.

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

Notifications

C.39. The owner or operator of any affected source or process unit must submit the applicable notifications from 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A, as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart MM.

[40 CFR 63.867(a)(1)]

C.40. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

Common Conditions

C.41. This emissions unit is also subject to the on-spec used oil conditions in Subsection N.

Other Applicable Requirements

C.42. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements contained in:

40 CFR 60, Subpart A- General Provisions

40 CFR 60, Subpart BB - Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills

40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions

40 CFR 63, Subpart MM - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Proposed

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-013	#4 Smelt Dissolving Tank (SDT) with a Venturi scrubber to control particulate matter emissions. CAM applies to this emission unit for TRS.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated by Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills; 40 CFR 63, Subpart MM - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed 137,500 lbs (BLS)/hr (based on a 24-hour average)[1].

[1]Based on the maximum Black Liquor Solids fired in the #4 Recovery Boiler and equivalent to 56,513 lbs/hr green liquor solids

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-184171, Construction Permit No. AC45-141875; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC.; Application No. 0890003-031-AV]

D.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for this emissions unit shall not exceed 8760 hours/year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-141875; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC]

D.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.

[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions D.4. – D.6. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

D.4. Particulate Matter**.** The owner or operator shall ensure that the concentration of particulate matter in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 kilogram per megagram (kg/Mg) (0.20 pound per ton (lb/ton)) of black liquor solids fired.

[40 CFR 63.862(a)(1)(i)(B); Rule 62-296.320(4)(a)2., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC]

Proposed

D.5. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). TRS emissions shall not exceed 0.048 lb TRS/3000 lb BLS, 2.2 lbs/hr and 9.64 TPY.

[Rule 62-296.404(3)(d)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-141875; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC]

D. 6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from this emissions unit shall not be equal to or greater than 20% Opacity.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C., Construction Permit No. AC45-141875; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC]

State Excess Emissions

D.7. TRS Surrogate Parameter -Excess Emissions. The Department shall consider periods of excess emissions from this emissions unit to be evidence of improper operation and maintenance of the monitored emissions unit provided that:

1. The excess emissions as indicated by the appropriate surrogate parameters occur during more than one percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown or malfunction of the emissions unit or its control equipment occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the source was not operating), and
2. The Department determines that the affected emissions unit, including air pollution control equipment, is not maintained and operated in a manner which is consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Such determination shall be based on the failure of the owner or operator of the facility to provide records of maintenance and operation of the emissions unit and related equipment showing operation consistent with good air pollution control practices. Good air pollution control practices shall include:
    a. Operation of all equipment within permit limits for loading rates and other process parameters,
    b. An adequate preventive maintenance program based on manufacturer's recommendations or other accepted industry practices,
    c. Training of personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment,
    d. Visual and instrument inspections of equipment on a regular basis, and
    e. Maintenance of an adequate on-site, or readily available, supply of equipment for routine repairs.

[Rules 62-296.404(6)(c)(3) and (4), F.A.C.]

Proposed

Excess Emissions

D.8. and D.9. Reserved

Federal Excess Emissions

D.10. Operation and Maintenance Requirements. (1)(i) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, 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. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation 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, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required in paragraph (e)(3) of this section), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(ii) Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence. To the extent that an unexpected event arises during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, an owner or operator must comply by minimizing emissions during such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices.

(iii) Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to section 112 of the Act are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards.

[40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)]

Monitoring of Operations

D.11. CAM Plan. This emissions unit is subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

Proposed

D.12. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) – Surrogate Parameters. The owner or operator shall maintain and operate a continuous monitoring device that will be used to determine and record scrubbing medium (weak wash) flow rate to the Venturi scrubber. The minimum flow rate shall be 45 gpm per each 12-hr averaging period.

[Rule 62-296.404(5)(d), Operation Permit No. AO45-184171; Testing dated 07/10/06]

D.13. Continuous Parameter Monitoring System (CPMS)- PM. The owner or operator shall calibrate, maintain, and operate a CPMS that can be used to determine and record the pressure drop across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate at least once every successive 15-minute period using the procedures in 40 CFR 63.8(c), as well as the procedures in paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this condition:

(i) The monitoring device used for the continuous measurement of the pressure drop of the gas stream across the scrubber must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within a gage pressure of +/-500 pascals (+/-2 inches of water gage pressure); and

(ii) The monitoring device used for continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within +/-5 percent of the design scrubbing liquid flow rate.

The minimum pressure drop across the scrubber shall be 11.0 in. H_2O and the minimum scrubbing liquid recirculation flow rate shall be 303 gallons per minute.

[40 CFR 63.864(e)(10), Testing dated 07/10/06]

D.14. CPMS – Meter Reading Reestablishment. The owner or operator may establish expand or replace operating ranges for the minimum scrubbing liquid recirculation flow rate and the minimum pressure drop values during subsequent performance tests using the test methods stated in Conditions D.15. and D.16.

The owner or operator shall continuously monitor each parameter and determine the arithmetic average value of each parameter during each performance test. Multiple performance tests may be conducted to establish a range of parameter values.

[40 CFR 63.864(j)(3) and (4)]

D.15. PM Emissions – Corrective Action. The owner or operator shall implement corrective action, as specified in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan prepared under Condition D.26. if the following monitoring exceedance occurs:

- when any 3-hour average parameter value is outside the range of values established in Condition D.13. and D.14.

[63.864(k)(1)(ii)]

D.16. PM Emissions – Violations**.** It shall be considered a violation of the standards of Condition D.4. if the following monitoring exceedance occurs:

- when six or more 3-hour average parameter values within any 6-month reporting period are outside the range of values established in Condition D.13. and D.14.

For purposes of determining the number of nonopacity monitoring exceedances, no more than one exceedance will be attributed in any given 24-hour period.

[63.864(k)(2)(iii) and (k)(3)]

Proposed

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting note: Table 2-1, 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.17. Particulate Matter. For the purposes of determining the concentration of PM emitted from this emissions unit, EPA Method 5 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used. For Methods 5, the sampling time and sample volume for each run must be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf), and water must be used as the cleanup solvent instead of acetone in the sample recovery procedure. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-296.404(4)(c)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-141875; 40 CFR 63.865(b)(1)]

D.18. The Permittee shall comply with the following:

(i) For purposes of selecting sampling port location and number of traverse points, Method 1 or 1A in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used;

(ii) For purposes of determining stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate, Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G in appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used;

(iii) For purposes of conducting gas analysis, Method 3, 3A, or 3B in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981--Part 10 (incorporated by reference--see 40 CFR 63.14) may be used as an alternative to using Method 3B;

(iv) For purposes of determining moisture content of stack gas, Method 4 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used; and.

(v) Process data measured during the performance test must be used to determine the black liquor solids firing rate on a dry basis.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(5) and (6)]

D.19. Visible Emissions. The test method for Visible Emissions shall be EPA Method 9. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year and as established in Condition No. D.20. below.

[Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. AC45-141875]

D.20. Visible Emissions-Testing Frequency. Visible emissions limits for Kraft pulp mill emissions units equipped with wet scrubbers shall be effective only if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-141875]

D.21. TRS Emissions. The test method for total reduced sulfur shall be EPA Method 16, or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., or the alternative to Method 16A (EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010). EPA Method 16, EPA Method 16A, or EPA Method 16B, pursuant to subsection 62-297.401(16),

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F.A.C., or the alternative to Method 16A (EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010), shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

A compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard shall be conducted prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. The most recent compliance test shall be submitted, provided such test occurred within the 12 months prior to permit renewal.

[Rules 62-296.404(4)(c)3., 62-297.310(7)(a)3., 62-297.310(7)(a)4.b., F.A.C., Rules 62-297.401(16) and (16)(a), F.A.C.; EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010; FDEP Letter dated May 15, 2012; Rule 62-204.800(8)(e)6.,F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-141875, Amendment dated May 26, 1988, Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC; Operation Permit No. AO45-184171]

D.22. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D.23. TRS Surrogate Parameters- Quarterly Reports. The owner or operator shall submit a surrogate parameter data report to the Department postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(a) The report shall include the following information:

1. The magnitude of excess emissions and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period in which excess emissions occurred.
2. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs including startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected emissions unit. An explanation of the cause of each period of excess emissions, and any corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. Excess emissions shall be all 12-hour periods for which the appropriate surrogate parameter data or total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring data indicates that an applicable 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission limiting standard for the emissions unit was exceeded.
3. The date and time identifying each period during which each continuous emissions monitoring system used to measure total reduced sulfur emissions or surrogate parameters was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
4. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous emissions monitoring system(s) have not been operative, or have been repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

[Rule 62-296.404(6)(a), F.A.C.]

D.24. TRS Surrogate Parameters- Files. The owner or operator shall maintain a complete file of any measurements, including continuous emissions monitoring system, monitoring device, and

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performance testing measurements; any continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluations; any continuous emissions monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; any adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and any other information required, recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least three years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports and records.

[Rule 62-296.404(6)(b), F.A.C.]

D.25. TRS Surrogate Parameter -Excess Emissions Notification. The owner or operator shall notify the Department in writing within fourteen days of the date on which periods of excess emissions exceed the percentages allowed by Condition D.7.

[Rule 62-296.404(6)(d), F.A.C.]

D.26. Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan. The owner or operator must develop and implement a written plan as described in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) that contains specific procedures to be followed for operating the source and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and control systems used to comply with the standards. In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.6(e), the plan must include the requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Condition.

(1) Procedures for responding to any process parameter level that is inconsistent with the level(s) established under Condition D.13. and D.14. including the procedures in paragraphs (1)(i) and (ii) of this Condition:

    (i) Procedures to determine and record the cause of an operating parameter exceedance and the time the exceedance began and ended; and

    (ii) Corrective actions to be taken in the event of an operating parameter exceedance, including procedures for recording the actions taken to correct the exceedance.

(2) The startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan also must include the schedules listed in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this Condition:

    (i) A maintenance schedule for each control technique that is consistent with, but not limited to, the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for routine and long-term maintenance; and

    (ii) An inspection schedule for the continuous monitoring system required under Condition D.13. to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that the continuous monitoring system is properly functioning.

[40 CFR 63.866(a)]

D.27. Corrective Action Records. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under Condition D.15.

[40 CFR 63.866(b)]

D.28. Violation Records. The owner or operator shall maintain records of any occurrence when a violation is noted under Condition D.16.

[40 CFR 63.866(b)]

Proposed

D.29. Additional Records. In addition to the general records required by 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2), the owner or operator shall maintain records of the following information:

(1) Records of black liquor solids firing rates in units of Mg/d or ton/d for all recovery furnaces

(2) N/A

(3) Records of parameter monitoring data required under Condition D.13., including any period when the operating parameter levels were inconsistent with the levels established during the initial performance test, with a brief explanation of the cause of the deviation, the time the deviation occurred, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and the corrective action taken;

(4) Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under Conditions D.15. through D.16.;

(5) Records of monitoring parameter ranges established for each affected source or process unit;

(6) N/A

(7) N/A

[40 CFR 63.866(c)]

D.30. Excess Emissions Report - 40 CFR 63.867(c). The owner or operator must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions stated in Condition D.15. or D.16. This report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(c) as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Condition D.15. and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Condition D.16. Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of Condition D.16. does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard.

1. When no exceedances of parameters have occurred, the owner or operator must submit a semiannual report stating that no excess emissions occurred during the reporting period.
2. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit subject to the requirements of this subpart and Subpart S of this part may combine excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill.

[40 CFR 63.867(c)]

D.31. PSD Emissions Tracking – NO_x Emissions: To ensure that the addition of HCE authorized by Permit No. 0890003-013-AC will not constitute a major modification, the owner or operator shall estimate the NO_x emissions based on the procedures described in Appendix HCE, and report the emissions annually.

[Permit No.0890003-013-AC, Rule 62-212.400(12)(c), F.A.C.]

D.32. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

Proposed

Notifications

D.33. The owner or operator of any affected source or process unit must submit the applicable notifications from 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A, as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart MM.

[40 CFR 63.867(a)(1)]

Other Applicable Requirements

D.34. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements contained in:

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Proposed

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-014	#5 Smelt Dissolving Tank (SDT) with a Venturi scrubber to control particulate matter emissions. CAM applies to this emission unit for TRS.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under: : 40 CFR 52.21(d)(2)(ii), NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB- Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63, Subpart MM - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills; and by Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

E.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed 156,780 lbs (BLS)/hr (based on a 24-hour average)[1].

[1]Based on the maximum Black Liquor Solids fired in the #5 Recovery Boiler.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

E.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for this emissions unit shall not exceed 8568 hours/year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC; Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC.; Application No. 0890003-031-AV]

E.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.

[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions E.4. – E.6. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

Proposed

E.4. Particulate Matter. The owner or operator shall ensure that the concentration of particulate matter in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 kilogram per megagram (kg/Mg) (0.20 pound per ton (lb/ton)) of black liquor solids fired[1], 15.68 lbs/hr and 67.17 TPY.

[1] Equivalent to PSD-FL-002 BACT PM standard of not exceeding 0.15 grams per kilogram of unbleached air dried pulp (0.3 lb/ton).

[40 CFR 63.862(a)(1)(i)(B); 40 CFR 60.282(a)(2); PSD-FL-002 BACT requirement; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC; Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.5. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). TRS emissions shall not exceed 0.016 g/kg black liquor solids as H_2S (0.033 lb TRS/ton of BLS as H_2S), 2.59 lbs/hr and 11.08 TPY.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)35., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.283(a)(4); Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC; Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from this emissions unit shall not be equal to or greater than 20% Opacity.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C. ; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC; Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

State Excess Emissions

E.7. TRS Surrogate Parameter –Excess Emissions. The Department shall consider periods of excess emissions from this emissions unit to be evidence of improper operation and maintenance of the monitored emissions unit provided that:

The Department determines that the affected emissions unit, including air pollution control equipment, is not maintained and operated in a manner which is consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Such determination shall be based on the failure of the owner or operator of the facility to provide records of maintenance and operation of the emissions unit and related equipment showing operation consistent with good air pollution control practices. Good air pollution control practices shall include:

a. Operation of all equipment within permit limits for loading rates and other process parameters,
b. An adequate preventive maintenance program based on manufacturer's recommendations or other accepted industry practices,
c. Training of personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment,
d. Visual and instrument inspections of equipment on a regular basis, and
e. Maintenance of an adequate on-site, or readily available, supply of equipment for routine repairs.

[Rule 62-296.404(6)(c)(4), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

Proposed

Rule 62-210.700 (Excess Emissions), F.A.C. cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP or Acid Rain program provision. Specifically, this rule applies to Condition E.6.

E.8. and E.9. Reserved

Federal Excess Emissions

E.10. Operation and Maintenance Requirements. (1)(i) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, 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. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation 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, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required in paragraph (e)(3) of this section), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(ii) Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence. To the extent that an unexpected event arises during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, an owner or operator must comply by minimizing emissions during such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices.

(iii) Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to section 112 of the Act are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards.

[40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)]

E.11. Good Air Pollution Control Practices. 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)]

Proposed

Monitoring of Operations

E.12. CAM Plan. This emissions unit is subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

E.13.a. Continuous Parameter Monitoring System (CPMS)- PM. The owner or operator shall calibrate, maintain, and operate a CPMS that can be used to determine and record the pressure drop across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate at least once every successive 15-minute period using the procedures in 40 CFR 63.8(c), as well as the procedures in paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this condition:

(i) The monitoring device used for the continuous measurement of the pressure drop of the gas stream across the scrubber must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within a gage pressure of +/-500 pascals (+/-2 inches of water gage pressure); and

(ii) The monitoring device used for continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within +/-5 percent of the design scrubbing liquid flow rate.

The minimum pressure drop across the scrubber shall be 5.8 in. H_2O and the minimum scrubbing liquid recirculation flow rate shall be 200 gallons per minute.

[40 CFR 63.864(e)(10), Performance Test conducted April 25-26, 2007]

E.13.b. Continuous Parameter Monitoring System (CPMS) – PM. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the following continuous monitoring devices:

(i) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss of the gas stream through the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within a gage pressure of ±500 pascals (ca. ±2 inches water gage pressure).

(ii) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid supply pressure to the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±15 percent of design scrubbing liquid supply pressure. The pressure sensor or tap is to be located close to the scrubber liquid discharge point.

The minimum pressure drop across the scrubber shall be 5.8 in. H2O.

The owner or operator shall record, once per shift, the measurements obtained from the continuous monitoring devices installed under Condition E.13.b.(i) and (ii) above.

[40 CFR 60.284(b)(2)(i); 40 CFR 60.284(b)(2)(ii); 40 CFR 60.284(c)(4); Performance Test conducted April 25-26, 2007]

Proposed

E.13.c. Continuous Parameter Monitoring System (CPMS) - TRS. The owner or operator shall maintain and operate a continuous monitoring device that will be used to determine and record the scrubbing medium flow rate (weak wash). The minimum flow rate shall be 30 gallons per minute per each 12-hour averaging period.

[Facility letter dated March 29, 1990; Rule 62-296.404(5)(d), F.A.C.; Performance Test conducted April 25-26, 2007]

E.14. CPMS (PM) – Meter Reading Reestablishment. The owner or operator may establish expanded or replacement operating ranges for the minimum scrubbing liquid flow rate and the minimum pressure drop values during subsequent performance tests using the test methods stated in Conditions E.18., and E.19.

The owner or operator shall continuously monitor each parameter and determine the arithmetic average value of each parameter during each performance test. Multiple performance tests may be conducted to establish a range of parameter values.

[40 CFR 63.864(j)(3) and (4); Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.15. PM Emissions – Corrective Action. The owner or operator shall implement corrective action, as specified in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan prepared under Condition E.26. if the following monitoring exceedance occurs:

- when any 3-hour average parameter value is outside the range of values established in Condition E.13.a. and E.14.

[40 CFR 63.864(k)(1)(ii); Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.16. PM Emissions – Violations. It shall be considered a violation of the standards of Condition E.4. if the following monitoring exceedance occurs:

- when six or more 3-hour average parameter values within any 6-month reporting period are outside the range of values established in Condition E.13.a. and E.14.

For purposes of determining the number of nonopacity monitoring exceedances, no more than one exceedance will be attributed in any given 24-hour period.

[40 CFR 63.864(k)(2)(iii) and (k)(3); Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.17. Continuous Parameter Monitoring System (CPMS) – PM. The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems required by 40 CFR 60.284 (PM- Condition E.13.b.). All continuous monitoring systems shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specifications 1, 3, and 5 of appendix B of Part 60.

[40 CFR 60.284(f)]

Proposed

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting note: Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

E.18. Particulate Matter - Concentration. For the purposes of determining the concentration of PM emitted from this emissions unit, EPA Method 5 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used, except that Method 17 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 may be used in lieu of Method 5 if a constant value of 0.009 g/dscm (0.004 gr/dscf) is added to the results of Method 17, and the stack temperature is no greater than 204 °C (400 °F). For Methods 5 and 17, the sampling time and sample volume for each run must be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf), and water must be used as the cleanup solvent instead of acetone in the sample recovery procedure. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(1); 40 CFR 60.285(c); 40 CFR 60.285(f)(1); Rule 62-296.404(4)(c)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.19. Particulate Matter – Emission Rate.

(1) The emission rate of particulate matter shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = cs\ Qsd/BLS$$

where:

E = emission rate of particulate matter, g/kg (lb/ton) of BLS.

cs = concentration of particulate matter, g/dcsm (lb/dscf).

Qsd = volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

BLS = black liquor solids (dry weight) feed rate, kg/hr (ton/hr).

(2) The particulate matter concentration (cs) shall be determined using the test method in Condition No. E.18.

(3) For purposes of selecting sampling port location and number of traverse points, Method 1 or 1A in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used;

(4) For purposes of determining stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate, Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G in appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used;

(5) For purposes of conducting gas analysis, Method 3, 3A, or 3B in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981--Part 10 (incorporated by reference--see 40 CFR 63.14) may be used as an alternative to using Method 3B;

(6) For purposes of determining moisture content of stack gas, Method 4 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used; and.

(7) Process data measured during the performance test must be used to determine the black liquor solids firing rate on a dry basis.

[40 CFR 60.285(c); 40 CFR 63.865(b)(5) and (6); Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

Proposed

E.20.a. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the TRS standards in Condition E.5. as follows. A compliance test shall be conducted prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. The most recent compliance test shall be submitted, provided such test occurred within the 12 months prior to permit renewal:

(1) The emission rate of TRS shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

E = CTRS F Qsd/P

where:

E = emission rate of TRS, g/kg (lb/ton) of BLS or ADP.

CTRS = average combined concentration of TRS, ppm.

F = conversion factor, 0.001417 g H_2S/m^3-ppm (8.846×10^{-8} lb H_2S/ft^3-ppm).

Qsd = volumetric flow rate of stack gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

P = black liquor solids feed or pulp production rate, kg/hr (ton/hr).

(2) Method 16 shall be used to determine the TRS concentration (CTRS).

(3) Method 2 shall be used to determine the volumetric flow rate (Qsd) of the effluent gas.

(4) Process data shall be used to determine the black liquor feed rate or the pulp production rate (P).

[40 CFR 60.285(e); Rules 62-296.404(4)(c)3., 62-297.310(7)(a)3., 62-297.310(7)(a)4.b. F.A.C., Rules 62-297.401(16) and (16)(a), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC; Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.20.b. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). The owner or operator may use as an alternative to EPA Method 16, specified in Condition E.20.a., EPA Method 16A, EPA Method 16B, or the alternative to Method 16A (EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010).

[40 CFR 60.285(f)(2); Rule 62-297.401(16) and (16)(a), F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.404(4)(c)3., F.A.C.(subsumed); Rule 62-204.800(8)(e)6., F.A.C.; EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010; FDEP Letter dated May 15, 2012; Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.21. Visible Emissions. The test method for Visible Emissions shall be EPA Method 9. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year and as established in Condition No. E.22. below.

[Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.22. Visible Emissions- Testing Frequency. Visible emissions limits for Kraft pulp mill emissions units equipped with wet scrubbers shall be effective only if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

Proposed

E.23. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

E.24. TRS Surrogate Parameters- Quarterly Reports. The owner or operator shall submit a surrogate parameter data report to the Department postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(a) The report shall include the following information:

1. The magnitude of excess emissions and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period in which excess emissions occurred.
2. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs including startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected emissions unit. An explanation of the cause of each period of excess emissions, and any corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. Excess emissions shall be all 12-hour periods for which the appropriate surrogate parameter data or total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring data indicates that an applicable 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission limiting standard for the emissions unit was exceeded.
3. The date and time identifying each period during which each continuous emissions monitoring system used to measure total reduced sulfur emissions or surrogate parameters was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
4. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous emissions monitoring system(s) have not been operative, or have been repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

[Rule 62-296.404(6)(a), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.25. TRS Surrogate Parameters- Files. The owner or operator shall maintain a complete file of any measurements, including continuous emissions monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; any continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluations; any continuous emissions monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; any adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and any other information required, recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least three years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports and records.

[Rule 62-296.404(6)(b), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.26. Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan. The owner or operator must develop and implement a written plan as described in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) that contains specific procedures to be followed for operating the source and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and control systems used

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to comply with the standards. In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.6(e), the plan must include the requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Condition.

(1) Procedures for responding to any process parameter level that is inconsistent with the level(s) established under Condition E.13.a. and E.14. including the procedures in paragraphs (1)(i) and (ii) of this Condition:

(i) Procedures to determine and record the cause of an operating parameter exceedance and the time the exceedance began and ended; and

(ii) Corrective actions to be taken in the event of an operating parameter exceedance, including procedures for recording the actions taken to correct the exceedance.

(2) The startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan also must include the schedules listed in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this Condition:

(i) A maintenance schedule for each control technique that is consistent with, but not limited to, the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for routine and long-term maintenance; and

(ii) An inspection schedule for the continuous monitoring system required under Condition E.13.a. to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that the continuous monitoring system is properly functioning.

[40 CFR 63.866(a); Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.27. Corrective Action Records. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under Condition E.15.

[40 CFR 63.866(b); Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.28. Violation Records. The owner or operator shall maintain records of any occurrence when a violation is noted under Condition E.16.

[40 CFR 63.866(b); Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.29. Additional Records. In addition to the general records required by 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2), the owner or operator shall maintain records of the following information:

(1) Records of black liquor solids firing rates in units of Mg/d or ton/d for all recovery furnaces

(2) N/A

(3) Records of parameter monitoring data required under Conditions E.13.a. and E.13.b., including any period when the operating parameter levels were inconsistent with the levels established during the initial performance test, with a brief explanation of the cause of the deviation, the time the deviation occurred, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and the corrective action taken;

(4) Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under Conditions E.16. and E.17.;

(5) Records of monitoring parameter ranges established for each affected source or process unit;

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(6) N/A

(7) N/A

[40 CFR 63.866(c); Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.30. Excess Emissions Report- 40 CFR 63.867(c). The owner or operator must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions stated in Condition E.15. or E.16. This report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(c) as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Condition E.15. and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Condition E.16. Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of Condition E.16. does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard.

1. When no exceedances of parameters have occurred, the owner or operator must submit a semiannual report stating that no excess emissions occurred during the reporting period.
2. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit subject to the requirements of this subpart and Subpart S of this part may combine excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill.

[40 CFR 63.867(c); Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

E.31. PSD Emissions Tracking – NO_x Emissions: To ensure that the addition of HCE authorized by Permit No. 0890003-013-AC will not constitute a major modification, the owner or operator shall calculate and maintain a record of NO_x emissions in tons per year, on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the addition of HCE as authorized by Permit No. 0890003-013-AC. The owner or operator shall follow the procedures described in Appendix HCE, and provide a written report to the Department on an annual basis for this same 5-year period.

[Permit No.0890003-013-AC, Rule 62-212.400(12)(c), F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.300(3)(e)1.,F.A.C.]

E.32. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

Notifications

E.33. The owner or operator of any affected source or process unit must submit the applicable notifications from 40 CFR 63 Subpart A, as specified in Table 1 of this 40 CFR 63 Subpart MM.

[40 CFR 63.867(a)(1); Construction Permit No. 0890003-016-AC]

Other Applicable Requirements

E.34. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements contained in:

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A- General Provisions

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB – Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills

Proposed

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Proposed

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-015	#7 Power Boiler, a coal-fired boiler that is capable of generating 825,000 pounds of steam per hour at 825 °F and 850 psig. Auxiliary equipment includes an economizer, fans and drives, air preheater, instrumentation, breaching and duct work, and related piping. A two-chamber, 6-field each chamber, electrostatic precipitator manufactured by Hamon Research-Cottrell, is used to control particulate emissions. In addition, the Coal Handling System (EP 01) and the Ash Handling System (EP 02) are identified under this emissions unit. PM emissions from the Ash Handling System are controlled by a fabric filter. CAM applies to this emission unit for particulate matter.

{Permitting note(s): The No. 7 Power Boiler is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart D, Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Is Commenced After August 17, 1971**,** adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. and Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-062; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated October 11, 1980 and amended in 1984, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. This emissions unit is classified as existing industrial boiler under40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.}

The Coal Handling System (EP 01) is regulated under Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit No. PSD-FL-062 and 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y – Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants.

The Ash Handling System (EP02) is regulated under Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-062.

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

F.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed 1,021 MMBtu/hr (based on a 24-hour average).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C. .; Application No. 0890003-031-AV]

F.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for this emissions unit shall not exceed 8760 hours/year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; AC45-35532 Modification dated 1/22/85]

Proposed

F.3. Methods of Operation - This emissions unit is fired primarily with coal. No. 2 and No. 6 Fuel Oil may be fired during startup, shutdown, and malfunction. 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, pursuant to 40 CFR 60.11(d). The sulfur content in the fuel oil shall not exceed 2.5% sulfur by weight. The emissions standards of NSPS Subpart D do not apply during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

Alternative Methods of Operation are described below:

Alternative Method	Fuel Options[1]	Maximum Heat Input Rate (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Operating Rate
1	Coal only (24-hr)	1,021 MMBtu/hr	81,680 lb/hr[2]
2	No. 6 fuel oil only[3] (24-hr)	---[4]	---[4]
3	No. 2 fuel oil only (24-hr)[5]	---[4]	---[4]
4	Any combination of the alternative methods listed above	1,021 MMBtu/hr	Individual rates listed above
5	Any combination of the alternative methods listed above with No. 5 Power Boiler ash	1,021 MMBtu/hr	Individual rates listed above, 10 tons (bark ash)[5]/hr

[1] Fly ash from the No. 5 Power Boiler may be injected with any alternate method of operation.

[2] Based on coal heating value of 12,500 Btu/lb. Operating rate is not measured; instead, this value is calculated. See Condition F.18. below.

[3] Fuel oil may contain on-spec used oil. Based on No. 6 Fuel Oil heating value of 150mmBtu/1000 gallons.

[4] Technical Evaluation to Permit No. 0890003-019-AC dated July 17, 2007, emissions unit has 4 oil guns installed out of 8 design, which allows boiler to achieve approximately 30 percent of full boiler load. Steady-state operation of No. 6 fuel oil not considered in PSD preconstruction review and is not authorized.

[5] Based on No. 2 Fuel Oil heating value of 140 MMBtu/1000 gallons.

[6] Heating value associated with bark ash is included in 1,021 MMBtu/hr.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C., AO45-169854; EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81; Construction Permit No. AC45-35532; Construction Permit No. 0890003-019-AC; 40 CFR 60.11(d)]

F.4. 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.]

Proposed

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions F.5. – F.12. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

From the boiler stack:

F.5. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 0.10 lb per MMBTU of heat input, 102.10 lbs/hr and 447.20 TPY, derived from fossil fuel or fossil fuel and wood residue.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)1., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.42(a)(1); EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981; Construction Permit No. AC45-35532]

F.6.a. Sulfur Dioxide – Solid Fossil Fuel. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 1.2 lb per MMBTU of heat input, 1,225.20 lbs/hr and 5,366.38 TPY, derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)1., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.43(a)(2); EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981; Construction Permit No. AC45-35532]

F.6.b. Sulfur Dioxide – Liquid Fossil Fuel[1]. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 0.8 lb per MMBTU of heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel or liquid fossil fuel and wood residue.

[1] *Applicable when the boiler is fired with fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction as specified in Condition. F.3.*

[40 CFR 60.43(a)(1)]

F.6.c. Sulfur Dioxide – Combination of Fuels[1]. When different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard (in ng/J) shall be determined by proration using the following formula:

$$PS_{SO2} = [y(340) + z(520)]/(y+z)$$

where:

PS_{SO2} is the prorated standard for sulfur dioxide when burning different fuels simultaneously, in nanograms per joule heat input derived from all fossil fuels or from all fossil fuels and wood residue fired,

y is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel, and

z is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel.

[1] *Applicable for fuel oil when the boiler is fired with fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction as specified in Condition. F.3.*

[40 CFR 60.43(b)]

Proposed

F.6.d. Sulfur Dioxide – Combination of Fuels[1]. Compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all fossil fuels burned.

[1] *Applicable for fuel oil when the boiler is fired with fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction as specified in Condition. F.3.*

[40 CFR 60.43(c)]

F.7.a. Nitrogen Oxides – Liquid Fossil Fuel[1]. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions, expressed as NO_2, shall not exceed 0.3 lb per MMBTU of heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel, liquid fossil fuel and wood residue.

[1] *Applicable when the boiler is fired with fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction as specified in Condition. F.3.*

[40 CFR 60.44(a)(2)]

F.7.b Nitrogen Oxides – Solid Fossil Fuel or Solid Fossil Fuel and Wood Residue. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions, expressed as NO_2, shall not exceed 0.6 lb per MMBTU of heat input, 612.60 lbs/hr and 2683.19 TPY, derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue.

{Permitting Note: This standard is more stringent than that imposed by the NSPS, 40 CFR 60.44(a)(3).}

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)1., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.44(a)(3); BACT Determination dated October 11, 1984; Construction Permit No. AC45-35532]

F.7.c. Nitrogen Oxides – Combination of Fuels[1]. When different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard (in ng/J) is determined by proration using the following formula:

$$PS_{NOx} = \frac{y(130)+z(300)}{y+z}$$

where:

PS_{NOx} = is the prorated standard for nitrogen oxides when burning different fuels simultaneously, in nanograms per joule heat input derived from all fossil fuels fired or from all fossil fuels and wood residue fired;

y = is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel; and,

z = is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel (except lignite).

[1] *Applicable for fuel oil when the boiler is fired with fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction as specified in Condition. F.3.*

[40 CFR 60.44(b)]

F.8. Carbon Monoxide. Carbon Monoxide Emissions shall not exceed 93.6 lbs/hr and 409.97 TPY.

[Permit No. AO45-169854 references EPA/DER Agreement & 40 CFR 52.21(j)]

F.9. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)1., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.42(a)(2) ; Construction Permit No. AC45-35532]

Proposed

From the coal preparation and handling system and silos vent (EP 01):

F.10. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall be less than 20% opacity.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)~~31~~32., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.~~252(c)~~ 254(a); EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981]

From the fly ash handling system and silo vent (EP 02):

F.11. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity.

[Rule 62-204.800(3), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 52.21(j); EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981]

F.12. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter emissions shall not exceed 0.5 lbs/hr while operating at the maximum operating rate.

[EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981]

Federal Excess Emissions

F.13. Good Air Pollution Control Practices. 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)]

F.14. Excess Emissions – Opacity- Boiler. Periods of excess emissions are defined as any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions exceeds 20 percent opacity, except that one six-minute average per hour of up to 27 percent opacity need not be reported.

[40 CFR 60.45(g)(1)]

Monitoring of Operations

F.15. CAM Plan. This emissions unit is subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Proposed

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

F.16. Visible Emissions. A continuous monitoring systems for measuring the opacity of emissions shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated.

[40 CFR 60.45(a)]

F.17. Performance Evaluations and Calibration Checks. For performance evaluations under 40 CFR 60.13(c) and calibration checks under 40 CFR 60.13(d), the following procedures shall be used:

- For affected facilities burning fossil fuel(s), the span value for a continuous monitoring system measuring the opacity of emissions shall be 80, 90, or 100 percent.

[40 CFR 60.45(c)(3)]

F.18. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall be monitored by fuel sampling and analysis as specified in the "Container Corporation of America Coal Sampling and Testing Procedures for Compliance Monitoring of SO_2 for #7 Power Boiler" in lieu of the installation and operation of a continuous monitoring system.[1]

Coal fuel is limited to a maximum sulfur content determined by the following formula:

$$\%S \text{ (max allowed)} = (6.32 \times 10^{-5}) \times \text{(BTU per lb coal)}$$

[1] The mill shall use the ASTM Methods stated in RAI response dated December 4, 2003 or other methods approved by the Department.

[40 CFR 60.45(b)(2), Construction Permit No. AC45-35532, Container Corporation of America Coal Sampling and Testing Procedures for Compliance Monitoring of SO_2 for #7 Power Boiler; ASTM Methods in RAI response dated December 4, 2003; EPA approval dated 11/21/89, DER approval dated 12/6/89; Technical Evaluation & Preliminary Determination dated July 17, 2007]

F.19. Oxygen. To promote good combustion practices, the permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain an oxygen meter in the flue of the No. 7 Power Boiler to continuously monitor and record the oxygen content of the boiler flue gas. At least monthly, the permittee shall calibrate the flue gas oxygen meter.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-35532; EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81; Construction Permit No. 0890003-019-AC]

F.20. Nitrogen Oxides. Combustion conditions shall be optimized to minimize NO_X formation in accordance with the following:

1. The provisions of "Use of Flue Gas Oxygen Meter as BACT for Combustion Controls".
2. The set point for the oxygen continuous monitoring system at the location of the monitor (Economizer) shall not be greater than 7.7% as the high limit point at which the allowable NO_X emissions rate shall not be exceeded.
3. A, 3-hour averaging time shall be used for the Oxygen set point.
4. Alarms shall be set to sound when flue gas oxygen levels exceed the 7.7% set point.

Proposed

Condition F.20. Continued:

5. Any operation above the 7.7% set point will constitute noncompliance with this condition and shall be recorded and reported as stated in Condition F.35.
6. Should any combustion equipment modifications be made such as different type burners, combustion air relocation, fuel conversion, tube removal or addition, etc., emissions correlations as described above shall be conducted within 90 days of attaining full operation after such modification. Results of all emission determinations shall be sent to the permitting authority within 90 days after completion of the tests.

[40 CFR 60.45(b)(3); Permit No. AO45-169854; EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81; DEP 10/30/02 Modification of PSD-FL-062A]

F.21. Carbon Monoxide**.** Combustion conditions shall be optimized to minimize CO formation in accordance with the following:

1. The provisions of "Use of Flue Gas Oxygen Meter as BACT for Combustion Controls".
2. The set point for the oxygen continuous monitoring system at the location of the monitor (Economizer) shall not be lower than 2.7% as the low limit point at which the allowable CO emissions rate shall not be exceeded.
3. A 3-hour averaging time shall be used for the Oxygen set point.
4. Alarms shall be set to sound when flue gas oxygen levels are below the 2.7% set point.
5. Any operation below the 2.7% set point will constitute noncompliance with this condition and shall be recorded and reported as stated in Condition F.35.
6. Should any combustion equipment modifications be made such as different type burners, combustion air relocation, fuel conversion, tube removal or addition, etc., emissions correlations as described above shall be conducted within 90 days of attaining full operation after such modification. Results of all emission determinations shall be sent to the permitting authority within 90 days after completion of the tests.

[Permit No. AO45-169854; EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81; DEP 10/30/02 Modification of PSD-FL-062A]

Suppression System Requirements

F.22. Dust suppression systems shall be used in the coal preparation and handling facilities which includes: a) a bottom discharge system employing side curtains and surfactant spray for coal unloading operations; b) housing the coal crusher in the power boiler building; c) surfactants control in conjunction with the coal pile; and d) covered conveyors to transport the coal.

[Operation Permit No. AO45-169854]

Proposed

F.23. A chemical stabilizer shall be applied to the active and inactive storage piles as needed to maintain an opacity of equal to or below 20 percent. Chemicals shall be added in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

[EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81]

F.24. The permittee shall operate a wet suppression spray system at all car dumps and shall enclose conveyors and transfer points to maintain an opacity of equal to or below 20 percent.

[EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting note: Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

From the boiler stack:

F.25. Particulate Matter. Compliance with the Particulate Matter emission standards stated in Condition F.5. shall be determined as follows. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year:

(1) The emission rate (E) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = C\ F_d\ (20.9)/(20.9 - \%\ O_2)$$

Where:

E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).

$\%O_2$ = oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.

F_d = factor as determined from Method 19.

(2) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particular matter concentration (C).

(i) The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train shall be set to provide an average gas temperature of 160±14 °C (320±25 °F).

(ii) The emission rate correction factor, integrated or grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$). The O_2 sample shall be obtained simultaneously with, and at the same traverse points as, the particulate sample. If the grab sampling procedure is used, the O_2 concentration for the run shall be the arithmetic mean of the sample O_2 concentrations at all traverse points.

Proposed

Condition F.25. Continued:

(iii) If the particulate run has more than 12 traverse points, the O_2 traverse points may be reduced to 12 provided that Method 1 is used to locate the 12 O_2 traverse points.

[40 CFR 60.46(b)(1),(2); Construction Permit No. AC45-35532 Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C; Construction Permit No. 089003-019-AC]

F.26. Sulfur Dioxide. Compliance with the Sulfur Dioxide emission standards stated in Condition F.6. shall be determined as follows.

A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year:

(1) The emission rate (E) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = C\ F_d\ (20.9)/(20.9 - \%\ 0_2)$$

Where:

E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).

$\%O_2$ = oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.

F_d = factor as determined from Method 19.

(2) Method 6 shall be used to determine the SO_2 concentration.

(i) The sampling site shall be the same as that selected for the particulate sample. The sampling location in the duct shall be at the centroid of the cross section or at a point no closer to the walls than 1 m (3.28 ft). The sampling time and sample volume for each sample run shall be at least 20 minutes and 0.020 dscm (0.71 dscf). Two samples shall be taken during a 1-hour period, with each sample taken within a 30-minute interval.

(ii) The emission rate correction factor, integrated sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$). The O_2 sample shall be taken simultaneously with, and at the same point as, the SO_2 sample. The SO_2 emission rate shall be computed for each pair of SO_2 and O_2 samples. The SO_2 emission rate (E) for each run shall be the arithmetic mean of the results of the two pairs of samples.

(3) When combinations of fossil fuels or fossil fuel and wood residue are fired, the owner or operator (in order to compute the prorated standard as shown in Condition F.6.c. shall determine the percentage (y or z) of the total heat input derived from each type of fuel as follows:

(i) The heat input rate of each fuel shall be determined by multiplying the gross calorific value of each fuel fired by the rate of each fuel burned.

(ii) ASTM Methods D2015–77 (Reapproved 1978), 96, or D5865–98 (solid fuels), D240–76 or 92 (liquid fuels), (incorporated by reference—see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the gross calorific values of the fuels. The method used to determine the

Proposed

Condition F.26. Continued:

calorific value of wood residue must be approved by the Administrator.

(iii) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the rate of each fuel burned during each test period, and a material balance over the steam generating system shall be used to confirm the rate.

[40 CFR 60.46(b)(1),(4), 40 CFR 60.46(c); Construction Permit No. AC45-35532; 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-019-AC]

F.27. Nitrogen Oxides. Compliance with the Nitrogen Oxides emission standards stated in Condition F.7. shall be determined as follows. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year:

(1) The emission rate (E) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E=C\ F_d\ (20.9)/(20.9-\%\ 0_2)$$

Where:

E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).

$\%O_2$ = oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.

F_d = factor as determined from Method 19.

(2) Method 7 shall be used to determine the NO_X concentration.

(i) The sampling site and location shall be the same as for the SO_2 sample. Each run shall consist of four grab samples, with each sample taken at about 15-minute intervals.

(ii) For each NO_X sample, the emission rate correction factor, grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$). The sample shall be taken simultaneously with, and at the same point as, the NO_X sample.

(iii) The NO_X emission rate shall be computed for each pair of NO_X and O_2 samples. The NO_X emission rate (E) for each run shall be the arithmetic mean of the results of the four pairs of samples.

(3) When combinations of fossil fuels or fossil fuel and wood residue are fired, the owner or operator (in order to compute the prorated standard as shown in Condition F.7.c. shall determine the percentage (y or z) of the total heat input derived from each type of fuel as follows:

(i) The heat input rate of each fuel shall be determined by multiplying the gross calorific value of each fuel fired by the rate of each fuel burned.

(ii) ASTM Methods D2015–77 (Reapproved 1978), 96, or D5865–98 (solid fuels), D240–76 or 92 (liquid fuels), (incorporated by reference—see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to

Proposed

Condition F.27. Continued:

determine the gross calorific values of the fuels. The method used to determine the calorific value of wood residue must be approved by the Administrator.

(iii) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the rate of each fuel burned during each test period, and a material balance over the steam generating system shall be used to confirm the rate.

[40 CFR 60.46(b)(1),(5),40 CFR 60.46(c); Construction Permit No. AC45-35532; Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-019-AC]

F.28. Particulate Matter, Sulfur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides - Alternative. As alternative to the reference methods and procedures stated in Conditions F.25., F.26., and F.27., the following may be used:

(1) The emission rate (E) may be determined by using the F_c factor, provided that the following procedure is used:

(i) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, SO_2 and NO_X shall be computed using the following equation:

$$E = C\ F_c\ (100/\%CO_2)$$

where:

E=emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

C=concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).

$\%CO_2$=carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis.

F_c=factor as determined in appropriate sections of Method 19.

(ii) If and only if the average F_c factor in Method 19 is used to calculate E and either E is from 0.97 to 1.00 of the emission standard or the relative accuracy of a continuous emission monitoring system is from 17 to 20 percent, then three runs of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 and CO_2 concentration according to the procedures in Condition F.25.(2)(ii), F.26.(2)(ii), or F.27.(2)(ii). Then if F_o (average of three runs), as calculated from the equation in Method 3B, is more than ±3 percent than the average F_o value, as determined from the average values of F_d and F_c in Method 19, i.e., F_{oa}=0.209 (F_{da}/F_{ca}), then the following procedure shall be followed:

(A) When F_o is less than 0.97 F_{oa}, then E shall be increased by that proportion under 0.97 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 0.95 F_{oa}, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the emission standard.

(B) When F_o is less than 0.97 F_{oa} and when the average difference (d) between the continuous monitor minus the reference methods is negative, then E shall be increased by that proportion under 0.97 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 0.95 F_{oa}, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value

Proposed

Condition F.28. Continued:

shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

(C) When F_o is greater than 1.03 F_{oa} and when the average difference d is positive, then E shall be decreased by that proportion over 1.03 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 1.05 F_{oa}, E shall be decreased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

(2) For Method 5 or 5B, Method 17 may be used at facilities with or without wet FGD systems if the stack gas temperature at the sampling location does not exceed an average temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of sections 2.1 and 2.3 of Method 5B may be used with Method 17 only if it is used after wet FGD systems. Method 17 shall not be used after wet FGD systems if the effluent gas is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(3) Particulate matter and SO_2 may be determined simultaneously with the Method 5 train provided that the following changes are made:

(i) The filter and impinger apparatus in sections 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 of Method 8 is used in place of the condenser (section 2.1.7) of Method 5.

(ii) All applicable procedures in Method 8 for the determination of SO_2 (including moisture) are used:

(4) For Method 6, Method 6C may be used. Method 6A may also be used whenever Methods 6 and 3B data are specified to determine the SO_2 emission rate, under the conditions in paragraph (1) of this condition.

(5) For Method 7, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E may be used. If Method 7C, 7D, or 7E is used, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 1 hour and the integrated sampling approach shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration (%O_2) for the emission rate correction factor.

(6) For Method 3, Method 3A or 3B may be used.

(7) For Method 3B, Method 3A may be used.

[40 CFR 60.46(d)]

F.29. Carbon Monoxide. Compliance with the Carbon Monoxide emission standards stated in Condition F.8. shall be determined using EPA Method 10. The compliance test results shall also be used to verify the minimum and maximum set points for the flue gas oxygen meter. The compliance testing shall be conducted during the Nitrogen Oxides emission compliance testing required by Condition F.27., annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Permit AO45-169854 references EPA/DER Agreement & 40 CFR 52.21(j); Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C; Construction Permit No. 0890003-019-AC]

Proposed

F.30. Visible Emissions. EPA Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity. The Visible Emissions test shall be observed during the PM compliance testing. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[40 CFR 60.46(b)(3); EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981; Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C; Construction Permit No. 0890003-019-AC]

From the coal preparation and handling system and silos vent (EP 01):

F.31. Visible Emissions. Opacity shall be determined ~~by using EPA Method 9 in 40 CFR 60 Appendix A and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11~~ as specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) below. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

(1) Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11 must be used to determine opacity, with the exceptions specified in paragraphs (1)(i) and (ii).

(i) The duration of the Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test shall be 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages).

(ii) If, during the initial 30 minutes of the observation of a Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test, all of the 6-minute average opacity readings are less than or equal to half the applicable opacity limit, then the observation period may be reduced from 1 hour to 30 minutes.

(2) To determine opacity for fugitive coal dust emissions sources, the additional requirements specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) must be used.

(i) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 5.0 meters (16 feet), and the sun shall be oriented in the 140-degree sector of the back.

(ii) The observer shall select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive coal dust emissions sources and make observations such that the line of vision is approximately perpendicular to the plume and wind direction.

(iii) The observer shall make opacity observations at the point of greatest opacity in that portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present. Water vapor is not considered a visible emission.

(3) A visible emissions observer may conduct visible emission observations for up to three fugitive, stack, or vent emission points within a 15-second interval if the following conditions specified in paragraphs (3)(i) through (iii) of this condition are met.

(i) No more than three emissions points may be read concurrently.

(ii) All three emissions points must be within a 70 degree viewing sector or angle in front of the observer such that the proper sun position can be maintained for all three points.

(iii) If an opacity reading for any one of the three emissions points is within 5 percent opacity from the applicable standard (excluding readings of zero opacity), then the observer must stop taking readings for the other two points and continue reading just that single point.

[40 CFR 60.25~~4~~5(a), ~~(b)(2)~~ 40 CFR 60.257(a)]

Proposed

From the fly ash handling system and silo vent (EP 02):

F.32. Particulate Matter. Performance testing for the particulate matter mass emissions rate shall not be required provided compliance with the visible emissions standard is demonstrated and maintained.

[EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981]

F.33. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall be determined by using EPA Method 9. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-297.401(9), F.A.C.]

Common Testing Requirements:

F.34. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

F.35. Power Boiler Oxygen Set Points - Any occurrence of operation outside of either the minimum or maximum oxygen set points stated in Conditions F.20. and F.21. shall be recorded in accordance with Rule 62-4.160(14)(b), F.A.C. and reported quarterly along with excess emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7(c).

[EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81]

F.36. Power Boiler Fuel Input. The fuel input to the No. 7 boiler shall be monitored and a daily record of fuels fired shall be maintained.

[EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81]

F.37. Power Boiler-Excess Emissions & Monitoring System Performance Reports. Excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports shall be submitted to the Administrator quarterly for each three-month period in the calendar year. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each three-month period. Each excess emission and MSP report shall include the information required in 40 CFR 60.7(c).

[40 CFR 60.45(g); EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81]

F.38. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

Common Conditions

F.39. This emissions unit is also subject to the on-spec used oil conditions in Subsection N.

Proposed

Other Applicable Requirements

F.40. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements contained in:

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, General Provisions

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D – Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Is Commenced After August 17, 1971

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y -Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants

40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions

40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. The applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 63, Subpart A General Provision: Table 10 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, which shows the parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

F.41. Compliance Date: The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD no later than March 21, 2014.

[40 CFR 40 CFR 63.7495(b)]

Proposed

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-020	Tall Oil Plant with a Packed-Gas Adsorption Column to control Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) emissions from the acidulator, the lignin tank and the saltcake tank. The scrubber system uses a solution of caustic soda as the absorbing medium.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

G.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed 17,000 lbs (12-hr avg. of Tall Oil)/hr[1].

[1] Based on a process input of 24,573 lbs/hr soap, 3,866 lbs/hr sulfuric acid, and 5,872 lbs/hr caustic.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; AC45-141874]

G.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for this emissions unit shall not exceed 8760 hours/year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; AC45-141874]

G.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.

[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Condition G.4. is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

G.4. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). TRS emissions from the Tall Oil Plant shall not exceed 0.05 lb /ton of crude tall oil produced as a 12-hr average, 0.43 lbs/hr and 1.9 TPY.

[Rule 62-296.404(3)(b)1., F.A.C.; AC45-141874]

Proposed

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

G.5. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) – Surrogate Parameters. The permittee shall maintain and operate a continuous monitor of the scrubber liquid flow. The minimum flow rate shall be 322 gpm per each 12-hr averaging period. The Permittee shall monitor the surrogate parameter, pH, by collecting grab samples of the scrubber water at the beginning, middle and end of each batch run for a total of (3) grab samples over the course of each tall oil cook. The pH of each grab sample shall be compared with the minimum pH set point of 11.75 S.U. Excess emissions shall be deemed to have occurred if these minimum parameter values are not met.

[Rule 62-296.404(5)(d); AO45-166568; Title V Permit Revision request letter dated October 12, 2001]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting note: Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

G.6. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). The test method for TRS shall be either EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B as incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., or the alternative to Method 16A (EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010). EPA Method 16, EPA Method 16A, or EPA Method 16B, pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., or the alternative to Method 16A (EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010), shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing. A compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard shall be conducted prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. The most recent compliance test shall be submitted, provided such test occurred within the 12 months prior to permit renewal.

[Rule 62-296.404(4)(d), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3., F.A.C.; Rule 62-204.800(8)(e)6., F.A.C.; EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010; FDEP Letter dated May 15, 2012; Construction Permit No. AC45-141874; Amendment dated May 26, 1988; Operation Permit No. AO45-166568]

G.7. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

G.8. Surrogate Parameters- Quarterly Reports. The owner or operator shall submit a surrogate parameter data report to the Department postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(a) The report shall include the following information:

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Condition G.8. Continued:

1. The magnitude of excess emissions and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period in which excess emissions occurred.
2. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs including startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected emissions unit. An explanation of the cause of each period of excess emissions, and any corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. Excess emissions shall be all 12-hour periods for which the appropriate surrogate parameter data or total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring data indicates that an applicable 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission limiting standard for the emissions unit was exceeded.
3. The date and time identifying each period during which each continuous emissions monitoring system used to measure total reduced sulfur emissions or surrogate parameters was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
4. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous emissions monitoring system(s) have not been operative, or have been repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

(b) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of Rule 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., shall maintain a complete file of any measurements, including continuous emissions monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; any continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluations; any continuous emissions monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; any adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and any other information required, recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least three years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports and records.

(c) Evaluation of Excess Emissions. The Department shall consider periods of excess emissions from this emissions unit to be evidence of improper operation and maintenance of the monitored emissions unit provided that:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. The excess emissions occur during more than one percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown or malfunction of the emissions unit or its control equipment occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the source was not operating), and

Proposed

Condition G.8. Continued:

4. The Department determines that the affected emissions unit, including air pollution control equipment, is not maintained and operated in a manner which is consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Such determination shall be based on the failure of the owner or operator of the facility to provide records of maintenance and operation of the emissions unit and related equipment showing operation consistent with good air pollution control practices. Good air pollution control practices shall include:
   a. Operation of all equipment within permit limits for loading rates and other process parameters,
   b. An adequate preventive maintenance program based on manufacturer's recommendations or other accepted industry practices,
   c. Training of personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment,
   d. Visual and instrument inspections of equipment on a regular basis, and
   e. Maintenance of an adequate on-site, or readily available, supply of equipment for routine repairs.

(d) The owner or operator of any Kraft pulp mill or tall oil plant shall notify the Department in writing within fourteen days of the date on which periods of excess emissions exceed the percentages allowed by Condition G.8.(c)1. through 3.

[Rules 62-296.404(6)(a),(b),(c),(d), F.A.C.]

G.9. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

Proposed

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-021	No. 4 Lime Kiln with an electrostatic precipitator to control particulate matter. NCG (Non-Condensable Gases) from the Kamyr digester system, batch digester system, No. 5 Multi-Effect Evaporators system and No. 6 Multi-Effect Evaporators system are combusted in this kiln as a control of the TRS (Total Reduced Sulfur) compounds in the NCG. Low volume, high concentration (LVHC) Noncondensible gases (NCG) from the batch digester system, continuous digester system, turpentine recovery system, evaporator systems, and foul condensate collection tank are collected and burned in the No. 4 Lime Kiln with the No. 5 Power Boiler as the back-up for compliance with 40 CFR 63, Subpart S. No. 1 Lime Bin receives lime from the No. 4 Lime Kiln and the slaker systems (re-burned lime). A bag fabric filter is used to control particulate matter. No. 2 Lime Bin receives purchased lime by railcar or truck. A bag fabric filter is used to control particulate matter during railcar and truck unloading

{Permitting note(s): The No. 4 Lime Kiln, the Batch Digester System, and the Kamyr Digester System are regulated under: NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB - Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The Kamyr digester system, batch digester system, No. 5 Multi-Effect Evaporators system and No. 6 Multi-Effect Evaporators system are regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills. The No. 4 Lime Kiln is regulated under 40 CFR 63 - Subpart S, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The No. 4 Lime Kiln is also regulated under 40 CFR 63- Subpart MM - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.;

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

H.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rates shall not exceed the following:

Unit	Rate
No. 4 Lime Kiln	630 TPD, maximum lime production rate – corresponding to a process input rate of 46.87 tons (lime mud-$CaCO_3$)/hr
No. 1 Lime Bin	26.25 tons (reburned lime-CaO)/hr input
No. 2 Lime Bin	44.0 tons (purchased lime)/hr input
Kamyr Digester System	maximum production rate of 85 tons (ADUP)/hr[1,2,3]

Proposed

Condition No. H.1. Continued:

Unit	Rate
Batch Digester System	101 tons (ADUP)/hr[1,3] output
No. 5 Multi-Effect Evaporators System	308,359 lbs (BLS)/hr input
No. 6 Multi-Effect Evaporators System	274,089 lbs (BLS)/hr input

[1] PSD Permit restriction.

[2] Based on the nominal utilization rate of 300,104 lbs/hr wood chips (dry) and 1,573,191 lbs/hr black/white liquor.

[3] Total production rate for both the Kamyr and the Batch digester system shall not exceed 3,210 ADTUP per day

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. AC45-141877, Construction Permit No. AC45-141878; Construction Permit No. AC45-141873; Construction Permit No. AC45-190382/PSD-FL-165, Construction Permit No. AC45-141872, Construction Permit No. AC45-141871, Operation Permit No. AO45-188167; Construction Permit No. 0890003-011-AC]

H.2. Methods of Operation - This emissions unit is permitted to fire primarily No. 6 fuel oil, which may contain on-spec used oil from mill operations at a maximum of 1176.8 gallons per hour[1]. The sulfur content of the No. 6 fuel oil shall not exceed 2.5% by weight. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is fired during startups only.

[1]Basis 170.63 MMBtu/hr heat input

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-141877, Construction Permit No. AC45-190382/PSD-FL-165, Construction Permit No. 0890003-003-AC]

H.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation shall not exceed 8736 hours/year for the following emissions units:

- No. 4 Lime Kiln
- No. 5 Multiple Effect Evaporator System
- Kaymr Digester System

The hours of operation shall not exceed 8760 hours per year for the following emissions units:

- Batch Digester system
- No. 6 Multiple Effect Evaporator System
- No. 1 Lime Bin
- No. 2 Lime Bin

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. AC45-141877, Construction Permit No. AC45-141873; Construction Permit No. AC45-190382/PDS-FL-165; Construction Permit No. AC45-141871]

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H.4. 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.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions H.5. – H.12. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

From lime kiln stack

H.5. Particulate Matter Emissions. The owner or operator shall ensure that the concentration of particulate matter in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.15 g/dscm (0.064 gr/dscf) corrected to 10 percent oxygen.

[40 CFR 63.862(a)(1)(i)(C); Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)36., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.282(a)(3)(ii); Construction Permit No. AC45-141877]

H.6. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). TRS Emissions shall not exceed 8 ppm by volume on a dry basis, corrected to 10% O_2, 2.63 lbs/hr and 11.5 TPY.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)36., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.283(a)(5); Rule 62-296.404(3)(a)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-141877]

H.7. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-141877]

No. 1 Lime Bin Vent

H.8. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity.

[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-141878]

H.9. Particulate Matter Emissions. Particulate Matter emissions shall not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf, 1.2 lbs/hr, and 5.3 TPY.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-141878]

No. 2 Lime Bin Vent

H.10. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity.

[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-141878]

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H.11. Particulate Matter Emissions. Particulate Matter emissions shall not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf, 1.2 lbs/hr, and 5.3 TPY.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-141878]

Lime Handling System

H.12. The lime handling system (i.e., conveyors, shutes, elevators, storage bins, etc.) shall be enclosed to minimize PM emissions pursuant to Rule 62-296.320(c), F.A.C.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-141878]

H.13. and H.14. Reserved

Federal Excess Emissions

H.15. Operation and Maintenance Requirements. (1)(i) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, 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. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation 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, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required in paragraph (e)(3) of this section), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(ii) Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence. To the extent that an unexpected event arises during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, an owner or operator must comply by minimizing emissions during such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices.

(iii) Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to section 112 of the Act are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards.

[40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)]

H.16. Good Air Pollution Control Practices. 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

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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)]

H.17. Lime Kiln Excess Emissions - TRS. Periods of excess emissions from this emissions unit are all 12-hour average TRS concentration above 8 ppm by volume.

[40 CFR 60.284(d)(2)]

H.18. Lime Kiln Excess Emissions – TRS - Violation. The Department will not consider periods of excess emissions reported under Condition H.37. to be indicative of a violation of 40 CFR 60.11(d) provided the Administrator determines that the affected facility, including air pollution control equipment, is maintained and operated in a manner, which is consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions during periods of excess emissions.

[40 CFR 60.284(e)(2), Rule 62-296.404(6)(c) , F.A.C.]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

H.19. Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS). The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS according to the provisions in 40 CFR 63.6(h) and 63.8 and paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Condition.

(1) [Reserved]

(2) [Reserved]

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

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in Sec. 63.8(g)(2).

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)35; 40 CFR 63.864(d)]

H.20. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) and O_2. The permittee shall calibrate, certify, and operate a total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system pursuant to all of the following provisions:

a. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall monitor and record the concentration of total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions on a dry basis and the percentage of oxygen by volume on a dry basis.

b. These systems shall be located downstream of the control device(s) and the spans of these continuous monitoring system(s) shall be set:

(i) At a TRS concentration of 30 ppm for the TRS continuous monitoring system.

(ii) At 25 percent oxygen for the continuous oxygen monitoring system.

[40 CFR 60.284(a)(2)]

H.21. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). – CEM Data. The permittee shall:

(1) Calculate and record on a daily basis 12-hour average TRS concentrations for the two consecutive periods of each operating day. Each 12-hour average shall be determined

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as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous 1-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations provided by each continuous monitoring system installed pursuant to Condition H.20.

(2) Calculate and record on a daily basis 12-hour average oxygen concentrations for the two consecutive periods of each operating day. These 12-hour averages shall correspond to the 12-hour average TRS concentrations under Condition H.21.(1) and shall be determined as an arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous 1-hour average oxygen concentrations provided by each continuous monitoring system installed pursuant to Condition H.20.

(3) Using the following equation, correct all 12-hour average TRS concentrations to 10 volume percent oxygen:

Ccorr = Cmeas*(21-X/21-Y)

where:

Ccorr = the concentration corrected for oxygen.

Cmeas = the concentration uncorrected for oxygen.

X = the volumetric oxygen concentration in percentage to be corrected to (10 percent for lime kilns).

Y = the measured 12-hour average volumetric oxygen concentration.

[40 CFR 60.284(c)(1),(2), and (3); Rule 62-296.404(5)(b), F.A.C.]

H.22. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) and O_2. The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems required by 40 CFR 60.284 (TRS and O_2). All continuous monitoring systems shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specifications 1, 3, and 5 of appendix B of Part 60.

[40 CFR 60.284(f)]

H.23. PM Emissions – Corrective Action. The Permittee shall implement corrective action, as specified in the Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan prepared under Condition H.39. if the following monitoring exceedance occurs:

- When the average of ten consecutive 6-minute averages result in a measurement greater than 20 percent opacity.

[40 CFR 63.864(k)(1)(i)]

H.24. PM Emissions – Violations. It shall be considered a violation of the standards of Condition H.4. if the following monitoring exceedance occurs:

- when opacity is greater than 20 percent for 6 percent or more of the operating time within any quarterly period;

[40 CFR 63.864(k)(2)(ii)]

Test Methods and Procedures

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{Permitting note: Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

No. 4 Lime Kiln Stack

H.25. Particulate Matter. For the purposes of determining the concentration of PM emitted from this emissions unit, EPA Method 5 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used, except that Method 17 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 may be used in lieu of Method 5 if a constant value of 0.009 g/dscm (0.004 gr/dscf) is added to the results of Method 17, and the stack temperature is no greater than 205 °C (400 °F). For Methods 5, and 17, the sampling time and sample volume for each run must be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf), and water must be used as the cleanup solvent instead of acetone in the sample recovery procedure. The particulate concentration shall be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration according to Condition H.26. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(1); Construction Permit No. AC45-141877; 40 CFR 60.285(b)(1), 40 CFR 60.285(f)]

H.26. PM Concentration Correction. The PM concentration shall be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration using the following equation:

$$C_{corr} = C_{meas} \times (21 - X) / (21 - Y)$$

Where:

C_{corr} = the measured concentration corrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

C_{meas} = the measured concentration uncorrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

X = the corrected volumetric oxygen concentration (10 percent).

Y = the measured average volumetric oxygen concentration.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(2); 40 CFR 60.285(b)(1); 40 CFR 60.284(c)(3)]

H.27. Oxygen Concentration. The oxygen concentration shall be determined using EPA Method 3B in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60. The gas sample must be taken at the same time and at the same traverse points as the particulate sample.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(3); 40 CFR 60.285(b)(2)]

H.28. The Permittee shall comply with the following:

(i) For purposes of selecting sampling port location and number of traverse points, Method 1 or 1A in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used;

(ii) For purposes of determining stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate, Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used;

(iii) For purposes of conducting gas analysis, Method 3B in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used; and

(iv) For purposes of determining moisture content of stack gas, Method 4 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used.

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(v) Process data measured during the performance test must be used to determine the black liquor solids firing rate on a dry basis and the CaO production rate.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(5) and (6); 40 CFR 60.285(b)(2)]

H.29. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). EPA Method 16, EPA Method 16A, EPA Method 16B, or the alternative to Method 16A (EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010) shall be used to determine the TRS concentration. The TRS concentration shall be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration using the procedure in Condition H.21.(3). The sampling time shall be at least 3 hours, but no longer than 6 hours. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-141877; 40 CFR 60.285(d)(1); 40 CFR 60.285(f)(2); Rule 62-296.404(4)(b)3., F.A.C.(subsumed); Rule 62-204.800(8)(e)6., F.A.C.; EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010; FDEP Letter dated May 15, 2012]

H.30. Oxygen Concentration. The emission rate correction factor, integrated sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration. The sample shall be taken over the same time period as the TRS samples.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-141877; 40 CFR 60.285(d)(2)]

H.31. Visible Emissions The test method for Visible Emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as incorporated in Chapter 62-297. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-141877]

No. 1 Lime Bin Vent

H.32. Visible Emissions The test method for Visible Emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-141878]

H.33. Particulate Matter. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with visible emissions standards specified in Condition H.7. Failure to comply with this standard shall necessitate the requirement to conduct a mass emissions compliance test for particulate matter emissions using EPA Methods 1, 2, 3, and 5 pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-141878]

No. 2 Lime Bin Vent

H.34. Visible Emissions The test method for Visible Emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-141878]

H.35. Particulate Matter. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with visible emissions standards specified in Condition H.9. Failure to comply with this standard shall necessitate the requirement to conduct a mass emissions compliance test for particulate matter emissions using EPA Methods 1, 2, 3, and 5 pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

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[Construction Permit No. AC45-141878]

Common Testing Requirements:

H.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.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

Lime Kiln Stack

H.37. TRS CEM- Quarterly Reports. The owner or operator shall submit a written total reduced sulfur emissions report to the Department postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(a) The report shall include the following information:

1. The magnitude of excess emissions and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period in which excess emissions occurred.
2. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs including startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected emissions unit. An explanation of the cause of each period of excess emissions, and any corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. Excess emissions shall be all 12-hour periods for which the appropriate surrogate parameter data or total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring data indicates that an applicable 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission limiting standard for the emissions unit was exceeded.
3. The date and time identifying each period during which each continuous emissions monitoring system used to measure total reduced sulfur emissions or surrogate parameters was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
4. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous emissions monitoring system(s) have not been operative, or have been repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

(b) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of Rule 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., shall maintain a complete file of any measurements, including continuous emissions monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; any continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluations; any continuous emissions monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; any adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and any other information required, recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. The file shall be

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retained for at least three years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports and records.

[Rule 62-296.404(6)(a) and (b), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-141877]

H.38. Reserved

H.39. Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan. The owner or operator must develop and implement a written plan as described in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) that contains specific procedures to be followed for operating the source and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and control systems used to comply with the standards. In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.6(e), the plan must include the requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Condition.

(1) (a) Procedures to determine and record the cause of an operating parameter exceedance and the time the exceedance began and ended; and

(b) Corrective actions to be taken in the event of an operating parameter exceedance, including procedures for recording the actions taken to correct the exceedance.

(2) The startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan also must include the schedules listed in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this Condition:

(i) A maintenance schedule for each control technique that is consistent with, but not limited to, the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for routine and long-term maintenance; and

(ii) An inspection schedule for the continuous monitoring system required under Condition H.19. to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that the continuous monitoring system is properly functioning.

[40 CFR 63.866(a)]

H.40. Corrective Action Records. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under Condition H.23.

[40 CFR 63.866(b)]

H.41. Violation Records. The owner or operator shall maintain records of any occurrence when a violation is noted under Condition H.24.

[40 CFR 63.866(b)]

H.42. Additional Records. In addition to the general records required by 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2), the owner or operator shall maintain records of the following information:

(1) N/A

(2) Records of CaO production rates in units of Mg/d or ton/d (daily basis)

(3) Records of parameter monitoring data required under § 63.864., including any period when the operating parameter levels were inconsistent with the levels established during the

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initial performance test, with a brief explanation of the cause of the deviation, the time the deviation occurred, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and the corrective action taken;

(4) Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under Conditions H.25. through H.28;

(5) N/A;

(6) N/A

(7) N/A

[40 CFR 63.866(c); Construction Permit No. 0890003-013-AC- Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-4.070(3), 62-212.300(1)(e)1., 62-212.400(12)(c), F.A.C.]

H.43. Excess Emissions Report – PM. The owner or operator must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions stated in Condition H.23. or H.24. This report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR 63.10(c) as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Condition H.23. and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in Condition H.24. Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of Condition H.24. does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard.

1. When no exceedances of parameters have occurred, the owner or operator must submit a semiannual report stating that no excess emissions occurred during the reporting period.
2. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit subject to the requirements of Subpart MM and Subpart S of this part may combine excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill.

[40 CFR 63.867(c)]

H.44. PSD Emissions Tracking – NO_x Emissions: To ensure that the addition of HCE authorized by Permit No. 0890003-013-AC will not constitute a major modification, the owner or operator shall calculate and maintain a record of NO_x emissions in tons per year, on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the addition of HCE as authorized by Permit No. 0890003-013-AC. The owner or operator shall follow the procedures described in Appendix HCE, and provide a written report to the Department on an annual basis for this same 5-year period.

[Permit No.0890003-013-AC, Rule 62-212.400(12)(c), F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.300(3)(e)1.,F.A.C.]

H.45. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

Notifications

H.46. The owner or operator of any affected source or process unit must submit the applicable notifications from 40 CFR 63 Subpart A, as specified in Table 1 of this 40 CFR 63 Subpart MM.

[40 CFR 63.867(a)(1)]

Common Conditions

Proposed

H.47. This emissions unit is also subject to the on-spec used oil conditions in Subsection N.

Other Applicable Requirements

H.48. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements contained in:

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A- General Provisions

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB – Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions

40 CFR 63, Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills

Proposed

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-024	C-Line Brownstock Washer System (BSWS), which is a two-stage combination drum/diffusion washer system. The C-Line BSWS consists of the C-Line 1st and 2nd Stage Filtrate Tanks, 2nd Stage Pressure Diffusion Washer, and C-Line 1st Stage Vacuum Washer. Gases from these sources are vented to the C-Line Turpentine extraction tower then to the C-Line packed gas adsorption wet scrubber to control TRS (Total Reduced Sulfur) emissions.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under: NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB, Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit No. PSD-FL-165.; this emissions unit is an affected source under 40 CFR 63 - Subpart S, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

I.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum process input rate to the C-Line BSWS shall not exceed 51,000 lbs /hr pulp, bone dry, plus 76,739 lbs/hr black liquor solids (BLS), for a total of 127,739 lbs/hr process input rate. The maximum product weight is 51,000 lbs/hr pulp, bone dry (54,570 lbs/hr pulp, air dried (9.3 percent moisture)).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-190383/PSD-FL-165]

I.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for this emissions unit shall not exceed 8760 hours/year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-190383/PSD-FL-165]

I.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.

[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition I.4 is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

Proposed

I.4. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions shall not exceed 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis, uncorrected for oxygen content, 0.16 lbs/hr and 0.7 TPY.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)35., F.A.C.; 40 CFR60.283(a)(1)(v); Construction Permit No. AC45-190383/PSD-FL-165]

Federal Excess Emissions

I.5. Good Air Pollution Control Practices. 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)]

I.6. Excess Emissions – TRS. Excess emissions are all 12-hour average TRS concentrations above 5 ppm by volume.

[40 CFR 60.284(d)(3)(i)]

I.7. Excess Emissions – TRS. Periods of excess emissions reported under Condition No. I.11. shall not be considered to be indicative of a violation of 40 CFR 60.11(d) provided that the Administrator determines that the affected facility, including air pollution control equipment, is maintained and operated in a manner, which is consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions during periods of excess emissions.

[40 CFR 60.284(e)(2)]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

I.8. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Surrogate Parameters. Pursuant to Rule 62-296.404(5)(d), F.A.C. and in lieu of complying with 40 CFR 60.284(a)(2), (c)(1), and (f), the facility shall operate and maintain continuous monitoring devices that measure the scrubber liquid flow (at least 90% of 326 gpm, minimum 12-hr avg.) and the pressure drop across the scrubber tower (at least 90% of 0.03 psi, minimum 12-hr avg.).

[Rule 62-296.404(5)(d), F.A.C.; Final Determination dated 2/19/91 of Construction Permit No. AC45-190383; Test Report dated May 8, 1996]

Proposed

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting note: Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

I.9. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions. EPA Method 16, EPA Method 16A, EPA Method 16B or the alternative to Method 16A (EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010), shall be used to determine the TRS concentration. The TRS concentration shall not be corrected for oxygen content. The sampling time shall be at least 3 hours, but no longer than 6 hours. A compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard shall be conducted prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. The most recent compliance test shall be submitted, provided such test occurred within the 12 months prior to permit renewal.

[40 CFR 60.285(d)(1); 40 CFR 60.283(c)(3), 40 CFR 60.285(f)(2); Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3., F.A.C.; Rule 62-204.800(8)(e)6., F.A.C.; EPA Alternative Method Decision Letter No. ALT-071 dated March 24, 2010; FDEP Letter dated May 15, 2012]

I.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 and Reporting Requirements

I.11. Excess Emissions – TRS. For the purpose of reports required under 40 CFR 60.7(c), the owner or operator shall report semiannually periods of excess emissions.

[40 CFR 60.284(d)]

I.12. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

Other Applicable Requirements

I.13. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements contained in:

40 CFR 60, Subpart A- General Provisions

40 CFR 60, Subpart BB - Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills

Proposed

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-033	Pulping System MACT I Low volume, high concentration (LVHC) Noncondensible gases (NCG) from the batch digester system, continuous digester system, turpentine recovery system, evaporator systems, and foul condensate collection tank are collected and burned in the No. 4 Lime Kiln with the No. 5 Power Boiler as the back-up for compliance with 40 CFR 63, Subpart S. High Volume, Low Concentration (HVLC) NCGs from the named systems in 40 CFR 63.441 and 40 CFR 63.443(a)(ii)-(v) are also included in this emissions unit.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under: NESHAP - 40 CFR 63, Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

The following conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

J.1. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1.

[40 CFR 63.440(g)]

J.2. Total HAP Emissions. Each equipment system listed below[1] shall be enclosed and vented (as specified in Condition No. J.12.) into a closed-vent system and routed to the No. 4 Lime Kiln (primary control device) or the No. 5 Power Boiler (secondary control device) for total HAP emission reduction. The HAP emission stream shall be introduced with the primary fuel or into the flame zone.

- Kamyr Blow Tank
- Kamyr Vent Gas Condenser
- Kamyr Secondary Condenser and NCG Cooler
- Batch Turpentine Secondary Condenser
- Batch BHA Secondary Condenser and NCG Cooler
- No. 5 Evaporator Hotwell
- No. 6 Evaporator Hotwell
- Turpentine Decanter and storage Tank
- UNOX Condensate Feed Tank

[1] In accordance with 40 CFR 63.443(a), the facility is required to control the total HAP emissions from the LVHC system as defined as the collection of equipment including the digester, turpentine recovery (condensers, decanters, turpentine storage tanks), evaporator, steam stripper systems, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

[40 CFR 63.443(a), 40 CFR 63.443(c), 40 CFR 63.443(d)]

Proposed

Federal Excess Emissions

J.3. Operation and Maintenance Requirements. (1)(i) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, 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. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation 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, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required in paragraph (e)(3) of this section), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(ii) Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence. To the extent that an unexpected event arises during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, an owner or operator must comply by minimizing emissions during such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices.

(iii) Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to section 112 of the Act are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards.

[40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)]

J.4. Excess Emissions. Periods of excess emissions reported under Condition J.27., shall not be considered a violation of Condition J.2. provided that the time of excess emissions (excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction) divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed 1% for No. 4 Lime Kiln (EU 021) and No. 5 Power Boiler (EU 006) combined.

[40 CFR 63.443(e)(1)]

Kraft pulping process condensates Standards

J.5. Pulping Process Condensates. The pulping process condensates from the following equipment systems[1] shall be treated to meet the requirements specified in Conditions J.6. - J.10.:

- Kamyr No. 1 Primary Turpentine Condenser
- Kamyr No. 2 Primary Turpentine Condenser
- Batch Blow Heat Accumulator
- Turpentine Decanter Underflow
- No. 5 Evaporator Hotwell
- No. 6 Evaporator Hotwell

Proposed

Condition J.5. Continued:

- No. 5 Evaporator Fifth Effect Level Pot
- UNOX Condensate Feed Tank
- Lime Kiln Low Point Drains

[1] Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.446(b), equipment systems for the purpose of this condition shall include: each digester system, each turpentine recovery system, each evaporator system condensate from: a) the vapors from each stage where weak liquor is introduced (feed stages) and b) each evaporator vacuum system for each stage where weak liquor is introduced (feed stages), each HVLC collection system; and each LVHC collection system.

[40 CFR 63.446(b)]

J.6. Pulping Process Condensates – Collection. All of the pulping process condensates generated, produced, or associated with the equipment systems listed in Condition J.5. shall be subject to the requirements of Conditions J.7.- J.10.

[40 CFR 63.446(c)(1)]

J.7. Pulping Process Condensates – Closed Collection System. The pulping process condensates from the equipment systems listed in Condition J.5.,shall be conveyed in a closed collection system that is designed and operated to meet the individual drain system requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RR, Sections 63.960, 63.961, and 63.962 (Condition Nos. M.1., M.2., and M.3.), except closed vent systems and control devices shall be designed and operated in accordance with Condition J.2. and J.12., instead of in accordance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RR, Section 63.693 as specified in 40 CFR 63.962 (a)(3)(ii), (b)(3)(ii)(A), and (b)(3)(ii)(A), and (b)(5)(iii) (Condition M.3.).

[40 CFR 63.446(d)(1)]

J.8. Closed Collection System - Foul Condensate Tank – Detectable Leaks. The fixed roof and all openings (access hatches, sampling ports, gauge wells) shall be designed and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, and vented into a closed-vent system that meets the requirements in Condition No. J.12. and routed to the No. 4 Lime Kiln or the No. 5 Power Boiler as a backup control device.

[40 CFR 63.446(d)(2)(i)]

J.9. Closed Collection System - Foul Condensate Tank – Openings. Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that the tank contains pulping process condensates or any HAP removed from a pulping process condensate stream except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling, removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

[40 CFR 63.446(d)(2)(ii)]

J.10. Pulping Process Condensates – Treatment. All of the pulping process condensates from the equipment systems listed in Condition No. J.5. shall be treated in the UNOX system to reduce or destroy the total HAPs by at least 92 percent or more by weight.

[40 CFR 63.446(e)(3)]

Proposed

J.11. All new or modified pulping process condensates shall be evaluated to determine if they meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63.446.

[40 CFR 63.446(h)]

Enclosures and Closed-Vent Systems Requirements

J.12. Each enclosure and closed-vent system specified in Condition No. J.2. for capturing and transporting vent streams that contain HAP shall meet the following requirements.

(a) Each enclosure shall maintain negative pressure at each enclosure or hood opening as demonstrated by the procedures specified in Condition No. J.32. Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test specified in §§ 63.457(a) shall be maintained in the same closed and sealed position as during the performance test at all times except when necessary to use the opening for sampling, inspection, maintenance, or repairs.

(b) Each component of the closed-vent system used to comply with Condition No. J.2. that is operated at positive pressure and located prior to a control device shall be designed for and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million by volume above background, as measured by the procedures specified in Condition No. J.31.

(c) Each bypass line in the closed-vent system that could divert vent streams containing HAP to the atmosphere without meeting the emission limitations in §§63.443 shall comply with either of the following requirements:

(1) On each bypass line, the permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to manufacturer's specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of the presence of gas stream flow in the bypass line once every 15 minutes. The flow indicator shall be installed in the bypass line in such a way as to indicate flow in the bypass line; or

(2) For bypass line valves that are not computer controlled, the permittee shall maintain the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car seal or a seal placed on the valve or closure mechanism in such a way that valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

[40 CFR 63.450, 40 CFR 63.454(e)]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

J.13. Continuous Monitoring System. The permittee shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS) as specified in Condition Nos. J.14. and J.16. The CMS shall include a continuous recorder.

[40 CFR 63.453(a)]

Proposed

J.14. Continuous Monitoring System – UNOX Operating Parameters. A CMS shall be operated to measure the following UNOX parameters:

(1) Oxygen feed rate

(2) Average vent gas purity

[40 CFR 63.453(m); Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01; Initial Compliance Test dated 3/5/01; Compliance Test dated 10/16/06]

J.15. UNOX Operating Parameters – Minimum/Maximum. The UNOX system shall be operated in a manner consistent with the oxygen feed rate operating in the range of 20 to 82 KCFH and the average vent gas purity operating in the range of 11 to 84%.

[40 CFR 63.453(o), Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01; Initial Compliance Test dated 3/5/01, Compliance Testing dated 11/28/04; Compliance Test dated 10/16/06]

J.16. Continuous Monitoring System – Condensate Collection. A CMS shall be operated to verify the collection of condensate pursuant to Condition J.6. by monitoring the duration of any period when condensate is not collected from the equipment systems listed in Condition J.5.

All manual condensate bypass line valves shall be maintained in the closed position. The valves shall be secured in the closed position with a lock-tie device. Lock-ties shall be inspected at a frequency of no less than during the monthly visual inspections required by Condition J.19. Any valve manipulation that causes condensate not to be collected shall be recorded.

The time that all computer controlled condensate bypass (divert) valves are in the open position shall be continuously monitored. Such events shall be documented.

Condensate tank levels shall be continuously monitored. Any overflows shall be documented.

[40 CFR 63.453(i)]

J.17. Quarterly Performance Test. The owner of operator shall conduct a direct measurement performance test each quarter using the procedures specified in paragraphs below.

(1) Conduct a performance test as specified in Condition J.35. within 45 days after the beginning of each quarter and meet the percent reduction emission limit specified in Condition J.10.

(i) The annual performance test shall be performed for total HAP as specified in Condition J.35.(1). This test shall be over a 15-consecutive day period.

(ii) The remaining quarterly performance tests shall be performed as specified in Condition J.35.(2) provided the initial demonstration indicated equivalent HAP removal efficiency. This test shall be over a 3-consecutive day period.

[Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01]

Proposed

J.18. UNOX Operating Parameters – Excursions. A UNOX Operating Parameter Excursion occurs whenever either of the operating parameters specified in Condition J.15. are either below the established minimum or above the established maximum operating parameter values for 3 consecutive 1-hour averages, and the mill and/or waste water treatment process is not in a Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction mode or the SSM Plan is not followed.

(1) As soon as practical after the beginning of the UNOX Operating parameter excursion, the following requirements shall be met:

(i) Before the steps in paragraph (1)(ii) or (iii) of this Condition are performed, all sampling and measurements necessary to meet the requirements in paragraph (2) of this Condition shall be conducted.

(ii) Steps shall be taken to repair or adjust the operation of the process to end the parameter excursion period.

(iii) Steps shall be taken to minimize total HAP emissions to the atmosphere during the parameter excursion period.

(2) Composited samples of the UNOX influent from the primary clarifier, the collected condensate (UNOX Feed Tank) and the UNOX effluent will be collected daily in accordance with Condition J.30., and retained for 24 hours.

(3) A UNOX Operating parameter excursion shall not be considered a violation of the treatment limit established in Condition J.10., if the results of the direct measurement performance test conducted, using the procedures as described below, demonstrate that at least 92% or more by weight of total HAPs has been removed.

(i) Conduct a direct measurement performance test using the samples collected per paragraph (2) of this Condition for the day of, the day before, and the day after the excursion. The HAP fraction removed shall be calculated using the equation specified in Condition J.35.(2):

(ii) The results of the direct measurement performance test specified in paragraph (3)(i) of this Condition shall be recorded as specified in Condition J.25.

(iii) The owner or operator may apply to the Department pursuant to Condition J.29., for an expansion of the compliance operating parameter range. Reestablishment of the operating parameter range shall be in accordance with the following:

a. During subsequent performance tests, continuously record the operating parameter;

b. Determinations shall be based on the control performance and parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented if necessary by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations;

Proposed

Condition J.18. Continued:

c. The owner or operator shall provide for the Department's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, and monitoring frequency, and averaging time. Include all data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission standard.

(4) A UNOX Operating parameter excursion shall be considered a violation of removal limit established in Condition J.10., if the results of the hardpipe treatment efficiency test conducted, using the procedures specified in paragraph (3)(i) of this Condition, do not demonstrate that at least 92% or more by weight of total HAPs has been removed.

[Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01, 40 CFR 63.453(n)]

J.19. Enclosure and Closed-Vent System –Inspections. Each enclosure and closed-vent system used to comply with Condition No. J.12. shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) For each enclosure opening, a visual inspection of the closure mechanism specified in Condition No. J.12.(a) shall be performed once during each calendar month, with at least 21 days elapsed time between inspections, to ensure the opening is maintained in the closed position and sealed.

(2) Each closed-vent system shall be visually inspected once during each calendar month, with at least 21 days elapsed time between inspections, and at other times as requested by the Administrator. The visual inspection shall include inspection of ductwork, piping, enclosures, and connections to covers for visible evidence of defects.

(3) For positive pressure closed-vent systems or portions of closed-vent systems, demonstrate no detectable leaks as specified in Condition No. J.12.(b) measured annually by the procedures in Condition No. J.31.

(4) Demonstrate annually that each enclosure opening is maintained at negative pressure as specified in Condition No. J.32.

(5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in Condition No. J.12.(c)(2) shall be inspected once during each calendar month, with at least 21 days elapsed time between inspections, to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the emission point gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(6) If an inspection required by Conditions Nos. J.19.(1) through J.19.(5) above, identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required in Condition No. J.12., or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million by volume or greater above background is measured, or if enclosure openings are not maintained at negative pressure, then the following corrective actions shall be taken as soon as practicable.

Proposed

Condition J.19. Continued:

(i) A first effort to repair or correct the closed-vent system shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after the problem is identified.

(ii) The repair or corrective action shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the problem is identified. Delay of repair or corrective action is allowed if the repair or corrective action is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the owner or operator determines that the emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be completed by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.453(k); EPA Approval Letter dated September 22, 2003 for Alternative Inspection Frequency]

J.20. Condensate Closed Collection System – Inspections. Each pulping process condensate closed collection system shall be visually inspected once during each calendar month, with at least 21 days elapsed time between inspections, and shall comply with the inspection and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.964 of Subpart RR (Condition M.4.), except:

(1)(i) Owners or operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of Conditions J.21. through J.23. instead of the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.964(a)(1)(vi) and (b)(3) of Subpart RR (Condition M.4.).

(ii) Owners or operators shall comply with the inspection and monitoring requirements for closed-vent systems and control devices specified in Conditions J.13. and J.19. instead of the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.964(a)(2) of Subpart RR (Condition M.4.).

(2) Each condensate tank used in the closed collection system shall be operated with no detectable leaks as specified in Condition J.8. measured initially and annually by the procedures specified in Condition J.31.

(3) If an inspection required by this section identifies visible defects in the closed collection system, or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million or greater above background is measured, then corrective actions specified in 40 CFR 63.964(b) of Subpart RR (Condition M.4.) shall be taken.

[40 CFR 63.453(l)]

Recordkeeping Requirements

J.21. The owner or operator of each affected source subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 63.10, as shown in Table 1, and the requirements specified in Conditions J.22. through J.25. for the monitoring parameters specified in 40 CFR 63.453.

[40 CFR 63.454(a)]

Proposed

J.22. Enclosure Opening, Closed-Vent System, Closed Collection System. For each applicable enclosure opening, closed-vent system, and closed collection system, the permittee shall prepare and maintain a site-specific inspection plan including a drawing or schematic of the components of applicable affected equipment and shall record the following information for each inspection:

(1) Date of inspection;

(2) The equipment type and identification;

(3) Results of negative pressure tests for enclosures;

(4) Results of leak detection tests;

(5) The nature of the defect or leak and the method of detection (i.e., visual inspection or instrument detection);

(6) The date the defect or leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the defect or leak;

(7) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the defect or leak;

(8) The reason for the delay if the defect or leak is not repaired within 15 days after discovery;

(9) The expected date of successful repair of the defect or leak if the repair is not completed within 15 days;

(10) The date of successful repair of the defect or leak;

(11) The position and duration of opening of bypass line valves and the condition of any valve seals; and

(12) The duration of the use of bypass valves on computer controlled valves.

[40 CFR 63.454(b)]

J.23. New Affected Process Equipment. The owner or operator shall record the CMS parameters specified in §63.453 and meet the requirements specified in Condition J.21. for any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the standards of 40 CFR 63 Subpart S due to a process change or modification.

[40 CFR 63.454(d)]

J.24. The owner or operator shall maintain logs of the following on a daily basis:

- UNOX Operating Parameter excursions;
- UNOX downtime;
- UNOX Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction events

[Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01; SSM Plan]

J.25. UNOX Operating Parameter Excursions – Records. The owner or operator shall prepare a written record specifying the results of the performance test specified in Condition J.18.(3)(ii).

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

Proposed

J.26. UNOX System SSM Plan. The Permittee shall adopt and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) Plan for the UNOX System pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6(e).

[Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01; SSM Plan]

Reporting Requirements

J.27. The Permittee shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, as shown in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S, and the requirements stated in Condition J.28.

[40 CFR 63.455(a)]

J.28. New Affected Process Equipment. The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A as specified in Table 1 upon startup of any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the standards of this subpart due to a process change or modification.

[40 CFR 63.455(d)]

Test methods and procedures

J.29. Annual Test Requirements. An annual performance test is required for all emission sources subject to the limitations in 40 CFR 63.446.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.c., F.A.C.]

J.30. Liquid sampling locations and properties. For purposes of selecting liquid sampling locations and for determining properties of liquid streams such as wastewaters, process waters, and condensates, the owner or operator shall comply with the following procedures:

(1) Samples shall be collected using the sampling procedures of the test method listed in paragraph (3) of this condition selected to determine liquid stream HAP concentrations;

(i) Where feasible, samples shall be taken from an enclosed pipe prior to the liquid stream being exposed to the atmosphere; and;

(ii) When sampling from an enclosed pipe is not feasible, samples shall be collected in a manner to minimize exposure of the sample to the atmosphere and loss of HAP compounds prior to sampling.

(2) The individual flow rate of the collected condensate (UNOX Feed Tank) and the UNOX outlet (exiting liquid streams) shall be measured and totalized daily. The main UNOX inlet flow from the primary clarifier (i.e., the effluent to the UNOX from other mill sources) shall be calculated by difference.

(3) The owner or operator shall collect daily composited samples from the streams specified in paragraph (2) of this Condition. The composited sample shall be comprised of at least 3 grab samples per day that are taken at approximately equally spaced intervals. The Total HAP or methanol concentration shall be determined by the NCASI methods DI/MEOH-

Proposed

Condition J.30. Continued:

94.03 and NCASI direct injection procedure (NCASI Method DI/HAPS-99.01: Selected HAPS in Condensates by GC/FID).

[40 CFR 63.457(c), Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01; EPA NCASI Test Method Approval letter dated 12/11/00]

J.31. Detectable leak procedures. To measure detectable leaks for closed-vent systems as specified in Condition J.12. or for pulping process wastewater collection systems as specified in Condition J.8., the owner or operator shall comply with the following:

(1) Method 21, of Part 60, Appendix A; and

(2) The instrument specified in Method 21 shall be calibrated before use according to the procedures specified in Method 21 on each day that leak checks are performed. The following calibration gases shall be used:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 parts per million by volume of hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million by volume methane or n-hexane.

[40 CFR 63.457(d)]

J.32. Negative pressure procedures. To demonstrate negative pressure at process equipment enclosure openings as specified in Condition J.12., the owner or operator shall use one of the following procedures:

(1) An anemometer to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening;

(2) Measure the static pressure across the opening;

(3) Smoke tubes to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening; or

(4) Any other industrial ventilation test method demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction.

[40 CFR 63.457(e)]

J.33. UNOX Vents Sampling. For purposes of determining vent gas stream properties at the North, Center, and South UNOX Vents, the following procedures shall be used:

(1) Method 1 or 1A of Part 60, Appendix A, as appropriate, shall be used for selection of the sampling site as follows:

(i) To sample for vent gas concentrations and volumetric flow rates, the sampling site shall be located prior to dilution of the vent gas stream and prior to release to the atmosphere;

(2) No traverse site selection method is needed for vents smaller than 0.10 meter (4.0 inches) in diameter.

(3) The vent gas volumetric flow rate shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of part 60, appendix A, as appropriate.

Proposed

Condition J.33. Continued:

(4) The moisture content of the vent gas shall be measured using Method 4 of part 60, appendix A.

(5) To determine vent gas concentrations, the owner or operator shall collect a minimum of three test runs that are representative of normal conditions and average the resulting pollutant concentrations using the following procedures.

(i) Either NCASI Test Method CI/SG/PULP-94-02 or ~~NCASI Test Method CI/SG/PULP-99-02~~ NCASI Method ISS-FP-A105.01 shall be used to determine the acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, methanol, and methyl ethyl ketone concentration.

(ii) Total HAPs, V_{HAP}, shall be the summation of methanol, acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, and methyl ethyl ketone determined from (5)(i) and (5)(ii).

(iii) Provided the Total HAPs mass is less than 0.05 lb/ODTP during the annual testing, V_{HAP} shall be assumed to be equal to the test results measured during the vent gas testing, as well as, for subsequent annual performance test and for compliance with daily monitoring requirements for the next 12 months.

(iv) If the Total HAPs mass equals or exceeds 0.05 lb/ODTP during the annual testing, V_{HAP} shall be determined by direct measurement on a quarterly basis.

(6) The minimum sampling time for each of the three runs per method shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as 15-minute intervals during the run.

[40 CFR 63.457(b); Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01]

J.34. For purposes of complying with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.443, the owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as one of the following:

(1) As the sum of all individual HAPs; or

(2) As methanol.

[40 CFR 63.457(f)]

J.35. UNOX Treatment System Percent Reduction Calculations. To determine compliance with the condensate treatment standards specified in Condition J.10., the owner or operator shall use the following:

(1) Initial/Annual Testing

(i) Total HAP shall be measured as acetaldehyde, methanol, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde using the procedures specified in Condition Nos. J.30. and J.33.(5)(i) and (ii).

(ii) The HAP percent reduction shall be calculated using the following equations (initial/annual basis):

Proposed

Condition J.35. Continued:

HAP fraction removed (fR) = $((HAP_{in} + HAP_{cond}) - (V_{HAP} + HAP_{out}))/(HAP_{in} + HAP_{cond})$

HAP percent reduction = fR * 100%

Where:

fR	= fraction of HAP removed
HAP_{in}	= methanol, acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde measured in UNOX influent from the primary clarifier
HAP_{cond}	= methanol, acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde in the collected condensate (UNOX Feed Tank)
HAP_{out}	= methanol , acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde measured in the UNOX effluent from composited samples.
V_{HAP}	= Mass of methanol, acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde determined by direct measurement using the procedures specified in Condition J.33. of the UNOX vent off-gas.

(2) Quarterly Testing

(i) Methanol shall be measured as a surrogate for total HAP provided the value of H/M, as determined from the initial/annual test, is used instead of measuring methanol, acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde.

The HAP percent reduction shall be calculated using the following equation :

HAP fraction removed (fR) = $(H/M) * (((MeOH_{in} + MeOH_{cond}) - (V_{HAP} + MeOH_{out}))/(MeOH_{in} + MeOH_{cond}))$

HAP percent reduction = fR * 100%

Where:

fR	= fraction of HAP removed
H/M	= the ratio between the methanol and "Total HAP" demonstrated in the initial/annual test.
$MeOH_{in}$	= methanol measured in UNOX influent from the primary clarifier
$MeOH_{out}$	= methanol measured in the UNOX effluent from composited samples.

Proposed

Condition J.35. Continued:

$MeOH_{cond}$	= Methanol measured in the collected condensate (UNOX Feed Tank)
V_{HAP}	= Mass of methanol, acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde determined by direct measurement using the procedures specified in Condition J.33. of the UNOX vent off-gas during the most recent test.

[40 CFR 63.457(g) and (l)(1), Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01]

J.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.]

40 CFR 63.447 Clean condensate alternative.

As an alternative to the requirements specified in §63.443(a)(1)(ii) through (a)(1)(v) for the control of HAP emissions from pulping systems using the Kraft process, the mill shall comply with the provisions of the Clean Condensate Alternative, 40 CFR 63.447. The mill's CCA is the replacement of the process wastewater direct contact cooling tower, with four sets of non-contact, plate and frame heat exchangers. The cooling tower is operated such that it recirculates non-contact cooling water through the heat exchangers to provide the necessary cooling of the process wastewater. This replacement resulted in total HAP (as methanol) reductions of 0.76 lb/ODTP versus 0.274 lb/ODTP that would have been achieved with compliance with §63.443(a)(1)(ii) through (a)(1)(v) of the Subpart for the HVLC sources at the mill.

J.37. CCA. Process wastewater at the mill shall be routed through the four sets of plate and frame heat exchangers before being routed to the UNOX Reactor. The cooling tower shall be operated such that it recirculates non-contact cooling water through the heat exchangers to cool the process wastewater.

Bypass of the plate and frame heat exchangers such that process wastewater is directly routed to the cooling tower before being sent to the UNOX Reactor (open status of the Effluent Header to Cooling Tower Valve – Valve No. 3), shall be reported as a period of excess emissions. Periods of excess emissions shall not be considered a violation of the CCA (63.447) emissions standards if the event is associated with a SSM event and the Permittee has initiated corrective action in accordance with the SSM Plan.

[40 CFR 63.447(a); 40 CFR 63.453(o); SSM Plan]

Proposed

J.38. CCA- Continuous Monitoring System. The permittee shall calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications, the continuous monitoring system (CMS) as specified in Condition Nos. J.14., J.16., and J.39. for the CCA. The CMS shall include a continuous recorder.

[40 CFR 63.447(b); Initial Performance Test dated 10/16/06 for CCA]

J.39. CCA - Continuous Monitoring System. A CMS shall be operated to verify that the Effluent Header to the Cooling Tower Valve (Valve No. 3) is maintained in the closed position. The valve shall be secured in the closed position with a lock-tie device. Lock-ties shall be inspected at a frequency of no less than during the monthly visual inspections required by Condition J.19. Any valve manipulation that causes process wastewater to pass through the Cooling Tower shall be recorded.

[40 CFR 63.447(b); Initial Performance Test dated 10/16/06 for CCA]

Proposed

Subsection K. Emissions Unit 035

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-035	Product and packaging rotogravure and wide-web flexographic printing presses. • 37.5" Ward Flexographic press - water based ink and glue • 37.5" Ward Flexographic press - water based ink and glue • 50" Ward Flexographic press - water based ink and glue • 66" Ward RDC - water based ink • 66" Ward RDC - water based ink The Fernandina Beach Box plant (Container Division), which is part of the Fernandina Beach Mill facility, produces corrugated boxes from Kraft and coated linerboard. The corrugated box plant process involves the use of numerous pieces of product and packaging rotogravure printing and converting equipment. HAP emissions from the Box plant can be attributed to that small quantity of HAPs contained in the inks and glues used in the processes The HAP emissions from the Box plant are minor sources of HAP emissions. However, because the Box plant is located at the Fernandina Beach Mill (a major source of HAPs), the product and packaging rotogravure and wide-web flexographic printing presses meet the applicability of 40 CFR 63 Subpart KK

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

K.1. Permitted Capacity. The Permittee shall apply no more than 400 kg per month, for every month, of organic HAP on the product and packaging wide-web flexographic printing presses.

[40 CFR 63.821(b)(2)]

Recordkeeping

K.2. Total Volume and Organic HAP Content. The permittee shall maintain records of the total volume and organic HAP content of each material applied on the product and packaging, wide-web flexographic printing presses during each month. The owner or operator shall maintain these records for five years, and upon request, submit them to the Department.

[40 CFR 63.829(e)]

Proposed

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart KK Applicability

K.3. In the event that the Permittee does not comply with the criterion of Condition K.1. in any month, starting with that month, the facility is subject to all relevant requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart KK and is no longer eligible to use the provisions of Condition K.1., even if in subsequent months the affected source does comply with the criteria of Condition. K.1. The Permittee shall then comply with the applicable standards of 40 CFR 63, Subpart KK and apply for and obtain all necessary air permits.

[40 CFR 63.821(c), 40 CFR 63.826(a)]

Proposed

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-038	John Deere 210 BHP Diesel Engine, Model JU6H-UF50 *The engine is a four-stroke cycle, turbocharged, in-line, 6-cylinder, lean burn, compression ignition, diesel engine with a total displacement of 6.8 liters. It is used for fire suppression. The year of Manufacture is 2004. The engine was placed in service in 2005.* *The engine is subject to 40 CFR 63 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. In accordance with the definitions of this subpart, the engine is an existing, stationary RICE.*
-039	Caterpillar 292 BHP Diesel Engine, Model 3406c *The engine is a four-stroke cycle, turbocharged, in-line, 6-cylinder, compression ignition, diesel engine with a total displacement of 14.6 liters. It is used for fire suppression. The engine was placed in service 11/16/1998.* *The engine is subject to 40 CFR 63 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. In accordance with the definitions of this subpart, the engine is an existing, stationary RICE.*
-040	Caterpillar 292 BHP Diesel Engine, Model 3406c *The engine is a four-stroke cycle, turbocharged, in-line, 6-cylinder, compression ignition, diesel engine with a total displacement of 14.6 liters. It is used for fire suppression. The engine was placed in service 11/16/1998.* *The engine is subject to 40 CFR 63 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. In accordance with the definitions of this subpart, the engine is an existing, stationary RICE.*

This permit section addresses "existing" stationary CI RICE less than or equal to 500 HP that are located at a major source of HAP and that have not been modified or reconstructed after 6/12/2006. ***Unless the RICE is modified or reconstructed after 7/11/2005, NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, will not apply.***

L.1 NESHAP, 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Applicability: These diesel engines are classified as existing, stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ. These engines are classified as Emergency stationary RICE and are used to pump water for fire suppression.

[40 CFR 63.6675(def); 40 CFR 63.6585(a) & (c); 40 CFR 60.6590(a)(1)(iii)]

L.2. 40 CFR 63, Subpart A-General Provision: Table 8 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[40 CFR 63.6665]

Proposed

L.3. Compliance Date: The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ no later than May 3, 2013.

[40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1)]

Performance Restrictions

L.4. Authorized Fuel: Diesel fuel is the only authorized fuel for these engines.

[Applicant Information dated October 14, 2011]

L.5. Method of Operation - Emergency Stationary RICE: The emergency stationary RICE shall be operated according to the requirements in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this Condition. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this Condition, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this Condition, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) *Maintenance and Testing.* The emergency stationary RICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. 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.

(iii) *Other Situations*. The emergency stationary RICE may be operated up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations. The

Proposed

Condition L.5. Continued:

supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (iii), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

[40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)(i) - (f)(1)(iii)]

Emission standards

L.6. Each engine shall comply with the following standards:

a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first[1];
b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and
c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[2]

[1]Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in Condition L.7. in order to extend the specified oil change requirement.

[2]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices

[40 CFR 63.6603(a), Table 2c, Table 2c Footnotes 2 and 3]

L.7. Oil Analysis Program Option. The owner or operator has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement stated in Condition L.6. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Condition L.6. 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)]

General compliance requirements

L.8. Continuous Compliance. You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ that applies at all times.

[40 CFR 63.6605(a)]

Proposed

L.9. Operation and Maintenance of Equipment. At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator 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)]

L.10. Operation and Maintenance. The stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop 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) & (e)(2)]

L.11 Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

[40 CFR 63.6625(f)]

L.12. Engine 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, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d apply.[1]

[1] Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices

[40 CFR 63.6625(h), Table 2c, Table 2c footnote 3]

Monitoring requirements

L.13. You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each operating limitation in Condition L.6. according to methods specified below:

a. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or

ii. 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 63.6640(a), Table 6, No. 9.a.i. & ii.]

Proposed

Recordkeeping requirements

L.14. The following records in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(5), (b)(1)-(b)(3) shall be kept:

(a)(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.,* process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).

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

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

[40 CFR 63.6655(a),(b)]

L.15. The records required in Condition L.14. shall be kept to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation in Condition L.6.

[40 CFR 63.6655(d), Table 6, No. 9.a.i. & ii.]

L.16. Records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE shall be kept in order to demonstrate that the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) is operated and maintained according to the owner or operator's own maintenance plan.

[40 CFR 63.6655(e),(e)(2)]

L.17. Records of the hours of operation of the engine shall be kept 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 demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

[40 CFR 63.6655(f)]

Proposed

L.18. Records: Records shall meet the following:

(a) Records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), each record shall be kept for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) Each record shall be kept 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, according to §63.10(b)(1).

[40 CFR 63.6660]

Reporting requirements

L.19. Each instance shall be reported in which each emission limitation or operating limitation in Condition L.6. is not met. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650.

[40 CFR 63.6640(b)]

L.20. 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 Condition F.6., 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 Table 2c, footnote 1]

Notification requirements

L.21. The applicable notification requirements in §63.6645 and in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A shall be met. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5), the notification requirements of §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) are not applicable to existing stationary emergency RICE.

[40 CFR 63.6595(c), 40 CFR 63.6645(a) & (a)(5)]

Common Testing Requirements

L.22. 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.]

Proposed

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-033	Pulping System MACT I Low volume, high concentration (LVHC) Noncondensible gases (NCG) from the batch digester system, continuous digester system, turpentine recovery system, evaporator systems, and foul condensate collection tank are collected and burned in the No. 4 Lime Kiln with the No. 5 Power Boiler as the back-up for compliance with 40 CFR 63, Subpart S. High Volume, Low Concentration (HVLC) NCGs from the named systems in 40 CFR 63.441 and 40 CFR 63.443(a)(ii)-(v) are also included in this emissions unit.

M.1. Applicability. The provisions of this subpart apply to the control of air emissions from individual drain systems for which another subpart of 40 CFR parts 60, 61, or 63 references the use of this subpart for such air emission control. These air emission standards for individual drain systems are placed here for administrative convenience and only apply to those owners and operators of facilities subject to the other subparts that reference this subpart. The provisions of 40 CFR 63 subpart A - General Provisions do not apply to this subpart except as noted in the subpart that references this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.960]

M.2. Definitions. All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given to them in the Act and in this section. If a term is defined in both this section and in another subpart that references the use of this subpart, then the definition in this subpart shall take precedence when implementing this subpart.

Closure device means a cap, cover, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that, when the device is secured in the closed position, prevents or reduces air emissions to the atmosphere by blocking an opening to the individual drain system. Closure devices include devices that are detachable (e.g., a plug or manhole cover), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).

Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed in accordance with relevant standards (e.g., ANSI B31-3) and good engineering practices.

Individual drain system means a stationary system used to convey regulated-material to a waste management unit or to discharge or disposal. The term includes hard-piping, all drains and junction boxes, together with their associated sewer lines and other junction boxes (e.g., manholes, sumps, and lift stations) conveying regulated material. For the purpose of this subpart, an individual drain system is not a drain and collection system that is designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall runoff (e.g., stormwater sewer system) and is segregated from all other individual drain systems.

Junction box means a sump, manhole, or access point to a sewer line or a lift station.

Proposed

Regulated-material means the wastewater streams, residuals, and any other materials specified by the referencing subpart to be managed in accordance with the standards under this subpart.

Sewer line means a lateral, trunk line, branch line, or other conduit used to convey regulated-material to a downstream waste management unit. Sewer lines include pipes, grates, and trenches.

Waste management unit means the equipment, structure, or device used to convey, store, treat, or dispose of regulated-material. Examples of waste management units include: wastewater tanks, surface impoundments, individual drain systems, and biological wastewater treatment units. Examples of equipment that may be waste management units include

containers, air flotation units, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units.

Water seal means a seal pot, p-leg trap, or other type of trap filled with water (e.g., flooded sewers that maintain liquid levels adequate to prevent air flow through the system) that creates a liquid barrier between the sewer line and the atmosphere. The liquid level of the seal must be maintained in the vertical leg of a drain in order to be considered a water seal.

[40 CFR 63.961]

M.3. (a) The permittee subject to this subpart shall control air emissions from the individual drain system using one or a combination of the following:

(1) Covers, water seals, and other air emission control equipment as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) Hard-piping.

(3) Venting of the individual drain system through a closed vent system to a control device in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The individual drain system is designed and operated such that an internal pressure in the vapor headspace in the system is maintained at a level less than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, and

(ii) The closed vent system and control device are designed and operated in accordance with Condition J.2. and J.12. [*the requirements of 40 CFR 63.693 are N/A pursuant to 40 CFR 63.446(d)(1)*]

(b) Owners and operators controlling air emissions from an individual drain system in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The individual drain system shall be designed to segregate the organic vapors from regulated material managed in the controlled individual drain system from entering any other individual drain system that is not controlled for air emissions in accordance with the standards specified in this subpart.

(2) Drain control requirements. Each drain shall be equipped with either a water seal or a closure device in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) When a water seal is used, the water seal shall be designed such that either:

Proposed

Condition M.3. Continued:

(A) The outlet to the pipe discharging the regulated-material extends below the liquid surface in the water seal of the drain; or

(B) A flexible shield or other device is installed which restricts wind motion across the open space between the outlet of the pipe discharging the regulated material and the drain.

(ii) When a closure device is used (e.g., securing a cap or plug on a drain that is not receiving regulated-material), the closure device shall be designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the drain opening and the closure device.

(3) Junction box control requirements. Each junction box shall be equipped with controls as follows:

(i) The junction box shall be equipped with a closure device (e.g., manhole cover, access hatch) that is designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the junction box opening and the closure device.

(ii) If the junction box is vented, the junction box shall be vented in accordance with the following requirements:

(A) The junction box shall be vented through a closed vent system to a control device except as provided for in paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(B) of this section. The closed vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with Condition J.2. and J.12. [*the standards specified in 40 CFR 63.693 are N/A pursuant to 40 CFR 63.446(d)(1)*].

(B) As an alternative to paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A) of this section, the owner or operator may vent the junction box directly to the atmosphere when all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The junction box is filled and emptied by gravity flow (i.e., there is no pump) or is operated with no more than slight fluctuations in the liquid level. Large changes in the size of the junction box vapor headspace created by using a pump to repeatedly empty and then refill the junction box do not meet this condition.

(2) The vent pipe installed on the junction box shall be at least 90 centimeters in length and no greater than 10 centimeters in nominal inside diameter.

(3) Water seals are installed at the liquid entrance(s) to or exit from the junction box to restrict ventilation in the individual drain system and between components in the individual drain system. The owner or operator shall demonstrate (e.g., by visual inspection or smoke test) upon request by the Administrator that the junction box water seal is properly designed and restricts ventilation.

Proposed

Condition M.3. Continued:

(4) Sewer line control requirements. Each sewer line shall not be open to the atmosphere and shall be covered or closed in a manner such that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the sewer line joints, seals, or other emission interfaces.

(5) Operating requirements. The owner or operator shall operate the air emission controls required by paragraphs (b)(2) through (b)(4) of this section in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Each closure device shall be maintained in a closed position whenever regulated-material is in the individual drain system except when it is necessary to remove or open the closure device for sampling or removing material in the individual drain system, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(ii) Each drain equipped with a water seal and open to the atmosphere shall be operated to ensure that the liquid in the water seal is maintained at the appropriate level. Examples of acceptable means for complying with this provision include but are not limited to using a flow-monitoring device indicating positive flow from a main to a branch water line supplying a trap; continuously dripping water into the trap using a hose; or regular visual observations.

(iii) Each closed-vent system and the control device used to comply with paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A) of this section shall be operated in accordance with Condition J.2. and J.12. [*the standards specified in 40 CFR 63.693 are N/A pursuant to 40 CFR 63.446(d)(1)*].

[40 CFR 63.962]

M.4. Inspection and monitoring requirements.

(a) The permittee shall inspect the individual drain system in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) The individual drain system shall be visually inspected by the permittee as follows to check for defects that could result in air emissions to the atmosphere.

(i) The permittee shall visually inspect each drain as follows:

(A) In the case when the drain is using a water seal to control air emissions, the permittee shall verify appropriate liquid levels are being maintained and identify any other defects that could reduce water seal control effectiveness.

(B) In the case when the drain is using a closure device to control air emissions, the permittee shall visually inspect each drain to verify that the closure device is in place and there are no defects. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the closure devices; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing plugs, caps, or other closure devices.

(ii) The permittee shall visually inspect each junction box to verify that closure devices are in place and there are no defects. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the closure devices; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices.

Proposed

Condition M.4. Continued:

(iii) The permittee shall visually inspect the unburied portion of each sewer line to verify that all closure devices are in place and there are no defects.

Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the sewer line joints, seals, or other emission interfaces.

(iv) The permittee shall perform the inspections initially at the time of installation of the water seals and closure devices for the individual drain system and, thereafter, at least once every year.

(v) In the event that a defect is detected, the permittee shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

(vi) The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of Conditions J.21. through J.23. *[the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.965(a) are N/A pursuant to 40 CFR 63.453(l)(1)(i)].*

(2) The permittee shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent system and the control device in accordance with the requirements specified in Conditions J.13. and J.19. *[the requirements in 40 CFR 63.693 is N/A pursuant to 40 CFR 63.453(1)(2)].*

(b) The permittee shall repair all detected defects as follows:

(1) The permittee shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 5 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 15 calendar days after detection except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 15 calendar days if the owner or operator determines that repair of the defect requires emptying or temporary removal from service of the individual drain system and no alternative capacity is available at the facility site to accept the regulated-material normally managed in the individual drain system. In this case, the owner or operator shall repair the defect at the next time the process or unit that is

generating the regulated-material managed in the individual drain system stops operation. Repair of the defect shall be completed before the process or unit resumes operation.

(3) The permittee shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in Condition J.21. through J.23. *[the requirements in40 CFR 63.965(a)(3) is N/A pursuant to 63.453(l)(1)(i)].*

[40 CFR 63.964]

Proposed

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-006	No. 5 Power Boiler
-007	No. 4 Recovery Boiler
-011	No. 5 Recovery Boiler
-015	No. 7 Power Boiler
021	No. 4 Lime Kiln

N.1. The on-specification used oil fired in the emissions unit(s) listed above shall not exceed 10% of the fuel consumed and shall be blended with #6 fuel oil. The on-spec used oil prior to blending shall comply with the limits **listed below**, the provisions of 40 CFR 279 & 761 and shall be recorded. Used oil which fails to comply with any of these specification levels is considered "off-specification" used and shall not be burned:

ON-SPEC USED OIL SPECIFICATIONS	
Constituent/Property	**Allowable Level**
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1,000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100°F minimum
PCB	2 ppm maximum

[40 CFR 279.11]

N.2. On-specification used oil, whether generated on or off-site, may be fired as follows:

1. At any time provided the maximum concentration of PCBs is less than 2 ppm. The analysis and recordkeeping requirements apply to each amount of used oil, prior to blending.
2. Only during normal operation temperature and not during startup or shutdown, if the maximum concentration of PCBs is greater than, or equal to 2 ppm, but less than 50 ppm.

[40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

Proposed

N.3. Used Oil – Off-site Generation. The Permittee shall obtain from the vendor, for each load of used oil received, a certification that the used oil meets the specifications for on-specification used oil as stated in Condition N.1., and contains a PCB concentration of less than 50 ppm. This certification shall also describe the basis for the certification, such as analytical results.

[40 CFR 761.20]

N.4. Used Oil – On-site Generation. For used oil generated on-site, the Permittee shall sample and analyze the used oil to be burned, prior to any blending utilizing the procedures stated below.

(1) The permittee shall collect representative samples of used oil from the Used Oil Day Tank once per week.

(2) Each of the collected used oil samples shall be submitted to an independent laboratory for analysis of the constituents identified in Condition N.1. within 2 days of collection.

(3) Testing (sampling, extraction and analysis) shall be performed using approved DEP, ASTM or EPA methods (such as those specified in EPA Publication SW-846 -Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).

(4) Prior to burning used oil, the samples shall be collected once per week for a period of ten (10) weeks to verify the used oil meets the specifications stated in Condition N.1.

(5) Provided the analysis results of the sampling collected over the ten (10) week period demonstrates that the used oil specifications stated in Condition N.1. have been met, the permittee shall then collect representative samples of used oil on a once per month basis for a period of six (6) months.

(6) Provided the analysis results of the sampling collected over the six (6) month period demonstrates that the used oil specifications stated in Condition N.1. have been met, the permittee shall then collect representative samples of used oil on a once per year basis.

(7) If any analysis result indicates noncompliance with the specifications stated in Condition N.1., the used oil shall not be burned as stated in Condition N.1. The permittee shall then return to the sampling and analysis frequency stated in paragraph (4) of this condition.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 279; and, 40 CFR 761; Comments from applicant dated 9/14/06]

N.5. Used Oil Recordkeeping: The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep records related to the use of used oil in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department. The records should include, but are not limited to the following:

(1) The gallons of on-specification used oil received each month.

(2) The gallons of on-specification used oil generated on-site each month.

(3) The gallons of on-specification used oil burned each month.

(4) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding consecutive 12-month period.

(5) The name and address of all vendors delivering used oil to the facility.

Proposed

Condition N.5. Continued:

(6) Copies of the vendor certifications, including the PCB concentration of the used oil, and any supporting information.

(6) Results of the analyses required in any of the above conditions.

(7) The permittee shall maintain on-site records of all used oil sampling documentation and laboratory analysis information for a period of up to 5 years

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 279.72; and, 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

Proposed

The Following Appendices Are Enforceable Parts of This Permit:

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

- Appendix A, Glossary.
- Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.
- Appendix GP-63, General Provisions for 40 CFR Part 63.
- Appendix GP-61 General Provisions for 40 CFR Part 61
- Appendix GP-60 General Provisions for 40 CFR Part 60
- Appendix NESHAP, Subpart S
- Table 1 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart S
- Appendix NESHAP, Subpart MM
- Table 1 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart MM
- Appendix NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ
- Appendix NSPS, Subpart D
- Appendix NSPS, Subpart Y
- Appendix NSPS, Subpart BB
- Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements.
- Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.
- Appendix TV, Title V General Conditions.
- Appendix U, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
- Fernandina Beach Mill 40 CFR 63 Subpart S, MACT I Condensate Compliance Plan (UNOX Biological Treatment System), amended March 5, 2001
- USEPA Region IV, 40 CFR 63 Subpart S, MACT I Condensates Alternative Compliance Plan Approval Letter dated 11/02/00 (UNOX Biological Treatment System)
- EPA Approval Letter dated December 11, 2000 of NCASI Method DI/HAPS-99.01
- EPA Approval Letter dated September 22, 2003 for Alternative Inspection Frequency
- USEPA Region IV 40 CFR 63 Subpart S, MACT II - Clean Condensate Alternative Concurrence dated July 5, 2006
- Order on Request for Alternate Procedures and Requirements, File No 01-H-AP, dated 02/05/02
- Department Alternate Procedure Request Approval dated August 28, 2006
- Smurfit Stone Alternate Procedure Request dated June 2, 2006
- Container Corporation of America Coal Sampling and Testing Procedures for Compliance Monitoring of SO_2 for #7 Power Boiler
- Appendix CAM
- Appendix CEMS – Standard CEMS Requirements
- 40 CFR 60 Appendix F Performance Specification 1
- 40 CFR 60 Appendix B Performance Specification 2
- 40 CFR 60 Appendix B Performance Specification 6
- Appendix HCE
- Appendix EX Excess Emissions

Proposed