Georgia-Pacific Consumer Operations LLC
Palatka Mill

Facility ID No.: 1070005
Putnam County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 1070005-068-AV
Renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 1070005-064-AV

Permitting Authority:

State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Air Resource Management, Northeast District Air Program

Northeast District Air Program
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Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
Permit No. 1070005-068-AV

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REVISED DRAFT PERMIT

PERMITTEE:
Georgia-Pacific Consumer Operations LLC
215 County Road 216
Palatka, Florida 32178-0919

Permit No. 1070005-068-AV
Palatka Mill
Facility ID No. 1070005
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 Palatka Mill is located in Putnam County North of CR 216, west of US 17, Palatka, Florida. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17, 434.0- km East and 3283.4 km North; Latitude: 29°40′50″ North and Longitude: 81°40′56″ West.

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

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

(Draft)

_____

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

KAA: lm

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility is a Kraft pulp and paper mill that consists of major activities areas such as: chip handling, pulping, bleaching, chemical recovery, utilities, paper machines, converting, turpentine and tall oil production.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
-014	No. 4 Power Boiler (removed)
-015	No. 5 Power Boiler
-016	No. 4 Combination Boiler
-017	No. 4 Lime Kiln
-018	No. 4 Recovery Boiler
-019	No. 4 Smelt Dissolving Tanks (2)
-031	Tall Oil Plant
-032	Noncondensible Gas System/TRS Incinerator (removed)
-034	No. 6 Boiler (removed)
-035	ClO2 Plant and Methanol Storage Tank
-036	Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF) No. 3 Bleach Plant
-037	Thermal Oxidizer
-039	New Bark Hog & Existing Bark/Wood Chip Handling System
-044	No. 7 Package Boiler
-045	Wide-web Flexographic Printers
-046	Condensate Stripper System
-047	Brown Stock Washer Lines 3, 5, 6 & 7
-048	New Two-Stage Oxygen Delignification System
-050	Converting Department
-051	Emergency Engines
Unregulated Emissions Units and Activities	
See Appendix U-1, attached	

Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

Based on the Title V air operation permit renewal application received May 13, 2011, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Because this facility operates stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines, it is subject to regulation under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, - National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. 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 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	037, 044, 046
40 CFR 60, Subpart Db	044
40 CFR 60, Subpart BB	037, 046
40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII	051
40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ	051
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions	015, 016, 017, 036
40 CFR 63, Subpart S	015, 016, 017, 036, 037, 043, 046, 047, 048
40 CFR 63, Subpart KK	045
40 CFR 63, Subpart MM	017, 018, 019
40 CFR 63, Subpart RR.	037, 046
40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJ	050
State Rule Citations 62-296.404, 62- 296.406, 62-296.410, 62-296.320, BACT, Rule 62-212.400)	015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 031, 037, 039, 044, 046
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ	051
40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.	015, 016, 044

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

FW1. Appendices. The permittee shall comply with all documents identified in Section

FW2. 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

FW3. Not federally Enforceable. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance. [Rule 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]

FW4. Not federally Enforceable. 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.]

FW5. 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.]

FW6. Not federally Enforceable. Unconfined Particulate Matter. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction; alteration; demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

a. Conveyors that are covered or enclosed where feasible and practical.
b. Paved roads entering and exiting the plant.
c. Limiting vehicle speeds.
d. Good housekeeping practices.

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

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).

a. As required by Section 112(r)(7)(B)(iii) of the CAA and 40 CFR 68, the owner or operator shall submit an updated Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center.
b. As required under Section 252.941(1)(c), F.S., the owner or operator shall report to the appropriate representative of the Department of Community Affairs (DCA), as established by department rule, within one working day of discovery of an accidental release of a regulated substance from the stationary source, if the owner or operator is required to report the release to the United States Environmental Protection Agency under Section 112(r)(6) of the CAA.
c. The owner or operator shall submit the required annual registration fee to the DCA on or before April 1, in accordance with Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S., and Rule 9G-21, F.A.C.
d. Any required written reports, notifications, certifications, and data required to be sent to the DCA, should be sent to: Department of Community Affairs, Division of Emergency Management, 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100, Telephone: (850) 413-9921, Fax: (850) 488-1739.
e. 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.
f. Any required reports to be sent to the National Response Center, should be sent to: National Response Center, EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, USEPA (5305 W), 401 M Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20460, Telephone: (800) 424-8802.
g. Send the required annual registration fee using approved forms made payable to: Cashier, Department of Community Affairs, State Emergency Response Commission, 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2149

[Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S.; and, Rule 9G-21, F.A.C.]

FW11. Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.
[Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

FW12. Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.
[Rules 62-213.440(1), 62-213.430(6) and 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C.]

FW13. Georgia Pacific will take measures to ensure that all property boundaries are properly fenced or have other physical barriers (equivalent to a fence), and/or are properly posted and routinely patrolled.
[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

FW14. When appropriate, any recording, monitoring, or reporting requirements that are time-specific shall be in accordance with the effective date of the permit, which defines day one. For purposes of this permit, an official year is defined as from January 1 through December 31, except for stack testing purposes, in which case an official year is defined as the federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30). An official day is defined as the time period from 6 A.M. to 6 A.M.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Applicant Request]

FW15. 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.

FW16. The DEP has determined that the applicable requirements in the attached Appendix SC (Specific Conditions) Applicability List, based on applicant submittal, were identified in the permit application.

[Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C. (Permit Shield)]

FW17. The applicable requirements identified in the attached Appendix AR (Applicable Rules) Applicability List, based on applicant submittal, and listed in the application are included in the permit in a correct manner to the best knowledge of the DEP.
[Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C. (Permit Shield)]

FW18. The non-applicable requirements identified in the attached Appendix NAR (Non-applicable Rules) Non-Applicability List based on applicant submittal, and listed in the application were specifically determined to be not applicable to this facility for the reason noted for each requirement.
[Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C. (Permit Shield)]

FW19. Fuel Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the No. 6 fuel oil used by the facility for all of the fuel sources shall not exceed 2.35% by weight, based on a 3-barge rolling average. A record of analysis of each fuel oil shipment received shall be maintained and an annual report submitted. In order to demonstrate compliance with this conditions, and **Conditions C.2., C.5.a., C.16., D.2**., and **E.3.,** the Permittee shall calculate and maintain a log of the rolling 3-barge average sulfur content (i.e., the average of three consecutive barge deliveries, based on the certified fuel oil analysis receipt). Fuel oil analysis shall be conducted using ASTM Methods D-129, D-1552, D-2622, D-4294, or equivalent methods approved by the Department. The Annual Report is due by April 1st for the previous year.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002; Georgia-Pacific Letter dated April 1, 2003, Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-032-AC]

FW20. Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports. The permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six (6) months. The reports shall be submitted within 60 (sixty) days after the end of each semi-annual reporting period, i.e., by March 1 and September 1 of each year. At the Permittee's option, these reports may be submitted on a calendar quarter basis.

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

EU No.	Brief Description
014	#4 Power Boiler (removed)

A.0. This EU was permanently shutdown in September 2003 and has been removed from site.

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

EU No.	Brief Description
015	No. 5 Power Boiler

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 Million Btu per hour Heat Input, PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002, Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. for Kraft Mills, and NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart S.

On September 13, 2004, EPA promulgated national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters.

On June 19, 2007, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit vacated and remanded the standards.

On March 21, 2011, EPA promulgated 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. This final rule became effective on May 20, 2011.

On May 18, 2011, EPA published a notice delaying the effective dates of the March 21, 2011 final rule until such time as judicial review is no longer pending or until EPA completes its reconsideration of the rules, whichever is earlier.

On December 23, 2011, EPA published the reconsideration proposal (40 CFR 63, subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters). The EPA intends to finalize the reconsideration in the spring of 2012.

On January 9, 2012, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a decision vacating and remanding the EPA May 18, 2011delay notice. As such, the March 21, 2011 promulgated 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters is now effective.

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.7545(b), the initial notification submittal was received January 25, 2012. The compliance date for existing sources is March 21, 2014.

The No. 5 Power Boiler fires natural gas to produce steam and power for use at the mill. The permitted capacity is 540 MMBtu per hour of heat input to produce approximately 420,000 lb/hour of steam. CO, NOX and VOC emissions are controlled by the burner design and efficient combustion of natural gas, which also minimize PM/PM10, SAM and SO2 emissions. At permitted capacity, the exhaust gas flow rate is 135,400 dscfm at 10% oxygen with an exit temperature of 500° F. Exhaust gases exit a stack that is 9.0 feet in diameter and 156.5 feet tall.

The No. 5 Power Boiler has a Flue gas recirculation system to achieve the NO_X standard.

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rate is 540 MMBtu of heat input per hour based on a 24-hour average. At this heat input rate, the unit will produce approximately 420,000 lb/hour of steam based on a 24-hour average.

B.2. Methods of Operation. This boiler is fired with Natural gas, but is also authorized to burn Dilute non-condensable gases (DNCGs) during periods when the boiler is being utilized for their destruction.

{Permitting Note: Potential annual SO_2 emissions resulting from natural gas will be less than 2 tons per year and potential SAM and TRS emissions will be negligible.}

Excess Emissions due to startup and shutdown are conditionally allowed for up to 8 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

{Permitting Note: The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.}

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; Construction Permit No. 1070005-025-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-AC (PSD-FL-380)]

B.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), 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.}

B.4. NO_X and CO pollutant emissions are as followed.

Pollutant	Standard Heat Input	Lb/hour	Basis
NO_X	0.125 lb/MMBtu	67.5	Based on an average of three test runs NOTE (1)
CO	0.185 lb/MMBtu	99.9	Based on an average of three test runs NOTE (2) and (3)

NOTE (1): NO_X testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and 62-212.400(12), F.A.C., (EPA Method 7E, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year per Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.

B.4. continued:

NOTE (2): CO testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C., EPA Method 10.
NOTE (3): The CO standard serves as a surrogate standard for minimizing VOC emissions as a result of the efficient combustion of natural gas.

CO and NO_X: The Department may require the permittee to repeat some or all of the initial stack tests after major replacement or major repair of emissions-related equipment. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-212.400(PSD) and 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: VOC emissions are expected to be less than 14 tons per year from firing natural gas.}

[Rule 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC and Construction Permit No. 1070005-036-AC]

B.5. Particulate Matter emissions shall be limited by the firing of natural gas.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time(s) for Specific Condition(s) **B.6.a - B.7** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.

B.6.a. **<u>Sulfur Dioxide Emissions.</u>** Sulfur Dioxide emissions are minimized by the firing of natural gas [1] and [2]

[1] SO_2 emissions due to dilute NCG (DNCG) burning are 82.6 lbs/hr and 236.3 TPY. [2]
[2] The yearly allowable limitation of 236.3 TPY is applicable to either the No. 5 Power Boiler or the No. 4 Combination Boiler, or the No. 5 Power Boiler and the No. 4 Combination Boiler combined for a total of 236.3 TPY.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC, and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

B.6.b. **<u>Sulfur Dioxide Emissions – DNCG</u>.** The burning of DNCGs shall cease when the sum of the SO2 emissions reaches the yearly allowable limitation of 236.3 tons.[1] When firing DNCGs, SO_2 emissions shall be determined as stated in **Specific Condition No. B.9.**

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC, and Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

B.7. Visible Emissions (steady-state) shall not exceed 20% opacity except for up to 40% for 2 minutes/hr, based on one (1) test run conducted in accordance with DEP referenced Methods 9, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-025-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.}

B.8. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions. When the No. 5 Power Boiler is used to burn DNCGs, TRS emissions shall not exceed 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average; and 3.9 lbs/hr and 17.1 TPY.

[Rule 62-296.404(3)(f)1., F.A.C. and Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

B.9. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions. For purposes of this condition, daily SO_2 emissions from the #5 PB due to burning of DNCGs will be determined as follows:

(Daily production in Tons ADUP x 0.35 lbs-S /ton ADUP x 2 lbs SO_2/1lb-S) x Minutes DNCG's burned in #5PB/1440 minutes/day = lbs SO_2 / day from #5PB.

A record shall be maintained for at least five years of the following:

The date, time, and duration DNCGs are fired in the boiler[1]

[1]The mill shall obtain this information from the plant data information system or the Operators DNCG Diversion log as backup to the plant data information system.

The yearly allowable limitation of 236.3 TPY is applicable to either the No. 5 Power Boiler or the No. 4 Combination Boiler, or the No. 5 Power Boiler and the No. 4 Combination Boiler combined for a total of 236.3 TPY.

A SO_2 emissions report of the above data shall be submitted to the Compliance Section of the Northeast District Office on an annual basis (by April 1 for the previous year).

[Rules 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b.;and Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)3., F.A.C.; PCP Exclusion dated April 23, 2004; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

B.10. Visible Emissions testing (steady-state) shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.401(9), F.A.C. (DEP Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC and Construction Permit No. 1070005-025-AC]

B.11. TRS Emissions. It is assumed that compliance with the TRS emissions limit stated in **Specific Condition No. B.8.** is achieved by maintaining the minimum temperature of 1200°F and the 0.5-second residence time.

[40 CFR 60.283(a)(1)(iii), and Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

B.12. TRS Emissions. 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 1200^0 F for at least 0.5 second.

[Rules 62-296.404(3)(a)1. and 62-296.404(5)(d), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.283(a)(1)(iii); and Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

B.13. CO and NO_X Emissions Testing. During each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th), the No. 5 Power Boiler shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards for CO and NO_X.

[BACT; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

B.14. Test Methods: When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following methods.

Method	Description of Method and Comments
1-4	Traverse Points, Velocity and Flow Rate, Gas Analysis, and Moisture Content
10	Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources {Note: The method shall be based on a continuous sampling train.}
19	Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Removal Efficiency and Particulate Matter, Sulfur Dioxide, and Nitrogen Oxides Emission Rates (Optional F-factor method may be used to determine flow rate and gas analysis to calculate mass emissions in lieu of Methods 1-4.)

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

B.15. Monitoring of Capacity. The permittee shall monitor and record the operating rate of the No. 5 Power Boiler on a daily average basis considering the number of hours of operation during each day. This shall be achieved through monitoring daily rates of consumption and heat content of natural gas. The information shall be documented and recorded for each day of operation. Records shall be made available to the Compliance Authority upon request [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

COMMON CONDITIONS - EXCESS EMISSIONS

B.16. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

B.17. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection BB.

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

B.18. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

B.19. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

B.20. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A- General Provisions as indicated in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S.

[40 CFR 63.440(g)].

COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING (CAM) REQUIREMENTS

B.21. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable 40 CFR 63, Subpart S Provisions in Subsection BB.

B.22. This emissions unit is subject to the 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; and, Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

B.23. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements specified in Subsection W.

B.24. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD Provisions in Subsection DD. The compliance date for existing sources is March 21, 2014.

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

EU No.	Brief Description
-016	No. 4 Combination Boiler with a centrifugal collector and an electrostatic precipitator in series to control particulate matter emissions.

016 #4 Combination Boiler with a centrifugal collector and an electrostatic precipitator in series to control particulate matter emissions.
This boiler serves as a backup destruction device for noncondensable gases (NCGs) and condensate stripper off-gases (EU 046) from the sources required to be controlled by 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S (MACT I) and State TRS regulations. The primary destruction device is the Thermal Oxidizer (EU 037). When utilized in this mode, a spray tower pre-scrubber is used to remove sulfur from the batch (Batch Digesting system) streams and a separate, spray tower pre-scrubber is used to remove sulfur from the continuous (MEE System) streams prior to destruction in the boiler. NCGs from the Turpentine Condensing system and stripper off-gases (SOGs) from the Condensate Stripper System are vented directly to the boiler for destruction. The boiler is permitted to operate as the backup destruction device for a maximum uptime of 20 percent which is equivalent to an annual maximum total of 548.7 tons of Sulfur Dioxide from the burning of NCGs and SOGs in the #4 Combination Boiler.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills, Rule 62-296.410, F.A.C. – Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment and 40 CFR 63 Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C, PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002.

On September 13, 2004, EPA promulgated national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters.

On June 19, 2007, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit vacated and remanded the standards.

On March 21, 2011, EPA promulgated 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. This final rule became effective on May 20, 2011.

On May 18, 2011, EPA published a notice delaying the effective dates of the March 21, 2011 final rule until such time as judicial review is no longer pending or until EPA completes its reconsideration of the rules, whichever is earlier.

On December 23, 2011, EPA published the reconsideration proposal (40 CFR 63, subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters). The EPA intends to finalize the reconsideration in the spring of 2012.

On January 9, 2012, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a decision vacating and remanding the EPA May 18, 2011delay notice. As such, the March 21, 2011 promulgated 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters is now effective.

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.7545(b), the initial notification submittal was received January 25, 2012. The compliance date for existing sources is March 21, 2014.

#4 Combination Boiler is a front-fired spreader stoker type furnace manufactured by Babcock and Wilcox in 1965.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

C.1. a. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rate is:

Heat Input Rate	Fuel Source
512.7 MMBtu/hr[1]	Carbonaceous fuel only or in combination with fuel oil.
418.6 MMBtu/hr[1]	Fuel oil only.

[1]Based on 57 tons per hour carbonaceous fuel (bark/wood chips) with an average heating value of 4500 Btu/lb on a wet, as fired basis (AP-42: Subsection 1.6. Wood Waste Combustion In Boilers).

C.1.b. Maximum fuel oil usage rate (including On-Spec Used Oil) is limited to 5.1 million gallons during any consecutive 12-months. The permittee shall keep records on a monthly basis to ensure compliance with the oil firing restriction.

{Permitting Note: This limits oil firing to an annual capacity factor of approximately 21% of the total maximum heat input rate to the unit.}

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-163040, Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002; 1070005-024-AC, Construction Permit No. 1070005-028-AC, and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

C.2. Methods of Operation. This boiler may be fired with the following fuels:

- Carbonaceous fuel such as tree bark and wood fuel.
- No. 6 fuel oil (that may include On-Spec Used Oil) with a sulfur content that shall not exceed 2.35% by weight. On-specification used oil meeting the requirements in Subsection S of this permit may be blended with the residual oil and fired at a rate of no more than 10% of the fuel consumed.
- Natural gas as a startup fuel. The natural gas may be kept on pilot for flame safety.

C.2. continued:

Dilute non-condensable gases (DNCGs), non-condensable gases (NCGs), and/or Stripper Off-Gas (SOG) during periods when the boiler is being utilized for their destruction[1].

[1] When firing DNCGs, NCGs and/or SOGs, SO_2 emissions shall be determined as stated in **Specific Condition C.16.**

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002 and Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

C.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), 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 these conditions is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

C.4. Now and until March 20, 2014, the Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed the following:

when firing only carbonaceous fuel:

0.3 lb/MMBtu, 125.6 lbs/hr and 550.1 TPY, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA referenced Method 5, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

when firing only fuel oil:

0.1 lb/MMBtu, 41.9 lbs/hr and 183.5 TPY, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA referenced Method 5, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

when firing carbonaceous fuel and fuel oil at the same time:

the allowable Particulate Matter Emissions shall be determined using the rate factors by fuel type above and the heat input from each fuel type.

On and after March 21, 2014, Subsection DD shall also apply to this EU.

{Permitting Note: Compliance with the above limits ensures compliance with the applicable limits in Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)2., F.A.C. of 0.3 lb/MMBtu (Carbonaceous fuel only) and 0.1 lb/MMBtu (No. 6 fuel only)}[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)2., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC54-163040; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

C.5. <u>Sulfur Dioxide Emissions</u>. Sulfur Dioxide emissions shall be limited to a maximum sulfur content of 2.35 % by weight in the fuel oil, 1,701.9 lb/hr and 1,767.8 TPY.[1, 2, 3, 4]

[1] Includes SO_2 emissions due to dilute NCG (DNCG) burning of 82.6 lbs/hr and 236.3 TPY[3]. The burning of DNCGs shall cease when the sum of the SO2 emissions reaches the yearly allowable limitation of 236.3 tons.

[2] Includes additional SO_2 emissions due to NCG burning and SOG burning of 626.4 lbs/hr and 548.7 TPY. The burning of NCGs and/or SOGs shall cease when the sum of the SO2 emissions reaches the yearly allowable limitation of 548.7 tons.

[3] The yearly allowable limitation of 236.3 TPY is applicable to either the No. 5 Power Boiler or the No. 4 Combination Boiler, or the No. 5 Power Boiler and the No. 4 Combination Boiler combined for a total of 236.3 TPY.

[4] When firing DNCG, NCGs and/or SOGs, SO_2 emissions shall be determined as stated in **Specific Condition C.15.**

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002; PCP Exclusion dated April 23, 2004 and Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

C.6. <u>Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions.</u> When the No. 4 Combination Boiler is used to burn DNCGs, NCGs and/or SOGs, TRS emissions shall not exceed 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average; and 3.6 lbs/hr and 15.7 TPY.

[Rule 62-296.404(3)(f)1., F.A.C.; and, Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC and Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

C.7.a. <u>Visible Emissions – Carbonaceous Fuel Only or Carbonaceous/No. 6 Fuel Oil Combination</u>. Visible emissions shall not exceed 30% opacity except for 40% opacity for no more than 2 minutes/hr, based on one (1) test run conducted in accordance with DEP referenced Methods 9, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC54-163040]

C.7.b. <u>Visible Emissions –No. 6 Fuel Oil Only</u>. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except for 40% opacity for no more than 2 minutes/hr when burning only No. 6 fuel oil, based on one (1) test run conducted in accordance with DEP referenced Methods 9, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

[Construction Permit No. AC54-163040]

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.8. Particulate Matter Emissions. The test method for particulate matter shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The test shall be performed once each federal fiscal year. [Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002 and Title V Permit No. 1070005-023-AV]

C.9.a. TRS Emissions. It is assumed that compliance with the TRS emissions limit stated in **Condition No. C.6.b.** is achieved by maintaining the minimum temperature of 1200°F and the 0.5-second residence time.

[Construction Permit No. AC54-266676/PSD-FL-226 –S.C. No. 3; Construction Permit No. 1070005-007-AC – S.C. No. 4.d; Rule 62-296.404(3)(a)1. F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.283(a)(1)(iii); Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC, PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002, letter dated June 30, 2004 from David Buff to Rita Felton-Smith and Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

C.9.b. TRS Emissions. 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 1200^0 F for at least 0.5 second.

[Rules 62-296.404(3)(a)1., and, 62-296.404(5)(d), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.283(a)(1)(iii) and Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

C.10. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C and shall be performed once each federal fiscal year
[Construction permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002 and Title V Permit No. 1070005-023-AV]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

C.11. The steam production rate in lbs/hr including the pressure in psig and the temperature in ^oF, and the No. 6 fuel oil feed rate per hour shall be monitored and recorded.
[Construction Permit No. AC54-163040]

EXCESS EMISSIONS

C.12. Excess Emissions – Startup/Shutdown. Excess Emissions due to startup and shutdown are conditionally allowed for up to 8 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

{Permitting Note: The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.}
[Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.]

C.13. Periods of excess emissions reported under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A) shall not be a violation of Conditions **N.4. and N.8**, provided that the total 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 the Thermal Oxidizer and No. 4 Combination Boiler combined.
[40 CFR 63.443(e)1; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

C.14. Excess Emissions. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

{Permitting Note: The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.}

RECORDKEEPING

C.15. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions. In lieu of stack testing, SO_2 emissions due to the burning of fuel oil shall be determined as follows:

(%S oil/100) x 8.2 lbs/gal x lb mole S/32 lbs S x lb mole SO_2/lb mole S x 64 lbs SO_2/lb mole SO_2= (0.164 x %S) lbs SO_2/gal

(0.164 x %S) lbs SO_2/gal x gallons of fuel oil fired = lbs SO_2

For purposes of this condition, SO_2 emissions due to burning of NCGs will be determined as follows:

Duration of NCG burning (minutes) ÷ 60 min/hr x 302.4 lbs/hr = lbs SO_2

For purposes of this condition, SO_2 emissions due to burning of SOGs will be determined as follows:

Duration of SOG burning (minutes) ÷ 60 min/hr x 324.0 lbs/hr = lbs SO_2

For purposes of this condition, daily SO_2 emissions from the #4CB due to burning of DNCGs will be determined as follows:

> (Daily production in Tons ADUP x 0.35 lbs-S /ton ADUP x 2 lbs SO2/1lb-S) x Minutes DNCG's burned in #4CB/1440 minutes/day = lbs SO2 / day from #4CB

A record shall be maintained for at least five years of the following:

> The date, time, and duration DNCGs/NCGs/SOGs are fired in the boiler, [1]
> The sulfur content of the fuel oil fired (based upon a three barge rolling average),
> The amount (gallons) of fuel oil fired,
> The certified on-specification used oil analysis (when on-spec used oil is fired).

C.15. continued:

[1]The mill shall obtain this information from the plant data process information system or the Operators' DNCG Diversion log as backup to the plant data process information system.

The total SO_2 emissions, in tons, attributed to any NCG, SOG and/or DNCG burning, shall be the sum of the previous NCG, SOG and/or DNCG burning in either the No. 4 Combination Boiler or the No. 5 Power Boiler conducted during the year to date.

A SO_2 emissions report of the above data shall be submitted to the Compliance Section of the Northeast District Office on an annual basis (by April 1 for the previous year).

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 12, 2002; PCP Exclusion dated April 23, 2004 and Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

REPORTING

C.16. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions. A Sulfur Dioxide emissions report of the data required in **Condition C.15.** shall be submitted to the Compliance Section of the Northeast District Office on an annual basis (by April 1 for the previous year).

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

COMMON CONDITIONS - ON-SPEC USED OIL

C.17. This emissions unit is also subject to the On-Spec Used Oil requirements in Subsection S.

COMMON CONDITIONS - EXCESS EMISSIONS

C.18. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection BB.

C.19. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

C.20. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

C.21. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

C.22. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A.

C.23. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A- General Provisions as indicated in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S.

[40 CFR 63.440(g)]

COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING (CAM) REQUIREMENTS

C.24. This emissions unit is subject to the 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; and, Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

C.25. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD Provisions in Subsection DD.

Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
017	#4 Lime Kiln with a venturi scrubber to control emissions.

This unit recalcines the spent lime cake (calcium carbonate) to produce the quicklime (calcium oxide), which is used to convert the green liquor to cooking liquor. The kiln fires residual fuel oil and has a maximum processing rate of 41.5 tons of material per hour based on a 24-hour average. Particulate matter emissions are controlled by a cyclonic dust collector followed by a wet venturi scrubber. TRS emissions, scrubber pressure drop, and scrubber flow rate are continuously monitored and recorded. At permitted capacity, the exhaust gas flow rate is 54,200 dscfm at 10% oxygen with an exit temperature of 164° F. Exhaust gases exit a stack that is 4.4 feet in diameter and 131 feet tall.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills, Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-171; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 5, 1991 and 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.

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

Operational Parameters

D.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum processing rate of the No. 4 Lime Kiln is 41.5 tons of lime mud solids per hour based on a 24-hour average. This corresponds to a maximum production rate of 19.4 tons per hour of quicklime. There is no restriction on the hours of operation (8760 hours/year). At permitted capacity, the maximum flue gas flow rate is 54,200 dscfm @ 10% oxygen. The lime kiln typically operates at flue gas oxygen contents in the range of 4% to 6% by volume.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC; Rule 62-210.200 (PTE), F.A.C.]

D.2. Authorized Fuels. The No. 4 Lime Kiln is authorized to fire residual fuel oil with a maximum fuel sulfur content of 2.35% by weight as the primary fuel. On-specification used oil meeting the requirements in Subsection S of this permit may be blended with the residual oil and fired at a rate of no more than 10% of the fuel consumed. Natural gas is authorized as a startup and alternate fuel. The maximum heat input rate is 140 MMBtu per hour when firing a maximum of 933 gallons per hour of residual oil with a heating value of 150,000 Btu per gallon. No more than 8,173,000 gallons of oil shall be fired during any consecutive 12 months.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC; Rule 62-210.200 (PTE), F.A.C., and Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

{Permitting Note: The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.}
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

D.3. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), 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 this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

D.4. PM Emissions. PM emissions from the No. 4 Lime Kiln shall not exceed 0.55 lb per ton of lime mud solids processed and 22.9 lb/hour based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Methods 1 through 5 to determine the mass emission rate and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the corrected particulate matter concentration.

{Permitting Note: The venturi scrubber causes a wet plume, which interferes with the determination of opacity. The scrubber monitoring provisions will be used to ensure proper operation of the venturi scrubber.}

[Rule 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C., and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

D.5. TRS Standard. As determined by the existing CEMS, TRS emissions shall not exceed 25.1 tons per year based on a 12-month rolling CEMS total.

[Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

D.6. The Visible Emissions standard of "less than 20% opacity" is not applicable due to moisture interference in accordance with BACT. 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., as follows:

When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said test to the Department.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171; Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]

D.7. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 16.9 ppmvd at 10% O_2 and 9.1 lb/hr, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 8 to measure the SO_2 concentration and Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, (based on AP-42 factor of 0.3 lb/ton ADUP; 72.9 TPH ADUP; 638,604 TPY ADUP). This ADUP is for SO2 emissions calculations and is not a mill production limitation.
[Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

D.8. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions shall not exceed 140.0 ppmvd at 10% O_2 and 54.2 lb/hour, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 7E shall be used to measure the NO_x concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 shall be used to measure the volumetric flow rate and EPA Method 3A or 3B shall be used to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the NO_x concentration.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

D.9. Carbon Monoxide Emissions shall not exceed 69 ppmvd, corrected to 10% O_2, 16.3 lb/hr, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 10 shall be used to measure the CO concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 shall be used to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B shall be used to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the CO concentration.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

D.10. VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) Emissions shall not exceed 70.0 ppmvd corrected to 10% O_2 and 9.4 lb/hour (total hydrocarbons determined as methane), based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 25A to measure the total hydrocarbon concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the VOC concentration.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-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.}

EPA Method 19-Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Removal Efficiency and Particulate Matter, Sulfur Dioxide, and Nitrogen Oxides Emission Rates (Optional F-factor method may be used to determine flow rate and gas analysis to calculate mass emissions in lieu of Methods 1-4.)

D.11. Particulate Matter Emissions stack testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.401(5), F.A.C. (EPA Methods 1 through 5 to determine the mass emission rate and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the corrected particulate matter concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.12. Visible Emissions testing (**see SC D.6).**
[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.13. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(8), F.A.C. (EPA Method 8 to measure the SO_2 concentration and Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). The test shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.14. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(7)(e), F.A.C. (EPA Method 7E shall be used to measure the NO_x concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 shall be used to measure the volumetric flow rate and EPA Method 3A or 3B shall be used to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the NO_x concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). The tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year
[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.15. Carbon Monoxide Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(10), F.A.C. (EPA Method 10 shall be used to measure the CO concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 shall be used to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B shall be used to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the CO concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.

If consecutive annual tests for CO emissions show compliance at 50% of the standard or less, the test frequency for that pollutant is reduced to testing prior to renewal of the operation permit.[Annual testing shall resume for any subsequent failure to demonstrate compliance at renewal.

[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171; Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)4 and 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C.]

D.16. VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(25)(a), F.A.C. (EPA Method 25A to measure the total hydrocarbon concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the VOC concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171, 3/11/93 Alternate Procedures and Requirements Order; Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)4 and 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C.]

If consecutive annual tests for VOC emissions show compliance at 50% of the standard or less, the test frequency for that pollutant is reduced to testing prior to renewal of the operation permit. Annual testing shall resume for any subsequent failure to demonstrate compliance at renewal.

CONTINUOUS MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

D.17. A TRS continuous monitoring system shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C.

D.18. TRS continuous monitoring system reporting shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(6), F.A.C.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

D.19. The total lime mud input to the kiln in lbs/hr shall be monitored and recorded on a daily basis. Using the operating time for the day, the 24-hr average of lime mud input to the kiln in lbs/hr shall be calculated and recorded. If process instruments are malfunctioning, the permittee may use laboratory data and/or best engineering judgments to estimate this rate. However, upon malfunction GP shall in writing, document what equipment is down, when it went down and how it was fixed. The letter must also document when the equipment came back online. This method is only for a limited time frame. This information shall be reported as part of the facility's routine quarterly air report.

D.20. The liquid flow rate to the scrubber shall be monitored continuously. This parameter value may be reset by performing additional compliance tests and upon Department approval.

D.21. **Scrubber Monitoring**. The permittee shall install, operate, and maintain equipment to continuously monitor and record the venturi scrubber pressure drop and flow rate. In accordance with the monitoring requirements specified in NESHAP Subpart MM, minimum operating levels shall be determined for these parameters; however, the operating levels shall be selected to ensure compliance with the BACT standard specified in this permit. If monitors show operation below the minimum operating levels, the permittee shall take appropriate corrective actions to regain proper operation of the control system.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C.]

D.22. **Fuel Records**. On a monthly basis, the permittee shall document the amount of oil fired during each calendar month and the 12-month rolling total.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

COMMON CONDITIONS - ON-SPEC USED OIL

D.23. This emissions unit is also subject to the On-Spec Used Oil requirements in Subsection S

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

D.24. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

COMMON CONDITIONS - KRAFT (SULFATE) PULP MILLS

D.25. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills Requirements in Subsection V.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

D.26. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

COMMON CONDITIONS – EXCESS EMISSIONS

D.27. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS MONITORING SYSTEMS (CMS)

D.28. Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CMS) will be used to track compliance with MACT II Standards: The scrubber flow rate at a minimum of 634 gpm and differential pressure at a minimum of 26 inches of water with both parameters measured as three-hour rolling averages.

[40 CFR 63.864(j) and Georgia Pacific Corporation Bubble Demonstration date October 22, 2004]

Subsection E. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
018	#4 Recovery Boiler with an electrostatic precipitator to control particulate matter emissions is a low odor design (non-direct contact evaporator) recovery boiler. Total Reduced Sulfur emissions are reduced by low odor design.

As part of the recovery process at the mill, this unit fires black liquor solids (BLS) to recover the cooking liquor. The total maximum operational rate of this emissions unit is 210,000 lbs Black Liquor Solids/hr based on a 24-hour average (equivalent to 5.04×10^6 lb/day BLS and equivalent to 1345 MMBtu/hour based on the permitted capacity and an average heating value of 6410 Btu/lb of BLS). Residual fuel oil is fired as a startup, shutdown and supplemental fuel.
This boiler also fires a continuous addition of virgin, ultra low sulfur diesel fuel (No. 2 fuel oil) into the piping that feeds black liquor into the No. 4 Recovery Boiler. The virgin ultra low sulfur diesel (ULSD) will have a maximum sulfur content of 15 parts per million (0.0015 percent by weight) as defined in 40 CFR 80.150(b), and be normally injected into the black liquor at a rate between 0.1% to 0.2% (by volume), but not to exceed 1% (by volume) or 280 gallons per hour (24-hour average).
The maximum steam production rate is 789,000 lb/hour (24-hour average) for steam conditions of 850° F to 900° F at 1250 psi. Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) with automatic voltage control, 2-chambers, and 6 electric fields per chamber. Total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions are controlled by the low-odor boiler design. Emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_X) are controlled by a four-level overfire air system. Emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) are controlled by the combustion design and good operating practices.

The following pollutants are monitored with continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS): CO, NO_X, SO_2, TRS and opacity. At permitted BLS capacity, the exhaust gas flow rate is 294,000 dscfm at 8% oxygen with an exit temperature of 400° F. Exhaust gases exit a stack that is 12 feet in diameter and 230 feet tall.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills, Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-171, PSD-FL-226; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 7, 1991 and September 18, 1995 and 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.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

E.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed 210,000 lb (BLS)/hr where BLS is Black Liquor Solids as a 24-hr average.

{Permitting Note: The following conditions related to SO_2 emissions and oil firing requirements replace all other similar conditions in previously issued air construction permits and or Title V permits.}

E.2. Permitted Oil Firing Capacity. The following table specifies the capabilities of the oil firing system designed by Combustion Engineering:

Burner Type	Quantity	Oil Pressure	Maximum Design Capacities			
			Oil Firing Rate (gph)		Heat Input Rates (MMBtu/hour)*	
			Each Burner	Total	Each Burner	Total
Startup Burners	4	88 psig	250	1000	37.5	150
Load Burners	8	80 psig	480	3840	72	576

* For No. 6 fuel oil, assumes a heating value of 150,000 Btu/gallon and a density of 8.2 lb/gallon.

Any changes to the design or operation of the oil firing system shall require a modification of this permit and a corresponding PSD applicability determination.

[Design and Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-050-AC]

E.3.(a). Authorized Fuels. The No. 4 Recovery Boiler is authorized to fire the listed fuels as specified below:

Black Liquor Solids (Black Liquor at approximately 66% BLS content and 11.37 lb/gallon density);

Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015 percent by weight) prior to injection into the black liquor feed line, i.e. a USLD/BLS blend;

E.3.(a). continued:

a. No. 6 Fuel Oil with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 2.35% by weight (with or without any prior blending with on-specification used oil as stated in paragraph f. below). This fuel shall be fired as a startup, shutdown, and supplemental fuel (e.g. maintain the flame stability of the boiler);

b. Subject to the requirements of Appendix G of Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC, limited amounts of on-specification used oil may be blended and fired with the No. 6 fuel oil.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-4.160, 62-210.200(Definitions - PTE), Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC; Construction Permit No. 1070005-050-AC; FINAL Title V Permit No. 1070005-054-AV and Construction Permit No. 1070005-059-AC]

Excess Emissions due to startup and shutdown are conditionally allowed for up to 8 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

{Permitting Note: The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.}

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

E.3.(b). Permitted Capacity & Fuel Restrictions:

a. Black Liquor Solids: The maximum operating capacity is 210,000 lb/hour of BLS based on a 24-hour average, which is equivalent to a heat input rate of 1345 MMBtu per hour based on a fuel heating value of 6,410 Btu/lb of BLS. This is also equivalent to approximately 27,984 gallons per hour of black liquor.

b. No. 6 Fuel Oil: The maximum firing rate shall not exceed 67,680 gallons of No. 6 fuel oil (including that blended with on-spec used oil) during any consecutive rolling 24 hours.[1]

E.3.b. continued:

c. Virgin ULSD. The maximum total addition rate of virgin ULSD into the black liquor feed line is 1%, by volume of the maximum BLS firing rate, i.e. no more than 280 gallons per hour [based on a 24-hour average].

- The maximum permitted firing rate of the ULSD/Black Liquor Solids Blend shall not exceed 203,637 lbs/hr [201,593 lb BLS/hour + 2044 lb ULSD/hour]. This is equivalent to a flow rate of no more than 27,427 gallons per hour of black liquor and USLD blended [26,864 gal BL/hr + 280 gal ULSD/hr][2,3]

- The maximum consumption of ULSD shall not exceed 2,452,800 gallons during any consecutive 12-month period.

d. On-spec Used Oil. The on-specification used oil shall be blended with residual oil (No. 6 Fuel Oil), and shall not exceed 10% of the oil consumed.

e. All Fuel Oil. The maximum consumption of all fuel oil (No. 6 residual oil, on-specification used oil, and virgin ULSD) shall not exceed 7,860,640 gallons during any consecutive 12-month period[4].

f. Annual Heat Input. The heat input rate to the No. 4 Recovery Boiler from firing oil shall be less than 1,178,220 MMBtu during any consecutive 12 months[4].

[1] This is equivalent to a 24-hour average of 47 gpm, which was the basis of the air quality analysis for ensuring compliance with the Ambient Air Quality Standards as stated in Construction Permit No. 1070005-050-AC. The oil firing system consists of 4 burners each rated at 250 gph for startup, and 8 load burners each rated at 480 gph.
[2] Assumes a heating value of 140,161 Btu/gallon and a density of 7.3 lb/gallon for ULSD.
[3] A reduction of 4 gallons of black liquor for each gallon of ULSD actually fired in the boiler.
[4] As stated in Construction Permit Nos. 1070005-038-AC and 1070005-050-AC, the oil firing restriction and maximum annual heat input rate maintains an annual capacity factor of less than 10% for fossil fuel firing at the emissions unit.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-4.160, 62-210.200(Definitions - PTE); 62-212.400(12)(c), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC; Construction Permit No. 1070005-050-AC; FINAL Title V Permit No. 1070005-054-AV and Construction Permit No. 1070005-059-AC]

E.4. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), 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 this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

E.5. PM Standard. As determined by EPA Method 5 or 29, PM emissions shall not exceed 0.030 grains per dscf @ 8% O_2 and 75.6 lb/hour based on the average of three test runs.

[Rule 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C., and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

E.6. TRS Standard. As determined by data collected from the existing CEMS, TRS emissions shall not exceed 34.2 tons per year based on a 12-month rolling CEMS total.

[Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

E.7. Visible Emissions. Once the ESP in placed in service during startup of the recovery boiler, visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity based on a 6-minute average as determined by the existing COMS and EPA Method 9.

[Rule 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

E.8. SO2 Emissions Standards. As determined by CEMS, SO_2 emissions from the No. 4 Recovery Boiler shall not exceed 100 ppmvd at 8% O_2 based on a 24-hour rolling average. This emissions standard includes all valid SO_2 CEMS data collected except during periods of boiler startup and shutdown.

{Permitting Note: The limit of 100 ppmvd corrected to 8% oxygen is equivalent to 292.8 lb/hour. This limit is based on the PSD modeling analysis for PSD-FL-380 and PSD-FL-393.}

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-050-AC]

E.9. SO2 Emissions Cap. As determined by all valid CEMS data, SO_2 emissions from the No. 4 Recovery Boiler shall not exceed 153.9 tons during any consecutive 12 months. This emissions cap includes valid SO_2 CEMS data collected including all periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction and oil firing.

{Permitting Note: The purpose of this emissions cap is to avoid PSD preconstruction review for PSD-FL-380 and PSD-FL-393.}

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-050-AC]

E.10. CO Emissions. CO emissions shall not exceed 400.0 ppmvd @ 8% O_2 and 512.7 lb/hour based on a 30-day rolling CEMS average, excluding periods of startup and shutdown.
[Rule 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C. ; Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

E.11. VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) Emissions. VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) Emissions shall not exceed 0.20 lb/ton of BLS and 21.0 lb/hour (THC determined as methane) based on the average of three test runs.

[Rule 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C.; Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

Emissions based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 25A to measure the total hydrocarbon concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the VOC concentration.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.12. Sulfuric Acid Mist (SAM) Emissions. Sulfuric Acid Mist (SAM) Emissions shall not exceed 0.81 ppmvd; 3.6 lb/hr and 15.9 TPY, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 8, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) or NCASI Method 106 (8A).
[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.13. Beryllium Emissions. Beryllium Emissions shall not exceed 0.5 lb/E+12 Btu; 6.4E-4 lb/hr and 2.8E-3 TPY, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 104.
[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.14. NO_X Emissions. As determined by data collected from the required CEMS, NO_X emissions shall not exceed 80.0 ppmvd @ 8% O_2 and 168.5 lb/hour based on a 30-day rolling CEMS average, excluding periods of startup and shutdown.

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

E.15. FUEL VENDOR DELIVERY

Virgin ULSD: For each delivery of ULSD, the permittee shall retain at least the following records:

a. ULSD vendor certification;
b. The analysis identifying the sulfur content of the oil;
c. Statement that the ULSD is virgin fuel;
d. Quantity of oil supplied.

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

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.16. VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds). VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(25)(a), F.A.C. (EPA Method 25A to measure the total hydrocarbon concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the VOC concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed prior to renewal of operation permit or when the Department requests a special test pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226, 3/11/93 Alternate Procedures and Requirements Order, and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

E.17. SAM (Sulfuric Acid Mist). SAM (Sulfuric Acid Mist) Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(8), F.A.C. (EPA Method 8, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) or NCASI Method 106 (8A) and be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226, Applicant Request dated March 23, 2004]

E.18. Beryllium Emissions. Beryllium Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(35), F.A.C. (EPA Method 104, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed every 5 years
[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.19. <u>Compliance Tests</u>: In accordance with the following requirements, the permittee shall have stack tests conducted to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards specified in this permit for PM and VOC.

- During each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th), compliance tests shall be conducted to determine PM emissions. Because VOC emissions are expected to be low and the CO CEMS will ensure efficient combustion, subsequent VOC tests shall be conducted prior to renewal of the operation permit or when the Department requests a special test pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.
- Test Fuel: Compliance tests shall be conducted when firing BLS at permitted capacity. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-212.400 (BACT) and 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

E.19. continued:

- Operational Data for Tests: For each test run, the permittee shall monitor and record the following information: fuel feed rate; the secondary power input to the ESP; the flue gas oxygen content (%); CO, NO_X, SO_2 and TRS CEMS data; and opacity COMS data. [Rules 62-297.310 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

E.20. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous emissions monitoring shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)1.a., F.A.C. and compliance with the 12-month rolling average for TRS shall be based on the CEM data.
[PSD-FL-226]

E.21. Fuel Monitoring: The permittee shall continuously monitor and record the flow/firing rate of each authorized fuel stated in **Specific Condition No. E.3. (a) & (b)** for the No. 4 Recovery Boiler including the fuel firing and heat input rate restrictions.
This may consist of fuel flow meters with integrators to monitor each flow rate.

[Rules 62-4.070(3); 62-212.400 (PSD), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC and Construction Permit No. 1070005-059-AC]

E.22. CEMS: To demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for the No. 4 Recovery Boiler, the permittee shall calibrate, operate and maintain continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) to measure and record CO,TRS, SO2 and NO_X emissions in the terms of the applicable standard. The systems shall include continuous monitors to determine the flue gas oxygen content and exhaust flow rate. Each CEMS shall have been installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the facility are obtained.

As an alternative to a continuous flow monitor, the permittee has developed a site specific F-factor for BLS.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-212.400 (PSD), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

E.23. Compliance by CEMS: Compliance with the opacity and TRS standards shall be demonstrated with data collected from the existing COMS and CEMS. Compliance with the CO and NO_X standards shall be demonstrated with data collected from the CEMS required by Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC. The permittee shall comply with **Specific Conditions E.31** of this permit.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

E.24. SO2 CEMS. The permittee shall calibrate, operate and maintain a CEMS to measure and record SO_2 emissions to demonstrate compliance with the standards specified in this permit. The CEMS shall include the measurement of oxygen (or carbon monoxide) for correction of SO_2 emission concentrations to 8% oxygen. The CEMS shall comply with the applicable requirements of Performance Specification 2 in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 60 and the quality assurance procedures in Appendix F of 40 CFR Part 60. The permittee shall comply with **Specific Conditions E.31** of this permit.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-050-AC]

E.25. **SO2 CEMS Data Substitution.** The following procedures shall be used for missing data.

a. SO_2 24-hour Rolling Average. No data shall be substituted for the missing data to determine compliance with the standard based on 24-hour rolling average. The next valid 1-hour emissions average shall be used to complete the 24-hour rolling average.

b. SO_2 Emissions Cap. All valid CEMS data shall be used to determine compliance with the SO_2 emissions cap. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, oil firing and operation while firing BLS. For periods of missing data, the permittee shall calculate the maximum 24-hour rolling average for each method of operation (e.g., startup, shutdown, malfunction, oil firing and operation while firing BLS). For the 12-month period, this average shall be substituted for each missing 1-hour emissions average under the given method of operation.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-050-AC]

E.26. ESP Operation. The permittee shall operate and maintain the ESP to minimize PM emissions. The permittee is authorized to operate the ESP with fields removed from service, under the operating conditions that demonstrated compliance during testing, when conducting repairs or maintenance on the ESP.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C.]

RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

E.27. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous emissions monitoring quarterly report shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(6), F.A.C.

E.28.(a). Semiannual Monitoring Reports. The permittee shall submit a written report to the Compliance Authority summarizing the following for each calendar quarter: CO, NO_X, SO_2, and TRS emissions; opacity; CEMS monitor availability; gallons of oil fired; and total hours of operation. The reports shall identify any exceedance of an emissions or performance limitation. The reports are due within 30 days following the second and fourth calendar quarters.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

E.28.(b). Semiannual Monitoring Reports. The permittee shall submit a written report to the Northeast District Office (Compliance Authority) summarizing the following for each calendar quarter:

- Gallons of virgin ULSD fired;
- Gallons of Black Liquor fired (including percent solids, estimated density);
- Total Hours of operation;
- Demonstration that the fuel firing and heat input rate limitations of **Specific Condition E.3.** have been met;
- Copies of vendor certification for each ULSD fuel delivery as required in **Specific Condition E.15.**

The reports shall identify any exceedance of an emissions or performance limitation. The reports shall be submitted no later than 30 days following the second and fourth calendar quarters.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

E.29. CEMS Required for Reporting Annual Emissions. The permittee shall use SO_2 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 comply with **Specific Conditions E.34** of this permit.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-050-AC]

E.30. Fuel Oil Firing Records. The permittee shall operate and maintain an oil flow monitoring system to determine compliance with the oil firing limitations for the No. 4 Recovery Boiler (gallons per consecutive rolling 24-hour period and MMBtu per consecutive rolling 12-month period).

[Rules 62-4.160(15) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-050-AC]

STANDARD CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The No. 4 Recovery Boiler (EU-018) is subject to the following requirements for the new continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) required for CO and NO_X emissions.

E.31. CEMS Operation Plan. The permittee shall implement a plan for the proper calibration, maintenance, and operation of each CEMS required by this permit

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

Monitors, Performance Specifications and Quality Assurance

1. Span Values and Dual Range Monitors: The permittee shall set appropriate span values for the CEMS based on the emissions standards and range of operation. If necessary, the permittee shall install dual range monitors in accordance with the CEMS Operation Plan. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
2. Diluent Monitor: If required by permit to correct the CEMS output to the oxygen concentrations specified in the applicable emissions standard, the permittee shall either install an oxygen monitor or install a CO_2 monitor and use an appropriate F-Factor computational approach. [Rules 62-212.400 (BACT) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
3. Moisture Correction: If necessary, the permittee shall install a system to determine the moisture content of the exhaust gas and develop an algorithm to enable correction of the monitoring results to a dry basis (0% moisture). [Rules 62-212.400 (BACT) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
4. Continuous Flow Monitor: For compliance with mass emission flow rate standards, the permittee shall install a continuous flow monitor to determine the stack exhaust flow rate. The flow monitor shall be certified pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 6. Alternatively, the permittee may install a fuel flow monitor and use an appropriate F-Factor computational approach to calculate stack exhaust flow rate. [Rules 62-212.400 (BACT) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
5. Performance Specifications: The permittee shall evaluate the "acceptability" of each CEMS by conducting the appropriate performance specification. For CO monitors, the permittee shall conduct Performance Specification 4 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B. For NO_X monitors, the permittee shall conduct Performance Specification 2 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
6. Quality Assurance: The permittee shall follow the quality assurance procedures of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F. For CO, the required relative accuracy test audit (RATA) tests shall be performed using EPA Method 10 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60. For NO_X, the RATA tests shall be performed using EPA Method 7E in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

E.31. continued:

CALCULATION APPROACH FOR SIP COMPLIANCE

7. CEMS for Compliance: The permittee shall use the CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards as specified by this permit. [Rules 62-212.400 (BACT) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

8. CEMS Data: Each CEMS shall monitor and record emissions during all operations and whenever emissions are being generated, including during episodes of startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions. All data shall be used, except for invalid measurements taken during monitor system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, zero adjustments, and span adjustments. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

   Operating Hours and Operating Days: For purposes of this Specific Condition, the following definitions shall apply. An hour is the 60-minute period beginning at the top of each hour. Any hour during which an emissions unit is in operation for more than 15 minutes is an operating hour for that emission unit. A day is the 24-hour period from 6:00 am to 6:00 am. Any day with at least one operating hour for an emissions unit is an operating day for that emission unit. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

   Valid Hourly Averages*:* Each CEMS shall be designed and operated to sample, analyze, and record data evenly spaced over the hour at a minimum of one measurement per minute. All valid measurements collected during an hour shall be used to calculate a 1-hour block average that begins at the top of each hour.
   Hours that are not operating hours are not valid hours.
   For each operating hour, the 1-hour block average shall be computed from at least two data points separated by a minimum of 15 minutes. If less than two such data points are available, there is insufficient data, the 1-hour block average is not valid, and the hour is considered as "monitor unavailable."
   [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
   Calculation Approaches: The permittee shall implement the calculation approach specified by this permit for each CEMS, as follows:
   Daily Averages: A daily average shall be calculated and recorded for each operating day as the arithmetic average of all valid hourly averages occurring from midnight to midnight.
   Rolling 30-day Average. Compliance with the 30-day rolling average shall be determined after each operating day by calculating and recording the arithmetic average of all valid hourly averages for the previous 30 operating days (compliance period).
   Rolling 12-month Average:
   Rolling 12-month Totals:
   [Rules 62-212.400 (BACT) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

E.31. continued:

Minimum Valid Hours: At least one valid hourly average shall be used to calculate the emissions over any averaging period specified by this permit. One valid hourly average shall be sufficient to calculate the emissions over any averaging period. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

MONITOR AVAILABILITY

13. Monitor Availability: Monitor availability shall be calculated on a quarterly basis for each emission unit as the number of valid hourly averages obtained by the CEMS, divided by the number of operating hours, times 100%. The monitor availability calculation shall not include periods of time where the monitor was functioning properly, but was unable to collect data while conducting a mandated quality assurance/quality control activity such as calibration error tests, RATA, calibration gas audit, or relative accuracy audits (RAA). Monitor availability for each CEMS shall be 95% or greater in any calendar quarter.

Monitor availability shall be reported in the quarterly excess emissions report. In the event 95% availability is not achieved, the permittee shall provide the Department with a report identifying the problems in achieving 95% availability and a plan of corrective actions that will be taken to achieve 95% availability. The permittee shall implement the reported corrective actions within the next calendar quarter. Failure to take corrective actions or continued failure to achieve the minimum monitor availability shall be violations of this permit. [Rules 62-212.400 (BACT) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
CALCULATING AND REPORTING ANNUAL EMISSIONS
CEMS for Calculating Annual Emissions: As defined by this Specific Condition, all valid data shall be used when calculating annual emissions.
Annual emissions shall include data collected during startup, shutdown, and malfunction periods.
Annual emissions shall include data collected during periods when the emission unit is not operating, but emissions are being generated (for example, firing fuel to warm up a process for some period of time prior to the emission unit's "official" startup).
Annual emissions shall not include data from periods of time where the monitor was functioning properly but was unable to collect data while conducting a mandated quality assurance/quality control activity such as calibration error tests, RATA, calibration gas audit, or RAA. These periods of time shall be considered "missing data" for purposes of calculating annual emissions.
Annual emissions shall not include data from periods of time when emissions are in excess of the calibrated span of the CEMS. These periods of time shall be considered "missing data" for purposes of calculating annual emissions.

E.31. continued:

Accounting for Missing Data: All valid measurements collected during each hour shall be used to calculate a 1-hour block average that begins at the top of each hour. For each hour, the 1-hour block average shall be computed from at least two data points separated by a minimum of 15 minutes. If less than two such data points are available, the permittee shall account for emissions during that hour using site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of the 1-hour block average.
Emissions Calculation: Annual emissions shall be calculated as the sum of all valid emissions occurring during the year.
Reporting Annual Emissions: The permittee shall use data from each required 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. [Rules 62-212.400 (BACT) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

COMMON CONDITIONS - ON-SPEC USED OIL

E.32. This emissions unit is also subject to the On-Spec Used Oil requirements in Subsection S.

COMMON CONDITIONS - EXCESS EMISSIONS

E.33. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

E.34. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

COMMON CONDITIONS - KRAFT (SULFATE) PULP MILLS

E.35. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills Requirements in Subsection V.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

E.36. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

Subsection F. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
019	#4 Smelt Dissolving Tanks (2) with a scrubber to control emissions from each tank.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills, Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-171; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 7, 1991 and 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.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

F.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed 210,000 lb. (BLS)/hr where BLS is Black Liquor Solids as a 24-hr average and shall not be exceeded by more than 10% for any 1-hr average which is the maximum Black Liquor Solids fired in the #4 Recovery Boiler.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

F.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

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 this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

F.3. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 0.12 lb/ton BLS; 12.6 lb./hr[1] and 55.2 TPY[1] based on 85,890 lb (smelt)/hr which is based on the maximum amount of Black Liquor Solids fired in the #4 Recovery Boiler and

[1] Based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Methods 1 through 5.

[BACT; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

F.4. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) shall not exceed 0.048 lb TRS/3000 lbs BLS as H2S (based on the amount of black liquor solids fired in #4 recovery boiler); 3.4 lb/hr and 14.9 TPY, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 16 or 16A to measure TRS concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 for volumetric flow rate measurements, and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the oxygen-corrected TRS concentration.
[Rule 62-296.404(3)(d)1., F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

F.5. The Visible Emissions standard of "less than 20% opacity" is not applicable due to moisture interference.

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., to demonstrate compliance with the particulate matter mass emissions standard as follows:
When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests, which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said test to the Department.
[Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

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.}

F.6. Particulate Matter emissions testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(4)(c)1., F.A.C., Rule 62-297.401(5), F.A.C. (EPA Methods 1 through 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year
[Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

F.7. Visible Emissions testing (see SC #F.5.).
[Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

F.8. TRS Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-296.404(4)(c)3., F.A.C., Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C. (EPA Method 16 or 16A to measure TRS concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 for volumetric flow rate measurements, and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the oxygen-corrected TRS concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.
[Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

F.9. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous emissions monitoring of the surrogate parameter (119 gpm, minimum 12-hr avg., of weak wash flow rate to the scrubber) shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(5)(d), F.A.C.
[Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

F.10. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous emissions monitoring report shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(6), F.A.C.
[Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

F.11. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U

COMMON CONDITIONS - KRAFT (SULFATE) PULP MILLS

F.12. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills Requirements in Subsection V.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

F.13. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

COMMON CONDITIONS – EXCESS EMISSIONS

F.14. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

F.15. Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CMS) will be used to track compliance with MACT II Standards: The scrubber flow rate at a minimum of 114 gpm and differential pressure at a minimum of 5 inches of water with both parameters measured as three-hour rolling averages.

[40 CFR 63.864(j) and Georgia Pacific Corporation Bubble Demonstration date October 22, 2004]

Subsection G. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
031	Tall Oil Plant with a wet scrubber to control emissions.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

G.1. Permitted Capacity. The Tall Oil operation rate shall not exceed 110 tons of crude tall oil per 24-hr period with a yearly maximum of 32,000 tons of crude tall oil.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit No. 1070005-009-AC]

G.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), 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 this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

G.3. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) shall not exceed 0.031 lb TRS/ton of Tall Oil as 12-hr avg; 0.14 lb/hr and 0.5 TPY, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 16 or 16A to measure TRS concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 for volumetric flow rate measurement, and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the oxygen-correct TRS.

[Rule 62-296.404(3)(b)1., F.A.C.; Permit No. 1070005-009-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.}

G.4. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) testing shall comply with the applicable requirements of Rule 62-296.404(4)(d), F.A.C., Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C. (EPA Method 16 or 16A to measure TRS concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 for volumetric flow rate measurement, and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the oxygen-correct TRS, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed every 5 years.
[Permit No. 1070005-009-AC]

G.5. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). The testing shall be comprised of two runs with one run covering the entire acidulation portion of the cook and the other run covering the entire neutralization portion of the cook.
[Permit No. 1070005-009-AC]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

G.6. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous monitoring device shall measure the surrogate minimum flow rates (scrubber ringheader inlet flow rate of 29 gpm and scrubber makeup flow rate of 98 gpm) during the entire cook. The scrubber medium is white liquor and must be at least digester quality type of white liquor.
[Permit No. 1070005-009-AC]

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

G.7. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

COMMON CONDITIONS - KRAFT (SULFATE) PULP MILLS

G8. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills Requirements in Subsection V.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

G.9. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

COMMON CONDITIONS – EXCESS EMISSIONS

G.10. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

Subsection H. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
032	Noncondensible Gas (NCG) System TRS were controlled by the TRS Incinerator.

The TRS Incinerator has been removed from service. The NCG gases are now routed to the Thermal Oxidizer (EU 037) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (EU 016) for control of TRS and HAP Emissions.

Subsection I. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
034	#6 Boiler with low NOx (Nitrogen Oxides) burner

This emissions unit has been removed, and replaced by the No. 7 Package Boiler (EU 044) permitted under 1070005-018-AC, issued September 20, 2002.

Subsection J. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
035	Chlorine Dioxide Plant with Methanol Storage Tank

Emissions Unit 035 consists of a 54 tons per day (based on a monthly average) chlorine dioxide plant and a vertical fixed roof 15,200 gallon (approximate) methanol storage tank identified as Emissions Point 01.

Emissions from the chlorine dioxide recovery system, the gases from the chlorine dioxide storage tanks and process vessels will be vented to the existing bleach plant alkaline scrubber. Emissions from the methanol storage tank will be vented to the atmosphere.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

J.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum production rate of the chlorine dioxide plant shall not exceed 54 tons per day on a monthly average.

[Rule 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., and Construction Permit No. 1070005-005-AC]

J.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.

[Rules 62-4.1610(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 1070005-005-AC]

Subsection K. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
036	Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF) No. 3 Bleach Plant

Emissions Unit 036 consists of an ECF bleach plant. This plant uses chlorine dioxide in the bleaching process. Emissions are controlled by a wet scrubber. This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 63 Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for 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(s) No. PSD-FL-264; PSD-FL-264A; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 30, 1999.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

K.1. Permitted Capacity. The production rate of this emissions unit shall not exceed 1,350 tons per day (TPD) of air-dried bleached pulp (ADBP) as a maximum monthly average, nor 1,440 TPD ADBP as a daily maximum.
[Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-019-AC/PSD-FL-264A]

K.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not restricted, i.e. 8,760 hours per year.
[Rules 62-4.1610(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

OPERATING STANDARDS

K.3. Bleaching Stage Equipment. The equipment at each bleaching stage, of the No. 3 Bleach Plant, where chlorinated compounds are introduced shall be enclosed and vented into a closed-vent system and routed to the wet scrubber stack for control. The enclosures and closed-vent system shall meet the requirements specified in **Condition K.5**.
[40 CFR 63.445(b)]

K.4. Chloroform Air Emissions. To reduce chloroform air emissions to the atmosphere from the No. 3 Bleach Plant, the Permittee shall meet the applicable effluent limitation guidelines and standards specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart 445, and shall not use hypochlorite or chlorine for bleaching in the bleaching system or line.
[40 CFR 63.445(d)(2), Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

K.5. <u>Enclosures and Closed-Vent Systems</u>. The enclosure and closed-vent system specified in **Condition K.3** 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 K.14.** Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test specified in 40 CFR 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 K.3.** 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 K.13**.

(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 40 CFR 63.445 shall comply with either of the following requirements:

(1) On each bypass line, the owner or operator 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 at least 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 owner or operator 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]

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 this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

K.6. Carbon Monoxide. Carbon monoxide emissions from the wet scrubber shall not exceed 100 lbs/hr and 324 tons per year, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 10 to measure the CO concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the CO concentration. Carbon monoxide emissions from this emissions unit shall be minimized to the extent practicable by efficient bleaching operations.
[Rule 62-212.400(5)(c)., F.A.C. (BACT); Construction Permit No. 1070005-019-AC/PSD-FL-264A,]

K.7. Total Chlorinated HAPs. The concentration of total chlorinated HAPs at the outlet of the control device shall not exceed 10 parts per million by volume, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 26A.
[63.445(c)(2); Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

K.8. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions from this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity based on one (1) test run conducted in accordance with be EPA Method 9. The visible emissions limit shall only be effective if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation.
[Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

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.}

K.9. Carbon Monoxide. The test method for carbon monoxide emissions shall be EPA Method 10 to measure the CO concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the CO concentration, as incorporated in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. The performance test shall be conducted while processing 100 percent softwood. For the duration of all tests the emissions units shall be operating at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as at least 90 percent of the maximum operation rate (1,440 TPD ADBP) allowed by the permit. If it is impractible to test at permitted capacity, then the emissions unit may be tested at less than permittee capacity (i.e. 90% of the maximum operating rate allowed by the permit); in this case, subsequent emission unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, then operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purposes of additional compliance testing to regain the permitted capacity in the permit. If additional physical modification is required to attain 1,440 TPD ADBP, the permittee shall submit an application for Department approval. The compliance testing shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-019-AC/PSD-FL-264A, Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., Rules 62-212.400 and 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

K.10. Total Chlorinated HAPs. The test method for total chlorinated HAPs (chlorine) shall be EPA Method 26A as incorporated in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A except as modified by 40 CFR Part 63.457(b)(5)(ii). The compliance testing shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year. [Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.c., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.457(b)]

K.11. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9 as incorporated in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. The compliance testing shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year. [Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264, Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.]

K.12. Vent sampling port locations and gas stream properties. For purposes of selecting vent sampling port locations and determining vent gas stream properties, the owner or operator shall comply with the procedures in 40 CFR 63.445 [1, 2].

[1] As an alternative to the requirement in 40 CFR 63.457(b)(5)(ii)(F)(4), for additional testing over longer sampling times if the neutral titer is less than 0.5 milliliter (mL), the facility's sample will be acidified and titrated to the acid endpoint. If the acid titer is greater than 0.1 mL, the neutral titer will be assumed to be 0.1 mL, and the chlorine concentration will be reported as less than the calculated value. If the acid titer is less than 0.1 mL, the results will be calculated using 0.1 mL for both the neutral and acid titer.

[2] As an Alternative to Method 308 for measuring methanol, NCASI Method CI/SG/PULP-94.03 to measure methanol in air emission stream may be used. The mill analyzes only the chilled impinger samples and not the silica gel adsorbent tubes. This modified method, may only be used to measure methanol and does not apply to any of the other HAPs that can be measured by NCASI Method CI/SG/PULP-94-02.

[40 CFR63.457(b); EPA Approved Alternative Titration procedure for Method 26A dated May 6, 2003; EPA Approved Alterative Method to Method 308 (NCASI Method CI/SG/PULP-94.03) dated October 15, 2003.]

K.13. Detectable leak procedures. To measure detectable leaks for closed-vent systems as specified in Condition K.5., 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)]

K.14. **Negative pressure procedures.** To demonstrate negative pressure at process equipment enclosure openings as specified in **Condition K.5(a).,** 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)]

K.15. **Bleaching HAP concentration measurement**. For purposes of complying with the bleaching system requirements in § 63.445, the owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as the sum of all individual chlorinated HAPs or as chlorine.
[40 CFR 63.457(h)]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

K.16. The permittee shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS, as defined in §63.2) as specified in **Condition K.17**. The CMS shall include a continuous recorder.
[40 CFR 63.453(a), Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

K.17. A CMS shall be operated to measure the following parameters:

(1) The pH or the oxidation/reduction potential of the gas scrubber effluent;
(2) Fan amperage of the bleaching system vent gas fan*; and
(3) The gas scrubber liquid influent flow rate.

*EPA Approved Alternative Monitoring Parameter dated December 22, 2000. EPA Alternative Monitoring Parameter dated March 3, 2003 approved monitoring the differential pressure across the fan as a backup monitoring parameter to the fan loading.
[40 CFR 63.453(c), Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

K.18. **Enclosure and Closed-Vent System**. The enclosure and closed-vent system shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) For each enclosure opening, a visual inspection of the closure mechanism specified in **K.5.(a)** shall be performed at least once during each calendar month, with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections, to ensure the opening is maintained in the closed position and sealed.

(2) The closed-vent system shall be visually inspected once during each calendar month, with at least 14 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.

K.18. continued:

(3) For positive pressure closed-vent systems or portions of closed-vent systems, demonstrate no detectable leaks as specified in **Condition K.5.(b)** measured initially and annually by the procedures in **Condition K.13.**

(4) Demonstrate initially and annually that each enclosure opening is maintained at negative pressure as specified in **Condition K.14.**

(5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in **Condition K.5.(c)(2)** shall be inspected at least once during each calendar month, with at least 14 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 paragraphs (1) through (5) of this Condition identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required by **Condition K.5**., 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.

(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 Approved Alternative received October 20, 2003]

K.19. **<u>Wet Scrubber Operating Parameters</u>**. The wet scrubber shall be operated in a manner consistent with the minimum pH of the scrubbing medium effluent at 8.7 s.u., the minimum fan amperage of 5.5 amps and the maximum fan amperage of 17.0 amps (or backup monitoring of fan differential pressure with the minimum of 11.1 inches of water), and the minimum scrubber recirculation flow rate of 1,085 gpm. Operation of the wet scrubber below these minimum operating parameter values (unless reestablished pursuant to the procedures of **Condition K.20**.) or failure to perform procedures required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S shall constitute a violation of **Condition K.7**. and be reported as a period of excess emissions. All parameters are to be reported as 3-hour rolling average.

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

[40 CFR 63.453(o), Applicant Request dated 6/20/05, EPA Region 4 Letters dated 12/22/00 and 03/03/03 and GP comments dated August 15, 2006.]

K.20. <u>Wet Scrubber Operating Parameters – Reestablishment</u>. To reestablish the value for each operating parameter required to be monitored under **Condition K.17**. and as stated in **Condition K.19.,** (minimum pH of scrubbing medium effluent, minimum fan amperage, and minimum scrubber recirculation flow rate), the following procedures shall be used:

(1) During subsequent performance tests, continuously record the operating parameter;
(2) 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;
(3) The owner or operator shall provide for the Administrator'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.

[40 CFR 63.453(n)]

RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

K.21. The permittee shall maintain daily records of the following information in order to document continuous compliance with **Condition Nos. K.1., K.6., K.7., and K.17**.:

- Quantity of pulp processed through the No. 3 Bleach Plant in air-dried bleach tons.
- Scrubber parameters monitored per **Condition K.17**.

K.22. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 63.10, as shown in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart S.
[40 CFR 63.454(a)]

K.23. <u>Enclosure Opening, Closed-Vent System and Closed Collection System</u>. For each applicable enclosure opening, closed-vent system, and closed collection system, the owner or operator 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;

K.23. continued:

(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)]

K.24. New affected Process Equipment. The permittee shall record the CMS parameters specified in §63.453 and meet the requirements specified in **Condition K.22.,** for any new affected process equipment that becomes subject to the standards of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart S due to a process change or modification.
[40 CFR 63.454(d)]

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

K.25. The permittee shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A as specified in Table 1 of Subpart S.
[40 CFR 63.455(a)]

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

K.26. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

K.27. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

COMMON CONDITIONS – EXCESS EMISSIONS

K. 28. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable SSM requirements in Section II, Condition 9.

Section III. Emissions Unit and Conditions.

Subsection L. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
044	No. 7 Package Boiler with low NOx (Nitrogen Oxides) burners. This emissions unit replaces the No. 6 Boiler (EU 034)

This emissions unit is subject to regulation under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db, Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with less than 250 Million Btu per hour Heat Input, New and Existing Sources, BACT Determination dated 9-20-02.

On September 13, 2004, EPA promulgated national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters.

On June 19, 2007, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit vacated and remanded the standards.

On March 21, 2011, EPA promulgated 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. This final rule became effective on May 20, 2011.

On May 18, 2011, EPA published a notice delaying the effective dates of the March 21, 2011 final rule until such time as judicial review is no longer pending or until EPA completes its reconsideration of the rules, whichever is earlier.

On December 23, 2011, EPA published the reconsideration proposal (40 CFR 63, subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters). The EPA intends to finalize the reconsideration in the spring of 2012.

On January 9, 2012, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a decision vacating and remanding the EPA May 18, 2011delay notice. As such, the March 21, 2011 promulgated 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters is now effective.

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.7545(b), the initial notification submittal was received January 25, 2012. The compliance date for existing sources is March 21, 2014.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

L.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rate for this emissions unit shall not exceed 244.63 MMBtu/hr (1-hour block average).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No.1070005-018-AC; and Construction Permit No.1070005-056-AC]

L.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation are not limited.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), 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: The averaging time for the applicable emissions limits in this permit is based on the run time of the specified test method.}

L.3. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall be limited by the firing of natural gas.
[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.; BACT; Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

L.4. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen Oxide Emissions shall not exceed 0.20 lb/MMBtu (30-day rolling avg); 48.9 lb/hr and 39.4 TPY. The 0.2 lb NO_x/MMBtu limitation shall apply at all times including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)3., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.44b(a)(1)(ii); 40 CFR 60.44b(h); 40 CFR 60.44b(i); 40 CFR 60.44b(l)(1); Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

L.5. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter emissions shall be limited by the firing of natural gas.
[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; BACT; Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

L.6. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity based on one (1) test run conducted in accordance with EPA Method 9.
[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.43b(f); Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-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.}

L.7. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions – 30 Day Performance Test. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides standards in **Condition L.5.** through the use of a 30-day performance test prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit.

{Permitting Note: In lieu of conducting a performance test for NOx for the permit renewal as pursuant to Specific Condition No. L.7., while also demonstrating continuous compliance by CEMS, the Department will allow the annual RATA calibration of the CEMS to be used as a substitute for this performance test as long as the Department is formally notified of the RATA calibration pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C. See Subsection U, Common Condition No. (7)(a)9.}

[Permit #1070005-018-AC; 40 CFR 60.46b(e)(4); Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3., F.A.C.]

L.8. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions. During periods when compliance tests are not requested, nitrogen oxides emissions data collected pursuant to **Condition Nos. L.10 through L.14.** shall be used to calculate a 30-day rolling average emission rate on a daily basis and used to prepare excess emission reports. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated each steam generating unit operating day as the average of all of the hourly nitrogen oxides emission data for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.
[Permit #1070005-018-AC; 40 CFR 60.46b(e)(4)]

L.9. 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. This performance test shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.
[Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

L.10. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere. The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for the installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring system.
[40 CFR 60.48b(b)(1), 40 CFR 60.48b(e); Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

L.11. Continuous Monitoring System Operation. The continuous monitoring system shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns and repairs. Data shall be recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.
[40 CFR 60.48b(c)].

L.12. Continuous Monitoring System 1-hr Averages. The 1-hour average nitrogen oxides emission rates measured by the continuous nitrogen oxides monitor shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under 40 CFR 60.44b. The 1-hour averages shall be calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(b). At least 2 data points must be used to calculate each 1-hour average.
[40 CFR 60.48b(d), 40 CFR 60.13(h)]

L.13. <u>Continuous Monitoring System Span Value</u>. The span value for nitrogen oxides shall be 500 ppm.
[40 CFR 60.48b(e)(2)]

L.14. <u>Back-up NOx Emission Data Collection</u>. When nitrogen oxides emission data is not obtained because of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks and zero and span adjustments, emission data will be obtained by using standby monitoring systems, EPA Method 7, EPA Method 7A, or other approved reference methods to provide emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the operating hours in each steam generating unit operating day, in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days.
[40 CFR 60.48b(f)]

RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

L.15. <u>Recordkeeping</u>. The permittee shall maintain records of the following information for each steam generating unit-operating day:

(1) Calendar date.
(2) The average hourly nitrogen oxides emissions rates (expressed as NO2) in lb/MMBtu heat input measure or predicted.
(3) The 30-day average nitrogen oxides emission rates calculated at the end of each steam generating unit operating day from the measured or predicted hourly nitrogen oxide emission rates for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.
(4) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days when the calculated 30-day average nitrogen oxides emission rates are in excess of the 0.2 lb NO_x/MMBtu standard, with the reasons for such excess emissions as well as a description of corrective actions taken.
(5) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days for which pollutant data have not been obtained, including reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of corrective actions taken.
(6) Identification of the times when emission data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates and the reasons for excluding data.
(7) Identification of "F" factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.
(8) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system.
(9) Description of any modifications to the continuous monitoring system that could affect the ability of the continuous monitoring system to comply with Performance Specification 2 or 3.
(10) Results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under Appendix F, Procedure 1.

[40 CFR 60.49b(g)]

L.16. Recordkeeping- Continuous Monitoring Records. All continuous monitoring records shall be maintained for a period of 5 years.
[40 CFR 60.49b(o); Rule 62-213.440(1)b., F.A.C.]

L.17. Test Reporting. Reports of the required compliance tests shall be filed with the Air Compliance Section of this Office as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last test is completed. The test report shall include the performance evaluation of the CEMS using the applicable performance specification stated in 40 CFR 60 Appendix B.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.49b(b)]

L.18. Reporting – Excess Emissions. The permittee shall submit excess emissions reports for any excess emissions, which occurred during the reporting period. Excess emissions are defined as any calculated 30-day rolling average nitrogen oxides emission rate, as determined by 40 CFR 60.46b(e) {and stated in **Condition No. L.8.**}, which exceeds the 0.2 lb NO_x/MMBtu standard. The reporting period is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period. At the Permittee's option, these reports maybe submitted on a calendar quarter basis.

NOTE: The permittee may submit electronic *quarterly* reports for NOx in lieu of submitting the written reports stated above. The format of each quarterly electronic report shall be coordinated with the District Air Program. The electronic report(s) shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter and shall be accompanied by a certification statement from the Responsible Official indicating whether compliance with the applicable emission standards and minimum data requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Db was achieved during the reporting period. Before submitting reports in the electronic format, the Permittee shall coordinate with the District Air Program to obtain their agreement to submit reports in this alternative format.
[40 CFR 60.49b(h)(2), (4), 40 CFR 60.49b(i), 40 CFR 60.49b(s), 40 CFR 60.49b(v)]

L.19. The permittee shall comply with the applicable reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions.
[Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

COMMON CONDITIONS - EXCESS EMISSIONS

L.20. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection T.

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

L.21. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

L.22. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

L.23. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD Provisions in Subsection DD.

Section III. Emissions Unit and Conditions.

Subsection M. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
045	Wide-web Flexographic Printers

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

This emissions unit is subject to regulation under 40 CFR 63, Subpart KK-National Emission Standards for the Printing and Publishing Industry.

40 CFR PART 63, SUBPART JJJJ APPLICABILITY

The Department received an Initial Notification from Georgia Pacific dated December 6, 2004, for this subpart. Any web coating line that is a product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic press under subpart KK of this part (national emission standards for the printing and publishing industry), which is included in the affected source under subpart KK, **is not** subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJ- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paper and Other Web Coating.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

M.1. <u>Permitted Capacity</u>. The Permittee shall apply no more than:

a) 400 kg per month, for every month, of organic HAP on the product and packaging wide-web flexographic printing presses; or
b) 500 kg per month, for every month, of inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, thinners, reducers, and other materials on product and packaging wide-web flexographic printing presses.

[40 CFR 63.821(b)]

RECORDKEEPING

M.2. <u>Total Volume and Organic HAP Content</u>. 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)]

40 CFR PART 63, SUBPART KK APPLICABILITY

M.3. In the event that the Permittee does not comply with the criterion of **Condition M.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 M.1**., even if in subsequent months the affected source does comply with the criteria of **Condition. M.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)]

Section III. Emissions Unit and Conditions.

Subsection N. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
037	Thermal Oxidizer with a wet, SO2 Scrubber followed by a Candle Mist Eliminator Filter for SAM reduction. Thermal Oxidizer handling the Noncondensable Gas System from the No. 4 Multiple Effect Evaporator (MEE) Set

Sulfur from the LVHC NCG streams from the batch NCG system (NCGs from the Batch Digester System) is removed via a spray tower pre-scrubber prior to destruction in the Thermal Oxidizer or the backup control device, the No. 4 Combination Boiler. A second, spray tower pre-scrubber is used to remove sulfur from the LVHC NCG streams from the continuous NCG System (NCGs from the MEE system) prior to destruction in the Thermal Oxidizer or the backup control device, the No. 4 Combination Boiler.

NCGs from the Turpentine Condensing system and the Condensate Stripper System are vented directly to the Thermal Oxidizer for destruction, or to the backup control device, the No. 4 Combination Boiler.

This emissions unit is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB – Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills; Rule 62-212.400(2)(a)2.b., F.A.C., - PCP Exemptions, and Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

N.0. Permitted Capacity- Digester System. The pulp production rate for the digester system shall not exceed 118 TPH and 1850 TPD ADUP (Air Dried Unbleached Pulp) as a monthly average. The facility must document that the thermal oxidizer is receiving all of the NCGs and SOGs generated for destruction. Regular record keeping is required to account for all periods that NCGs and/or SOGs are being delivered to the thermal oxidizer. The owner or operator is expected to determine the mill's operating rate whenever emission testing is required.

[Rule 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; Construction Permit No. AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

N.1. Method of Operation. This emissions unit is designed to incinerate NCGs and SOGs and to utilize their fuel value. Natural gas shall be the startup fuel and as a makeup fuel to maintain the minimum destruction temperature.

Alternate Method of Operation:

a. Georgia-Pacific is allowed to take the TO's pre-scrubbers out of service during periods of essential maintenance for purposes of preventing plugging, adjusting pumps to release entrained air, repairing of pumps and piping, and repairing of leaks at flanges and connectors;

b. Georgia-Pacific is allowed to take the TO's pre-scrubbers out of service for essential maintenance **only** when the TO is operating to treat the LVHC NCGs and the SO_2 post-scrubber is properly operating;

c. The permitting authority (Northeast District Office (NED)) and EPA must be notified at least 7 days in writing prior to implementation of the operating change;
d. After the proper 7-day written notification has been submitted to the permitting authority (NED) and EPA, then a phone call, Fax or e-mail to the permitting authority (NED) shall be required at the time of implementation of the operating change; and,
e. The date(s) and time(s) of and reason(s) for any essential maintenance on the TO's pre-scrubbers shall be recorded and maintained for a five-year period and made available upon request.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC, DEP letter dated July 20, 2004 and GP's comments dated March 13, 2006]

N.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for these emissions units are not limited.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.3. Total HAP Emissions. Each equipment system listed below[1] shall be enclosed and vented (as specified in **Condition No. N.4**.) into a closed-vent system and routed to the Thermal Oxidizer (primary control device) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (secondary control device) for total HAP emission reduction.
Batch Digester System
Nos. 1 –4 MEE System
Turpentine Condensing System
Condensate Stripper System

[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(c), 40 CFR 63.443(d)(1); 40 CFR 63.443(d)(2)]

OPERATING STANDARDS

N.4. <u>Enclosures and Closed-Vent Systems Requirements.</u> Each enclosure and closed-vent system specified in **Condition No. N.3**. 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. N.17.** 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. N.4.** 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. N.16.**

(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 **Conditions N.4. and N.8**. 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]

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 this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

N.5. <u>Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions</u>. TRS emissions shall not exceed 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour block average; and 0.20 lb/hr and 0.89 TPY.
[Rule 62-296.404(3)(a)1., F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.404(3)(f)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.6. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions. SO2 emissions shall not exceed 31.3 lb/hr and 137.2 TPY, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 6C to measure the SO_2 concentration and Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.7. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall be not exceed 20% Opacity, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 9. A visible emissions limit shall be effective only if the visible emissions measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or 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.; as follows:

When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said test to the Department.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; Rule 62-296.404(2)(b); Rule 62-297.310(7)(b)]

N.8. Total HAP Reduction. The Thermal Oxidizer shall reduce the total HAP concentration at the outlet of the Thermal Oxidizer to 20 parts per million by volume or less corrected to 10 percent oxygen on a dry basis.
[40 CFR 63.443(d)(2); Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-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.}

N.9. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions. It is assumed that compliance with the TRS emissions limit in **Condition N.5.** is achieved by maintaining the minimum temperature of 1200°F and the 0.5 second residence time.

[40 CFR 60.283(a)(1)(iii); 40 CFR 63.443(d)(4); Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; Attachment GP-EU1-J3 of the November 2001 PSD Application]

N.10. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions. The test method for Sulfur dioxide shall be EPA Method 6C to measure the SO_2 concentration and Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This test shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-297.401(6)(c), F.A.C; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.11. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This test shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year. See **Condition. No. N.7.**

[Rule 62-297.401(9), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.12. Total HAP Concentration Measurements. The owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as methanol. An annual performance test is required pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.c., F.A.C. once every federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.c., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.457(f)(2)]

N.13. Vent sampling port locations and gas stream properties. For purposes of selecting vent sampling port locations and determining vent gas stream properties, the owner or operator shall comply with the procedures in 40 CFR 63.445 [1,2]

[1] As an alternative to the requirement in 40 CFR 63.457(b)(5)(ii)(F)(4), for additional testing over longer sampling times if the neutral titer is less than 0.5 milliliter (mL), the facility's sample will be acidified and titrated to the acid endpoint. If the acid titer is greater than 0.1 mL, the neutral titer will be assumed to be 0.1 mL, and the chlorine concentration will be reported as less than the calculated value. If the acid titer is less than 0.1 mL, the results will be calculated using 0.1 mL for both the neutral and acid titer.

[2] As an Alternative to Method 308 for measuring methanol, NCASI Method CI/SG/PULP-94.03 to measure methanol in air emission stream may be used. The mill analyzes only the chilled impinger samples and not the silica gel adsorbent tubes. This modified method, may only be used to measure methanol and does not apply to any of the other HAPs that can be measured by NCASI Method CI/SG/PULP-94-02.

[63.457(b); EPA Approved Alternative Titration procedure for Method 26A dated May 6, 2003; EPA Approved Alternative to Method 308 (NCASI Method CI/SG/PULP-94.03) dated October 15, 2003]

N.14. <u>Oxygen Concentration Correction Procedures</u>. To demonstrate compliance with the total HAP concentration limit of 20 ppmv in **Condition N. 8.** the concentration measured using the methods specified in **Condition N.13.(5)** shall be corrected to 10 percent oxygen using the following procedures:

(1) The emission rate correction factor and excess air integrated sampling and analysis procedures of Methods 3A or 3B of Part 60, Appendix A shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration. The samples shall be taken at the same time that the HAP samples are taken.

(2) The concentration corrected to 10 percent oxygen shall be computed using the following equation:

$$C_c = C_m\left(\frac{10.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d}}\right)$$

where:

C_c = Concentration of total HAP corrected to 10 percent oxygen, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

C_m = Concentration of total HAP dry basis, parts per million by volume, as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

$\%0_{2d}$ = Concentration of oxygen, dry basis, percent by volume.

[63.457(k)]

N.15. <u>Enclosure and Closed-Vent System - Inspections</u>. Each enclosure and closed-vent system used to comply with **Condition N.3.** shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) For each enclosure opening, a visual inspection of the closure mechanism specified in **Condition N.3.(a)** shall be performed once during each calendar moth, with at least 14 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 14 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 N.3.(b)** measured initially and annually by the procedures in **Condition N.16**.

N.15. continued:

(4) Demonstrate initially and annually that each enclosure opening is maintained at negative pressure as specified in **Condition N.17**.

(5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in **Condition N.3.(c)(2)** shall be inspected at least once during each calendar month, with at least 14 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 **Condition No. N.15.(1) through N.15.(5)** identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required in **Condition No. N.3.,** 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.

(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 Approved Alterative received October 20, 2003]

N.16. **Detectable leak procedures**. To measure detectable leaks for closed-vent systems as specified in **Condition N.3.** 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)]

N.17. Negative pressure procedures. To demonstrate negative pressure at process equipment enclosure openings as specified in **Condition N.3.(a)**, 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.

[63.457(e)]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

N.18. Batch Pre-Scrubber. The Batch Pre-Scrubber shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor the scrubber liquid flow rate. The minimum flow rate shall be 50 gallons per minute.
[Renewal Title V Application dated May 13, 2011]

{Permitting Note: The averaging time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method, i.e. a 3-hour block average. Monitoring frequency shall be every 15 minutes.}
[November 26, 2002 Performance Testing Results]

N.19. Continuous Pre-Scrubber. The Continuous Pre-Scrubber shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor the scrubber liquid flow rate. The minimum flow rate shall be 50 gallons per minute.
[Renewal Title V Application dated May 13, 2011]

{Permitting Note: The averaging time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method, i.e. a 3-hour block average. Monitoring frequency shall be every 15 minutes.}
[November 26, 2002 Performance Testing Results]

N.20. **Thermal Oxidizer – Temperature/Oxygen.** The Thermal Oxidizer shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor temperature at the back end of the first pass of the unit. The Thermal Oxidizer shall also be equipped with devices to continuously monitor oxygen at the point of combustion. The temperature device shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1 percent of the temperature being measured. The oxygen monitors shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 0.1 percent oxygen by volume.
[Rule 62-296.404(5)(c), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.284(b)(1); 40 CFR 63.453(b); Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; EPA Region IV letter dated 03/03/03]

N.21. SO2 Scrubber. The SO2 Scrubber shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor the scrubber recirculation flow rate and the scrubber medium effluent pH. The minimum flow rate shall be 294 gallons per minute and minimum pH shall be 6.7 s.u.

{Permitting Note: The averaging time for this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method, i.e. a 3-hour block average. Monitoring frequency shall be every 15 minutes.}
[November 26, 2002 Performance Testing Results]

N.22. Operating Parameters – Thermal Oxidizer - Minimum/Maximum. The Thermal Oxidizer shall be operated in a manner consistent with the minimum temperature of 1200°F. Except as provided in **Condition N.23.,** operation of the Thermal Oxidizer below this minimum operating parameter value or failure to perform procedures required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S shall constitute a violation of **Condition N.8.** and be reported as a period of excess emissions.
[40 CFR 63.453(o)]

N.23. Operating Parameters – Reestablishment/Establishment. To reestablish the value for each operating parameter required to be monitored under **Condition N.20.** and as stated in **N.22.,** the permittee shall use the following procedures:

(1) During subsequent performance tests, continuously record the operating parameter;
(2) 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;
(3) The owner or operator shall provide for the Administrator'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.

[40 CFR 63.453(n)]

EXCESS EMISSIONS

N.24. Periods of excess emissions reported under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A shall not be a violation of **Conditions N.4. AND N.8**., 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 the Thermal Oxidizer and No. 4 Combination Boiler combined.
[40 CFR 63.443(e)1; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

N.25. This emissions unit is subject to the SSM requirements in Condition II.9.

RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

N.26. The Permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 63.10, as shown in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1.
[40 CFR 63.454(a)]

N.27. 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)]

N.28. The owner or operator shall record the CMS parameters specified in §63.453 and meet the requirements specified in Condition N.26. for any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the 40 CFR 63 Subpart S standards due to a process change or modification.
[40 CFR 63.454(d)]

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

N.29. The Permittee shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A as specified in Table 1.
[40 CFR 63.455(a)]

N.30. The permittee shall submit, with the initial notification report specified under §63.9(b)(2) of subpart A of this part and paragraph (a) of this section and update on a two- year basis (from the date of the initial notification report submittal), a non-binding control strategy report containing, at a minimum, the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section in addition to the information required in §63.9(b)(2) of subpart A of this Part 63.

(1) A description of the emission controls or process modifications selected for compliance with the control requirements in this standard.

(2) A compliance schedule, including the dates by which each step toward compliance will be reached for each emission point or sets of emission points. At a minimum, the list of dates shall include:

N.29. continued:

(i) The date by which the major study(s) for determining the compliance strategy will be completed;

(ii) The date by which contracts for emission controls or process modifications will be awarded, or the date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of major components to accomplish emission controls or process changes;

(iii) The date by which on-site construction, installation of emission control equipment, or a process change is to be initiated;

(iv) The date by which on-site construction, installation of emissions control equipment, or a process change is to be completed;

(v) The date by which final compliance is to be achieved;

(vi) For compliance with paragraph §63.440(d)(3)(ii), the tentative dates by which compliance with effluent limitation guidelines and standards intermediate pollutant load effluent reductions and as available, all the dates for the best available technology's milestones reported in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System authorized under section 402 of the Clean Water Act and for the best professional milestones in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program under 40 CFR 430.24 (b)(2); and

(vii) The date by which the final compliance tests will be performed.

(3) Until compliance is achieved, revisions or updates shall be made to the control strategy report required by paragraph (b) of this section indicating the progress made towards completing the installation of the emission controls or process modifications during the 2-year period.
[40 CFR 63.455(b)]

N.31. 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)]

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

N.33. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

N.34. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

COMMON CONDITIONS - KRAFT (SULFATE) PULP MILLS

N.36. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills Requirements in Subsection V.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

N.37. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A.

N.38. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A.

N.39. This emissions unit is subject to the 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; and, Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Unit and Conditions.

Subsection O. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
046	Condensate Stripper System.

The Condensate Stripper System consists of a stripper, which removes HAPS from collected mill condensates.

NCGs from the Digesters, Multiple Effect evaporators, and Turpentine Condensing system and the stripper off-gases (SOGs) from the Condensate Stripper System are vented directly to the Thermal Oxidizer for destruction or the backup control device, the No. 4 Combination Boiler.

This emissions unit is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB – Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills; Rule 62-212.400(2)(a)2.b., F.A.C., - PCP Exemptions, and Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

O.1. Permitted Capacity – Condensate Steam Stripper. The condensate flow rate to the condensate steam stripper shall not exceed 800 gallons per minute.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

O.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for these emissions units are not limited.
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

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 this condition is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

O.3. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions – Condensate Steam Stripper. The gaseous emissions from this emissions unit shall be collected and incinerated in either the Thermal Oxidizer (EU 037) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (EU 016).
[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; 40 CFR 63.446(f)]

O.4. Pulping Process Condensates. The pulping process condensates from the following equipment systems[1] shall be treated to the extent necessary to meet the requirements specified in **Conditions O.5, and O.9.:**

- Turpentine Decanter Underflow
- Blow Heat Secondary Condenser
- Pre-evaporator 1st and 2nd Effect Foul Condensate Pumps
- Pre-Evaporator Hotwell Pump
- NCG Condensate Tank
- Boiler Condensate Return Pump
- Pre-evaporator 3rd Effect Foul Condensate Pump
- Pre-evaporator 1st and 2nd Effect Contaminated Condensate Pump
- Condensate Pre-Heaters
- Reflux Condenser
- Each LVHC collection system
- Each HVLC collection system

[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); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

O.5. Pulping Process Condensates – Collection. The pulping process condensates generated, produced, or associated with the equipment systems listed in **Condition O.4.** that in total contain a total HAP mass of 7.2 pounds or more of total HAP per ton of ODP for unbleached production and 11.1 pounds or more of total HAP per ton of ODP for bleached production shall be treated to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of **Conditions O. 6.- O.10.**[1]

[1] For purposes of meeting this requirement, the permittee may meet a prorated mass standard that is calculated by prorating the applicable mass standard for bleached and unbleached pulp products (11.1 lb/Ton ODP and 7.2 lb/Ton ODP, respectively) by the ratio of tons of bleached and unbleached ODP based on a 15-day rolling average.

[40 CFR 63.446(c)(3); 40 CFR 63.446(i); Georgia Pacific letter dated November 12, 2002; Initial Performance Test Report dated November 18, 2002; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

O.6. <u>Pulping Process Condensates – Closed Collection System</u>. The pulping process condensates collected pursuant to **Condition O.5.,** shall be conveyed in a closed collection system that is designed and operated to meet the individual drain system requirements specified in **Condition Nos. Q.1., Q.2, and Q.3.** (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RR, §§63.960, 63.961, and 63.962), except the closed vent systems shall be routed to the Thermal Oxidizer (primary control device) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (secondary control device) and the enclosures and closed-vent systems requirements specified in **Condition S.4**. shall be met instead of in accordance with § 63.693 as specified in **Condition Q.3.(**a)(3)(ii), (b)(3)(ii)(A), and (b)(5)(iii).
[40 CFR 63.446(d)(1); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

O.7. <u>Closed Collection System - Foul Condensate Tank – Detectable Leaks</u>. 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. P.4**. and routed to the Thermal Oxidizer or the No. 4 Combination Boiler as a backup control device.
[40 CFR 63.446(d)(2)(i); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

O.8. <u>Closed Collection System - Foul Condensate Tank – Openings</u>. 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); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

O.9. <u>Pulping Process Condensates – Treatment</u>. Each pulping process condensate collected pursuant to **Condition No. O.5.** shall be treated to the extent necessary in the Condensate Steam Stripper (EU 046) to reduce or destroy the total HAPs by at least 92 percent or more by weight.

[40 CFR 63.446(e)(5); 40 CFR 63.446(i); Georgia Pacific Letter dated November 12, 2002; Initial Performance Test Report dated November 18, 2002]

O.10. <u>Pulping Process Condensates – HAP emissions</u>. Each HAPs removed from a pulping process condensate stream during treatment and handling under either **Conditions O. 5. through O.9.**, shall be enclosed and vented (as specified in **Condition No. S.4.)** into a closed-vent system and routed to the Thermal Oxidizer (primary control device) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (secondary control device) for total HAP emission reduction.
[40 CFR 63.446(f); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

O.10. Continued:

For each steam stripper system used to treat the pulping process condensates to reduce or destroy the total HAPs by at least 92 percent or more by weight, periods of excess emissions shall not be a violation of Conditions O3-O10 provided that the time of excess emissions (including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction) divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed 10 percent.
[40 CFR 63.446(g)]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

O.11. Condensate Steam Stripper. A CMS shall be operated to measure the following parameters
(1) The steam feed to stripper/condensate feed to stripper ratio; and
(2) The process wastewater column feed temperature.

[40 CFR 63.453(g); EPA Region IV letter dated 03/03/03; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

O.12. Parameters – Condensate Steam Stripper - Minimum/Maximum. The Condensate Steam Stripper shall be operated in a manner consistent with the minimum steam-to-condensate ratio of 0.17and a minimum temperature of the condensate feed of 143°F. Operation of the Condensate Steam Stripper below these minimum operating parameter values or failure to perform procedures required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S shall constitute a violation of **Condition O.9.** and be reported as a period of excess emissions. The monitoring frequency and averaging time for both parameters shall be every 15 minutes and 3-hour block averages, respectively.

[40 CFR 63.453(o); Condensate Treatment data dated September/October 2002; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV, Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC and 1070005-031-AV]

O.13. Operating Parameters –Condensate Steam Stripper– Reestablishment/Establishment. To reestablish the value for each operating parameter required to be monitored under **O.11.** and stated in **O.12.,** the permittee shall use the following procedures:

(1) During subsequent performance tests, continuously record the operating parameter;
(2) 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;
(3) The owner or operator shall provide for the Administrator'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.

[40 CFR 63.453(n); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

O.14. <u>Condensate Collection</u>. A CMS shall be operated to measure the condensate collected pursuant to **Condition O.5.** as follows:

Flow Meter K20	▪ Pre-evaporator 1st and 2nd Effect foul Condensate Pump ▪ Pre-evaporator Hotwell pump ▪ NCG Condensate Tank ▪ Boiler Condensate Tank Return Pump ▪ Pre-evaporator 3rd Effect Foul Condensate Pump
Flow Meter K21	▪ Turpentine Decanter Underflow ▪ Blow Heat Secondary Condenser
Flow Meter K03	▪ Pre-evaporator 1st and 2nd Effect Contaminated Condensate Pump

The permittee shall determine the actual collection of condensate in pounds per oven-dried tons of unbleached pulp on a daily basis and averaged over a 15-day period (rolling average) using the flow data from the meters identified above, the bleach grade pulp production (daily), the unbleached grade pulp production (daily), and the methanol concentration factors specified in **Condition O.15.**
[40 CFR 63.453(i), FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and 1070005-024-AC]

O.15. <u>Operating Parameters – Condensate Collection</u>. The methanol concentration factors used to determine the actual condensate collection in pounds per oven-dried tons of unbleached pulp are as follows: 3274 ppm for the streams monitored by flow meter K20, 1531 ppm for the streams monitored by flow meter K03, and 3171 ppm for the streams monitored by flow meter K21.

The methanol concentration factors may be reestablished based on the results of additional performance tests. Should the mill make a significant change to the system, performance testing will be conducted following the changes to either confirm the current concentration factors or to reestablish them.

[Condensate Collection Characterization Study & Performance Test dated September 26 /October 10, 2002; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and 1070005-024-AC]

O.16. <u>Pulping Process Condensate Closed Collection System- Inspections</u>. Each pulping process condensate closed collection system used to comply with **Conditions O.6. through O.8.,** shall comply with the following:

(1) Each pulping process condensate closed collection system shall be visually inspected once during each calendar month, with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections, and shall comply with the inspection and monitoring requirements specified in **Condition Q.4.** (40 CFR 63.964 of Subpart RR), except:

O.16. Continued:

(i) Owners or operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of **Conditions O.15. through O.17.** instead of the requirements specified in **Condition Q.4.** (a)(1)(vi) and (b)(3) [40 CFR 63.964(a)(1)(vi) and (b)(3) of Subpart RR].

(ii) Owners or operators shall comply with the inspection and monitoring requirements for closed-vent systems and control devices specified in **Conditions S.12 and S.17** instead of the requirements specified in **Condition Q.4**.(a)(2) [40 CFR 63.964(a)(2) of Subpart RR].

(2) Each condensate tank used in the closed collection system shall be operated with no detectable leaks as specified in **Condition O.7.** measured initially and annually by the procedures specified in **Condition O.25.**

(3) If an inspection required by this condition 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 **Condition Q.4.(b)** [40 CFR 63.964(b) of Subpart RR] shall be taken.

[40 CFR 63.453(l), EPA Approved Alternative received October 20, 2003; FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and 1070005-024-AC]

RECORDKEEPING

O.17. This emissions unit is subject to the recordkeeping requirements as stated in Subsection P.

O.18. **CMS Parameters.** The owner or operator shall record the CMS parameters described in **Conditions O.11., O.12., O.14. and O.15.,** and comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 63.10, as shown in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1, for any new pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the 40 CFR 63 Subpart S standards in this subpart due to a process change or modification.
[40 CFR 63.454(d); and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

O.19. 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;

O. 19. Continued:

(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); and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

O.20. 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 **Specific Conditions O.21. and O.22.**

[40 CFR 63.455(a); and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

O.21. [RESERVED]

O.22. The Permittee shall meet the requirements stated in **Specific Condition O.20.,** 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); and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

O.23. **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.]

O.24. **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 required in 40 CFR 63.446, the owner or operator shall comply with the procedures in 40 CFR 63.457(c).
[40 CFR 63.457(c); and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

O.25. Detectable leak procedures. To measure detectable leaks for pulping process wastewater collection systems as specified in **Condition O.7.,** 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); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV; and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

O.26. Condensate HAP concentration measurement. The owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as methanol.
[40 CFR 63.457(g)]

O.27. Liquid stream calculations. To demonstrate compliance with the mass flow rate, mass per megagram of ODP, and percent reduction requirements for liquid streams specified in §63.446, the owner or operator shall use the procedures in 40 CFR 63.457(j).
[40 CFR 63.457(j); and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

O.28. Condensate segregation procedures. The following procedures shall be used to demonstrate compliance with the condensate segregation requirements specified in §63.446(c).

(1) To demonstrate compliance with the percent mass requirements specified in §63.446(c)(2), the procedures specified in paragraphs (m)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section shall be performed.

(i) Determine the total HAP mass of all condensates from each equipment system listed in §63.446(b)(1) through (b)(3) using the procedures specified in paragraphs (c) and (j) of this section.

(ii) Multiply the total HAP mass determined in paragraph (1)(i) of this Condition by 0.65 to determine the target HAP mass for the high-HAP fraction condensate stream or streams.

(iii) Compliance with the segregation requirements specified in §63.446(c)(2) is demonstrated if the condensate stream or streams from each equipment system listed in §63.446(b)(1) through (3) being treated as specified in §63.446(e) contain at least as much total HAP mass as the target total HAP mass determined in paragraph (1)(ii) of this Condition.

(2) To demonstrate compliance with the percent mass requirements specified in §63.446(c)(3), the procedures specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (ii) of this Condition shall be performed.

(i) Determine the total HAP mass contained in the high-HAP fraction condensates from each equipment system listed in §63.446(b)(1) through (b)(3) and the total condensates streams from the equipment systems listed in §63.446(b)(4) and (b)(5), using the procedures specified in paragraphs (c) and (j) of this section.

(ii) Compliance with the segregation requirements specified in § 63.446(c)(3) is demonstrated if the total HAP mass determined in paragraph (2)(i) of this Condition is equal to or greater than the appropriate mass requirements specified in § 63.446(c)(3).
[63.457(m)]

O.29. <u>Excess Emissions</u>. Periods of excess emissions reported under **Specific Condition O.4.** shall not be a violation of **Specific Conditions O.6. through O.10**. provided that the time of excess emissions (including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction) divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed 10 percent.

[40 CFR 63.446(g)]

O.30. <u>Enclosure and Closed-Vent System</u>. The enclosure and closed-vent system shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) For each enclosure opening, a visual inspection of the closure mechanism specified in 40 CFR 63.450(b) shall be performed once during each calendar month with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections to ensure the opening is maintained in the closed position and sealed.

(2) Each closed-vent system required by 40 CFR 63.450(a) shall be visually inspected once during each calendar month with at least 14 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 40 CFR 63.450(c) measured initially and annually by the procedures in 40 CFR 63.457(d).

(4) Demonstrate initially and annually that each enclosure opening is maintained at negative pressure as specified in 40 CFR 63.457(e).

(5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in 40 CFR 63.450(d)(2) shall be inspected at least once during each calendar month with at least 14 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 **Specific Conditions O.27. (1) through (5)** identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required by 40 CFR 63.450, 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:

(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.

O.30. continued:

(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 Approved Alternative received October 20, 2003; 40 CFR 63.450(b); and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

O.31. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A.

O.32. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A.

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

O.33. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection U.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

O.34. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection W.

O.35. This emissions unit is also subject to the SSM requirements in Condition II.9.

Subsection Q. 40 CFR Part 63, Applicable Subpart RR Common Conditions.

Sub-section	EU No.	Description	Page
C	016	#4 COMBINATION BOILER	15
N	037	THERMAL OXIDIZER	66
O	046	CONDENSATE STRIPPER SYSTEM	78

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

Q.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]

Q.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.

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]

Q.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 the requirements of §63.693 in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Standards from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations.

(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:

(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 in accordance with the standards specified in § 63.693.

(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.

Q. 3. Continued:

(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.

(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 the standards specified in 40 CFR 63.693.

[40 CFR 63.962]

Q.4. <u>Inspection and monitoring requirements</u>.

(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.

Q. 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 maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.965(a) of this subpart.

(2) The permittee shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent system and the control device in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.693 in 40 CFR 63 subpart DD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Standards from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations.

(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 § 63.965(a)(3) of this subpart.
[40 CFR 63.964]

Q.5. <u>Recordkeeping requirements.</u> (a) Each permittee complying with §63.962(a)(1) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain the following records:

(1) A written site-specific individual drain system inspection plan that includes a drawing or schematic of the individual drain system and identifies each drain, junction box, and sewer line location.

(2) A record of the date that each inspection required by § 63.964(a) of this subpart is performed.

(3) When applicable, a record for each defect detected during inspections required by § 63.964(a) of this subpart that includes the following information: the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, the corrective action taken to repair the defect, and the date that the corrective action was completed. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the provisions of § 63.964(b)(2) of this section, the permittee shall also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected.

(b) Owners and operators that use a closed-vent system and a control device in accordance with the provisions of § 63.962 shall prepare and maintain the records required for the closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the requirements of §63.693.
[40 CFR 63.965]

Q.6. **Reporting requirements.** Owners and operators that use a closed-vent system and a control device in accordance with the provisions of § 63.962 shall prepare and submit to the Administrator the reports required for closed-vent systems and control devices in accordance with the requirements of §63.693.
[40 CFR 63.966]

Subsection R. Common Conditions – Subpart MM

Sub-section	EU No.	Description	Page
D	017	#4 LIME KILN	23
E	018	#4 RECOVERY BOILER	29
F	019	No. 4 Smelt Dissolving Tanks (2)	43

R.1. The permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A as specified in Table 1 of Subpart MM.
[63.860(c)]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements [63.864]

R.2. Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS). The owner or operator of each affected kraft or soda recovery furnace or lime kiln equipped with an ESP must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS according to the provisions in Sec. Sec. 63.6(h) and 63.8 and paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) [Reserved]

(2) [Reserved]

(3) As specified in Sec. 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).

Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS). For each CPMS required in this section, the owner or operator of each affected source or process unit must meet the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (14) of this section.

(1)-(9) [Reserved]

(10) The owner or operator of each affected kraft or soda recovery furnace, kraft or soda lime kiln, sulfite combustion unit, or kraft or soda smelt dissolving tank equipped with a wet scrubber must install, 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 Sec. 63.8(c), as well as the procedures in paragraphs (e)(10)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(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.

Expanded Or Replacement Operating Ranges

R.2. continued:

The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit may establish expanded or replacement operating ranges for the monitoring parameter values listed in paragraphs (e)(10) through (14) of this section and established in paragraph (j)(1) or (2) of this section during subsequent performance tests using the test methods in Sec. 63.865.
The owner or operator of the affected source or process unit must 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.

ON-GOING COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS [63.864(k)]

(1) Following the compliance date, owners or operators of all affected sources or process units are required to implement corrective action, as specified in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan prepared under Sec. 63.866(a) if the monitoring exceedances in paragraphs (k)(1)(i) through (vi) of this section occur:

(i) For a new or existing kraft or soda recovery furnace or lime kiln equipped with an ESP, when the average of ten consecutive 6-minute averages result in a measurement greater than 20 percent opacity;

(ii) For a new or existing kraft or soda recovery furnace, kraft or soda smelt dissolving tank, kraft or soda lime kiln, or sulfite combustion unit equipped with a wet scrubber, when any 3-hour average parameter value is outside the range of values established in paragraph (j) of this section.

(iii) [Reserved]

(iv) [Reserved]

(v) For an affected source or process unit equipped with an ESP, wet scrubber, RTO, or fabric filter and monitoring alternative operating parameters established in paragraph (e)(13) of this section, when any 3-hour average value is outside the range of parameter values established in paragraph (j) of this section; and

(vi) For an affected source or process unit equipped with an alternative air pollution control system and monitoring operating parameters approved by the Administrator as established in paragraph (e)(14) of this section, when any 3-hour average value is outside the range of parameter values established in paragraph (j) of this section.

(2) Following the compliance date, owners or operators of all affected sources or process units are in violation of the standards of Sec. 63.862 if the monitoring exceedances in paragraphs (k)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section occur:

(i) For an existing kraft or soda recovery furnace equipped with an ESP, when opacity is greater than 35 percent for 6 percent or more of the operating time within any quarterly period;

(ii) For a new kraft or soda recovery furnace or a new or existing lime kiln equipped with an ESP, when opacity is greater than 20 percent for 6 percent or more of the operating time within any quarterly period;

R.2. continued:

(iii) For a new or existing kraft or soda recovery furnace, kraft or soda smelt dissolving tank, kraft or soda lime kiln, or sulfite combustion unit equipped with a wet scrubber, when six or more 3-hour average parameter values within any 6-month reporting period are outside the range of values established in paragraph (j) of this section;

(iv) For a new or existing semichemical combustion unit equipped with an RTO, when any 3-hour average temperature falls below the temperature established in paragraph (j) of this section;

(v) [Reserved]

(vi) For an affected source or process unit equipped with an ESP, wet scrubber, RTO, or fabric filter and monitoring alternative operating parameters established in paragraph (e)(13) of this section, when six or more 3-hour average values within any 6-month reporting period are outside the range of parameter values established in paragraph (j) of this section.

(vii) [Reserved]

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

R. 3. <u>Records – Corrective Action/ Violation</u>. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under Condition R.6.(1), and when a violation is noted under **Condition R.6.(2).**
[40 CFR 63.866(b)]

R. 4. In addition to the general records required by 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, Section 63.10(b)(2), the owner or operator must maintain records of the information in paragraphs (1) through (6) of this Condition:

(1) Records of black liquor solids firing rates in units of megagrams/day or tons/day for all recovery furnaces;

(2) Records of CaO production rates in units of megagrams/day or tons/day for all lime kilns;

(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 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;

(5) Records of monitoring parameter ranges established for each affected source or process unit;
[40 CFR 63.866(c)]

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [63.867(b)(3)].

R.5. (3) After the Administrator has approved the emissions limits for any process unit, the owner or operator of a process unit must notify the Administrator before any of the actions in paragraphs (3)(i) through (iv) of this Condition are taken:

(i) The air pollution control system for any process unit is modified or replaced;

(ii) Any Kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln in a chemical recovery system at a Kraft pulp mill complying with the PM emissions limits in **Condition R.3.** is shut down for more than 60 consecutive days;

(iii) A continuous monitoring parameter or the value or range of values of a continuous monitoring parameter for any process unit is changed; or

(iv) The black liquor solids firing rate for any Kraft recovery furnace during any 24-hour averaging period is increased by more than 10 percent above the level measured during the most recent performance test.

(4) An owner or operator of a group of process units in a chemical recovery system at a mill complying with the PM emissions limits in **Condition R.3.** and seeking to perform the actions in paragraph (3)(i) or (ii) of this Condition must recalculate the overall PM emissions limit for the group of process units and resubmit the documentation required in paragraph (2) of this Condition to the Administrator. All modified PM emissions limits are subject to approval by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 63.867(b)]

EXCESS EMISSIONS REPORT [63.867(c)].

R.6. **Excess emissions report.** The owner or operator must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions specified in this section. This report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, Section 63.10(c) as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in this section, and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in this section (2). Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of this section 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 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart MM and Subpart S may combine excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill.
[40 CFR 63.867(c)]

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM

General provisions reference	Summary of requirements	Applies to Subpart MM	Explanation
63.1(a)(1)	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 63.861; when overlap between Subparts A and MM of this part, Subpart MM takes precedence.
63.1(a)(2)–(14)	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
63.1(b)(1)	Initial applicability determination	No	Subpart MM specifies the applicability in § 63.860.
63.1(b)(2)	Title V operating permit—see 40 CFR part 70	Yes	All major affected sources are required to obtain a Title V Permit.
63.1(b)(3)	Record of the applicability determination	No	All affected sources are subject to Subpart MM according to the applicability definition of Subpart MM.
63.1(c)(1)	Applicability of subpart A of this part after a relevant standard has been set.	Yes	Subpart MM clarifies the applicability of each paragraph of Subpart A of this part to sources Subject to subpart MM.
63.1(c)(2)	Title V permit requirement	Yes	All major affected sources are required to obtain a Title V Permit. There are no area sources in the pulp and paper mill source category.
63.1(c)(3)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.1(c)(4)	Requirements for existing source that obtains an extension of compliance.	Yes.	
63.1(c)(5)	Notification requirements for an area source that increases HAP emissions to major source levels.	Yes	
63.1(d)	[Reserved]	NA	

Specific Condition R.6 continued:

63.1(e)	Applicability of permit program before a relevant standard has been set.	Yes	
63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 63.861; when overlap between Subparts A and MM of this part occurs, Subpart MM takes precedence.
63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes	
63.5(a)	Construction and reconstruction—applicability	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Upon construction, relevant standards for new sources.	Yes	

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM—Continued

General provisions reference	Summary of Requirements	Applies to Subpart	MM Explanation
63.5(b)(2)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.5(b)(3)	New construction/reconstruction	Yes.	
63.5(b)(4)	Construction/reconstruction notification	Yes	
63.5(b)(5)	Construction/reconstruction compliance	Yes.	
63.5(b)(6)	Equipment addition or process change	Yes	
63.5(c)	[Reserved]	NA.	
63.5(d)	Application for approval of construction/reconstruction.	Yes.	
63.5(e)	Construction/reconstruction approval	Yes.	
63.5(f)	Construction/reconstruction approval based on prior State preconstruction review.	Yes.	
63.6(a)(1)	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements—applicability.	Yes.	
63.6(a)(2)	Requirements for area source that increases emissions to become major.	Yes.	
63.6(b)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources.	Yes	
63.6(c)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes	Subpart MM specifically stipulates the compliance schedule for existing sources.
63.6(d)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance requirements	Yes	
63.6(f)	Compliance with nonopacity emissions standards	Yes.	

Specific Condition R.6 continued:

63.6(g)	Compliance with alternative nonopacity emissions standards.	Yes.	
63.6(h)	Compliance with opacity and visible emissions (VE) standards.	Yes	Subpart MM does not contain any opacity or VE standards; however, § 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements.
63.6(i)	Extension of compliance with emissions standards.	Yes.	
63.6(j)	Exemption from compliance with emissions standards.	Yes.	
63.7(a)(1)	Performance testing requirements—applicability	Yes	§ 63.864(a)(6) specifies the only exemption from performance testing allowed under Subpart MM.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM—Continued

General provisions reference	Summary of Requirements	Applies to Subpart	MM Explanation
63.7(a)(2)	Performance test dates	Yes.	
63.7(a)(3)	Performance test requests by Administrator under CAA section 114	Yes.	
63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes.	
63.7(b)(2)	Notification of delay in conducting a scheduled performance test.	Yes.	
63.7(c)	Quality assurance program	Yes	
63.7(d)	Performance testing facilities	Yes	
63.7(e)	Conduct of performance tests	Yes	
63.7(f)	Use of an alternative test method	Yes	

Specific Condition R.6 continued:

63.7(g)	Data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes	
63.7(h)	Waiver of performance tests	Yes	§ 63.864(a)(6) specifies the only exemption from performance testing allowed under Subpart MM.
63.8(a)	Monitoring requirements—applicability	Yes	See § 63.864.
63.8(b)	Conduct of monitoring	Yes	See § 63.864
63.8(c)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes	See § 63.864
63.8(d)	Quality control program	Yes	See § 63.864.
63.8(e)(1)	Performance evaluation of CMS	Yes	
63.8(e)(2)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	
63.8(e)(3)	Submission of site-specific performance evaluation test plan.	Yes.	
63.8(e)(4)	Conduct of performance evaluation and performance evaluation dates	Yes.	
63.8(e)(5)	Reporting performance evaluation results	Yes	
63.8(f)	Use of an alternative monitoring method	Yes	
63.8(g)	Reduction of monitoring data	Yes.	
63.9(a)	Notification requirements—applicability and general information	Yes.	
63.9(b)	Initial notifications	Yes.	
63.9(c)	Request for extension of compliance	Yes	
63.9(d)	Notification that source subject to special compliance requirements	Yes	
63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM—Continued

General provisions reference	Summary of Requirements	Applies to Subpart	MM Explanation
63.9(f)	Notification of opacity and VE observations	Yes	Subpart MM does not contain any opacity or VE standards; however, § 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements
63.9(g)(1)	Additional notification requirements for sources with CMS	Yes	
63.9(g)(2)	Notification of compliance with opacity emissions standard	Yes	Subpart MM does not contain any opacity or VE emissions standards; however, § 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements
63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion to continue use of alternative to relative accuracy testing has been exceeded	Yes	
63.9(h)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	
63.9(i)	Adjustment to time periods or postmark deadlines for submittal and review of required communications	Yes	
63.9(j)	Change in information already provided	Yes	
63.10(a)	Recordkeeping requirements—applicability and general information	Yes	See § 63.866
63.10(b)(1)	Records retention	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)	Information and documentation to support notifications and demonstrate compliance	Yes	

Specific Condition R.6 continued:

63.10(b)(3)	Records retention for sources not subject to relevant standard	Yes	Applicability requirements are given in § 63.86
63.10(c)	Additional recordkeeping requirements for sources with CMS	Yes	
63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes	
63.10(d)(2)	Reporting results of performance tests	Yes	
63.10(d)(3)	Reporting results of opacity or VE observations	Yes	Subpart MM does not include any opacity or VE standards; however, § 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements
63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	Periodic and immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	Yes	
63.10(e)	Additional reporting requirements for sources with CMS	Yes	

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM—Continued

General Provisions Reference	Summary of Requirements	Applies to Subpart	MM Explanation
63.10(f)	Waiver of recordkeeping and reporting requirements	Yes	
63.11	Control device requirements for flares	No	The use of flares to meet the standards in Subpart MM is not anticipated
63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes	
63.13	Addresses of State air pollution control agencies and EPA Regional Offices.	Yes	
63.14	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
63.15	Availability of information and confidentiality	Yes	

Subsection S. Common Conditions - On-Spec Used Oil

Sub-section	EU No.	Description	Page
C	016	#4 COMBINATION BOILER	15
D	017	#4 LIME KILN	23
E	018	#4 RECOVERY BOILER	29

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

S.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:

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	4,000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100°F minimum
PCBs	≥ 2 but < 50 ppm

S.2. On-specification used oil may be fired as follows:

- At any time provided the maximum concentration of PCBs shall be less than 2 ppm and whether generated on or off-site. The analysis and recordkeeping requirements apply to each amount prior to blending even if to be blended with 90% virgin oil.

- Only during normal operation temperature and not during startup or shutdown if the maximum concentration of PCBs is ≥ 2 but < 50 ppm.

S.3. On-specification used oil test requirements are approved EPA, DEP or ASTM test methods and shall be used or a certified on-specification used oil analysis shall be obtained prior to blending and shall be retained for inspection or submitted to the Department on request.

Subsection T. Common Conditions - Excess Emissions

Sub-section	E.U. ID No.	Brief Description	*Page*
B	015	#5 POWER BOILER	09
C	016	#4 COMBINATION BOILER	15
D	017	#4 LIME KILN	23
E	018	#4 RECOVERY BOILER	29
F	019	#4 SMELT DISSOLVING TANKS (2)	43
G	031	TALL OIL PLANT	46
N	037	THERMAL OXIDIZER	66
L	044	NO. 7 BOILER	59

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

{Permitting Note: The following conditions are placed here as a convenience and to avoid duplication. See specific conditions in Subsections listed above for applicability.}

{Permitting Note: The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS or NESHAP provision.}

62-210.700 Excess Emissions.

(1) Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

(2) Excess emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators 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.

(3) Excess emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators 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 Number 3 of the Ringelmann Chart (60 percent opacity), and providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

(3) continued:

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.

Visible emissions above 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for not more than 4, six (6)-minute periods, during the 3-hour period of excess emissions allowed by this subparagraph, for boiler cleaning and load changes, at units which have installed and are operating, or have committed to install or operate, continuous opacity monitors.

Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 lbs. per million BTU heat input during the 3-hour period of excess emissions allowed by this subparagraph.

(4) Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.

(5) Considering operational variations in types of industrial equipment operations affected by this rule, the Department may adjust maximum and minimum factors to provide reasonable and practical regulatory controls consistent with the public interest.

(6) In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department or the appropriate Local Program 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.

Specific Authority 403.061, FS.
Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS.
History - Formerly 17-2.250, Formerly 17-210.700, Amended 11-23-94.

Subsection U. Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements

Subsection	E.U. ID No.	Brief Description	Page
B	015	#5 POWER BOILER	9
C	016	#4 COMBINATION BOILER	15
D	017	#4 LIME KILN	23
E	018	#4 RECOVERY BOILER	29
F	019	#4 SMELT DISSOLVING TANKS (2)	43
G	031	TALL OIL PLANT	46
N	037	THERMAL OXIDIZER	66
O	046	CONDENSATE STEAM STRIPPER	78
K	036	ELEMENTAL CHLORINE FREE NO. 3 BLEACH PLANT	51
L	044	NO. 7 BOILER	59

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

{Permitting Note: The following conditions are placed here as a convenience and to avoid duplication. See specific conditions in Subsections listed above for applicability.}

62-297.310 General Compliance Test Requirements.

The focal point of a compliance test is the stack or duct, which vents process and/or combustion gases and air pollutants from an emissions unit into the ambient air.

(1) Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured; provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate.

(1) continued:

The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five-day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five-day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the two complete runs is at least 20% below the allowable emission limiting standard.

(2) Operating Rate During Testing. Unless otherwise stated in the applicable emission limiting standard rule, testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity as defined below. If it is impractical to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the maximum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test rate until a new test is conducted. Once the unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.

(a) Combustion Turbines. (Reserved)

(b) All Other Sources. Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit.

(3) Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.

(4) Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.

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

(2) continued:

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

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

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

(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.

(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1.

(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.

TABLE 297.310-1 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE			
ITEM	**MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY**	**REFERENCE INSTRUMENT**	**TOLERANCE**
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer or equivalent, or thermometric points	+/-2%
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass thermometer	5 degrees F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5 degrees F
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	+/-1% scale
Pitot Tube	When required or when damaged	By construction or measurements in wind tunnel D greater than 16" and standard pitot tube	See EPA Method 2, Fig. 2-2 & 2-3
Probe Nozzles	Before each test or when nicked, dented, or corroded Max. deviation between readings	Micrometer	+/-0.001" men of at least three readings .004"

TABLE 297.310-1 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE			
ITEM	**MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY**	**REFERENCE INSTRUMENT**	**TOLERANCE**
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, When 5% change observed, Annually 2. One Point: Semiannually 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter Comparison check	2% 5%

(5) Determination of Process Variables.

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

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

(6) Required Stack Sampling Facilities. Sampling facilities include sampling ports, work platforms, access to work platforms, electrical power, and sampling equipment support. All stack sampling facilities must meet any Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Standards described in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts D and E.

(a) Permanent Test Facilities. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test, other than a visible emissions test, is required on at least an annual basis, shall install and maintain permanent stack sampling facilities.

(b) Temporary Test Facilities. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is not required to conduct a compliance test on at least an annual basis may use permanent or temporary stack sampling facilities. If the owner chooses to use temporary sampling facilities on an emissions unit, and the Department elects to test the unit, such temporary facilities shall be installed on the emissions unit within 5 days of a request by the Department and remain on the emissions unit until the test is completed.

(c) Sampling Ports.

1. All sampling ports shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches.

2. The ports shall be capable of being sealed when not in use.

3. The sampling ports shall be located in the stack at least 2 stack diameters or equivalent diameters downstream and at least 0.5 stack diameter or equivalent diameter upstream from any fan, bend, constriction or other flow disturbance.

4. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct has been filed prior to December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 15 feet or less. For stacks with a larger diameter, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct is filed on or after December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 10 feet or less. For stacks with larger diameters, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. On horizontal circular ducts, the ports shall be located so that the probe can enter the stack vertically, horizontally or at a 45-degree angle.

(6). Continued:

5. On rectangular ducts, the cross sectional area shall be divided into the number of equal areas in accordance with EPA Method 1. Sampling ports shall be provided which allow access to each sampling point. The ports shall be located so that the probe can be inserted perpendicular to the gas flow.

(d). Work Platforms.

1. Minimum size of the working platform shall be 24 square feet in area. Platforms shall be at least 3 feet wide.
2. On circular stacks with 2 sampling ports, the platform shall extend at least 110 degrees around the stack.
3. On circular stacks with more than two sampling ports, the work platform shall extend 360 degrees around the stack.
4. All platforms shall be equipped with an adequate safety rail (ropes are not acceptable), toeboard, and hinged floor-opening cover if ladder access is used to reach the platform. The safety rail directly in line with the sampling ports shall be removable so that no obstruction exists in an area 14 inches below each sample port and 6 inches on either side of the sampling port.

(e). Access to Work Platform.

Ladders to the work platform exceeding 15 feet in length shall have safety cages or fall arresters with a minimum of 3 compatible safety belts available for use by sampling personnel.

Walkways over free-fall areas shall be equipped with safety rails and toeboards.

(f). Electrical Power.

A minimum of two 120-volt AC, 20-amp outlets shall be provided at the sampling platform within 20 feet of each sampling port.

If extension cords are used to provide the electrical power, they shall be kept on the plant's property and be available immediately upon request by sampling personnel.

(g). Sampling Equipment Support.

1. A three-quarter inch eyebolt and an angle bracket shall be attached directly above each port on vertical stacks and above each row of sampling ports on the sides of horizontal ducts.
   a. The bracket shall be a standard 3-inch x 3 inch x one-quarter inch equal-legs bracket, which is 1 and one-half inches wide. A hole that is one-half inch in diameter shall be drilled through the exact center of the horizontal portion of the bracket. The horizontal portion of the bracket shall be located 14 inches above the centerline of the sampling port.
   b. A three-eighth inch bolt, which protrudes 2 inches from the stack, may be substituted for the required bracket. The bolt shall be located 15 and one-half inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

c. The three-quarter inch eyebolt shall be capable of supporting a 500 pound working load. For stacks that are less than 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 48 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. For stacks that are greater than or equal to 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 60 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. If the eyebolt is more than 120 inches above the platform, a length of chain shall be attached to it to bring the free end of the chain to within safe reach from the platform.

2. A complete monorail or dualrail arrangement may be substituted for the eyebolt and bracket.

3. When the sample ports are located in the top of a horizontal duct, a frame shall be provided above the port to allow the sample probe to be secured during the test.

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

(a) General Compliance Testing.

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

2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., 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 a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission-limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission-limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit.

Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

a Did not operate; or

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

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 -- September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:

   a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;

   b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and

   c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.

6. For fossil fuel steam generators on a semi-annual particulate matter emission compliance testing schedule, a compliance test shall not be required for any six-month period in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 200 hours other than during startup.

7. For emissions units electing to conduct particulate matter emission compliance testing quarterly pursuant to Rule 62-296.405(2)(a), F.A.C., a compliance test shall not be required for any quarter in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 100 hours other than during startup.

8. Any combustion turbine that does not operate for more than 400 hours per year shall conduct a visible emissions compliance test once per each five-year period, coinciding with the term of its air operation permit.

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

10. An annual compliance test conducted for visible emissions shall not be required for units exempted from air permitting pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.; units determined to be insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.300(2)(a)1., F.A.C., or Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C.; or units permitted under the General Permit provisions in Rule 62-210.300(4)(a) or Rule 62-213.300, F.A.C., unless the general permit specifically requires such testing.

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

(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.

(8) Test Reports.

(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.

(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.

(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.
8. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.
9. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.
10. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.
11. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
12. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
13. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
14. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.
15. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
16. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.
17. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
18. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
19. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.

20. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.
21. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

Specific Authority: 403.061, FS. Law Implemented: 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, FS.
History: Formerly 17-2.700(1)(b); Formerly 17-297.310; Amended 11-23-94, 3-13-96, 10-28-97, 3-2-99.

Subsection V. Common Conditions - Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills

Subsection	E.U. ID No.	Brief Description	Page
D	017	#4 LIME KILN	23
E	018	#4 RECOVERY BOILER	29
F	019	#4 SMELT DISSOLVING TANKS (2)	43
G	031	TALL OIL PLANT	46
N	037	THERMAL OXIDIZER	66

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

{Permitting Note: The following conditions are placed here as a convenience and to avoid duplication. See specific conditions in Subsections listed above for applicability.}

62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants.
The provisions of this rule that apply to tall oil plants within Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills also apply to tall oil plants that are located in a separate facility. In the case of separate tall oil plants, phrases such as "the owner or operator of a Kraft pulp mill" shall be construed to read "the owner or operator of a tall oil plant."

(1) Visible Emissions.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces Equipped with Dry Collectors - 45 percent opacity, six minute average, except:

1. Visible emissions of up to 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period during any hour; or
2. If the emissions unit is equipped with a certified continuous emission monitoring device for measuring opacity, then the monitoring results shall be reported to the Department quarterly in the form of an excess emissions report, and visible emissions in excess of 45 percent opacity shall be allowed for up to six 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 emissions unit is not operating). The continuous emission monitoring device shall be certified, calibrated, and operated according to the procedures for opacity monitors contained in 40 CFR 60.

(b) (Reserved).
(c) (Reserved).

(2) Particulate Matter.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces - three pounds per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed.

(d) Visible emission 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 plume mixing or moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.340(2), F.A.C.

(3) Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS).

(a) Digester Systems, Multiple Effect Evaporator Systems, Condensate Stripper Systems.

1. Gaseous emissions shall be collected and incinerated in a lime kiln or calciner meeting the requirements of either Rule 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or a Kraft recovery furnace meeting the requirements of Rule 62-296.404(3)(c), F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or a combustion device meeting the requirements of either Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or;

2. 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to the actual oxygen content of the untreated flue gas stream as a 12-hour average if a means other than incineration in a combustion device pursuant to Rule 62-296.404(3)(a)1., F.A.C., is used to control gaseous emissions of total reduced sulfur.

3. Total reduced sulfur emissions shall not be vented to the atmosphere at any point connected to or between the emissions unit and the control device except in the event of an emergency that presents a danger to life or property, or during those times when the control device is shut down for essential maintenance. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall develop a contingency plan, acceptable to the Department, for such circumstances. The plan shall include definitions of what constitutes essential maintenance and a reportable venting incident. The plan shall also include an evaluation of feasible means of controlling or mitigating the impact of total reduced sulfur when a control device or piece of process equipment that is used to control total reduced sulfur emissions is inoperative, and an assessment of the use of back-up control devices. Once approved by the Department, the plan shall become a modification to the operation permits for affected emissions units and its provisions shall be followed whenever a shutdown occurs.

The time allowed for venting shall be as short as possible and limited to the time required to effect the required maintenance. In no event shall the cumulative time exceed ten days in any annual period unless authorized by the Secretary or the Secretary's designee. These provisions supplement the provisions of Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., which shall also apply where not in direct conflict with this provision.

Normal excess or erratic pressures shall be controlled in such a manner as to prevent the release of uncontrolled gaseous emissions.
In the event that venting of uncontrolled total reduced sulfur emissions does occur the owner or operator shall notify the Department verbally by the close of the Department's next working day. The owner shall provide the Department with a written report as required by Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. If the next quarterly report is due to the Department sooner than 30 days after the first day of a reportable venting incident, the report on that incident may be filed with the quarterly reports for the following quarter.

4. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules). Digester systems and multiple effect evaporator systems shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., if a technology other than incineration is used.

(b) Tall Oil Plants. Gaseous emissions shall be collected and incinerated in a lime kiln or calciner meeting the requirements of Rule 62-296.404(3)(e) F.A.C., or Rule 62-204.800(7),F.A.C., or a Kraft recovery furnace meeting the requirements of Rule 62-296.404(3)(c), F.A.C., or Rule 62- 296.800(7), F.A.C., or a combustion device meeting the requirements of Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., or Rule 62- 204.800(7), F.A.C., or;

0.05 pound per ton of crude tall oil produced as a 12-hour average.

Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules)

(b) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.

1. Straight Kraft recovery furnaces.
   a. Old design Kraft recovery furnaces, new design Kraft recovery furnaces that are not direct-fired, and new design direct-fired suspension-burning Kraft recovery furnaces - 17.5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 8 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.
   b. New design direct-fired Kraft recovery furnaces that are not direct-fired suspension-burning Kraft recovery furnaces - 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 8 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.

c. Any straight Kraft recovery furnace shall comply with the total reduced sulfur emissions limit for cross recovery furnaces whenever the green liquor sulfidity exceeds 28 percent and the black liquor being burned contains an average of more than 7 weight percent solids originating from the neutral sulfite semi chemical (NSSC) process, based on the average of all previous 12-hour averages during the quarter.

2. Cross recovery furnaces - 25 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 8 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average. Any cross recovery furnace shall comply with the total reduced sulfur emissions limit for straight Kraft recovery furnaces whenever the green liquor sulfidity is less than or equal to 28 percent or the black liquor being burned contains an average of 7 weight percent or less solids originating from the neutral sulfite semi chemical (NSSC) process, based on the average of all previous 12-hour averages during the quarter.

3. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(d) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

1. 0.0480 pound per each 3000 pounds black liquor solids as hydrogen sulfide (H2S).

2. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(e) Lime Kilns and Calciners.

1. 20 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.
2. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C. , and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(f) Other Combustion Devices Used to Incinerate Total Reduced Sulfur Emissions.

1. 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.
2. Emissions units subject to this provision may include but shall not be limited to power boilers, carbonaceous fuel burning equipment and incinerators.

3. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., and Rule 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules)

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.

1. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. For EPA Method 5, the filter temperature must not exceed 320 degrees Fahrenheit. EPA Method 17 may be used if stack temperature is less than 400 degrees Fahrenheit. An adjustment of 0.004 grains per dry standard cubic foot shall be added to the test results when using Method 17. A water wash shall be used with either method.

3. The test method for TRS 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. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(b) Lime Kilns and Calciners.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber-controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS 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. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(c) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber-controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS 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. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(d) The TRS test method for tall oil plants 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. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(e) Other Combustion Devices used to Incinerate TRS.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber-controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS 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. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(f) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(5) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements.

Each owner or operator of a Kraft (sulfate) pulp mill or tall oil plant shall install continuous monitoring systems for monitoring total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions, or the performance of total reduced sulfur air pollution control systems as specified in this subsection.

(a) Straight Kraft recovery furnaces, whether new or old design, cross recovery furnaces, lime kilns and calciners, shall be equipped with total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring systems as specified in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b), F.A.C. All digester systems and multiple effect evaporator systems, shall be equipped with total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring systems as specified in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b), F.A.C. (Continuous Emission Monitoring), if a technology other than incineration is used.

(b) Continuous determination of total reduced sulfur emissions.

1. A total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system shall be installed, calibrated, certified and operated 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 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 and Performance Specification 3, and 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 5, which are adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. The exception is that the phrase "or other approved alternative" in s. 3.2 of Performance Specification 5 is not adopted. For the purposes of compliance testing and certification of continuous emissions monitoring systems, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Reference Method 16 and Method 16A, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., 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 initial compliance tests conducted pursuant to Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C., or within 30 days thereafter, and at 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 for the total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system on any new design direct-fired Kraft recovery furnace that is not direct-fired, new design suspension-burning Kraft recovery furnace, incinerator, digester system or multiple effect evaporator system.

(ii) A total reduced sulfur concentration of 50 ppm for the total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system on any old design Kraft recovery furnace, new design Kraft recovery furnace that is not direct-fired, new design direct-fired suspension-burning Kraft recovery furnace, cross recovery furnace, lime kiln or calciner.

(iii) 20 percent oxygen for the continuous oxygen monitoring system.

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.

2. The owner or operator of any total reduced sulfur emissions unit who is required to install a total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system pursuant to Rule 62-296.404(5)(a), F.A.C., 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.

(5). Continued:

X = the volumetric oxygen concentration in percentage that the measured TRS concentration is to be corrected to (8 percent for all recovery furnaces and 10 percent for all lime kilns, incinerators or other devices, except those emissions units subject to Rule 62-296.404(3)(a)2., F.A.C., and Rule 62-296.404(3)(b), F.A.C., which shall be corrected to the actual oxygen content of the untreated flue gas stream).

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.

(c) Incinerators subject to Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor temperature at the point of combustion and oxygen.

The temperature devices shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within + 1 percent of the temperature being measured. The oxygen monitors shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 0.1 percent oxygen by volume.

(d) The owner or operator of any Kraft pulp mill shall provide the Department with a list of physical and chemical parameters for each regulated total reduced sulfur emissions unit that is not required to be equipped with a total reduced sulfur continuous monitor, which will be regularly monitored to demonstrate that the emissions unit is being operated in a manner that can reasonably be expected to result in compliance with the applicable total reduced sulfur emission limiting standards. The owner or operator shall provide information showing the correlation between the specific magnitudes of the specific surrogate parameters and the associated emissions of total reduced sulfur. The owner or operator shall recommend the frequency and method of monitoring for each parameter. The Department shall issue notice to the company pursuant to Rule 62-103, F.A.C., that specifies the parameters that are to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, and the parameter limits that must be maintained. The parameters, parameter limits and frequency of monitoring shall become a modification to the permit for each affected emissions unit. Excess emissions shall be deemed to occur if the parameters exceed the parameter limits specified in the permit.
Such parameter limits may be in the form of the applicable total reduced sulfur emission standard, if an equation is used that estimates the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission rate based on the surrogate parameter values during each 12-hour averaging period; or the parameter limits may be in the form of specific parameter values that are not to be exceeded (or dropped below) more often than a specified period of time during each 12-hour averaging period.

(6) Quarterly Reporting Requirements. The owner or operator of any digester system, multiple effect evaporator system, condensate stripper system, tall oil plant, Kraft recovery furnace, lime kiln, calciner or other emissions unit subject to the provisions of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C. (Continuous Monitoring Requirements), shall submit a written total reduced sulfur emissions and 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.

(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 any Kraft recovery furnace, lime kiln, calciner or any other regulated TRS emissions unit to be evidence of improper operation and maintenance of the monitored emissions unit provided that:

1. For Kraft recovery furnaces subject to the emissions limits of Rule 62-296.404(3)(c), F.A.C., 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), or
2. For lime kilns and calciners subject to the emissions limits of Rule 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., the excess emissions occur during more than two 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 lime kiln, calciner, or their control equipment occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the lime kiln or calciner was not operating), or

3. For other regulated non-NSPS total reduced sulfur emissions units, 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
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.

Specific Authority 403.061, FS.
Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, FS.
History -- Formerly 17-2.600(4); Formerly 17-296.404; Amended
11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

Subsection W. Common Conditions

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

{Permitting Note: The following conditions are placed here as a convenience and to avoid duplication. See specific conditions in Subsections for applicability.}

62-213.440 Permit Content.

(1) Standard Permit Requirements. Each permit issued under this chapter shall incorporate all applicable requirements for the Title V source and for each method of operation proposed by the applicant and approved by the Department. Each such permit shall include all emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements, with citation to the Department's rule authority for each term or condition, and identification of any difference in form from the applicable requirement upon which the term or condition is based. However, when there are multiple, redundant, or conflicting applicable requirements, these provisions can be reduced to a single streamlined term or condition that is as stringent as the multiple applicable requirements. In addition, the Department shall label permit terms or conditions “not federally enforceable” consistent with 40 CFR 70.6(b)(2), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Emissions units or pollutant-emitting activities within a Title V source determined to be insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C., shall be identified.

(a) Permit Duration. Permits for sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program shall be issued for terms of five years. Operation permits for Title V sources may not be extended as provided in Rule 62-4.080(3), F.A.C., if such extension will result in a permit term greater than five years.

(1). Continued:

(b) Monitoring and Related Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

1. Each permit shall specify the following requirements with respect to monitoring:

   a. Emissions monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods specified by applicable requirements including 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.;

   b. Periodic monitoring sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period and that are representative of the source's compliance with the permit, as required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Periodic monitoring shall assure use of recordkeeping terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, or other statistical conventions consistent with the applicable requirement, as specified in Rule 62-213.440(4), F.A.C.; and

   c. Requirements concerning the use, maintenance, and installation of monitoring equipment or methods.

2. The permit shall incorporate all applicable recordkeeping requirements including:

   a. Records of monitoring information that specify the date, place, and time of sampling or measurement and the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement, the date(s) analyses were performed, the company or entity that performed the analyses, the analytical techniques or methods used, and the results of such analyses;

   b. Retention of records of all monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

3. Each permit shall incorporate reporting requirements as follow:

   a. Submittal of reports of any required monitoring at least every 6 months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports;

(1). Continued:

b. Reporting, in accordance with requirements of Rules 62-210.700(6) and 62-4.130, F.A.C., of deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit. Reports shall include the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

c. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

(c) Emission Allowances. All Title V permits for sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program shall include a permit condition prohibiting emissions exceeding any allowances that the source lawfully holds under the Federal Acid Rain Program. The source may not, however, use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.

1. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision pursuant to Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.

2. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

3. Allowances shall be accounted for under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

(d) In addition to the requirements stated above, each Title V permit shall include all of the following:

1. A statement that if any portion of the final permit is invalidated, the remainder of the permit shall remain in effect;

2. Identification of fugitive emissions and source-wide emissions in the same manner as stack emissions, regardless of whether or not the Title V source is specifically listed in paragraph (b) of the definition of major source of air pollution at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

3. A statement that it shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that maintaining compliance with any permit condition would necessitate halting of or reduction of the source activity;

4. A statement that any Title V source shall comply with all the terms and conditions of the existing permit until the Department has taken final action on any permit renewal or any requested permit revision, except as provided at Rule 62-213.412(2), F.A.C.

(1). Continued:

5. A statement that a situation arising from sudden and unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source which causes an accidence of a technology-based emissions limitation because of unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the situation and which requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, shall be an affirmative defense
to an enforcement action in accordance with the provisions and requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(g)(2) and (3), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference;

6. A statement that any permittee may claim confidentiality of any data or other information by complying with Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C.

(2) Compliance Requirements. For each applicable requirement for which one or more units within a source is not in compliance at the time of application for any permit, permit renewal or permit revision, and for which that unit has not come into compliance at the date of issuance of the draft permit, the draft permit shall contain:

(a) A provision that the source shall meet measurable and enforceable milestones on no less than a semiannual basis until compliance is achieved and demonstrated to the Department. Each source shall notify the Department in writing, within 15 days after the date specified for completion of each milestone, to include the achievement of compliance, of progress achieved, requirements met, requirements not met, corrective measures adopted and an explanation of any measures not met by the completion date for the milestone or for compliance. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification, signed by a responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

(b) A provision requiring the source to be in compliance by the date specified in the permit.

(3) Statement of Compliance.

(a) For each applicable requirement, the permit shall contain:

1. A provision for assessing or monitoring compliance for each unit within the source;

2. A provision that the source submit a statement of compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit. Such statements shall be submitted to the Department and EPA annually, or more frequently if specified by Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., or by any other applicable requirement. Such statements shall be accompanied by a certification in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.;

(3). Continued:

3. A requirement that the statement of compliance status include all the provisions of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii), incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Such statement shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

(b) For purposes of the Statement of Compliance required at Rule 62-213.440(3)(a), F.A.C., the responsible official may treat compliance with all other applicable requirements as a surrogate for compliance with Rule 62-296.320(2), Objectionable Odor Prohibited.

(4) Periodic Monitoring.

(a) Periodic monitoring sufficient to satisfy the requirements of Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b., F.A.C., shall assure the use of recordkeeping terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, or other statistical conventions which yield reliable data and are consistent with the applicable requirement, representative of the emissions unit's actual performance, and sufficient to indicate whether the unit remains in compliance. All periodic monitoring data must be retained in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C. When existing reporting, recordkeeping and testing requirements yield reliable data that are both representative of the unit's actual performance and sufficient to indicate whether the unit remains in compliance with an applicable requirement, additional periodic monitoring shall not be required for that applicable requirement.

(b) Monitoring performed pursuant to any of the following satisfies periodic monitoring for that applicable requirement:

1. Emission limitations or standards proposed and promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency after November 15, 1990, pursuant to section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act. The emission limitations or standards include:

a. 40 CFR 60 (New Source Performance Standards and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources);

b. 40 CFR 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants): and

c. 40 CFR 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants);

2. Acid Rain Program requirements pursuant to sections 404, 405, 406, 407(a), 407(b), or 410 of the Clean Air Act. The requirements include continuous monitoring system requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR 75;

(4). Continued:

3. Emission limits or standards for which monitoring requirements are established pursuant to 40 CFR 64 (Compliance Assurance Monitoring); and

4. Emission limitations or standards for which a Title V permit specifies a continuous compliance determination method, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., unless such compliance method includes an assumed control device emission reduction factor that could be affected by the actual operation and maintenance of the control device.

Specific Authority: 403.061, 403.087, FS
Law Implemented: 403.087, 403.0872, FS
History: New 11-28-93; Amended 4-17-94; Formerly
17-213.440; Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 3-13-96, 3-20-96, 11-13-97, 4-7-98, 2-11-99, 7-15-99.

Subsection X. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
039	New Bark Hog & Existing Bark/Wood Chip Handling System The new Bark Hog is a Montgomery stationary-style Bark Hog that will utilize a round wheel with chisels and slicers. It will cut the bark/wood, rather than crush them. The existing Bark/Wood Chip Handling System receives bark/wood from either the adjacent roundwood processing facility or from offsite purchased bark/wood.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)1., 3. & 4., F.A.C.- General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-341; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and Rule 62-213.400(1) & (2), F.A.C.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

X.1. <u>Permitted Capacity</u>. For PSD purposes, the PTE is based on a processing rate of 499,320 tons/year of bark and wood.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200, F.A.C. Definitions, PTE; and 1070005-028-AC/PSD-FL-341]

X.2. <u>Fugitive Particulate Matter</u>. The Bark/Wood Chip Handling System utilizes the following measures to control and minimize fugitive particulate matter (PM/PM10) emissions:

1. Covers on most conveyors;
2. Enclosure of all conveyor transfer points;
3. Limits on front end loader speeds when operating in the storage pile area;
4. Enclosure of the screen silo for bard/wood chips;
5. Total enclosure of the Bark Hog;
6. A pneumatic system (with a cyclone) used to transfer bark/wood chips from the storage silo to the No. 4 Combination Boiler.

X.3. <u>Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter</u>. No person shall cause, let. Permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter (PM) from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions include the following:

- Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and yards;
- Application of water or chemicals to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing;
- Application of asphalt, water, oil, chemicals or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads, yards, open stock piles and similar activities;

X.3. continued:

- Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the facility to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas to prevent particulate from becoming airborne;
- Landscaping or planting of vegetation;
- Use of hoods, fans, filters, and similar equipment to contain, capture and/or vent particulate matter;
- Confining abrasive blasting where possible;
- Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

In determining what constitutes reasonable precautions for a particular facility, the Department shall consider the cost of the control technique or work practice, the environmental impacts of the technique or practice, and the degree of reduction of emissions expected from a particular technique or practice. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)1.3. & 4. F.A.C.; Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-028-AC/PSD-FL-341].

X.4. **Best Management Practices**. Pursuant to the BACT Determination, Best Management Practices (BMP) shall be used to minimize VOC emissions from the outside storage of bark and wood chips. The facility shall adhere to the BMP submitted to the Department The BMP Plan regarding VOC emissions can be revised by the permittee and such revision shall be considered an administrative amendment of the permit.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), 62-212.400(6), BACT and 62-213.400(1) & (2), F.A.C.; and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-028-AC/PSD-FL-341].

Subsection Y. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
050	Converting Department

Core Manufacturing activities and laminating/ ply-bonding of embossed, multi-layered paper products manufactured at pulp and paper mills at a major source of HAPs are subject to the requirements of Subpart JJJJ. Core Manufacturing activities: Within a web coating line, core stock is drawn from one or more rolls and the glued is continuously applied along its length and overlapped to form the cores.

Embossing operation is a raised or depressed pattern embossed on a paper web by passing the web between two steel rolls or plates, one of which is engraved.

Laminating/ply-bonding of embossed, multi-layered paper operation follows embossing for the creation of multi-ply products: Adhesive is applied by a roller to bind multiple layers of substrate together.

This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJ- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paper and Other Web Coating and Appendix A to Subpart JJJJ of Part 63. Applicability of 40 CFR Part 63 General Provisions to Subpart JJJJ.

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

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

Y.1. Organic HAP emissions. No more than 4 percent of the mass of coating materials applied for each month.
[40 CFR 63.3320(b)(2)]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Y.2. Organic HAP content. If you determine compliance with the emission standards in Sec. 63.3320 by means other than determining the overall organic HAP control efficiency of a control device, you must determine the organic HAP mass fraction of each coating material ``as-purchased'' by following one of the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, and determine the organic HAP mass fraction of each coating material ``as-applied'' by following the procedures in paragraph (c)(4) of this section. If the organic HAP content values are not determined using the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, the owner or operator must submit an alternative test method for determining their values for approval by the Administrator in accordance with Sec. 63.7(f). The recovery efficiency of the test method must be determined for all of the target organic HAP and a correction factor, if necessary, must be determined and applied.

Y.2.CONTINUED:

(1) Method 311. You may test the coating material in accordance with Method 311 of appendix A of this part. The Method 311 determination may be performed by the manufacturer of the coating material and the results provided to the owner or operator. The organic HAP content must be calculated according to the criteria and procedures in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Include each organic HAP determined to be present at greater than or equal to 0.1 mass percent for Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and greater than or equal to 1.0 mass percent for other organic HAP compounds.

(ii) Express the mass fraction of each organic HAP you include according to paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.3791).

(iii) Calculate the total mass fraction of organic HAP in the tested material by summing the counted individual organic HAP mass fractions and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point (for example, 0.763).

(2) Method 24. For coatings, determine the volatile organic content as mass fraction of nonaqueous volatile matter and use it as a substitute for organic HAP using Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. The Method 24 determination may be performed by the manufacturer of the coating and the results provided to you.

(3) Formulation data. You may use formulation data to determine the organic HAP mass fraction of a coating material. Formulation data may be provided to the owner or operator by the manufacturer of the material. In the event of an inconsistency between Method 311 (appendix A of 40 CFR part 63) test data and a facility's formulation data, and the Method 311 test value is higher, the Method 311 data will govern. Formulation data may be used provided that the information represents all organic HAP present at a level equal to or greater than 0.1 percent for OSHA-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and equal to or greater than 1.0 percent for other organic HAP compounds in any raw material used.

(4) As-applied organic HAP mass fraction. If the as-purchased coating material is applied to the web without any solvent or other material added, then the as-applied organic HAP mass fraction is equal to the as-purchased organic HAP mass fraction. Otherwise, the as-applied organic HAP mass fraction must be calculated using Equation 1a of Sec. 63.3370.
[40 CFR 63.3360 (c)]

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Y.3. Compliance Requirements.

(b) As-purchased ``compliant'' coating materials.

(1) If you comply by using coating materials that individually meet the emission standards in Sec. 63.3320(b)(2) or (3), you must demonstrate that each coating material applied during the month at an existing affected source contains no more than 0.04 mass fraction organic HAP or 0.2 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids on an as-purchased basis as determined in accordance with Sec. 63.3360(c).

(2) You are in compliance with emission standards in Sec. 63.3320(b)(2) and (3) if each coating material applied at an existing affected source is applied as-purchased and contains no more than 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg coating material or 0.2 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids.
[40 CFR 63.3370(b)]

REPORTS AND RECORDS

Y.4. Reporting.

(c) You must submit a semiannual compliance report according to paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Compliance report dates.

(i) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in Sec.
63.3330 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the calendar half immediately following the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in Sec. 63.3330.

(ii) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the calendar half immediately following the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in Sec. 63.3330.

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

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

(v) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to Sec. 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or Sec. 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(2) The compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section:

(i) Company name and address.

(ii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iv) If there are no deviations from any emission limitations (emission limit or operating limit) that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period, and that no CMS was inoperative, inactive, malfunctioning, out-of-control, repaired, or adjusted.

(v) For each deviation from an emission limitation (emission limit or operating limit) that applies to you and that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CEMS to comply with the emission limitations in this subpart, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, and:

(A) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

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

(E) A summary of the total duration (in hours) of each deviation during the reporting period and the total duration of each deviation as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(F) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

[40 CFR 63.3400 (c)]

Y.5. Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart must maintain the records specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section on a monthly basis in accordance with the requirements of Sec. 63.10(b)(1):

(1) Records specified in Sec. 63.10(b)(2) of all measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with this standard, including:

(iii) Organic HAP content data for the purpose of demonstrating compliance in accordance with the requirements of Sec. 63.3360(c);

(vi) Material usage, organic HAP usage, volatile matter usage, and coating solids usage and compliance demonstrations using these data in accordance with the requirements of Sec. 63.3370(b).

[40 CFR 63.3410]

Subsection Z. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
047	New Brown Stock Washer Lines 3, 5, 6 & 7

This emissions unit is regulated under 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.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

Z.1. Permitted Capacity. Upon installation of the replacement Brown Stock Washing System, the maximum capacity shall not exceed 118 tons of air-dried unbleached pulp (ADUP) per hour; 2,300 tons of ADUP per day; 1,850 tons ADUP per day as a monthly average; and 675,250 tons ADUP per year.

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

Z.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for this emissions unit are not restricted.

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

Z.3. This emissions unit shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S.
[Construction Permit Application received November 11, 2003; 40 CFR 63.440(d)(1)]

Z.4. Total HAP emissions from the each knotter, screening, decker, and pulp washer system, as required by 40 CFR 63, Subpart S, shall be controlled and treated pursuant to the requirements of that Subpart.

[40 CFR 63.441; 40 CFR 63.443(a)(ii)-(v)]

Z.5. The Permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB.

[40 CFR 60.5]

Z.6. The Permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions.

[40 CFR 60.1(a)]

Z.7. The Permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions.
[40 CFR 63.440(g)]

Subsection AA. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
048	New Two-Stage Oxygen Delignification System

This emissions unit is regulated under 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.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

AA.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum capacity of this unit shall not exceed 1,552 tons of air-dried unbleached pulp (ADUP) per day.

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

AA2. This emissions unit shall achieve compliance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S upon startup.

[Construction Permit Application received November 11, 2003; DEP Administrative Order No. 039-NE; and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

AA.3. Total HAP emissions from the oxygen delignification system, as required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S, shall be controlled and treated pursuant to the requirements of that subpart.

[40 CFR 63.441; 40 CFR 63.443(a)(ii)-(v)]

AA.4. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for this emissions unit are not restricted.

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

AA.5. The Permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions.

[40 CFR 63.440(g)]

AA.6. Control Equipment. GP will rout the emissions from the White Liquor Oxidation System portion of the Oxygen Delignification System to the Bleach Plant scrubber.
[EPA Determination received on January 27, 2006.]

Subsection BB. 40 CFR Part 63, Applicable Subpart S (MACT I) Common Conditions.

Sub-section	E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
B	015	No. 5 Power Boiler
C	016	No. 4 Combination Boiler
Z	047	Brown Stock Washer Lines 3, 5, 6 & 7
AA	048	New Two-Stage Oxygen Delignification System

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

BB.1. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A- General Provisions as indicated in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S.

[40 CFR 63.440(g)].

BB.2. Total HAP emissions from the following equipment systems shall be controlled as specified in **Specific Condition No. BB.3.:**

a) Each knotter or screen system with total HAP mass emission rates greater than or equal to the rates specified in paragraphs (1) or (2) or the combined rate specified in paragraph (3) of this section.

   (1) Each knotter system with emissions of 0.05 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.1 pound per ton).

   (2) Each screen system with emissions of 0.10 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.2 pound per ton).

   (3) Each knotter and screen system with emissions of 0.15 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.3 pound per ton).

b) Each pulp washing system;

c) Each decker system that:

   (1) Uses any process water other than fresh water or paper machine white water; or

BB.2. continued:

(2) Uses any process water with a total HAP concentration greater than 400 parts per million by weight; and

d) Each oxygen delignification system.

Knotter system means equipment where knots, oversized material, or pieces of uncooked wood are removed from the pulp slurry after the digester system and prior to the pulp washing system. The knotter system equipment includes the knotter, knot drainer tanks, ancillary tanks, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

Pulp washing system means all equipment used to wash pulp and separate spent cooking chemicals following the digester system and prior to the bleaching system, oxygen delignification system, or paper machine system (at unbleached mills). The pulp washing system equipment includes vacuum drum washers, diffusion washers, rotary pressure washers, horizontal belt filters, intermediate stock chests, and their associated vacuum pumps, filtrate tanks, foam breakers or tanks, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

Screen system means equipment in which oversized particles are removed from the pulp slurry prior to the bleaching or papermaking system washed stock storage.

Decker system means all equipment used to thicken the pulp slurry or reduce its liquid content after the pulp washing system and prior to high-density pulp storage. The decker system includes decker vents, filtrate tanks, associated vacuum pumps, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed. This includes the Bleach Plant Pre-Washer (Decker). [Applicant Request dated March 23, 2004]

Oxygen Delignification System means the equipment that uses oxygen to remove lignin from pulp after high-density stock storage and prior to the bleaching system. The oxygen delignification system equipment includes the blow tank, washers, filtrate tanks, any interstage pulp storage tanks, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

[40 CFR 63.441 and 40 CFR 63.443(a)(ii)-(v)]

BB.3. Each equipment system listed in **Specific Condition No. BB.2** was enclosed and vented into a closed-vent system and routed to the No. 5 Power Boiler or the No. 4 Combination Boiler for total HAP emission reduction. The enclosures and closed-vent system shall meet the requirements specified in **Specific Condition No. BB.4.** During periods when the No. 5 Power Boiler or No. 4 Combination Boiler are used to destroy DNCGs/NCGs/SOGs, the HAP emission stream shall be introduced with the primary fuel or into the flame zone, or with the combustion air.

Periods of excess emissions reported under **Specific Condition No. BB.1.** shall not be a violation of **Specific Condition No. BB.3.** 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:

a) 4% for the No. 5 Power Boiler when the boiler burned HVLC NCGs;

b) 4% for the No. 4 Combination Boiler when the boiler burned both LVHC and HVLC NCGs; or

c) 1% for the No. 4 Combination Boiler when the boiler burned only LVHC NCGs;

[40 CFR 63.443(c), 40 CFR 63.443(d)(4); and 40 CFR 63.443(e)]

<u>Standards for enclosures and closed-vent systems:</u>

BB.4. (a) Each enclosure and closed-vent system specified in **Specific Condition No. BB.3.** for capturing and transporting vent streams that contain HAP shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.450(b) – (d):

(b) Each enclosure shall maintain negative pressure at each enclosure or hood opening as demonstrated by the procedures stated in **Specific Condition BB.12.** Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test specified in 40 CFR 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.

(c) Each component of the closed-vent system used to comply with **Specific Condition No. BB.3.** 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 stated in **Specific Condition BB.11.**

(d) Each bypass line in the closed-vent system that could divert vent streams containing HAP to the atmosphere without meeting the emission limitations in 40 CFR 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

BB.4. continued:

(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(a), (b), (c), & (d) and 40 CFR 63.454(e)]

Monitoring Requirements

BB.5. Each enclosure and closed-vent system used to comply with **Specific Condition BB.4.** shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) For each enclosure opening, a visual inspection of the closure mechanism specified in **Specific Condition BB.4.** shall be performed once during each calendar month with at least 14 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 14 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 **Specific Condition BB.4.(c)** measured initially and annually by the procedures in **Specific Condition BB.11.**

(4) Demonstrate initially and annually that each enclosure opening is maintained at negative pressure as specified in **Specific Condition BB.12.**

(5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in **Specific Condition BB.4.(d)(2)** shall be inspected at least once during each calendar month with at least 14 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 **Specific Conditions BB.5. (1) through (5)** identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required in **Specific Condition BB.4.,** 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.

BB.5. 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 Approved Alternative received October 20, 2003]

Recordkeeping Requirements

BB.6. The Permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 63.10, as shown in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S, and the requirements stated in **Specific Condition BB.7.**

[40 CFR 63.454(a)]

BB.7. 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;

BB.7. continued:

(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)]

Reporting Requirements

BB.8. 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 **Specific Condition BB.9.**

[40 CFR 63.455(a)]

BB.9. The Permittee shall submit on a 2-year basis from April 14, 2003, an updated non-binding control strategy report. The report shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified below, in addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2) of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A.

(1) A description of the emission controls or process modifications selected for compliance with the control requirements in this standard.

(2) A compliance schedule, including the dates by which each step toward compliance will be reached for each emission point or sets of emission points. At a minimum, the list of dates shall include:

(i) The date by which the major study(s) for determining the compliance strategy will be completed;
(ii) The date by which contracts for emission controls or process modifications will be awarded, or the date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of major components to accomplish emission controls or process changes;
(iii) The date by which on-site construction, installation of emission control equipment, or a process change is to be initiated;
(iv) The date by which on-site construction, installation of emissions control equipment, or a process change is to be completed;

BB.9. continued:

(v) The date by which final compliance is to be achieved;
(vi) For compliance with paragraph 40 CFR 63.440(d)(3)(ii), the tentative dates by which compliance with effluent limitation guidelines and standards intermediate pollutant load effluent reductions and as available, all the dates for the best available technology's milestones reported in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System authorized under section 402 of the Clean Water Act and for the best professional milestones in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program under 40 CFR 430.24(b)(2); and
(vii) The date by which the final compliance tests will be performed.

[40 CFR 63.455(b)]

Test Methods and Procedures

BB.10. Vent sampling port locations and gas stream properties. For purposes of selecting vent sampling port locations and determining vent gas stream properties, required in 40 CFR 63.443, the permittee shall comply with the applicable procedures specified in 40 CFR 63.457(b).

[40 CFR 63.457(b)]

BB.11. Detectable leak procedures. To measure detectable leaks for closed-vent systems as required in **Specific Condition BB.4.**, the permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.457(d).

[40 CFR 63.457(d)]

BB.12. Negative pressure procedures. To demonstrate negative pressure as required in **Specific Condition BB.4.(b)** at process equipment enclosure openings, the permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.457(e).

[40 CFR 63.457(e)]

BB.13. HAP concentration measurements. For purposes of complying with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.443, the permittee shall measure the total HAP concentration as methanol.

[40 CFR 63.457(f)(2); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV]

BB.14. Vent gas stream calculations. To demonstrate compliance with the mass emission rate, mass emission rate per megagram of ODP, and percent reduction requirements for vent gas streams specified in 40 CFR 63.443, the Permittee shall comply with requirements of 40 CFR 63.457(i).

[40 CFR 63.457(i)]

Subsection CC. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
051	8 Emergency Engines

The Mill operates a number of diesel-fired, propane-fired, and natural-gas fired stationary engines used primarily as emergency-use only engines as back-up power sources for several pieces of process equipment, including the No. 4 Recovery Boiler and the No. 4 Lime Kiln. The Mill also uses a number of engines to supply power to fire-water protection pumps.

These emissions units a regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ- National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines; 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII- Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ- Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines and 40 CFR 63, Subpart A- General Provisions.

Engine No. 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7

<u>The following table provides important details for these emissions units</u>:

Engine No.	Description	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Manufact.	Fuel Fired	HP or KW Rating	Year Built	**Model No.**	**Serial #**
1	Little Fire Water Pump Backup Fire Water Pump (located Rice creek Pump House inside front door)	≤10	Detroit	Diesel	130 HP	Purchased 1965 Installed 1968	TTA11162	378838
3	Power House- Emergency Lights (Ground floor south wall by PB3 equipment room)	≤10	Onan	Diesel	21.8 BHP 12 KW	Purchased 1980	120DJC-3CR	H79044 3412
4	Power House- Emergency Lights (located 2nd floor south wall, east corner)	2.1	Yamaha	Gasoline	2.0 KW	Purchased 1988	EF-2000	
6	No. 4 RB precipitator generator Backup generator for lights (located Under precipitator southwest corner)	2.3	Allis Chalmers	Diesel	200 KW	Purchased 1983	25000 MARK11	2505 365
7	Old Turbine room generator backup for generator lights (located Ground floor, east wall by door)	0.74	MWM Deutz Corp	Diesel	10 KW 19 HP	SPEC 01.3022.02 4/01	D302-2	302-239766

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ- National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.}

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

CC.1. If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to you. Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

CC.2. Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions.

You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup:

a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]
b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;
c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]

[1]If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, 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.
[2]Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.
[3]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[3]

[40 CFR 63.6602: Table 2c]

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE

CC.3. (a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to you at all times. (b) 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(a), (b)]

CC.4. <u>Continuous Compliance</u>:

i. 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, Table 6 (9)]

CC.5. The Facility must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.
(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE 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) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE 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,

CC.5. continued:

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 supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(1)(iii), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

[40 CFR 63.6640(f)(i)-(iii)]

NOTIFICATIONS, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

CC.6. Records. (a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section.

(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) Not applicable.

(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.

(d) Not applicable (e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;

CC.6. continued:

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) or (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for 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.

(1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[40 CFR 63.6655]

CC.7. <u>Records</u>. (a) Your 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), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

[40 CFR 63.6660]

Engine No. 2

<u>The following table provides important details for this emissions unit</u>:

Engine No.	Description	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Manufact.	Fuel Fired	HP or KW Rating	Year Built	**Model No.**	**Serial #**
2	Fire Water Pump Backup Fire Water Pump (located at Rice Creek Pump House west side of little fire water pump)	1.2	Cummins	Diesel	175 HP	Installed 2010	CFP7E-F10	73072 733

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII- Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines}

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

CC.8. New Stationary CI internal Combustion Engines at Major Source. 40 CFR 60.4205(c) Table 4:

Maximum engine power	Model year(s)	NMHC + NO_X	CO	PM
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)	2009+[3]	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)

[3]In model years 2009–2011, manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2008 model year engines: NMHC + NO_X 10.5 (7.8); CO 3.5 (2.6); PM 0.54 (0.40).

Note: Units designed in above table are g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)

CC.9. Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine.

[40 CR 60.4206]

CC.10. Fuel Requirements. Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

[40 CR 60.4207]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

CC.11. Monitoring Requirements. If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

[40 CR 60.4209(a)]

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

CC.12. Compliance Requirements. (a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under paragraph (g) of this section:

(1) Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;
(2) Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and
(3) Meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you.

CC.12. continued:

(c) * * * The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in paragraph (g) of this section.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a modified or reconstructed stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(e) or §60.4205(f), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (e)(1) or (2) of this section.
(1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(e) or §60.4205(f), as applicable.
(2) Conducting a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4212 or §60.4213, as appropriate. The test must be conducted within 60 days after the engine commences operation after the modification or reconstruction.
(f) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited. [40 CR 60.4211(a), (c), (e) and (f)]

TESTING

CC.13. Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section:

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, and according to 40 CFR part 1042, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

CC.13. continued:

(b) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1039 must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 CFR part 1039.

(c) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable.

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8 may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213 of this subpart, as appropriate.

(d) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c), determined from the equation in paragraph (c) of this section.

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c).

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213, as appropriate.

(e) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1042 must not exceed the NTE standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1042.101(c).

[40 CFR 60. 4212]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTING & RECORDKEEPING

CC.14. Emergency Stationary Internal Combustion Engine. If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

[40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

Engine No. 5

The following table provides important details for these emissions units:

Engine No.	Description	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Manufact.	Fuel Fired	HP or KW Rating	Year Built	**Model No.**	**Serial #**
5	No. 4 RB Generator Backup Generator for DCS & ESP valves (located outside south wall)	1.0	Katolight	Natural Gas	80 KW	Purchased 2008	SP Series	

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ- Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

Engine No. 5 continued:

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

CC.15. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006, where the stationary SI ICE are manufactured:

(iii) on or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP.

[40 CFR 60.4230(a)(4)(iii)]

EMISSION STANDARDS

CC.16. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart for their stationary SI ICE. For owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011 that were certified to the certification emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 applicable to engines that are not severe duty engines, if such stationary SI ICE was certified to a carbon monoxide (CO) standard above the standard in Table 1 to this subpart, then the owners and operators may meet the CO certification (not field testing) standard for which the engine was certified.

Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission standards[a]					
			g/HP-hr			ppmvd at 15% O_2		
			NO_X	CO	VOC[d]	NO_X	CO	VOC[d]
Emergency	25>HP<130	1/1/2009	[c]10	387	na	na	na	na

[c]The emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 HP and 130 HP are in terms of NO_X+HC.

[40CFR 60.4233(e), Table 1]

CC.17. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §60.4233 over the entire life of the engine.

[40 CFR 60.4234]

CC.18. For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than 19 KW (25 HP), owners and operators may not install engines that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 after January 1, 2011.

[40CFR 60.4236(c)]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

CC.19. <u>Owner or Operator of an Emergency Stationary SI Internal Combustion Engine</u>. If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than 130 HP, was built on or after July 1, 2008, and does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter upon startup of your emergency engine.

[40 CFR 60.4237(c)]

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

CC.20. Owner or Operator must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance.

[40 CFR 60. 60.4243(c)]

CC.21. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

[40 CFR 60. 60.4243(d)]

TESTING

CC.22. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE who conduct performance tests must follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that are specified by Table 2 to this subpart.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c). If your stationary SI internal combustion engine is non-operational, you do not need to startup the engine solely to conduct a performance test; however, you must conduct the performance test immediately upon startup of the engine.

CC.22. continued:

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the NO_X mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO_X in the engine exhaust using Equation 1 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of NO_X in g/HP-hr.

C_d = Measured NO_X concentration in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

1.912×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm NO_X to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, horsepower-hour (HP-hr).

CC.23. continued:

(e) To determine compliance with the CO mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of CO in the engine exhaust using Equation 2 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.164 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of CO in g/HP-hr.

Cd= Measured CO concentration in ppmv.

CC.23. continued:

1.164×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm CO to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

(f) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of VOC, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included. To determine compliance with the VOC mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of VOC in the engine exhaust using Equation 3 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.833 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of VOC in g/HP-hr.

Cd= VOC concentration measured as propane in ppmv.

1.833×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm VOC measured as propane, to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

(g) If the owner/operator chooses to measure VOC emissions using either Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, then it has the option of correcting the measured VOC emissions to account for the potential differences in measured values between these methods and Method 25A. The results from Method 18 and Method 320 can be corrected for response factor differences using Equations 4 and 5 of this section. The corrected VOC concentration can then be placed on a propane basis using Equation 6 of this section.

CC.23. continued:

$$RF_i = \frac{C_{Mi}}{C_{Ai}} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

RFi= Response factor of compound i when measured with EPA Method 25A.

C_Mi= Measured concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

C_Ai= True concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{icorr} = RF_i \times C_{imeas} \qquad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

Ci_{corr}= Concentration of compound i corrected to the value that would have been measured by EPA Method 25A, ppmv as carbon.

Ci_{meas}= Concentration of compound i measured by EPA Method 320, ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{Peq} = 0.6098 \times C_{icorr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:

CPeq= Concentration of compound i in mg of propane equivalent per DSCM.

[40 CFR 60. 60.4244]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

CC.24. Owners or operators of stationary SI ICE must meet the following notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Owners and operators of all stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

CC.24. continued:

(2) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(3) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable.

(4) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to §60.4243(a)(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation.

(d) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are subject to performance testing must submit a copy of each performance test as conducted in §60.4244 within 60 days after the test has been completed.

[60.4245]

Engine No. 8

Engine No.	Description	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Manuf	Fuel Fired	HP or KW Rating	Year Built	**Model No.**	**Serial #**
8	Lime Kiln backup to Rotate Kiln (located Lime Kiln Pier 3)	0.63	Wisconsin Engine	LPG	30 HP	Installed 2009	VG4D2	8110001

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ- Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

CC.25. <u>Stationary Spark Ignition (SI) Internal Combustion Engines (ICE)</u>. Owners and operators of emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) are subject to this rule.

[40 CFR 60.4230(a)(4)(iv)]

CC.26. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) that are rich burn engines that use LPG must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(c) for their stationary SI ICE.

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90.

[40 CFR 60.4233(c)]

CC.27. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §60.4233 over the entire life of the engine.

[40 CFR 60.4234]

CC.28. For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than 19 KW (25 HP), owners and operators may not install engines that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 after January 1, 2011.

[60.4236(c)]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

CC.29. If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than 130 HP, was built on or after July 1, 2008, and does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter upon startup of your emergency engine.

[40 CFR 60.4237(c)]

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

CC.30. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is manufactured after July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4231(a) through (c), as applicable, for the same engine class and maximum engine power. You must also meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 1068, subparts A through D, as they apply to you. If you adjust engine settings according to and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions, your stationary SI internal combustion engine will not be considered out of compliance. In addition, you must meet one of the requirements specified in (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, you must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator.

(2) If you do not operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, your engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and you must demonstrate compliance according to (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, as appropriate.

(i) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator.

[40 CFR 60. 60.4243(a)]

CC.31. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year.

CC.31. continued:

Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

[40 CFR 60. 60.4243(d)]

TESTING

CC.32. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE who conduct performance tests must follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that are specified by Table 2 to this subpart.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c). If your stationary SI internal combustion engine is non-operational, you do not need to startup the engine solely to conduct a performance test; however, you must conduct the performance test immediately upon startup of the engine.

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the NO_X mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO_X in the engine exhaust using Equation 1 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

CC.32. continued:

Where:

ER = Emission rate of NO_X in g/HP-hr.

C_d = Measured NO_X concentration in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

1.912×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm NO_X to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, horsepower-hour (HP-hr).

(e) To determine compliance with the CO mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of CO in the engine exhaust using Equation 2 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.164 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of CO in g/HP-hr.

Cd= Measured CO concentration in ppmv.

1.164×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm CO to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

CC.32. continued:

(f) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of VOC, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included. To determine compliance with the VOC mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of VOC in the engine exhaust using Equation 3 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.833 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of VOC in g/HP-hr.

Cd= VOC concentration measured as propane in ppmv.

1.833×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm VOC measured as propane, to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

(g) If the owner/operator chooses to measure VOC emissions using either Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, then it has the option of correcting the measured VOC emissions to account for the potential differences in measured values between these methods and Method 25A. The results from Method 18 and Method 320 can be corrected for response factor differences using Equations 4 and 5 of this section. The corrected VOC concentration can then be placed on a propane basis using Equation 6 of this section.

$$RF_i = \frac{C_m}{C_{Ai}} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

R Fi= Response factor of compound i when measured with EPA Method 25A.

C_{Mi}= Measured concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

CC.32. continued:

C_{Ai}= True concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{icorr} = RF_i \times C_{imeas} \qquad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

Ci_{corr}= Concentration of compound i corrected to the value that would have been measured by EPA Method 25A, ppmv as carbon.

Ci_{meas}= Concentration of compound i measured by EPA Method 320, ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{Peq} = 0.6098 \times C_{icorr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:

CP eq= Concentration of compound i in mg of propane equivalent per DSCM.

[40 CFR 60. 60.4244]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

CC.33. Owners or operators of stationary SI ICE must meet the following notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Owners and operators of all stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

(2) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(3) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable.

(4) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to §60.4243(a)(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

CC.33. continued:

(b) For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation.

(d) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are subject to performance testing must submit a copy of each performance test as conducted in §60.4244 within 60 days after the test has been completed.

[60.4245]

Subsection DD. Common Conditions

Subsection	EU No.	Description	Page
B	015	#5 POWER BOILER	09
C	016	#4 COMBINATION BOILER	15
L	044	#7 PACKAGE BOILER	59

These emissions units are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

DD.1. EUs 015, 016 and 044 are existing industrial, commercial, or institutional **boilers** or process heaters located at a major source of HAPs.

[40 CFR 40 CFR 63.7485 and 63.7490(a)(1)]

DD.2. These EUs are existing boilers or process heater and must **comply with this subpart no later than March 21, 2014.**

[40 CFR 40 CFR 63.7495(b)]

Emission Unit 015 No. 5 POWER BOILER and EU044 No. 7 Package Boiler

DD.3. Emissions Units 015 and 044 are designed to burn natural gas 1 fuels and is not subject to an emissions limitation or operating limit s under § 63.7500.

[40 CFR 63.7499(l)]

COMPLIANCE

DD.4. **Work Practice Standard**. EU015 and 044 are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, you must conduct an annual or biennial performance tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10) and (a)(11), respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up.

[40 CFR 63.7515(e)]

COMPLIANCE

DD.5. EUs 015 and 044 must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) – (a)(10)(iv) below:

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown, but you must inspect each burner at least once every 36 months);

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly;

(iv) Optimize total emissions of carbon monoxide. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of carbon monoxide in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made); and

(vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (a)(10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this section,

(A) The concentrations of carbon monoxide in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured before and after the adjustments of the boiler;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the combustion adjustment; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the annual adjustment, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel use by each unit.

(11) NA

(12) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within one week of startup.

DD.5. continued:

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 through 4 to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limits in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.7550.

(c) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specifications for hydrogen sulfide and mercury for the other gas 1 subcategory and you cannot submit a signed certification under §63.7545(g) because the constituents could exceed the specifications, you must conduct monthly fuel specification testing of the gaseous fuels, according to the procedures in §63.7521(f) through (i).

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)(1)-(10), (12)]

REPORTING

DD.6. <u>EUs 015</u> and 044 **<u>Reporting Requirements</u>:**

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.7495 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

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

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

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

DD.6. continued:

(c) The compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(1) through (13) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) The total fuel use by each affected source subject to an emission limit, for each calendar month within the semiannual reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(5) A summary of the results of the annual performance tests and documentation of any operating limits that were reestablished during this test, if applicable.

(6) A signed statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel in an affected source subject to an emission limit. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a hydrogen chloride emission limit, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 5 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of hydrogen chloride emission rate using Equation 10 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for hydrogen chloride emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 11 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(7) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel in an affected source subject to an emission limit and you cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of §63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of §63.7530, you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

DD.6. continued:

(8) A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to §§63.7521 and 63.7530 for affected sources subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to §63.7521(f) and §63.7530(g).

(9) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

(10) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and continuous parameter monitoring systems, were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(11) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.7500(a)(3), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

(12) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual or biennial tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10) or (a)(11), respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually or biennially and was delayed until the next scheduled unit shutdown.

(13) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent that the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in §63.7545(e)(5)(i).

(d) For each deviation from the requirements for work practice standards in this subpart that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CMSs to comply with work practice standard, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (10) of this section and the information required in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(1) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

(2) A description of the deviation work practice standard from which you deviated.

DD.6. continued:

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

(4) A copy of the test report if the annual performance test showed a deviation from the emission limits.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an affected source where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, you must include the information required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (12) of this section. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in §63.7505(d).

(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (*i.e.,* what you deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) An analysis of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter that was monitored at the affected source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(10) A brief description of each CMS for which there was a deviation.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit for the system for which there was a deviation.

(12) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

DD.6. continued:

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a compliance report pursuant to Table 9 to this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from work practice requirement in this subpart, submission of the compliance report satisfies any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report does not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) [Reserved]

(h) As of January 1, 2012 and within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test, as defined in §63.2, conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit relative accuracy test audit (*i.e.* , reference method) data and performance test (*i.e.* , compliance test) data, except opacity data, electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert tool.html/*) or other compatible electronic spreadsheet. Only data collected using test methods compatible with ERT are subject to this requirement to be submitted electronically into EPA's WebFIRE database.

[40 CFR 63.7550 and Table 9]

DD.7. EUs 015 and 044 Recordkeeping Requirements:

(a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section.

(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 or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) The records in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(b) NA

(c) You must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data to show continuous compliance with each work practice standard that applies to you.[40 CFR 63.7555 and Table 8, Row 9]

(d) NA

DD.8. Recordkeeping EUs 015 and 044:

(a) Your 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), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.7560]

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

DD.9. EUs 015 and 044 are subject to the general requirements in Table 10 of this subpart.

EMISSION UNIT 016 #4 COMBINATION BOILER

DD.10. Emission Unit 016 is designed to burn solid and liquid fuels.

[40 CFR 63.7499(i) and (j)]

EMISSIONS LIMITATIONS

DD.11. Emissions Limitation for EU016:

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section. You must meet these requirements at all times.

(1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 3, and 12 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, for each boiler or process heater at your source, except as provided under §63.7522.

(2) You must meet each operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater. If you use a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Table 4 to this subpart, or you wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit and alternative monitoring parameters, you must apply to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

DD.11. continued:

(3) 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. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.7500]

DD.12. On and after March 21, 2014, EU016 shall not exceed the following emissions limits:

Pollutant	Lb/ MMBtu Heat input	Lb/ MMBtu Steam output	Testing Time Frequency	Sampling Volume	Sampling Reference Method
PM	0.039[1]	0.038	30-day rolling avg.	1 dscm per run	EPA Method 19
Hydrogen Chloride	0.035 lb	0.04	---	1 dscm per run	M26A
				60 liters per run	M26
Mercury	4.6E-06	4.5E-06	---	1 dscm per run	M29
				collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784, collect a minimum of 2 dscm.	M30A or M30B

[1] Except during periods of startup and shutdown. [40 CFR 63.7500 (a)(1), Table 2, Row 1]

COMPLIANCE

DD.13. <u>Work Practice Standard EU016</u>. An existing boiler or process heater must have a one-time energy assessment performed on the major source facility by qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include:

a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.
b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the facility, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints,
c. An inventory of major energy consuming systems,

DD.13. continued:

d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage,
e. A review of the facility's energy management practices and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management practices,
f. A list of major energy conservation measures,
g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified, and
h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.

[40 CFR 63.7500 (a)(1), Table 3, Row 3]

DD.14. Work Practice Standard EU016. An existing unit subject to emission limits in Tables 2 of this subpart. Minimize the unit's startup and shutdown periods following the manufacturer's recommended procedures. If manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available, you must follow recommended procedures for a unit of similar design for which manufacturer's recommended procedures are available.

[40 CFR 63.7500 (a)(1), Table 3, Row 4]

DD.15. Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters (EU016):

7. Fuel analysis..... Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture such that the applicable emission rates calculated according to § 63.7530(c)(1), (2) and/or (3) is less than the applicable emission limits.
8. Performance testing.....For boilers and process heaters that demonstrate compliance with a performance test, maintain the operating load of each unit such that is does not exceed 110 percent of the average operating load recorded during the most recent performance test.

[40 CFR 63.7500 (a)(2), Table 4, Row 7 & 8]

DD.16. 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. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.7500(3)]

DD.17. In response to an action to enforce the emission limitations and operating limits set forth in §63.7500 you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for exceeding such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at §63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if you fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a limit, you must timely meet the notification requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The excess emissions:

(i) Were caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control and monitoring equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner, and

(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(iv) Were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

(3) The frequency, amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions; and

(4) If the excess emissions resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality, the environment and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(7) All of the actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

DD.17. continued:

(8) At all times, the facility was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the excess emissions resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of excess emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.7501(a)(1)- (a)(9)]

DD.18. Notification. The owner or operator of the facility experiencing an exceedance of its emission limit(s) during a malfunction shall notify the Administrator by telephone or facsimile (fax) transmission as soon as possible, but no later than 2 business days after the initial occurrence of the malfunction, if it wishes to avail itself of an affirmative defense to civil penalties for that malfunction. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall also submit a written report to the Administrator within 45 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance of the standard in §63.7500 to demonstrate, with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. The owner or operator may seek an extension of this deadline for up to 30 additional days by submitting a written request to the Administrator before the expiration of the 45 day period. Until a request for an extension has been approved by the Administrator, the owner or operator is subject to the requirement to submit such report within 45 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance. [40 CFR 63.7501(b)]

GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

DD.19. General Compliance Requirements (EU016):

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits and operating limits in this subpart. These limits apply to you at all times.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) You must demonstrate compliance with all applicable emission limits using performance testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) or continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), where applicable. You may demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride or mercury using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to §63.7530(c) is less than the applicable emission limit. Otherwise, you must demonstrate compliance for hydrogen chloride or mercury using performance testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Table 1, 2, or 12 to this subpart.

DD.19. continued:

(d) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits (including the use of continuous parameter monitoring system), or with a CEMS, or COMS, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section for the use of any CEMS or continuous parameter monitoring system. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under §63.8(f).

(1) For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or continuous parameter monitoring system), you must develop, and submit to the delegated authority for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing monitoring plans that apply to CEMS and COMS prepared under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of §63.7525.

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

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

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (*e.g.,* calibrations).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

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

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

(3) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

DD.19. continued:

(4) You must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(a)-(d)]

TESTING, FUEL ANALYSES, AND INITIAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

DD.20. Initial Compliance Requirements (EU016):

(a) For affected sources that elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Table 2 of this subpart through performance testing, your initial compliance requirements include conducting performance tests according to §63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart, conducting a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart, establishing operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, and conducting CMS performance evaluations according to §63.7525. For affected sources that burn a single type of fuel, you are exempted from the compliance requirements of conducting a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart. For purposes of this subpart, units that use a supplemental fuel only for startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes still qualify as affected sources that burn a single type of fuel, and the supplemental fuel is not subject to the fuel analysis requirements under §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) For affected sources that elect to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Table 2 of this subpart for hydrogen chloride or mercury through fuel analysis, your initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart and establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 8 to this subpart.

(c) NA

(d) If your boiler or process heater subject to a PM limit has a heat input capacity greater than 250 MMBtu per hour and combusts coal, biomass, or residual oil, your initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance evaluation of your continuous emission monitoring system for PM according to §63.7525(b). Boilers and process heaters that use a continuous emission monitoring system for PM are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

DD.20. continued:

(e) For existing affected sources, you must demonstrate initial compliance, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495 and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart.

(f) NA

(g) For affected sources that ceased burning solid waste consistent with §63.7495(e) and for which your initial compliance date has passed, you must demonstrate compliance within 60 days of the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch. If you have not conducted your compliance demonstration for this subpart within the previous 12 months, you must complete all compliance demonstrations for this subpart before you commence or recommence combustion of solid waste.

[40 CFR 63.7510(a), (b), (d), (e), (g)]

SUBSEQUENT PERFORMANCE TESTS, FUEL ANALYSES, OR TUNE-UPS

DD.21. <u>Subsequent Compliance Requirements (EU016)</u>:

(a) You must conduct all applicable performance tests according to §63.7520 on an annual basis, except those for dioxin/furan emissions, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section. Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section. Annual performance testing for dioxin/furan emissions is not required after the initial compliance demonstration.

(b) You can conduct performance tests less often for a given pollutant if your performance tests for the pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, and if there are no changes in the operation of the affected source or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions. In this case, you do not have to conduct a performance test for that pollutant for the next 2 years. You must conduct a performance test during the third year and no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. If you elect to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under §63.7522, you must continue to conduct performance tests annually.

DD.21. continued:

(c) If your boiler or process heater continues to meet the emission limit for the pollutant, you may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year if your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, and if there are no changes in the operation of the affected source or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, but each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. If you elect to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under §63.7522, you must continue to conduct performance tests annually. The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum Hg input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for Hg.

(d) If a performance test shows emissions exceeded 75 percent of the emission limit for a pollutant, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period show compliance.

(e) If you are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, you must conduct an annual or biennial performance tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10) and (a)(11), respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up.

(f) If you demonstrate compliance with the mercury or hydrogen chloride based on fuel analysis, you must conduct a monthly fuel analysis according to §63.7521 for each type of fuel burned that is subject to an emission limit in Table 1, 2, or 12 of this subpart. If you burn a new type of fuel, you must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in your boiler or process heater. You must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in §63.7540. If 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrate compliance, you may request decreased fuel analysis frequency by applying to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

(g) You must report the results of performance tests and the associated initial fuel analyses within 90 days after the completion of the performance tests. This report must also verify that the operating limits for your affected source have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating parameters established according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in §63.7550.
[40 CFR 63. 7515 (a)-(g)]

STACK TESTS AND PROCEDURES

DD.22. <u>Stack Tests and Procedures (EU016):</u>

(a) You must conduct all performance tests according to §63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). You must also develop a site-specific stack test plan according to the requirements in §63.7(c).

DD.22. continued:

You shall conduct all performance tests under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to you based on representative performance of the affected source for the period being tested. Upon request, you shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests.

(b) You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to this subpart.

(c) You must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. You must conduct performance tests at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Tables 1, 2, and 12 to this subpart.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter concentrations, the measured hydrogen chloride concentrations, and the measured mercury concentrations that result from the initial performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates using F-factors.

[40 CFR 63.7520(a)-(e)]

FUEL ANALYSES, FUEL SPECIFICATION, AND PROCEDURES

DD.23. <u>The facility must conduct fuel analyses, fuel specification, and procedures as follows</u>:

(a) For solid, liquid, and gas 2 (other) fuels, you must conduct fuel analyses for chloride and mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for fuels used for only startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes. You are required to conduct fuel analyses only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury and hydrogen chloride in Tables 1, 2, or 12 to this subpart. Gaseous and liquid fuels are exempt from requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section and Table 6 of this subpart.

(b) You must develop and submit a site-specific fuel monitoring plan to the EPA Administrator for review and approval according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

DD.23. continued:

(1) You must submit the fuel analysis plan no later than 60 days before the date that you intend to conduct an initial compliance demonstration.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each fuel type, the notification of whether you or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.

(iii) For each fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if your procedures are different from paragraph (c) or (d) of this section. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.

(iv) For each fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of chlorine or mercury.

(v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that you are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

(vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart.

(c) At a minimum, you must obtain three composite fuel samples for each fuel type according to the procedures in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) If sampling from a belt (or screw) feeder, collect fuel samples according to paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Stop the belt and withdraw a 6-inch wide sample from the full cross-section of the stopped belt to obtain a minimum two pounds of sample. You must collect all the material (fines and coarse) in the full cross-section. You must transfer the sample to a clean plastic bag.

(ii) Each composite sample will consist of a minimum of three samples collected at approximately equal 1-hour intervals during the testing period.

DD.23. continued:

(2) If sampling from a fuel pile or truck, you must collect fuel samples according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For each composite sample, you must select a minimum of five sampling locations uniformly spaced over the surface of the pile.

(ii) At each sampling site, you must dig into the pile to a depth of 18 inches. You must insert a clean flat square shovel into the hole and withdraw a sample, making sure that large pieces do not fall off during sampling.

(iii) You must transfer all samples to a clean plastic bag for further processing.

(d) You must prepare each composite sample according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) You must thoroughly mix and pour the entire composite sample over a clean plastic sheet.

(2) You must break sample pieces larger than 3 inches into smaller sizes.

(3) You must make a pie shape with the entire composite sample and subdivide it into four equal parts.

(4) You must separate one of the quarter samples as the first subset.

(5) If this subset is too large for grinding, you must repeat the procedure in paragraph (d)(3) of this section with the quarter sample and obtain a one-quarter subset from this sample.

(6) You must grind the sample in a mill.

(7) You must use the procedure in paragraph (d)(3) of this section to obtain a one-quarter subsample for analysis. If the quarter sample is too large, subdivide it further using the same procedure.

(e) You must determine the concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury and/or chlorine) in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart.

(f) To demonstrate that a gaseous fuel other than natural gas or refinery gas qualifies as an other gas 1 fuel, as defined in §63.7575, you must conduct a fuel specification analyses for hydrogen sulfide and mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section for gaseous fuels other than natural gas or refinery gas that are complying with the limits for units designed to burn gas 2 (other) fuels.

DD.23. continued:

(g) You must develop and submit a site-specific fuel analysis plan for other gas 1 fuels to the EPA Administrator for review and approval according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must submit the fuel analysis plan no later than 60 days before the date that you intend to conduct an initial compliance demonstration.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all gaseous fuel types other than natural gas or refinery gas anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each fuel type, the notification of whether you or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel specification analysis.

(iii) For each fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the samples if your procedures are different from the sampling methods contained in Table 6. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types. If multiple boilers or process heaters are fueled by a common fuel stream it is permissible to conduct a single gas specification at the common point of gas distribution.

(iv) For each fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of hydrogen sulfide and mercury.

(v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that you are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

(vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart.

(h) You must obtain a single fuel sample for each other gas 1 fuel type according to the sampling procedures listed in Table 6 for fuel specification of gaseous fuels.

(i) You must determine the concentration in the fuel of mercury, in units of microgram per cubic meter, and of hydrogen sulfide, in units of parts per million, by volume, dry basis, of each sample for each gas 1 fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7521(a)-(i)]

MONITORING, INSTALLATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

DD.24.a. <u>The facility shall comply with the following monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements (EU016)</u>: If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of greater than 250 MMBtu per hour and combusts coal, **biomass, or residual oil**, **you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a CEMS measuring PM emissions** discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Each CEMS shall be installed, certified, operated, and maintained according to the requirements in §63.7540(a)(9).

(2) For an existing unit, the initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than September 17, 2014.

(3) Compliance with the applicable emissions limit shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average of the hourly arithmetic average emissions concentrations using the continuous monitoring system outlet data. The 30-day rolling arithmetic average emission concentration shall be calculated using EPA Reference Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7.

(4) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. Collect at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(5) The 1-hour arithmetic averages required shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu and shall be used to calculate the boiler operating day daily arithmetic average emissions.

[40 CFR 63.7525(b)]

DD.24.b. If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS, you must install, operate, and maintain each continuous parameter monitoring system according to the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(1) The continuous parameter monitoring system must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation to have a valid hour of data.

(2) Except for monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must conduct all monitoring in continuous operation at all times that the unit is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

DD.24.b. continued:

(3) For purposes of calculating data averages, you must not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out of control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance. Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(4) You must determine the 4-hour block average of all recorded readings, except as provided in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(5) You must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

[40 CFR 63.7525(d)]

INITIAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMISSION LIMITATIONS, FUEL SPECIFICATIONS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

DD.25. EU016 shall demonstrate initial compliance by the following:

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to you by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7520, paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. If applicable, you must also install, and operate, maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and continuous parameter monitoring systems) according to §63.7525.

(b) If you demonstrate compliance through performance testing, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in §63.7520, Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (b)(3) of this section, as applicable. You must also conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, as applicable. As specified in §63.7510(a), if your affected source burns a single type of fuel (excluding supplemental fuels used for unit startup, shutdown, or transient flame stabilization), you are not required to perform the initial fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater. However, if you switch fuel(s) and cannot show that the new fuel(s) do (does) not increase the chlorine or mercury input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then you must repeat the performance test to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

(1) You must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (Cl input) during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.

DD.25. continued:

(ii) During the fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (Ci).

(iii) You must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$Clinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

Cl input = Maximum amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

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

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

(2) You must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level (Mercury input) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.

(ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, you must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HGi).

(iii) You must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 8 of this section.

$$Mercuryinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (HGi \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

Where:

DD.25. continued:

Mercury input = Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

HGi = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

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

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

(3) NA

(c) If you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and follow the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) If you burn more than one fuel type, you must determine the fuel mixture you could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that you elect to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) You must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided z-statistic test described in Equation 9 of this section.

$$P90 = mean + (SD \times t) \quad \text{(Eq. 9)}$$

Where:

P90 = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

Mean = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

SD = Standard deviation of the pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

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

DD.25. continued:

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride, the hydrogen chloride emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 10 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci90 \times Qi \times 1.028) \quad \text{(Eq. 10)}$$

Where:

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

Ci90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 9 of this section.

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

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

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of hydrogen chloride to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 11 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$Mercury = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Hgi90 \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 11)}$$

Where:

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

Hgi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 9 of this section.

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

DD.25. continued:

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

(d) NA

(e) You must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to this subpart and is an accurate depiction of your facility.

(f) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.7545(e).

(g) NA

(h) If you own or operate a unit subject emission limits in Tables 2, or 12 of this subpart, you must minimize the unit's startup and shutdown periods following the manufacturer's recommended procedures, if available. If manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available, you must follow recommended procedures for a unit of similar design for which manufacturer's recommended procedures are available. You must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures or procedures specified for a unit of similar design if manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available.

[40 CFR 63.7530(a)-(c), (e), (f) and (h)]

DD.26. <u>Implementation of Energy Conservation (EU016)</u>.

(a) If you elect to comply with the alternative equivalent steam output-based emission limits, instead of the heat input-based limits, listed in Tables 1 and 2 of this subpart and you want to take credit for implementing energy conservation measures identified in an energy assessment, you may demonstrate compliance using emission reduction credits according to the procedures in this section. Owners or operators using this compliance approach must establish an emissions benchmark, calculate and document the emission credits, develop an Implementation Plan, comply with the general reporting requirements, and apply the emission credit according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section.

(b) For each existing affected boiler for which you intend to apply emissions credits, establish a benchmark from which emission reduction credits may be generated by determining the actual annual fuel heat input to the affected boiler before initiation of an energy conservation activity to reduce energy demand (*i.e.,* fuel usage) according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. The benchmark shall be expressed in trillion Btu per year heat input.

DD.26. continued:

(1) The benchmark from which emission credits may be generated shall be determined by using the most representative, accurate, and reliable process available for the source. The benchmark shall be established for a one-year period before the date that an energy demand reduction occurs, unless it can be demonstrated that a different time period is more representative of historical operations.

(2) Determine the starting point from which to measure progress. Inventory all fuel purchased and generated on-site (off-gases, residues) in physical units (MMBtu, million cubic feet, etc.).

(3) Document all uses of energy from the affected boiler. Use the most recent data available.

(4) Collect non-energy related facility and operational data to normalize, if necessary, the benchmark to current operations, such as building size, operating hours, etc. Use actual, not estimated, use data, if possible and data that are current and timely.

(c) Emissions credits can be generated if the energy conservation measures were implemented after January 14, 2011 and if sufficient information is available to determine the appropriate value of credits.

(1) The following emission points cannot be used to generate emissions averaging credits:

(i) Energy conservation measures implemented on or before January 14, 2011, unless the level of energy demand reduction is increased after January 14, 2011, in which case credit will be allowed only for change in demand reduction achieved after January 14, 2011.

(ii) Emission credits on shut-down boilers. Boilers that are shut down cannot be used to generate credits.

(2) For all points included in calculating emissions credits, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Calculate annual credits for all energy demand points. Use Equation 12 to calculate credits. Energy conservation measures that meet the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall not be included, except as specified in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) Credits are generated by the difference between the benchmark that is established for each affected boiler, and the actual energy demand reductions from energy conservation measures implemented after January 14, 2011. Credits shall be calculated using Equation 12 of this section as follows:

(i) The overall equation for calculating credits is:

$$Credits = \sum_{i=1}^{n} EIS_{iactual} \div EI_{baseline} \quad \text{(Eq. 12)}$$

DD.26. continued:

Where:

Credits = Energy Input Savings for all energy conservation measures implemented for an affected boiler, million Btu per year.

$EIS_{i\ actual}$= Energy Input Savings for each energy conservation measure implemented for an affected boiler, million Btu per year.

$EI_{baseline}$= Energy Input for the affected boiler, million Btu.

n = Number of energy conservation measures included in the emissions credit for the affected boiler.

(d) The owner or operator shall develop and submit for approval an Implementation Plan containing all of the information required in this paragraph for all boilers to be included in an emissions credit approach. The Implementation Plan shall identify all existing affected boilers to be included in applying the emissions credits. The Implementation Plan shall include a description of the energy conservation measures implemented and the energy savings generated from each measure and an explanation of the criteria used for determining that savings. You must submit the implementation plan for emission credits to the applicable delegated authority for review and approval no later than 180 days before the date on which the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission credit approach.

(e) The emissions rate from each existing boiler participating in the emissions credit option must be in compliance with the limits in Table 2 to this subpart at all times following the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(f) You must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 13 of this section to demonstrate that the emissions from the affected boiler participating in the emissions credit compliance approach do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart.

$$E_{adj} = E_{m} \times (1 - EC) \quad \text{(Eq. 13)}$$

Where:

E_{adj}= Emission level adjusted applying the emission credits earned, lb per million Btu steam output for the affected boiler.

DD.26. continued:

E_m= Emissions measured during the performance test, lb per million Btu steam output for the affected boiler.

EC = Emission credits from equation 12 for the affected boiler.

[40 CFR 63.7533(a)-(f)]

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

DD.27. EU016 Shall Monitor and Collect Data to Demonstrate Continuous Compliance as follows:

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by §63.7505(d).

(b) You must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times that the affected source is operating, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (*see* §63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. You are required to effect monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(d) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments, failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements.

[40 CFR 63.7535(a)-(d)]

DD.28. EU016 shall demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards as follows:

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 3 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (a)(1) through (11) of this section.

(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(2) As specified in §63.7550(c), you must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would either result in lower emissions of hydrogen chloride and mercury than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant (if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis), or result in lower fuel input of chlorine and mercury than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test (if you demonstrate compliance through performance testing).

(3) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable hydrogen chloride emission limit through fuel analysis and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the hydrogen chloride emission rate using Equation 9 of §63.7530 according to paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(iii) Recalculate the hydrogen chloride emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 10 of §63.7530. The recalculated hydrogen chloride emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(4) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable hydrogen chloride emission limit through performance testing and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of §63.7530 are greater than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the hydrogen chloride emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b).

DD.28. continued:

(5) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 11 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 11 of §63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(6) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(b).

(7) If your unit is controlled with a fabric filter, and you demonstrate continuous compliance using a bag leak detection system, you must initiate corrective action within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alarm and complete corrective actions as soon as practical, and operate and maintain the fabric filter system such that the alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period. You must also keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alarm, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alarm and the corrective action taken. You must also record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the alarm sounds. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alarm time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alarm shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If you take longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alarm time shall be counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(8) [Reserved]

DD.28. continued:

(9) The owner or operator of an affected source using a CEMS measuring PM emissions to meet requirements of this subpart shall install, certify, operate, and maintain the PM CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(9)(i) through (a)(9)(iv) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall conduct a performance evaluation of the PM CEMS according to the applicable requirements of §60.13, and Performance Specification 11 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter.

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

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

(iv) After December 31, 2011, within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS relative accuracy test audit or performance test conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit the relative accuracy test audit data and performance test data to EPA by successfully submitting the data electronically into EPA's Central Data Exchange by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert tool.html/*).

(10) If your boiler or process heater is in either the natural gas, refinery gas, other gas 1, or Metal Process Furnace subcategories and has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (a)(10)(vi) of this section. This requirement does not apply to limited-use boilers and process heaters, as defined in §63.7575.

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown, but you must inspect each burner at least once every 36 months);

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly;

DD.28. continued:

(iv) Optimize total emissions of carbon monoxide. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of carbon monoxide in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made); and

(vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (a)(10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this section,

(A) The concentrations of carbon monoxide in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured before and after the adjustments of the boiler;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the combustion adjustment; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the annual adjustment, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel use by each unit.

(11) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, or meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater in §63.7575, you must conduct a biennial tune-up of the boiler or process heater as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (a)(10)(vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance.

(12) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within one week of startup.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 through 4 to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limits in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.7550.

(c) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specifications for hydrogen sulfide and mercury for the other gas 1 subcategory and you cannot submit a signed certification under §63.7545(g) because the constituents could exceed the specifications, you must conduct monthly fuel specification testing of the gaseous fuels, according to the procedures in §63.7521(f) through (i).

[40 CFR 63. 7540(a)-(c)]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

DD.29. EU016 must submit the following notifications:

(a) You must submit to the delegated authority all of the notifications in §63.7(b) and (c), §63.8(e), (f)(4) and (6), and §63.9(b) through (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) Received facility initial notification on January 25, 2012

(c) NA

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

(e) If you are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530(a), you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each affected source, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for the affected source according to §63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (8), as applicable.

(1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategory the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were determined by you or EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under §241.3, whether the fuel(s) were processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of §241.3, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits.

(3) A summary of the maximum carbon monoxide emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable emission standard in Table 1, 2, or 12 to this subpart.

(4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by using emission credits through energy conservation:

DD.29. continued:

(i) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on May 20, 2011.

(6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) If you had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

(8) In addition to the information required in §63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) "This facility complies with the requirements in §63.7540(a)(10) to conduct an annual or biennial tune-up, as applicable, of each unit."

(ii) "This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.7530(e)."

(iii) Except for units that qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act, include the following: "No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit."

(f) If you operate a unit designed to burn natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels that is subject to this subpart, and you intend to use a fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel to fire the affected unit during a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575, you must submit a notification of alternative fuel use within 48 hours of the declaration of each period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575. The notification must include the information specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Identification of the affected unit.

(3) Reason you are unable to use natural gas or equivalent fuel, including the date when the natural gas curtailment was declared or the natural gas supply interruption began.

(4) Type of alternative fuel that you intend to use.

(5) Dates when the alternative fuel use is expected to begin and end.

DD.29. continued:

(g) If you intend to commence or recommence combustion of solid waste, you must provide 30 days prior notice of the date upon which you will commence or recommence combustion of solid waste. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, the location of the source, the boiler(s) or process heater(s) that will commence burning solid waste, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

(3) The date on which you became subject to the currently applicable emission limits.

(4) The date upon which you will commence combusting solid waste.

(h) If you intend to switch fuels, and this fuel switch may result in the applicability of a different subcategory, you must provide 30 days prior notice of the date upon which you will switch fuels. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, the location of the source, the boiler(s) that will switch fuels, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

(3) The date on which you became subject to the currently applicable standards.

(4) The date upon which you will commence the fuel switch.

[40 CFR 63.7545(a)(b),(d)-(g)]

REPORTS

DD.30. <u>Reports must be submitted as follows (EU016)</u>:

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct an annual or biennial tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10) or (a)(11), respectively, and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, you may submit only an annual or biennial compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

DD.30. continued:

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.7495 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days (or 1 or 2 year, as applicable, if submitting an annual or biennial compliance report) after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495. The first annual or biennial compliance report must be postmarked no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual and biennial compliance reports must cover the applicable one or two year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual and biennial compliance reports must be postmarked no later than January 31.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to part 70 or part 71 of this chapter, and if the delegated authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the delegated authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) The compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(1) through (13) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) The total fuel use by each affected source subject to an emission limit, for each calendar month within the semiannual (or annual or biennial) reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

DD.30. continued:

(5) A summary of the results of the annual performance tests for affected sources subject to an emission limit, a summary of any fuel analyses associated with performance tests, and documentation of any operating limits that were reestablished during this test, if applicable. If you are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with §63.7515(b) or (c), the date of the last 2 performance tests, a comparison of the emission level you achieved in the last 2 performance tests to the 75 percent emission limit threshold required in §63.7515(b) or (c), and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.

(6) A signed statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel in an affected source subject to an emission limit. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a hydrogen chloride emission limit, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 5 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of hydrogen chloride emission rate using Equation 10 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for hydrogen chloride emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 11 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(7) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel in an affected source subject to an emission limit and you cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of §63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of §63.7530, you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

(8) A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to §§63.7521 and 63.7530 for affected sources subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to §63.7521(f) and §63.7530(g).

(9) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

(10) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and continuous parameter monitoring systems, were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

DD.30. continued:

(11) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.7500(a)(3), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

(12) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual or biennial tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10) or (a)(11), respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually or biennially and was delayed until the next scheduled unit shutdown.

(13) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent that the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in §63.7545(e)(5)(i).

(d) NA

(e) For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an affected source where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, you must include the information required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (12) of this section. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in §63.7505(d).

(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (*i.e.,* what you deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) An analysis of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

DD.30. continued:

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter that was monitored at the affected source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(10) A brief description of each CMS for which there was a deviation.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit for the system for which there was a deviation.

(12) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a Title V operating permit pursuant to part 70 or part 71 of this chapter must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a compliance report pursuant to Table 9 to this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice requirement in this subpart, submission of the compliance report satisfies any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report does not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the delegated authority.

(g) [Reserved]

(h) As of January 1, 2012 and within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test, as defined in §63.2, conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit relative accuracy test audit (*i.e.* , reference method) data and performance test (*i.e.* , compliance test) data, except opacity data, electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert tool.html/*) or other compatible electronic spreadsheet. Only data collected using test methods compatible with ERT are subject to this requirement to be submitted electronically into EPA's WebFIRE database.

[40 CFR 63.7555(a)-(c), (e), (f) and (h)]

DD.31. EU016 must keep records as following:

(a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(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 or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(b) For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system you must keep records according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vii) through (xi).

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

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

(4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(c) You must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies to you.

(d) For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit in Table 1, 2 or 12 to this subpart, you must also keep the applicable records in paragraphs (d)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) You must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(2) If you combust non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to §41.3(b)(1), you must keep a record which documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria. If you combust a fuel that has been processed from a discarded non-hazardous secondary material pursuant to §241.3(b)(4), you must keep records as to how the operations that produced the fuel satisfies the definition of processing in §241.2. If the fuel received a non-waste determination pursuant to the petition process submitted under §241.3(c), you must keep a record that documents how the fuel satisfies the requirements of the petition process.

DD.31. continued:

(3) You must keep records of monthly hours of operation by each boiler or process heater that meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of hydrogen chloride emission rates, using Equation 10 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or hydrogen chloride emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate chlorine fuel input, or hydrogen chloride emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 11 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(6) If, consistent with §63.7515(b) and (c), you choose to stack test less frequently than annually, you must keep annual records that document that your emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit, and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

(7) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler or process heater, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

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

DD.31. continued:

(e) If you elect to average emissions consistent with §63.7522, you must additionally keep a copy of the emission averaging implementation plan required in §63.7522(g), all calculations required under §63.7522, including monthly records of heat input or steam generation, as applicable, and monitoring records consistent with §63.7541.

(f) If you elect to use emission credits from energy conservation measures to demonstrate compliance according to §63.7533, you must keep a copy of the Implementation Plan required in §63.7533(d) and copies of all data and calculations used to establish credits according to §63.7533(b), (c), and (f).

(g) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specifications for hydrogen sulfide and mercury for the other gas 1 subcategory and you cannot submit a signed certification under §63.7545(g) because the constituents could exceed the specifications, you must maintain monthly records of the calculations and results of the fuel specifications for mercury and hydrogen sulfide in Table 6.

(h) If you operate a unit designed to burn natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel that is subject to this subpart, and you use an alternative fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, you must keep records of the total hours per calendar year that alternative fuel is burned.

[40 CFR 63.7560(a)-(h)]

DD.32. EU016 is subject to the general requirements in Table 10 of this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7565]

Appendix A, Glossary.
Appendix ASP, ASP Number 97-B-01 (With Scrivener's Order Dated July 9, 1997).
Appendix CAM, Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan.
Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart A – General Provisions.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart S.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart KK.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart MM.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart RR.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart JJJJ.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart S.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart A – General Provisions.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart Db.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart BB.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart IIII.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart JJJJ.
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.

REFERENCED ATTACHMENTS.

The Following Attachments Are Included for Applicant Convenience:

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