Tropicana Manufacturing Company, Inc
Tropicana Fort Pierce

Facility ID No. 1110004
St. Lucie County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

Permit No. 1110004-016-AV
Revision of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 1110004-012-AV

Permitting /Compliance Authority:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Southeast District Office, Air Program
400 North Congress Avenue, Suite 200
West Palm Beach, Florida 33401
Telephone: 561-681-6600
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Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

FINAL Permit No.: 1110004-016-AV
Revision to Title V Air Operation Permit No.: 1110004-012-AV

Table of Contents

Section **Page Number**

Placard Page 1

I. Facility Information 2
- A. Facility Description.
- B. Summary of Emissions Unit ID Nos. and Brief Descriptions.
- C. Relevant Documents.

II. Facility-wide Conditions 3

III. Emissions Units and Conditions
- A. Emissions Units Brief Descriptions 7
- B. Emissions Unit Brief Description 13
- C. Emissions Units Brief Descriptions 17
- D. Emissions Unit Brief Description 31

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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400 N. Congress Avenue, Suite 200
West Palm Beach, FL 33401
561-681-6600

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Secretary

Permittee:
Tropicana Manufacturing Company, Inc.
6500 Glades Cut-Off Road
Ft. Pierce, Florida 34981-4303

FINAL Permit No.: 1110004-016-AV
Tropicana Ft. Pierce
Facility Id No. 1110004
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

This permit revision is being issued for the purpose of incorporating the terms and conditions of air construction permits Nos. 1110004-013-AC and 1110004-015-AC for the modification of Steam Package Boiler No. 3 (Emissions Unit 006) to co-fire natural gas or landfill gas and for the addition of a new 1.6 megawatt cogeneration plant, consisting of a Caterpillar (Model G3520C) reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) generator set. Also, a mobile emergency generator manufactured by Triton Power Inc. (Model AC 1500) will be added to the insignificant emissions units list (Appendix I). This facility is located at 6500 Glades Cut-Off Road in Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida; The UTM coordinates are Zone 17, 559.61 km East, and 3028.32 km North.

This Title V Air Operation Permit Revision is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210 and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:
Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
APPENDIX TV-6, TITLE V CONDITIONS version dated 06/23/06
APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES version dated 10/07/96
TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE version dated 10/07/96
FIGURE 1 - SUMMARY REPORT-GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS

Revision Effective Date: *Issue Date*
Renewal Application Due Date: March 1, 2016
Expiration Date: October 12, 2016

_____ _____
Jill S. Creech, P.E. Date
Southeast District Director

JC/LB/md

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility produces various citrus products and animal feed. Operation of the plant includes juice extraction, processing, cold storage, and feed milling facilities. The facility consists of two peel dryers with associated waste heat evaporators and an integral wet scrubber, two pellet mills, two pellet coolers equipped with common venturi scrubber, two process steam boilers (each with a maximum heat input rate of 63.4 MMBtu/hour), a packaged fire-tube boiler with a maximum heat input rate of 20.9 MMBtu/hour co-firing natural gas and/or landfill gas, a process steam boiler with a maximum heat input rate of 99.8 MMBtu/hour, and a cogeneration plant to generate electrical power and steam for facility operations.

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

Based on the Title V Air Operation Permit Revision application received February 14, 2012, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Unit ID No(s). and Brief Description(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Citrus Peel Dryer No. 1 with Waste Heat Evaporator
-002	Steam Boiler No. 1
-003	Steam Boiler No. 2
-004	Citrus Peel Dryer No. 2 with Waste Heat Evaporator
-006	Steam Package Boiler (burning natural gas and/or landfill gas)
-007	Citrus Feed Coolers
-008	Process Steam Boiler
-016	Cogeneration Plant

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

The documents listed below are not a part of this permit; however, they are specifically related to this permitting action.

These documents are provided to the permittee for information purposes only:
Appendix A-1: Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers
Appendix H-1: Permit History
Statement of Basis

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:
Application for a Title V Air Operation Permit Revision received February 14, 2012

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. APPENDIX TV-6, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is a part of this permit.

2. [Not federally enforceable.] General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.
[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.]

3. General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard.
Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4., F.A.C.]

4. 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.

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

Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent to:

RMP Reporting Center
Post Office Box 1515
Lanham-Seabrook, MD 20703-1515
Telephone: 301/429-5018

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: 1/800/424-8802

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.]

5. 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.]

6. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. 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 (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.

7. Emissions of Unconfined Particulate Matter. Pursuant to Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)1.,3. & 4., F.A.C., reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include the following requirements (see Condition 57. of APPENDIX TV-6, TITLE V CONDITIONS).

a. Maintenance of paved areas as needed.
b. Regular mowing of grass and care of vegetation.
c. Limiting access to plant property by unnecessary vehicles.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2, F.A.C.; and, 1110004-009-AC]

8. 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.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

9. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3)(a)2., F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department and EPA within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year using DEP Form No. 62-213.900(7), F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440(3) and 62-213.900, F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: This condition implements the requirements of Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3., F.A.C. (see Condition 51. of APPENDIX TV-6, TITLE V CONDITIONS)}

10. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the Department's Southeast District Office.

Department of Environmental Protection
Southeast District Office
400 North Congress Avenue, Suite 200
West Palm Beach, Florida 33401
Telephone: 561/681-6600; Fax: 561/681-6755

11. Any reports, data, notifications, certifications, and requests required to be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, should be sent to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4

Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Air and EPCRA Enforcement Branch
Air Enforcement Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960
Telephone: 404/562-9155; Fax: 404/562-9163

12. Certification by Responsible Official (RO). In addition to the professional engineering certification required for applications by Rule 62-4.050(3), F.A.C., any application form, report, compliance statement, compliance plan and compliance schedule submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall contain a certification signed by a responsible official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. Any responsible official who fails to submit any required information or who has submitted incorrect information shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary information or correct information.
[Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

FACILITY LIMITS

13. Fruit Throughput Limit: The owner or operator shall not process more than 31.9 million boxes of citrus fruit in any consecutive 12 month period. For purposes of this permit, a box of citrus fruit shall be defined to contain 90 pounds of oranges or 85 pounds of grapefruit. The owner or operator shall make and maintain monthly and rolling 12 month records of fruit processing rates to demonstrate compliance with this limitation. Such records shall be made from daily processing records and shall be completed no later than the 10th day of each following month.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and 1110004-009-AC]

14. VOC Emission Limits and Oil Recovery: VOC emissions will be limited by achieving a 65 percent recovery of oil from citrus fruits processed each calendar year. Compliance with the emission limit for VOC shall be demonstrated by calculating the compliance indicator, as follows. All measured quantities of oil used in Equations 1 and 2 shall be in units of tons and the total results of the selected equation shall reflect the sum total for the entire calendar year.

1. The facility may use either Equation 1 or 2 to demonstrate compliance, provided that the facility has maintained the necessary records to use that equation. In the case of Equation 2, all recovered oil must be actually measured and all emitted volatilized oil must be treated as emissions and not as reductions of peel oil. If the result of the selected equation is positive or zero, the facility is in compliance with the VOC emission limit. If the result of the selected equation is negative, the facility is in violation of the VOC emission limit. The facility may use either equation to demonstrate compliance, even if the other equation results in a negative compliance indicator.

2. Facilities may accept wet peel from, or send wet peel to another facility for further processing and drying, provided that each facility involved receives or provides, respectively, sufficient recorded information to account for the recovery of oil from such peel, including oil in products and by-products at the receiving facility. A facility that sends wet peel offsite for any purpose shall not include the related oil in products and by-products in its oil recovery calculations. Such oil shall be included in the oil recovery calculations of the receiving facility. In any case, oil in products and by-products related to peel that are not processed through a peel dryer shall be excluded from all oil recovery calculations.

Equation 1:
Compliance Indicator = OIF(1 – K1) – OPP + ODP
Equation 2:
Compliance Indicator = OJ + CPO + EO + DL + ODP – K1(OIF)
Where:
K1 = 0.65.
And the following are all in units of tons:
OIF = Oil in Incoming Fruit
ODP = Oil in Dried Pellets
OPP = Oil in Pressed Peel
OJ = Oil in Juice
CPO = Cold Press Oil
EO = Essence Oil
DL = d-limonene

Fruit and byproduct oil quantities, required for equations 1 and 2, as applicable, shall be measured daily. All peel oil recovery at the facility shall be determined using the same methodology at all times during each processing year. The following sampling and analytical methods shall be used for determining oil contents of fruit, pressed peel, dried peel and pellets:
The sampling and analytical method for determining oil content in incoming whole fruit is the method documented in "FMC Food Tech Citrus Systems Division, Procedures for Analysis of Citrus Products, Chapter VI, Procedure 1. Whole Fruit Available Oil, FMC Technologies Inc., Lakeland, FL, pp. 119 to 123, (effective August 16, 2002)" hereby adopted by reference; the analytical method for determining oil content is the Scott Method (Bromate Titration Method) as documented in "FMC Food Tech Citrus Systems Division, Procedures for Analysis of Citrus Products, Chapter IV, Procedure 10. Recoverable Oil (Scott Method), FMC Technologies Inc., Lakeland, FL, pp. 40 to 44, (effective August 16, 2002)" hereby adopted by reference; the methods for sampling, sample preparation and analytical calculations for peel residue, press cake, and pellets are those documented in "Braddock, R. J. (1999), Handbook of Citrus By-Products and Processing Technology, Section 12.3.1.2 Analysis, John Wiley & Sons, NY, pp.180 to 181," hereby adopted by reference. Copies of these documents may be obtained by contacting the Division of Air Resource Management at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station 5500, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400, or the Southeast District Office at 400 North Congress Avenue, Suite 200, West Palm Beach, Florida 33401.
[1110004-009-AC]

Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Citrus Peel Dryer No. 1 with Waste Heat Evaporator
-004	Citrus Peel Dryer No. 2 with Waste Heat Evaporator

Each peel dryer is designed to evaporate a maximum of 60,000 pounds per hour of water with a maximum heat input of 84.0 million Btu per hour. Each peel dryer is capable of processing a maximum of 50 tons of pressed wet peel per hour with a maximum production of 40,000 pounds per hour of dried peel. Dryer No. 1 was installed in 1973 and Dryer No. 2 was installed in 1977.

{Note: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits required; and, the applicable requirements of 1110004-009-AC.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rate to each dryer shall not exceed 84.0 million Btu per hour.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, 1110004-009-AC]

A.2. Methods of Operation - (i.e., Fuels). Only natural gas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent, by weight, shall be fired in these units.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, 1110004-009-AC]

A.3. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate, as necessary, to process 31.9 million boxes of citrus fruit in any consecutive 12 month period.
{Note: For emission calculations, the hour of operation for each of these emissions units is estimated to not exceed 6,120 hours per year.}
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, 1110004-009-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

A.4. PM/PM10. PM/PM10 emissions from each emissions unit shall not exceed 15.0 pounds per hour.
[1110004-009-AC]

A.5. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide shall be limited by firing either natural gas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent, by weight. Measurement of the sulfur content of fuel oil shall be by the latest American Society for Testing and Materials methods suitable for determining sulfur content. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall be determined by material balance using the sulfur content and amount of the fuel or fuels fired in each emission source, assuming that for each pound of sulfur in the fuel fired, 2 pounds of sulfur dioxide are emitted. See Specific Conditions **A.11**. and **A.12**.
[1110004-009-AC]

A.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each unit shall not exceed 20 percent opacity.
[1110004-009-AC]

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

Excess Emissions

A.7. 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.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C., and 1110004-009-AC]

A.8. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C., and 1110004-009-AC]

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

Test Methods and Procedures

A.9. 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. 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 the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standard.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C., and 1110004-009-AC]

A.10. PM/PM10. The test method for PM/PM10 shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C., and 1110004-009-AC]

A.11. Sulfur Dioxide. The permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit for fuel oil that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon each fuel delivery. This protocol is allowed because the emissions unit does not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device.
[Requested by applicant in 1110004-009-AC]

A.12. Fuel Sulfur Content. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for fuel oil shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.440, F.A.C., and 1110004-009-AC]

A.13. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-297.401, F.A.C., and 1110004-009-AC]

A.14. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions 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.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C., and 1110004-009-AC]

A.15. 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.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C., and 1110004-009-AC]

A.16. 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:

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. See attachment TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE.

(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.

[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C., and 1110004-009-AC]

A.17. Stack Sampling Facilities Provided by the Owner of an Emissions Unit. See attachment APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

A.18. 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.

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;

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

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

[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., 1110004-009-AC, and, SIP approved]

Monitoring of Operations

A.19. 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 percent of its true value.

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.20. Excess Emissions Reporting. 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.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

A.21. 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.
[Rules 62-213.440, F.A, C., 62-297.310(8), F.A.C., and 1110004-009-AC]

A.22. Fuel Sulfur Content Records. The permittee shall keep records of all fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee verifying the liquid fuel sulfur content upon each fuel oil delivery.
[Permit No. 1110004-009-AC]

A.23. In order to provide information to document compliance with the fuel heat input rate limitations of Specific Condition **A.1.**, the permittee shall monitor and maintain daily record logs of the amount of each fuel used and the hours of operation. The logs shall be maintained on file and shall be made available to the Department upon request.
[Permit No. 1110004-009-AC]

A.24. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Best Management Practices

A.25. Best Management Practices for Carbon Monoxide: The facility shall operate its citrus peel dryers in accordance with the manufacturer's operating manual, or recommended operating practices provided by the manufacturer, equipment vendor, or a professional engineer registered in Florida, as well as with the practices described in this paragraph. The facility shall report to the Department any failure to follow these practices, and shall make such report in writing within 7 days from discovery of such failure. Records and copies of reports shall be maintained on site for a period of five years and shall be made available to the Department upon request. The facility shall:

1. Train dryer operators to perform the operating practices of this paragraph using the manuals and plans described, and allow only trained employees to operate dryers;
2. Maintain a written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of the equipment, and follow that plan during these events;
3. Operate and maintain the burner and burner controls to maintain a proper air to fuel ratio;
4. Visually check the flame characteristics once per operating shift;
5. Monitor the moisture content of the dried peel exiting the dryer on a daily basis, and maintain that moisture content greater than six percent by weight at all times during operation;
6. Make burner and burner control adjustments on an annual basis, or more frequently as required by visual checks;
7. Perform an inspection of combustion equipment as prescribed by the equipment manufacturer or registered professional engineer, but no less often than annually, and replace parts that are worn or improperly operating;
8. Keep records of combustion operations that document the operating practices described in this paragraph, such documentation shall include a manual, which can be the manufacturer's operation manual, and daily logs; and
9. Document maintenance performed on equipment, and all normal processing equipment and operating practices changes.

[Permit No. 1110004-009-AC]

Subsection B. Emissions Unit 007

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-007	Citrus Feed Coolers

Dried citrus peel is processed in two pellet mills which process a maximum of 40 tons per hour of dry peel to produce dry pellets or bulk feed. The dried pellets are cooled with ambient air and formed into animal feed. The two pellet mills are equipped with a common venturi scrubber. The units were installed in 1973.

{Permitting note: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits required; and, the applicable requirements of 1110004-009-AC.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The capacity of the pellet coolers is determined by the capacity of the citrus peel dryers.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, 1110004-009-AC]

{Permitting note: The pellet coolers input is equal to the output of dried peel from the peel dryers.}

B.2. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate, as necessary, to process 31.9 million boxes of citrus fruit in any consecutive 12 month period.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, 1110004-009-AC]

{Permitting note: For emission calculations, the hours of operation for this emissions unit are estimated to not exceed 6,120 hours per year.}

Emission Limitations and Standards

*{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **B.3**. - B.4., are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}*

B.3. PM/PM10. PM/PM10 emissions from each pellet cooler shall not exceed 5.0 pounds per hour and emissions from both pellet coolers shall not exceed 10.0 pounds per hour.
[Permit No. 1110004-009-AC]

B.4. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from both pellet coolers shall not exceed 5 percent opacity.
[1110004-009-AC]

Excess Emissions

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

B.5. 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.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

B.6. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

B.7. 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. 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 the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standard.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C., and 1110004-009-AC]

B.8. PM/PM10. Tests for particulate matter and particulate matter of 10 microns or less may be conducted using United States Environmental Protection Agency Method 5, provided that all measured particulate matter is assumed to be particulate matter of 10 microns or less. Tests for compliance with the particulate matter emission limit, for the pellet cooler or cooling reel are waived as long as the facility complies with the visible emissions limitation. If any visible emissions test for the pellet cooler or cooling reel does not demonstrate compliance with the visible emissions limitation, the emissions unit shall be tested for compliance with the particulate matter emission limit within 30 days after the visible emissions test. [1110004-009-AC.]

B.9. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

B.10. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions 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.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

B.11. 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.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

B.12. 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.

B.13. Stack Sampling Facilities Provided by the Owner of an Emissions Unit. See attachment APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C., and Permit No. 1110004-009-AC]

B.14. 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.
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.
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.
5. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.
(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the 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.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., Permit 1110004-009-AC; and SIP approved]

Monitoring of Operations

B.15. 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 percent of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., and Permit No. 1110004-009-AC]

Subsection C. Emissions Units 002, 003, 006, 008

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-002	Keystone Steam Generating Boiler (Steam Boiler No. 1)
-003	Keystone Steam Generating Boiler (Steam Boiler No. 2)
-006	Kewanee Classic III Model H3S-500-G boiler Steam Package (Boiler No. 3)
-008	D-Type Abco Industries, Inc. Boiler Process Steam Boiler

Steam Boiler No. 1 (EU 002) is a Keystone Steam Generating Boiler with serial number 98633. This unit was installed in 1973 with a maximum heat input rate of 63.4 million Btu per hour and can be fired with natural gas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent, by weight.

Steam Boiler No. 2 (EU 003) is a Keystone Steam Generating Boiler with serial number 98634. This unit was installed in 1973 with a maximum heat input rate of 63.4 million Btu per hour and can be fired with natural gas, landfill gas, or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent, by weight.

Steam Package Boiler No. 3 (EU 006) is a Kewanee Classic III Model H3S-500-G boiler. This unit was installed in 1996 having a maximum heat input rate of 20.9 million Btu per hour being fired with natural gas and/or landfill gas. This unit had been modified to burn natural gas and/or landfill gas under the construction permit No. 1110004-013-AC.

Process Steam Boiler (EU 008) is a D-Type Abco Industries, Inc. Boiler with serial number 201006. This unit was installed in 2001 with a maximum heat input rate of 99.8 million Btu per hour and can be fired with natural gas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent, by weight.

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with less than 250 Million Btu per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Units. Emissions Unit I.D. No. -008, only, is regulated under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)4, F.A.C.

The following specific conditions apply to the emissions units listed above:
Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The capacity of these emissions units shall not exceed:
a. 63.4 million Btu per hour, heat input, for Steam Boiler No. 1.
b. 63.4 million Btu per hour, heat input, for Steam Boiler No. 2.
c. 20.9 million Btu per hour, heat input, for Steam Package Boiler. No. 3
d. 99.8 million Btu per hour, heat input, for Process Steam Boiler.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, 1110004-009-AC]

C.2. Methods of Operation - (i.e., Fuels).
a. Only natural gas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent, by weight, shall be fired in Steam Boiler No. 1.
b. Only natural gas, landfill gas, or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent by weight shall be fired in Steam Boiler No. 2.
c. Only natural gas or landfill gas shall be fired in Steam Package Boiler No. 3

d. Only natural gas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent, by weight, shall be fired in Process Steam Boiler (EU -008).
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; 1110004-009-AC, and 1110004-013-AC]

C.3. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, 1110004-009-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

C.4. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter shall be limited by firing natural gas, biogas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent, by weight.
[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; and, 1110004-009-AC]

C.5. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide shall be limited by firing natural gas, biogas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent, by weight.
Measurement of the sulfur content of fuel oil shall be by latest American Society for Testing and Materials methods suitable for determining sulfur content. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall be determined by material balance using the sulfur content and amount of the fuel or fuels fired in each emission source, assuming that for each pound of sulfur in the fuel fired, 2 pounds of sulfur dioxide are emitted. See specific conditions **C.11.** and **C.12.**
[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; and, 1110004-009-AC]

C.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each unit shall not exceed 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent.
[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.; and, 1110004-009-AC]

Excess Emissions

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

C.7. Excess emissions resulting from 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.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

C.8. 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.
[Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.]

C.9. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

C.10. Particulate Matter. Compliance with the particulate matter standard is demonstrated by firing only natural gas, landfill gas or No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent, by weight.
[1110004-009-AC]

C.11. Sulfur Dioxide. The permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit for fuel oil that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon each fuel delivery. This protocol is allowed because the emissions unit does not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device.
[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.]

C.12. Fuel Sulfur Content. The fuel sulfur content, percent, by weight, for fuel oil shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTMD129-91, or the latest edition.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

C.13. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Permit No. 1110004-009-AC]

C.14. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions 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.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

C.15. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.
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:

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.

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

C.16. 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. 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.

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;

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

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the 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.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, SIP approved]

Monitoring of Operations

C.17. 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 percent of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.18. Excess Emissions Reporting. 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.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

C.19. Fuel Sulfur Content Records. The permittee shall keep records of all fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee verifying the liquid fuel sulfur content upon each fuel oil delivery.
[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.]

C.20. In order to provide information to document compliance with the fuel heat input rate limitations of Specific Condition **C.1.,** the permittee shall monitor and maintain daily record logs of the amount of each fuel used and the hours of operation. The logs shall be maintained on file and shall be made available to the Department upon request.
[Permit No. 1110004-009-AC]

C.21. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

C.22. 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 is 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.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Best Management Practices

C.23. Best Management Practices for Carbon Monoxide. The facility shall operate its boilers in accordance with the manufacturer's operating manual, or recommended operating practices provided by the manufacturer, equipment vendor, or a professional engineer registered in Florida, as well as with the practices described in this paragraph. The facility shall report to the Department any failure to follow these practices, and shall make such report in writing within 7 days from discovery of such failure. Records and copies of reports shall be maintained on site for a period of five years and shall be made available to the Department upon request. The facility shall:
1. Train boiler operators to perform the operating practices of this paragraph using the manuals and plans described, and allow only trained employees to operate boilers;
2. Maintain a written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of the equipment, and follow that plan during these events;
3. Operate and maintain the burner and burner controls to maintain a proper air to fuel ratio;
4. Visually check the flame characteristics once per operating shift;
5. Make burner and burner control adjustments on an annual basis, or more frequently as required by visual checks;
6. Perform an inspection of combustion equipment as prescribed by the equipment manufacturer or registered professional engineer, but no less often than annually, and replace parts that are worn or improperly operating;
7. Keep records of combustion operations that document the operating practices described in this paragraph, such documentation shall include a manual, which can be the manufacturer's operation manual, and daily logs; and
8. Document maintenance performed on equipment, and all normal processing equipment and operating practices changes.
[Permit No. 1110004-009-AC]

NSPS REQUIREMENTS

{Note: The preceding emissions limits are at least as stringent as those specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc. The following requirements apply to E.U. ID Nos. -006 and -008, only.}

Subpart A-General Provisions

C.24. Quarterly Report. Each owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring device shall submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports to the Administrator semi-annually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each six month period. Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:
1. The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.
2. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.
3. The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system 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 monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.
[40 CFR 60.7(c)]

C.25. Summary Report. The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in Figure 1 (attached) unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. One summary report form shall be submitted for each pollutant monitored.

1. If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than one percent of the operating time for the reporting period and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than five percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.
2. If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is one percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is five percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary report form and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) shall both be submitted.

{See attached Figure 1: Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance} [40 CFR 60.7(d)]

C.26. Reporting Frequency.
(1) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c), an owner or operator who is required by an applicable subpart to submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports (and summary reports) on a quarterly (or more frequent) basis may reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard to semiannual if the following conditions are met:

(i) For 1 full year (e.g., 4 quarterly or 12 monthly reporting periods) the affected facility's excess emissions and monitoring systems reports submitted to comply with a standard under40 CFR 60 continually demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with the applicable standard;

(ii) The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, and the applicable standard; and

(iii) The Administrator does not object to a reduced frequency of reporting for the affected facility, as provided in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(2).

(2) The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance (and summary) reports may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in

writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the required recordkeeping period prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgment about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future.
If the Administrator disapproves the owner or operator's request to reduce the frequency of reporting, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.
(3) As soon as monitoring data indicate that the affected facility is not in compliance with any emission limitation or operating parameter specified in the applicable standard, the frequency of reporting shall revert to the frequency specified in the applicable standard, and the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (and summary report, if required) at the next appropriate reporting period following the non-complying event. After demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for another full year, the owner or operator may again request approval from the Administrator to reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard as provided for in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(1) and (e)(2).
[40 CFR 60.7(e)]

C.27. Records Retention. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and, all other information required by 40 CFR 60 recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.
[40 CFR 60.7(f)]

C.28. Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in each applicable subpart unless the Administrator (1) specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology, (2) approves the use of an equivalent method, (3) approves the use of an alternative method the results of which he has determined to be adequate for indicating whether a specific source is in compliance, (4) waives the requirement for performance tests because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the Administrator's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard, or (5) approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors. Nothing in 40 CFR 60.8 shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under section 114 of the Act.
[40 CFR 60.8(b)]

C.29. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.8(c)]

C.30. Notification:
(a) The owner or operator shall provide to the Administrator at least 30 days prior notice of any compliance or performance test, except as specified under other subparts, to afford the District office the opportunity to have an observer present. If after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting the scheduled performance test, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall notify the Administrator (or delegated State or local agency) as soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing at least 7 days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with the Administrator (or delegated State or local agency) by mutual agreement.
[40 CFR 60.8(d)]

C.31. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

1. Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. This includes
   (i) constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures, and
   (ii) providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.
2. Safe sampling platform(s).
3. Safe access to sampling platform(s).
4. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

[40 CFR 60.8(e)]

C.32. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Administrator's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.
[40 CFR 60.8(f)]

C.33. Compliance with opacity standards in 40 CFR 60 shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with Reference Method 9 in appendix A of 40 CFR 60, any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5). For purposes of determining initial compliance, the minimum total time of observations shall be 3 hours (30 6-minute averages) for the performance test or other set of observations (meaning those fugitive-type emission sources subject only to an opacity standard).
[40 CFR 60.11(b)]

C.34. The opacity standards set forth in this part apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.11(c)]

C.35. At all times, including periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction owners or operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on the information available to the Administrator which

may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.
[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

C.36. Credible Evidence. For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any standard in 40 CFR 60, nothing in 40 CFR 60 shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.
[40 CFR 60.11(g)]

C.37. Circumvention. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere.
[40 CFR 60.12]

C.38. Except as provided under 40 CFR 60.14(e) and 40 CFR 60.14(f), any physical or operational change to an existing facility which results in an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere of any pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification within the meaning of section 111 of the Act. Upon modification, an existing facility shall become an affected facility for each pollutant to which a standard applies and for which there is an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere.
[40 CFR 60.14(a)]

C.39. Emission rate shall be expressed as kg/hr of any pollutant discharged into the atmosphere for which a standard is applicable. The Administrator shall use the following to determine emission rate:

(1) Emission factors as specified in the latest issue of "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors", EPA Publication No. AP-42 or other emission factors determined by the Administrator to be superior to AP-42 emission factors, in cases where utilization of emission factors demonstrates that the emission level resulting from the physical or operational change will either clearly increase or clearly not increase.

(2) Material balances, continuous monitor data, or manual emission tests in cases where utilization of emission factors as referenced in 40 CFR 60.14(b)(1) does not demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction whether the emission level resulting from the physical or operational change will either clearly increase or clearly not increase, or where an owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction that there are reasonable grounds to dispute the result obtained by the Administrator utilizing emission factors as referenced in 40 CFR 60.14(b)(1). When the emission rate is based on results from manual emission tests or continuous monitoring systems, the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix C shall be used to determine whether an increase in emission rate has occurred. Tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the facility. At least three valid test runs must be conducted before and at least three after the physical or operational change. All operating parameters which may affect emissions must be held constant to the maximum feasible degree for all test runs.

[40 CFR 60.14(b)]

C.40. The addition of an affected facility to a stationary source as an expansion to that source or as a replacement for an existing facility shall not by itself bring within the applicability of 40 CFR 60 any other facility within that source.
[40 CFR 60.14(c)]

C.41. The following shall not, by themselves, be considered modifications under 40 CFR 60:

(1) Maintenance, repair, and replacement which the Administrator determines to be routine for a source category, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.14(c) and 40 CFR 60.15.

(2) An increase in production rate of an existing facility, if that increase can be accomplished without a capital expenditure on that facility.

(3) An increase in the hours of operation.

(4) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to the date any standard under 40 CFR 60 becomes applicable to that source type, as provided by 40 CFR 60.1, the existing facility was designed to accommodate that alternative use A facility shall be considered to be designed to accommodate an alternative fuel or raw material if that use could be accomplished under the facility's construction specifications as amended prior to the change. Conversion to coal required for energy considerations, as specified in section 111(a)(8) of the Act, shall not be considered a modification.

(5) The addition or use of any system or device whose primary function is the reduction of air pollutants, except when an emission control system is removed or is replaced by a system which the Administrator determines to be less environmentally beneficial.

(6) The relocation or change in ownership of an existing facility.

[40 CFR 60.14(e)]

C.42. Special provisions set forth under an applicable subpart of 40 CFR 60 shall supersede any conflicting provisions of this section.
[40 CFR 60.14(f)]

C.43. Within 180 days of the completion of any physical or operational change subject to the control measures specified in 40 CFR 60.14(a), compliance with all applicable standards must be achieved.
[40 CFR 60.14(g)]

Subpart Dc-Standards of Performance for Small Industrial - Commercial -Institutional Steam Generating Units Standard for Sulfur Dioxide.

C.44. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO2 in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/million Btu) heat input; or, as an alternative, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 percent, sulfur by weight. The percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.
[40 CFR 60.42c(d)]

C.45. For affected facilities listed under paragraphs 40 CFR 60.42c(h)(1), (2), or (3),
compliance with the emission limits or fuel oil sulfur limits under this section may be determined based on a certification from the fuel supplier, as described under 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1), (2), or (3), as applicable.

(1) Distillate oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 29 MW (10 and 100 million Btu/hr).

[40 CFR 60.42c(h)]

C.46. The SO2 emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, and percent reduction requirements under this section apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
[40 CFR 60.42c(i)]

C.47. Only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of oil is counted under 40 CFR 60.42c. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from other fuels or for heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns.
[40 CFR 60.42c(j)]

Compliance and Performance Test Methods and Procedures for Sulfur Dioxide.

C.48. Except as provided in paragraphs 40 CFR 60.44c(g) and (h) and in 40 CFR 60.8(b), performance tests required under 40 CFR 60.8 shall be conducted following the procedures specified in paragraphs 40 CFR 60.44c(b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), as applicable. Section 60.8(f) does not apply to 40 CFR 60.44c. The 30-day notice required in 40 CFR 60.8(d) applies only to the initial performance test unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 60.44c(a)]

C.49. If only oil is combusted in an affected facility, the procedures in Method 19 are used to determine the hourly SO2 emission rate (Eho) and the 30-day average SO2 emission rate (Eao). The hourly averages used to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). Method 19 shall be used to calculate Eao when using daily fuel sampling or Method 6B.
[40 CFR 60.44c(d)]

C.50. For oil-fired affected facilities where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limits under 40 CFR 60.42c based on shipment fuel sampling, the initial performance test shall consist of sampling and analyzing the oil in the initial tank of oil to be fired in the steam generating unit to demonstrate that the oil contains 0.5 sulfur content by weight or less. Thereafter, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall sample the oil in the fuel tank after each new shipment of oil is received, as described under 40 CFR 60.46c(d)(2).
[40 CFR 60.44c(g)]

C.51. For affected facilities subject to 40 CFR 60.42c(h)(1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO2 standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test shall consist of the certification, the certification from the fuel supplier, as described under 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1), (2), or (3), as applicable.
[40 CFR 60.44c(h)]

C.52. The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the SO2 standards under 40 CFR 60.42c(c)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour averaged firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.
[40 CFR 60.44c(i)]

C.53. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall use all valid SO2 emissions data in calculating %Ps and Eho under paragraphs 40 CFR 60.44c(d), (e), or (f), as applicable, whether

or not the minimum emissions data requirements under 40 CFR 60.46c(f) are achieved. All valid emissions data, including valid data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, shall be used in calculating %Ps or Eho pursuant to paragraphs 40 CFR 60.44c(d), (e), or (f), as applicable.
[40 CFR 60.44c(j)]

Emission Monitoring for Sulfur Dioxide

C.54. The monitoring requirements of paragraphs 60.46c(a) and (d) shall not apply to affected facilities subject to 40 CFR 60.42c(h) (1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator of the affected facility seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO2 standards based on fuel supplier certification, as described under 40 CFR 60.48c(f) (1), (2), or (3), as applicable.
[40 CFR 60.46c(e)]

Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.

C.55. The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, anticipated startup, and actual startup, as provided by 40 CFR 60.7 of this part. This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.
(2) If applicable, a copy of any Federally enforceable requirement that limits the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under 40 CFR 60.42c, or 40 CFR 60.43c.
(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.
(4) Notification if an emerging technology will be used for controlling SO2 emissions. The Administrator will examine the description of the control device and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device. The affected facility is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.42c(a) or (b)(1), unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 60.48c(a)]

C.56. The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO2 emission limits of 40CFR 60.42c, or the PM or opacity limits of 40 CFR 60.43c, shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests and, if applicable, the performance evaluation of the CEMS using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B.
[40 CFR 60.48c(b)]

C.57. The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO2 emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.42c shall submit quarterly reports to the Administrator. The initial quarterly report shall be postmarked by the 30th day of the third month following the completion of the initial performance test. Each subsequent quarterly report shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.
[40 CFR 60.48c(d)]

C.58. The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO2 emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.43c shall keep records and submit quarterly reports as required under paragraph 40 CFR 60.48c(d), including the following information, as applicable.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.
(2) Each 30-day average SO2 emission rate (ng/J or lb/million Btu), or 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.
(3) Each 30-day average percent of potential SO2 emission rate calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.
(4) Identification of any steam generating unit operating days for which SO2 or diluent (oxygen or carbon dioxide) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and a description of corrective actions taken.
(5) Identification of any times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and a description of corrective actions taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit.
(6) Identification of the F factor used in calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.
(7) Identification of whether averages have been obtained based on CEMS rather than manual sampling methods.
(8) If a CEMS is used, identification of any times when the pollutant concentration exceeded the full span of the CEMS.
(9) If a CEMS is used, description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3 (appendix B).
(10) If a CEMS is used, results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, Procedure 1.
(11) If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under paragraph 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1), (2), or (3), as applicable. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the quarterly report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator of the affected facility that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the quarter.
[40 CFR 60.48c(e)]

C.59. Fuel supplier certification shall include the following information:
(1) For distillate oil:
(i) The name of the oil supplier; and
(ii) A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in 40 CFR 60.41c.
[40 CFR 60.48c(f)]

C.60. The owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day.
[40 CFR 60.48c(g)]

C.61. The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to a Federally enforceable requirement limiting the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under 40 CFR 60.42c or 40 CFR 60.43c shall calculate the annual capacity factor individually for each fuel combusted. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of the calendar month.
[40 CFR 60.48c(h)]

C.62. All records required under 40 CFR 60.48c shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record.
[40 CFR 60.48c(i)]

Subsection D. Emissions Unit 016

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-016	Cogeneration Plant

This emissions unit consists of a 1.6 megawatt (MW) engine/generator cogeneration plant containing a Spark Ignition (SI) Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine (RICE) manufactured by Caterpillar Model G3520C. This plant will primarily fire landfill gas, with natural gas as a backup fuel. The plant will generate electrical power and steam for facility operations.

{This emissions unit is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 Subpart, JJJJ Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. And the requirements of 40 CFR 63, subpart ZZZZ "National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines"}

The following Specific Conditions apply to the emission unit listed above:

Emissions Limitations and Standards

D.1. The permittee shall comply with the applicable regulations, emission limitations and operating limitations of 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ and 40 CFR part 60, subpart JJJJ.
(Permit 1110004-015-AC)

D.2. Authorized Fuel: Landfill gas will be the primary fuel and natural gas will be used as a backup fuel. The permittee is allowed to co-fire a blend of the two fuels. The cogeneration plant (stationary RICE) shall combust landfill gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis and shall meet the initial notification requirements. Operating at less than 10 percent gross heat input of landfill gas will subject the engine to emission limitations and operating limitations of Subpart ZZZZ. The operator shall modify the permit before commencing operation at less than 10 percent gross heat input on an annual basis.
[40 CFR 63.6590(b)(2) and Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

D.3 Hours of Operation: The hours of operation are not limited (8760 hours per year).
[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]0

D.4. The permittee shall comply with the emission standards specified in Table 1 of subpart JJJJ, shown below.

Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—NO_X, CO, and VOC Emission Standards, Stationary SI Landfill/Digester Gas Engines.

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]
Landfill/Digester Gas Lean Burn		After 7/1/2010	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610	80

{[d]For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.}
[40 CFR 60.4234]

D.5. The permittee shall operate and maintain the stationary SI ICE that achieves the emission standards as required in Specific Conditions **D.5.**, over the entire life of the engine.
[40 CFR 60.4234]

D.6. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance according to the following:
a) 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.
b) In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test within 1 year of engine startup and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance.
[40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)(ii)]

Monitoring and Testing

D.7. The permittee shall monitor and record the fuel usage daily with a separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, the stationary RICE must be operated in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.
[40 CFR 63.6625(c)]

D.8. The performance tests shall follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this Specific Condition.

(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) If not performance tests is conducting 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:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \quad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

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).

(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:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.164 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \quad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

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.

(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:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.833 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \quad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

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.

$$RF_i = \frac{C_{Mi}}{C_{Ai}} \quad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

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.

$$C_{icorr} = RF_i \times C_{imeas} \quad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

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.

$$C_{Peq} = 0.6098 \times C_{i,corr} \quad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:
CPeq= Concentration of compound i in mg of propane equivalent per DSCM.
[40 CFR 60.4244]

D.9. General Compliance Requirements: The permittee shall at all times operate and maintain the emissions unit, 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 the permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.
[40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

D.10. Table 3 (below) shows which parts of the General Provisions (40 CFR 60, subpart A) that apply to this facility.

Table 3 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart JJJJ

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §60.4248.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§60.4	Address	Yes	
§60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4245.
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to owners and operators who are subject to performance testing in subpart JJJJ.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	Requirements are specified in subpart JJJJ.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	No	

§60.14	Modification	Yes	
§60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§60.16	Priority list	Yes	
§60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

[40 CFR 60.4246]

D.11. The permittee shall monitor and record the fuel usage daily with a separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, the stationary RICE must be operated in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.
[40 CFR 63.6625(c)]

Recordkeeping and Recording

D.12. The permittee shall maintain the records of the daily fuel usage of landfill gas and natural gas, required in Specific Condition **D.11**.
[40 CFR 63.6655(c)]

D.13. The permittee shall maintain records in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review. The files shall be retained for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent 2 years of data shall be retained on site. The remaining 3 years of data may be retained off site.
[40 CFR 63.6660 (a)-(c)]

D.14. The permittee shall meet the following notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements:

(1) All notifications submitted to comply with Subpart JJJJ and all documentation supporting any notification.
(2) Maintenance conducted on the engine.
(3) Not 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, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

[40 CFR 60.4245(a)(1)-(2)-(4)]

D.15. The permittee shall submit an initial notification as required. The notification shall include the information in paragraph (1) through (5).
(1) Name and address of the owner or operator;
(2) The address of the affected source;
(3) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;
(4) Emission control equipment; and
(5) Fuel used.
[40 CFR 60.4245(c)]

D.16. The permittee shall submit a copy of each performance test as conducted in Specific Condition **D.8**., within 60 days after the test has been completed.
[40 CFR 60.4245((d)]

D.17. Initial Notification: The permittee shall submit an initial notification not later than **120 days after commencing operations**. The notification should include the information in [(63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v)] 40 CFR 63 Subpart A, and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements.
[40 CFR 63.6645(c),(f)]

D.18. Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports the permittee shall submit each report by the date in Table 7 of subpart ZZZZ and according to the requirements in paragraphs (7) through (9). The report shall contain the following:

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.

(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

[40 CFR 63.6650(a) & (b)]

D.19. Reporting Requirements: The Annual Compliance report shall contain the following information:

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance 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 an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with Specific Condition **A.**), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), and CPMS, was out-of-control, a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

[40 CFR 63.6650(c)(1)-(6)]