Georgia-Pacific Consumer Operations LLC
Palatka Mill

Facility ID No.: 1070005
Putnam County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

Permit No. 1070005-085-AV
Revision of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 1070005-083-AV

Permitting Authority:

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

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Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
Permit No. 1070005-085-AV

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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NORTHEAST DISTRICT
8800 BAYMEADOWS WAY WEST, SUITE 100
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32256

RICK SCOTT
GOVERNOR

CARLOS LOPEZ-CANTERA
LT. GOVERNOR

HERSCHEL T. VINYARD JR.
SECRETARY

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

Permit No.: 1070005-085-AV
Facility ID No.: 1070005
Palatka Mill
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

The purpose of this permit is to revise Title V air operation permit No. 1070005-083-AV to incorporate the terms and conditions of permit No. 1070005-080-AC, which authorized the replacement and removal of the existing oil burners and the installation of new burners and associated equipment that will allow the No. 4 Recovery Boiler (EU 018) to burn natural gas instead of fuel oil during startup, shutdown, and as supplemental fuel. This permit revision also includes (1) requested changes to the minimum differential pressure for the wet scrubber control device on the No. 4 Lime Kiln (EU 017), (2) several updates due to the September 11, 2012 Amendments to 40 CFR 63 Subpart S, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry, including No. 4 Combination Boiler (EU 016) Subsection C , Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF) No. 3 Bleach Plant (EU 036) Subsection K, Thermal Oxidizer with wet scrubber (EU037) Subsection L, Condensate Stripper System (EU 046) Subsection P, Brown Stock Washer Lines 3, 4, 6, & 7 (EU 047) Subsection Q, two-stage Oxygen Delignification System (EU 048) Subsection R and Subsection BB and (3), updates to Appendix NSPS, Subpart BB Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills, to reflect the April 4, 2014 EPA promulgated amendments, and an updated Appendix NSPS, Subpart A – General Provisions to reflect the April 4, 2014, EPA promulgated amendments.

The existing Palatka Mill is located in Putnam County at 215 CR 216, Palatka, Florida 32177. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17, 434.0- km East and 3283.4 km North; Latitude: 29°40’00” North and Longitude: 81°40’45” West.

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

Revision Effective Date: November 5, 2014
Effective Date: July 9, 2012
Renewal Application Due Date: November 26, 2016
Expiration Date: July 9, 2017

Richard S. Rachal III, P.G.
Program Administrator
Waste & Air Resource Management Program

RSR: yke

Subsection A. Facility Description:

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

Based on the Title V permit revision application received April 15, 2014, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units:

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
-014	No. 4 Power Boiler (removed)
-015	No. 5 Power Boiler
-016	No. 4 Combination Boiler
-017	No. 4 Lime Kiln
-018	No. 4 Recovery Boiler
-019	No. 4 Smelt Dissolving Tanks (2)
-031	Tall Oil Plant
-032	Noncondensible Gas System/TRS Incinerator (removed)
-034	No. 6 Boiler (removed)
-035	ClO_2 Plant and Methanol Storage Tank
-036	Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF) No. 3 Bleach Plant
-037	Thermal Oxidizer
-039	New Bark Hog & Existing Bark/Wood Chip Handling System
-044	No. 7 Package Boiler
-045	Wide-web Flexographic Printers
-046	Condensate Stripper System
-047	Brown Stock Washer Lines 3, 5, 6 & 7
-048	New Two-Stage Oxygen Delignification System
-050	Converting Department
-051	Emergency Engines
Unregulated Emissions Units and Activities	
See Appendix U-1, attached	

Subsection C. Applicable Regulations:

Based on the Title V air operation permit renewal application received May 13, 2011, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Because this facility operates stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines, it is subject to regulation under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, - National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. The existing facility is a PSD major source of air pollutants in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	**EU No (s).**
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	037, 044, 046
40 CFR 60, Subpart Db	044
40 CFR 60, Subpart BB	037, 046
40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII	051
40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ	051
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions	015, 016, 017, 036
40 CFR 63, Subpart S	015, 016, 017, 036, 037, 043, 046, 047, 048
40 CFR 63, Subpart KK	045
40 CFR 63, Subpart MM	017, 018, 019
40 CFR 63, Subpart RR.	037, 046
40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJ	050
State Rule Citations 62-296.404, 62- 296.406, 62-296.410, 62-296.320, BACT, Rule 62-212.400)	015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 031, 037, 039, 044, 046
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ	051
40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.	015, 016, 044

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

FW1. Appendices. The permittee shall comply with all documents identified in Section IV, Appendices, listed in the Table of Contents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Emissions and Controls

FW2. Not federally Enforceable. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance. [Rule 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]

FW3. Not federally Enforceable. General Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed-necessary and ordered by the Department. [Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]

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

FW4. General Visible Emissions. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C.]

FW5. Not federally Enforceable. Unconfined Particulate Matter. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction; alteration; demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

(a) Conveyors that are covered or enclosed where feasible and practical.

(b) Paved roads entering and exiting the plant.

(c) Limiting vehicle speeds.

(d) Good housekeeping practices.

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

Annual Reports and Fees

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

FW6. Electronic Annual Operating Report and Title V Annual Emissions Fees. The information required by the Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be submitted by April 1 of each year, for the previous calendar year, to the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Air Resource Management. Each Title V source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's Electronic Annual Operating Report (EAOR) software, unless the Title V source claims a technical or financial hardship by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management instead of using the reporting software. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. Each Title V source must pay between January 15 and April 1 of each year an annual emissions fee in an amount determined as set

forth in subsection 62-213.205(1), F.A.C. The annual fee shall only apply to those regulated pollutants, except carbon monoxide and greenhouse gases, for which an allowable numeric emission-limiting standard is specified in the source's most recent construction permit or operation permit. Upon completing the required EAOR entries, the EAOR Title V Fee Invoice can be printed by the source showing which of the reported emissions are subject to the fee and the total Title V Annual Emissions Fee that is due. The submission of the annual Title V emissions fee payment is also due (postmarked) by April 1st of each year. A copy of the system-generated EAOR Title V Annual Emissions Fee Invoice and the indicated total fee shall be submitted to: **Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, P.O. Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070.** Additional information is available by accessing the Title V Annual Emissions Fee On-line Information Center at the following Internet web site: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/tvfee.htm. [Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-210.900 & 62-213.205, F.A.C.; and, §403.0872(11), Florida Statutes (2013)]

{Permitting Note: Resources to help you complete your AOR are available on the electronic AOR (EAOR) website at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor. If you have questions or need assistance after reviewing the information posted on the EAOR website, please contact the Department by phone at (850) 717-9000 or email at eaor@dep.state.fl.us.}

{Permitting Note: The Title V Annual Emissions Fee form (DEP Form No. 62-213.900(1)) has been repealed. ***A separate Annual Emissions Fee form is no longer required to be submitted by March 1st each year.****}*

FW7. Annual Statement of Compliance. The permittee shall submit an annual statement of compliance to the compliance authority at the address shown on the cover of this permit within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V permit was effective. [Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3. and (3)(b), F.A.C.]

FW8. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).

(a) As required by Section 112(r)(7)(B)(iii) of the CAA and 40 CFR 68, the owner or operator shall submit an updated Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center.

(b) As required under Section 252.941(1)(c), F.S., the owner or operator shall report to the appropriate representative of the Department of Community Affairs (DCA), as established by department rule, within one working day of discovery of an accidental release of a regulated substance from the stationary source, if the owner or operator is required to report the release to the United States Environmental Protection Agency under Section 112(r)(6) of the CAA.

(c) The owner or operator shall submit the required annual registration fee to the DCA on or before April 1, in accordance with Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S., and Rule 9G-21, F.A.C.

(d) Any required written reports, notifications, certifications, and data required to be sent to the DCA, should be sent to: Department of Community Affairs, Division of Emergency Management, 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100, Telephone: (850) 413-9921, Fax: (850) 488-1739.

(e) Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions, or updates to submittals, should be sent to: RMP Reporting Center, Post Office Box 10162, Fairfax, VA 22038, Telephone: (703) 227-7650.

(f) Any required reports to be sent to the National Response Center, should be sent to: National Response Center, EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, USEPA (5305 W), 401 M Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20460, Telephone: (800) 424-8802.

(g) Send the required annual registration fee using approved forms made payable to: Cashier, Department of Community Affairs, State Emergency Response Commission, 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2149

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

FW9. Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.

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

FW10. 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.]

FW11. Georgia Pacific will take measures to ensure that all property boundaries are properly fenced or have other physical barriers (equivalent to a fence), and/or are properly posted and routinely patrolled.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

FW12. When appropriate, any recording, monitoring, or reporting requirements that are time-specific shall be in accordance with the effective date of the permit, which defines day one. For purposes of this permit, an official year is defined as from January 1 through December 31, except for stack testing purposes, in which case an official year is defined as the federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30). An official day is defined as the time period from 6 A.M. to 6 A.M.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Applicant Request]

FW13. Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction Plan. The Permittee shall adopt and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) plan if required in applicable Subparts of 40 CFR Part 63 that describes, in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. The plan shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) including containing a program of corrective action for malfunctioning processes and the air pollution control and monitoring equipment used to comply with the relevant standards of 40 CFR Part 63. The current SSM Plan shall be maintained at the facility and be available for inspection and copying by the Administrator upon request. If the SSM Plan is subsequently revised pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)(viii), the Permittee shall maintain at the facility each previous (i.e., superseded) version of the SSM Plan, and shall make each such previous version available for inspection and copying by the Administrator for a period of 5 years after revision of the plan. Any revisions made to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan in accordance with the procedures established by 40 CFR 63.6(e), shall not be deemed to constitute a Part 70 or 71 permit revision. Moreover, none of the procedures specified by the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for an affected source shall be deemed to fall within the permit shield.

FW14. The DEP has determined that the applicable requirements in the attached Appendix SC (Specific Conditions) Applicability List, based on applicant submittal, were identified in the permit application.

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

FW15. The applicable requirements identified in the attached Appendix AR (Applicable Rules) Applicability List, based on applicant submittal, and listed in the application are included in the permit in a correct manner to the best knowledge of the DEP.

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

FW16. The non-applicable requirements identified in the attached Appendix NAR (Non-applicable Rules) Non-Applicability List based on applicant submittal, and listed in the application were specifically determined to be not applicable to this facility for the reason noted for each requirement.

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

FW17. Fuel Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the No. 6 fuel oil used by the facility for all of the fuel sources shall not exceed 2.35% by weight, based on a 3- truckload or rail car rolling average. A record of analysis of each fuel oil shipment received shall be maintained and an annual report submitted. In order to demonstrate compliance with this conditions, and **Conditions D.2.**, the Permittee shall calculate and maintain a log of the rolling 3- truckload or rail car average sulfur content (i.e., the average of three consecutive truckload or rail car deliveries, based on the certified fuel oil analysis receipt). Fuel oil analysis shall be conducted using ASTM Methods D-129, D-1552, D-2622, D-4294, or equivalent methods approved by the Department. The Annual Report is due by April 1st for the previous year.

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

FW18. Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports. The permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six (6) months. The reports shall be submitted within 60 (sixty) days after the end of each semi-annual reporting period, i.e., by March 1 and September 1 of each year. At the Permittee's option, these reports may be submitted on a calendar quarter basis.

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

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

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

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

EU No.	Brief Description
015	No. 5 Power Boiler fired by natural gas

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

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

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

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

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

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

On January 9, 2012, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a decision vacating and remanding the EPA May 18, 2011delay notice. As such, the March 21, 2011 promulgated 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters is now effective. The EPA finalized the reconsideration by publication in the Federal Register on January 31, 2013.

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.7545(b), the initial notification submittal was received January 25, 2012. The compliance date for existing sources is January 31, 2016.

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

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

ESSENTIAL POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) PARAMETERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.3. **Hours of Operation:** The hours of operation are not limited.

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

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

NOTE (2): CO testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C., EPA Method 10.

NOTE (3): The CO standard serves as a surrogate standard for minimizing VOC emissions as a result of the efficient combustion of natural gas.

CO and NO_X: The Department may require the permittee to repeat some or all of the initial stack tests after major replacement or major repair of emissions-related equipment.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-212.400(PSD) and 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.]

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

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

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

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

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

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

[1] SO_2 emissions due to dilute NCG (DNCG) burning are 82.6 lbs/hr and 236.3 TPY. [2]

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

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

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

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

B.7. Visible Emissions (steady-state) shall not exceed 20% opacity except for up to 40% for 2 minutes/hr, based on one (1) test run conducted in accordance with DEP referenced Methods 9, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-025-AC]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.10. Visible Emissions testing (steady-state) shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-297.401(9), F.A.C. (DEP Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC and Construction Permit No. 1070005-025-AC]

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

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

B.12. **TRS Emissions:** When routing TRS gases to this boiler for thermal destruction, the gases shall be introduced with the primary fuel or into the flame zone, or with the combustion air. The TRS gases shall be subject to a minimum temperature of 1200^0 F for at least 0.5 second.

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

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

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

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

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

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

B.15. **Monitoring of Capacity:** The permittee shall monitor and record the operating rate of the No. 5 Power Boiler on a daily average basis considering the number of hours of operation during each day. This shall be achieved through monitoring daily rates of consumption and heat content of natural gas. The information shall be documented and recorded for each day of operation. Records shall be made available to the Compliance Authority upon request

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - EXCESS EMISSIONS

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

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

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

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

[40 CFR 63.440(g)].

COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING (CAM) REQUIREMENTS

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

B.22. This emissions unit is subject to the CAM requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

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

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

B.24. **T**his emissions unit is also subject to applicable 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD Provisions in Subsection CC. The compliance date for existing sources is January 31, 2016.

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

E.U. No.	Brief Description
016	No. 4 Combination Boiler with a centrifugal collector and an electrostatic precipitator (formerly the ESP for the No. 5 Power Boiler) in series to control particulate matter emissions**.** Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-070-AC authorized the replacement of approximately 1,400 air preheater tubes out of a total of 2,320 tubes in the No. 4 Combination Boiler. Approval has been incorporated into this Title V Air Operation permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On January 9, 2012, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a decision vacating and remanding the EPA May 18, 2011delay notice. As such, the March 21, 2011 promulgated 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters is now effective. The EPA finalized the reconsideration by publication in the Federal Register on January 31, 2013.

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.7545(b), the initial notification submittal was received January 25, 2012. The compliance date for existing sources is January 31, 2016.

No. 4 Combination Boiler is a front-fired spreader stoker type furnace manufactured by Babcock and Wilcox in 1965.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

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

Heat Input Rate	Fuel Source
512.7 MMBtu/hr[1], 24-hr average	Carbonaceous fuel only or in combination with other fuels.
427.0 MMBtu/hr[2], 24-hr average	Natural gas only.

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

[2]Based on 427,000 cubic feet (cf) per hour of natural gas with an average heating value of 1000 Btu/cf

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-163040, Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002; 1070005-024-AC, Construction Permit No. 1070005-028-AC, Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC, and Construction Permit No. 1070005-066-AC]

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

- Carbonaceous fuel such as tree bark and wood fuel.
- Natural gas
- Dilute non-condensable gases (DNCGs), non-condensable gases (NCGs), and/or Stripper Off-Gas (SOG) during periods when the boiler is being utilized for their destruction[1].

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

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002, Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC, and Construction Permit No. 1070005-066-AC]

C.3. Hours of Operation: The hours of operation are not limited.

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

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

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

C.4. Now and through January 30, 2016, the Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed the following when firing carbonaceous fuel only or in combination with fossil fuel:

- 0.3 lb/MMBtu carbonaceous fuel, 125.6 lbs/hr and 550.1 TPY, plus 0.1 lb/MMBtu fossil fuel, 41.9 lbs/hr and 183.5 TPY, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA referenced Method 5, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

On and after January 31, 2016, Subsection CC shall also apply to this EU.

{Permitting Note: Compliance with the above limits ensures compliance with the applicable limits in Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)2., F.A.C. of 0.3 lb/MMBtu (Carbonaceous fuel only)}

[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)2., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC54-163040; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002, and Construction Permit No. 1070005-066-AC]

C.5. <u>Sulfur Dioxide Emission:</u> Sulfur Dioxide emissions from the burning of dilute non-condensable gases (DNCGs), non-condensable gases (NCGs), and/or stripper off-gas (SOG) shall be limited to 709 lb/hr and 785 TPY.[1, 2, 3, 4]

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

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

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

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

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002; PCP Exclusion dated April 23, 2004, Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC, and Construction Permit No. 1070005-066-AC]

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

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

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

[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC54-163040, and Construction Permit No. 1070005-066-AC]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

C.8. **Particulate Matter Emissions:** The test method for particulate matter shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The test shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.b., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002 and Title V Permit No. 1070005-023-AV]

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

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

C.9.b. **TRS Emissions:** When routing TRS gases to this boiler for thermal destruction, the gases shall be introduced with the primary fuel or into the flame zone, or with the combustion air. The TRS gases shall be subject to a minimum temperature of 1200^0 F for at least 0.5 second.

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

C.10. **Visible Emissions:** The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C and shall be performed once each federal fiscal year

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.; Construction permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002 and Title V Permit No. 1070005-023-AV]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

C.11. The steam production rate in lbs/hr including the pressure in psig, the steam temperature in ^oF, and the feedwater temperature in ^oF shall be continuously monitored and recorded.

[Construction Permit No. AC54-163040, and Construction Permit No. 1070005-066-AC]

EXCESS EMISSIONS

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

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

[Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.]

C.13. Periods of excess emissions reported under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A) shall not be a violation of Conditions **L.4. and L.8**, provided that the total time of excess emissions divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed 1% for the Thermal Oxidizer and No. 4 Combination Boiler combined.

[40 CFR 63.443(e)1; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

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

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

RECORDKEEPING

C.15. **Sulfur Dioxide Emissions:** For purposes of this condition, SO_2 emissions due to burning of NCGs will be determined as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The date, time, and duration DNCGs/NCGs/SOGs are fired in the boiler, [1]

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

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

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

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 12, 2002; PCP Exclusion dated April 23, 2004, Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC, and Construction Permit No. 1070005-066-AC]

REPORTING

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

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

C.17. **Actual Emissions Reporting**: This permit is based on an analysis that compared baseline actual emissions with projected actual emissions and avoided the requirements of subsection 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C. for several pollutants. Therefore, pursuant to Rule 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., the permittee is subject to the following monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping provisions.

(a) The permittee shall monitor the emissions of any PSD pollutant that the Department identifies could increase as a result of the construction or modification and that is emitted by any emissions unit that could be affected; and, using the most reliable information available, calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the change. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions in Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix C of this permit.

(b) The permittee shall report to the Department within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during the 5-year period setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report. The report shall contain the following:

(1) The name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator of the major stationary source;

(2) The annual emissions calculations pursuant to the provisions of 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix C of this permit;

(3) If the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection, an explanation as to why there is a difference; and

(4) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report.

(c) The information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subparagraphs 62-212.300(1)(e)1 and 2, F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department, which shall make it available for review to the general public.

For this project, the permit requires the annual reporting of actual *NO_X, SO_2, CO, VOC, and PM* emissions for the following unit: *Emissions Unit 016 - No. 4 Combination Boiler.*

[Application 1070005-066-AC; and Rules 62-212.300(1)(e) and 62-210.370, F.A.C.]

COMMON CONDITIONS - EXCESS EMISSIONS

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

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

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

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

[40 CFR 63.440(g)]

COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING (CAM) REQUIREMENTS

C.24. This emissions unit is subject to the CAM requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

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

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

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

EU No.	Brief Description
017	No. 4 Lime Kiln: This unit recalcines the spent lime cake (calcium carbonate) to produce the quicklime (calcium oxide), which is used to convert the green liquor to cooking liquor. The kiln fires natural gas and residual fuel oil. The unit has a maximum processing rate of 41.5 tons of lime mud solids per hour based on a 24-hour average. Particulate matter emissions are controlled by a cyclonic dust collector followed by a wet venturi scrubber. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) emissions, scrubber pressure drop, and scrubber flow rate are continuously monitored and recorded. At permitted capacity, the exhaust gas flow rate is 54,200 dscfm at 10% oxygen with an exit temperature of 161° F. The combination natural gas/fuel oil burner has a maximum burner capacity of 130 MMBTU/hour. Exhaust gases exit a stack that is 4.4 feet in diameter and 131 feet tall. The nitrogen oxides emissions will be monitored with a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS).

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills, Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-171; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 5, 1991 and 40 CFR 63, Subpart MM-National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

D.1. **Permitted Capacity:** The maximum processing rate of the No. 4 Lime Kiln is 41.5 tons of lime mud solids per hour based on a 24-hour average. This corresponds to a maximum production rate of 19.4 tons per hour of quicklime.

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

D.2. **Authorized Fuels:** The No. 4 Lime Kiln is authorized to fire natural gas or residual fuel oil with a maximum fuel sulfur content of 2.35% by weight. On-specification used oil meeting the requirements in Subsection W of this permit may be blended with the residual oil and fired at a rate of no more than 10% of the fuel consumed. The maximum heat input rate is 130 MMBtu/hours based on a 24- hour average. *{Permitting note: this is equivalent to approximately 867 gallons per hour of residual oil (base on a heating value of 150,000 Btu per gallon), or 130, 000 cubic ft of natural gas per hour (base on heating value of 1,000 Btu/gallon).}*

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC; Construction Permit No. 1070005-067-AC and, Rule 62-210.200 (PTE), F.A.C.]

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

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

D.3. **Hours of Operation:** The hours of operation are not limited (8760 hours per year).

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

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

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

D.4b. **Particulate Matter:** The owner or operator of each existing Kraft or soda lime kiln shall ensure that the concentration of particulate matter in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.15 g/dscm (0.064 gr/dscf) corrected to 10 percent oxygen.

[40 CFR 63.862(a)(1)(i)(C)]

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

[Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC/ PSD-FL-380]

D.5.b. **TRS Standard:** TRS emissions as hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) shall not exceed 20 ppmvd corrected to 10% O_2 as 12-hr block average as measured by CEMS.

[Rule 62-296.404(3)(e)1., F.A.C.; Rule 296.404(5)(b)2.b., F.A.C. Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.6. **Visible Emissions**: Visible Emissions standard of "less than 20% opacity" is not applicable due to moisture interference in accordance with BACT. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., as follows:

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

[BACT; Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171; Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]

D.7. **Sulfur Dioxide Emissions:** Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 16.9 ppmvd at 10% O_2 and 9.1 lb/hr, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 8 to measure the SO_2 concentration and Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, (based on AP-42 factor of 0.3 lb/ton ADUP; 72.9 TPH ADUP; 638,604 TPY ADUP). This ADUP is for SO2 emissions calculations and is not a mill production limitation.

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

D.8. **Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Emissions:** When firing any authorized fuel, NOx emissions shall not exceed:

- *114 ppmvd* corrected to 10% oxygen based on a 30-day rolling average determined by CEMS data.

  This standard supersedes all previous BACT standards for NOx emissions from the No. 4 Lime Kiln

  [Construction Permit No. 1070005-067-AC, Rule 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C.]

D.9. **Carbon Monoxide Emissions**: Carbon Monoxide shall not exceed 69 ppmvd, corrected to 10% O_2, 16.3 lb/hr, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 10 shall be used to measure the CO concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 shall be used to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B shall be used to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the CO concentration.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

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

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

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

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

[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.12. **PM Concentration Correction:** The PM concentration shall be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration using the following equation:

$$C_{corr} = C_{meas} \times (21 - X)/(21 - Y)$$

Where:

C_{corr} = the measured concentration corrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf).
C_{meas} = the measured concentration uncorrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf).
X = the corrected volumetric oxygen concentration (10 percent).
Y = the measured average volumetric oxygen concentration.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(2)]

D.13. **Oxygen Concentration:** The oxygen concentration shall be determined using EPA Method 3A or 3B in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981—Part 10 (incorporated by reference—see §63.14) may be used as an alternative to using Method 3B. The gas sample must be taken at the same time and at the same traverse points as the particulate sample.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(3)]

D.14. The Permittee shall comply with the following:

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

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

D.14. continued:

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

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

Process data measured during the performance test must be used to determine the CaO production rate.

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

D.15. <u>Visible Emissions Testing:</u> (see SC D.6).

[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.16. <u>Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Testing:</u> Sulfur Dioxide emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(8), F.A.C. (EPA Method 8 to measure the SO_2 concentration and Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). The test shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.

[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171]

D.17. <u>Carbon Monoxide Emissions Testing</u>: Carbon Monoxide Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(10), F.A.C. (EPA Method 10 shall be used to measure the CO concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 shall be used to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B shall be used to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the CO concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.

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

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

D.18. <u>VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) Emissions Testing</u>: VOC emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(25)(a), F.A.C. (EPA Method 25A to measure the total hydrocarbon concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the VOC concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.

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

[Permit #AC54-192551; PSD-FL-171, 3/11/93 Alternate Procedures and Requirements Order; Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)4 and 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C.]

D.19. NOx Data Exclusion Procedures: As specified in Specific Condition 18, limited amounts of CEMS emissions data may be excluded from the NOx BACT standard (30-day rolling average), provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of data excluded is minimized. As provided by the authority in Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C., these conditions replace the provisions in Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.

(a) *Limiting Data Exclusion.* If the 30-day rolling average using all valid CEMS emissions data indicates that the emissions unit is in compliance, then no CEMS data shall be excluded from the compliance average.

(b) *Event Driven Exclusion.* There must be an underlying event (startup, shutdown, malfunction, or fuel switching) that causes excess emissions in order to exclude data. If there is no underlying event, then no data may be excluded.

(c) *Continuous Data.* If an authorized underlying event causes emissions in excess of the NOx standard **(30-day rolling average), then the data collected during the** authorized underlying event may be excluded to demonstrate compliance. The duration of the event shall be identifiable and data shall be excluded for the continuous period.

[Permit No. 1070005-067-AC/PSD- 380C and Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.]

D. 20 Allowable NOx Data Exclusion: In accordance with the NOx Data Exclusion Procedures of Specific Condition 17 and for each of the events listed below, the following data may be excluded from the NOx BACT standard (30-day rolling average):

(a) *Startup and shutdown:* Up to eight hours of NOx CEMS data may be excluded due to each startup and each shutdown of the lime kiln.

(b) *Malfunction*: In any calendar day, up to two hours of NOx CEMS data may be excluded due to a malfunction.

(c) *Fuel Switching*: Up to one hour of CEMS data may be excluded due to a fuel switch.

Only those minutes attributable to an authorized event shall be excluded. All valid emissions data (including data collected during startup, shutdown, malfunction, and fuel switching) shall be used to report annual emissions for the Annual Operating Report (Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.) and the report comparing Actual Emissions to Baseline Actual Emissions (Rule 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C.)

[Permit No. 1070005-067-AC/PSD- 380C, Rule 62-210.200 (BACT), Rule 62-210.370, and Rule 62-210.700 F.A.C.]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

D.21. TRS Continuous Monitoring: TRS continuous monitoring system shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(5), (6), F.A.C.

[Permit No. 1070005-068-AV]

D.22. The total lime mud input to the kiln in lbs/hr shall be monitored and recorded on a daily basis. Using the operating time for the day, the 24-hr average of lime mud input to the kiln in lbs/hr shall be calculated and recorded. If process instruments are malfunctioning, the permittee may use laboratory data and/or best engineering judgments to estimate this rate. However, upon malfunction GP shall in writing, document what equipment is down, when it went down and how it was fixed. The letter must also document when

D.22. continued:

the equipment came back online. This method is only for a limited time frame. This information shall be reported as part of the facility's routine quarterly air report.

D.23. The liquid flow rate to the scrubber shall be monitored continuously. This parameter value may be reset by performing additional compliance tests and upon Department approval.

[Permit No. 1070005-068-AV]

D.24. **Scrubber Monitoring:** The permittee shall install, operate, and maintain equipment to continuously monitor and record the venturi scrubber pressure drop and flow rate. In accordance with the monitoring requirements specified in NESHAP Subpart MM, minimum operating levels shall be determined for these parameters; at least once every successive 15-minute period using the procedures in §63.8(c), as well as the procedures in paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this section:

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

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

However, the operating levels shall be selected to ensure compliance with the BACT standard specified in this permit. If monitors show operation below the minimum operating levels, the permittee shall take appropriate corrective actions to regain proper operation of the control system.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C. and NESHAP Subpart MM Monitoring Requirements]

D.25 **Fuel Records:** On a monthly basis, the permittee shall document the amount of oil fired during each calendar month and the 12-month rolling total.

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

D.26 **Continuous Compliance**: The permittee shall demonstrate continuous compliance with the (30-day NOx standard with data collected from the required CEMS.

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

D. 27. **Quality Assurance**: The owner or operator shall follow the quality assurance procedures of Appendix F in 40 CFR Part 60. For NOx monitors, the required Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA) shall be performed using EPA Method 7E Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60. NOx shall be expressed as "NO_2".

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

D.28. **Moisture Correction**: If necessary, the owner or operator shall determine the moisture content of the exhaust gas and develop an algorithm to enable correction of the monitoring results to a dry basis (0% moisture).

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

D.29. **Gas Flow Rate**: The permittee shall submit to the Department for review a development plan for determining the F–Factor for the gas flow rate from the No. 4 Lime Kiln. Once approved by the Department, the Permitee shall implement the development plan to determine the F-Factor. If the methodology in the development plan cannot be confirmed to be within 20% of the mean value of the reference method test data in terms of the units of the emission standard, or 10% of the applicable standard as compared to actual stack flow measurement, whichever is greater, the permitee shall either use actual stack flow data gathered during the most recent compliance test or install an approved gas flow meter in the lime kiln exhaust stack.

[Rules 62-4.070 (3), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60 Appendix B]

CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS MONITORING SYSTEMS (CMS)

D.30. **CEMS Data Requirements**:

(a) Data Collection: Except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions shall be monitored and recorded during all operations including startup, shutdown and malfunction.

(b) Operating Hours and Operating Days: An hour is the 60- minute period beginning at the top of each hour. Any hour during which an emissions unit is in operation for more than 15- minutes is an operating hour for that emissions unit. A day is a 24- hour period from midnight to midnight. Any day with at least one operating hour for an emissions unit is an operating day for that emissions unit.

(c) Valid Hour: Each CEMS shall be designed and operated to sample, analyze and record data evenly spaced over the hour at a minimum of one measurement for each 15- minute period. All valid measurements collected during an hour shall be used to calculate a 1-hour block average that begins at the top of each hour.

(1) Hours that are not operating hours are not valid hours.

(2) For each operating hour, the 1-hour block average shall be computed from at least two data points separated by a minimum of 15-minutes. If less than two such data points are available, there is insufficient data and the 1-hour block average is not valid.

(3) During fuel switching, any hour in which fuel oil is fired is attributed towards compliance with the permit standard for oil firing.

(4) All valid measurements shall be in accordance with CFR 60.13.

(5) The 30-day rolling average shall be determined using 30 consecutive 24-hour block averages for operating days. The 24-hour block average shall begin at midnight of each operating day and shall be calculated from the valid hourly average concentration values. If a unit operates less than 24 hours during the block, or there are less than 24 valid hourly averages available, the 24-hour block average shall be the average of all available valid hourly average concentration values.

(d) Data Exclusion: Each CEMS shall monitor and record emissions during all operations including episodes of startup, shutdown, malfunction and fuel switches. Limited amounts of the CEMS emissions data recorded during these authorized events may be excluded from the NOx BACT emissions standard subject to the provisions of Specific Conditions 11 and 12 of this subsection.

D.30 continued

(e) Availability: The quarterly excess emissions report shall identify monitor availability for each quarter in which the unit operated. Monitor availability for the CEMS shall be 95% or greater in any calendar quarter in which the unit operated for more than 760 hours. In the event the applicable availability is not achieved, the permitee shall provide the Department with a report identifying the problems in achieving the required availability and a plan of corrective actions that will be taken to achieve 95% availability. The permitee shall implement the reported corrective actions within the next calendar quarter.

[Permit No. 1070005-067-AC/PSD-FL-380C and Rules 63-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

D.31. **CEMS Annual Emissions Requirement**: The owner or operator shall use data from the NOx CEMS when calculating annual emissions for purposes of computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for purposes of computing emissions pursuant to the reporting requirements of Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit.

[Rules 62-210.200, and 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

D.32. Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CMS) will be used to track compliance with MACT II Standards: The scrubber flow rate at a minimum of 634 gpm and differential pressure at a minimum of 24 inches of water with both parameters measured as three-hour rolling averages.

[40 CFR 63.864(j) and Georgia Pacific Corporation Bubble Demonstration date October 22, 2004, June 25, 2013 and February 18, 2014 compliance tests]

REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

D.33. **Malfunction Notification**: If emissions in excess of a standard (subject to the specified averaging period) occur due to malfunction (data exclusion) the permitee shall notify the Compliance Authority within one working day of: the nature, extent, and duration of the excess emissions; the cause of the excess emissions, and the actions taken to correct the problem. In addition, the Department may request a written summary report of the accident.

[Rules 62 -4.130, 62-210.700(6) and 62 – 212.400(BACT), F.A.C.]

D.34 **Actual Emissions Reporting**: This permit is based on an analysis that compared baseline actual emissions with projected actual emissions and avoided the requirements of subsection 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C. for several pollutants. Therefore, pursuant to Rule 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., the permittee is subject to the following monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping provisions.

D.34. continued:

(a) The permittee shall monitor the emissions of any PSD pollutant identified below that could increase as a result of the construction or modification and that is emitted by any emissions unit that could be affected as specified below; using the most reliable information available, calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the change. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions in Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix C of this permit.

(b) The permittee shall report to the Department within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during the 5-year period setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report. The report shall contain the following:

(1) The name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator of the major stationary source;

(2) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to the provisions of Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix C of this permit;

(3) If the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection, an explanation as to why there is a difference; and

(4) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report.

(c) The information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subparagraphs 62-212.300(1)(e)1. and 2, F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department, which shall make it available for review to the general public.

For this project, the Department requires the annual reporting of actual CO, NOx, PM and VOC emissions for the No. 4 Lime Kiln (EU-017).

[Application 1070005-067-AC; and Rules 62-212.300(1)(e) and 62-210.370, F.A.C.]

COMMON CONDITIONS - ON-SPEC USED OIL

D.35. This emissions unit is also subject to the On-Spec Used Oil requirements in Subsection W

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

D.36. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection Y.

COMMON CONDITIONS - KRAFT (SULFATE) PULP MILLS

D.37. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills Requirements in Subsection Z.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

D.38. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection AA.

COMMON CONDITIONS – EXCESS EMISSIONS

D.39. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection X.

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

EU No.	Brief Description
018	#4 Recovery Boiler with an electrostatic precipitator to control particulate matter emissions is a low odor design boiler. Total Reduced Sulfur emissions are reduced by low odor design.

As part of the recovery process at the mill, this unit fires black liquor solids (BLS) as the primary fuel to facilitate the recovery of the cooking liquor. The total maximum operating capacity of this emissions unit is 210,000 lbs Black Liquor Solids/hr based on a 24-hour average (equivalent to 5.04×10^6 lb/day BLS and equivalent to 1345 MMBtu/hour based on the permitted capacity and an average heating value of 6410 Btu/lb of BLS) This is also equivalent to approximately 27,984 gallons/hour of black liquor at 66% solids content and 11.37 lb/gallon density. Natural gas is fired as a startup, shutdown and supplemental fuel.

Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) with automatic voltage control, 2-chambers, and 6 electric fields per chamber. Total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions are controlled by the low-odor boiler design. Emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_X) are controlled by a four-level overfire air system. Emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) are controlled by the combustion design and good operating practices.

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

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills, Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-171, PSD-FL-226; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 7, 1991 and September 18, 1995 and 40 CFR 63, Subpart MM- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills}.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

E.1. <u>Permitted Capacity:</u>

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

{ Permitting Note: The maximum heat input from firing BLS is 1,345MMBtu/hr. based on the permitted capacity and an average heating value of 6,410 Btu/lbs of BLS.}

b. Natural Gas Burners:

(1) The total heat input from the combustion of natural gas in the startup and load burners combined shall not exceed 664 MMbtu/hour.

E.1 continued

(2) The annual heat input rate to the No. 4 Recovery Boiler from the combustion of natural gas shall not exceed 1,178,220 MMBtu during any consecutive 12 months (equivalent to 10% of the total permitted annual heat input to the boiler).

{Permitting Note: The average heating value of natural gas is approximately 1,000 MMBtu/million cubic feet of gas.}

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-4.160, 62-210.200(Definitions - PTE), Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC/PSD-FL-380; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-080-AC]

E.2. Reserved

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

- Black Liquor Solids (Black Liquor at approximately 66% BLS content and 11.37 lb/gallon density) is the primary fuel for the recovery process.
- Natural gas shall be used during startup, shutdown and as a supplemental fuel.

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

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

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC. Construction Permit No. 1070005-059-AC Construction Permit No. 1070005-080-AC; PCP Exclusion dated March 14, 2002]

E.4. **Hours of Operation:** The hours of operation are not limited.

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

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

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

E.5.a. **PM Standard:** PM emissions shall not exceed 0.030 grains per dscf @ 8% O_2 and 75.6 lb/hour based on the average of three test runs.

[Rule 62-212.400(BACT), F.A.C., and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC/PSD-FL-380]

E.5.b. **Particulate Matter**: The owner or operator shall ensure that the concentration of particulate matter in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) (0.044 grain per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)) corrected to 8 percent oxygen, based on the average of three test runs.

[40 CFR 63.862(a)(1)(i)(A)]

E.5.c. **Particulate Matter Emissions:** Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 3 lbs/3000 lbs BLS fed. The amount of BLS fired in this recovery boiler shall be continuously monitored and recorded.

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

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

[Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.; and Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC/PSD-FL-380]

E.6.b. **TRS standard:** TRS shall not exceed 7.0 ppmvd at 8% O_2, 10.9 lb/hr, 47.7 TPY as a 12-month rolling average. Maximum of 11.2 ppmvd at 8% O_2 and 17.5 lb/hr is a maximum allowable during any 12-hr block period as measured by TRS CEMS.

[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226 Rule 296.404(5)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

E.7. **Opacity:** Once the ESP is placed in service during startup of the recovery boiler, visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity based on a 6-minute average as determined by the existing COMS and EPA Method 9. The COMS must be operated and maintained according to the provisions in §§63.6(h) and 63.8 and paragraphs (1) through (4) of this condition.

(1) - (2) [Reserved]

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

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

[Rule 62-212.400 (BACT), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC and 40. CFR 63.864(d)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

E.10. **CO Emissions:** CO emissions shall not exceed 400.0 ppmvd @ 8% O_2 and 512.7 lb/hour based on a 30-day rolling CEMS average, excluding periods of startup and shutdown.

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

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

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

Emissions based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 25A to measure the total hydrocarbon concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the VOC concentration.

[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

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

[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.13. **Beryllium Emissions:** Beryllium Emissions shall not exceed 0.5 lb/E+12 Btu; 6.4E-4 lb/hr and 2.8E-3 TPY, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 104.

[BACT; Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

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

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

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

E.15. VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds): VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(25)(a), F.A.C. (EPA Method 25A to measure the total hydrocarbon concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the VOC concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed prior to renewal of operation permit or when the Department requests a special test pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

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

E.16. SAM (Sulfuric Acid Mist): SAM (Sulfuric Acid Mist) Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(8), F.A.C. (EPA Method 8, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) or NCASI Method 106 (8A) and be performed once each federal fiscal year.

[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226, Applicant Request dated March 23, 2004]

E.17. Beryllium Emissions: Beryllium Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-297.401(35), F.A.C. (EPA Method 104, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed every 5 years

[Permit #AC54-266676; PSD-FL-226]

E.18. Compliance Tests: In accordance with the following requirements, the permittee shall have stack tests conducted to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards specified in this permit for PM and VOC.

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

  Operational Data for Tests: For each test run, the permittee shall monitor and record the following information: fuel feed rate; the secondary power input to the ESP; the flue gas oxygen content (%); CO, NO_X, SO_2 and TRS CEMS data; and opacity COMS data.

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

[Rules 62-297.310 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.40 CFR 63.865(b)(6)]

E.19.a. **Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions:** For purposes of determining the concentration or mass of PM emitted, Method 5 or 29 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used, except that Method 17 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 may be used in lieu of Method 5 or Method 29 if a constant value of 0.009 g/dscm (0.004 gr/dscf) is added to the results of Method 17, and the stack temperature is no greater than 205 °C (400 °F). For Methods 5, 29, and 17, the sampling time and sample volume for each run must be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf), and water must be used as the cleanup solvent instead of acetone in the sample recovery procedure.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(1)]

E.19. b. **Particulate Matter (PM) Concentration Correction**: The PM concentration must be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration as stated in **Specific Condition E.5.b** using the following Equation:

$$C_{corr} = C_{meas} \times \frac{(21 - X)}{(21 - Y)} \qquad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

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

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

X = The corrected volumetric oxygen concentration (8 percent for kraft or soda recovery furnaces and sulfite combustion units and 10 percent for kraft or soda lime kilns); and

Y = The measured average volumetric oxygen concentration.

[40 CCFR 63.865(b)(2)]

E.20. **Oxygen Concentration**: Method 3A or 3B in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used to determine the oxygen concentration. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981—Part 10 (incorporated by reference—see §63.14) may be used as an alternative to using Method 3B. The gas sample must be taken at the same time and at the same traverse points as the particulate sample.

[40 CFR 63.865(b)(3)]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

E.21. **Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS)**: Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous emissions monitoring shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)1.a., F.A.C. and compliance with the 12-month rolling average for TRS shall be based on the CEM data.

[PSD-FL-226]

E. 22. <u>Fuel Monitoring</u>: The permittee shall continuously monitor and record the flow/firing rate of each authorized fuel stated in **Specific Condition No. E.3. (a)** for the No. 4 Recovery Boiler including the fuel firing and heat input rate restrictions.

This may consist of fuel flow meters with integrators to monitor each flow rate.

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

E.23. <u>CEMS</u>: To demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for the No. 4 Recovery Boiler, the permittee shall calibrate, operate and maintain continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) to measure and record CO,TRS, SO2 and NO_X emissions in the terms of the applicable standard. The systems shall include continuous monitors to determine the flue gas oxygen content and exhaust flow rate. Each CEMS shall have been installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the facility are obtained.

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

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

E.24. <u>Compliance by CEMS</u>: Compliance with the opacity and TRS standards shall be demonstrated with data collected from the existing COMS and CEMS. Compliance with the CO and NO_X standards shall be demonstrated with data collected from the CEMS required by Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC. The permittee shall comply with **Specific Conditions E. 31.** of this permit.

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

E.25. <u>SO2 CEMS</u>: The permittee shall calibrate, operate and maintain a CEMS to measure and record SO_2 emissions to demonstrate compliance with the standards specified in this permit. The CEMS shall include the measurement of oxygen (or carbon monoxide) for correction of SO_2 emission concentrations to 8% oxygen. The CEMS shall comply with the applicable requirements of Performance Specification 2 in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 60 and the quality assurance procedures in Appendix F of 40 CFR Part 60. The permittee shall comply with **Specific Conditions E.31.** of this permit.

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

E.26. SO2 CEMS Data Substitution: The following procedures shall be used for missing data.

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

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

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

E. 27. ESP Operation: The permittee shall operate and maintain the ESP to minimize PM emissions. The permittee is authorized to operate the ESP with fields removed from service, under the operating conditions that demonstrated compliance during testing, when conducting repairs or maintenance on the ESP.

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

RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

E.28. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous emissions monitoring quarterly report shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(6), F.A.C.

E.29.(a). Semiannual Monitoring Reports: The permittee shall submit a written report to the Compliance Authority summarizing the following for each calendar quarter: CO, NO_X, SO_2, and TRS emissions; opacity; CEMS monitor availability; gallons of oil fired; and total hours of operation. The reports shall identify any exceedance of an emissions or performance limitation. The reports are due within 30 days following the second and fourth calendar quarters.

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

E.29.(b). Semiannual Monitoring Reports: The permittee shall submit a written report to the Northeast District Office (Compliance Authority) summarizing the following for each calendar quarter:

- Gallons of Black Liquor fired (including percent solids, estimated density);
- Total Hours of operation;
- Demonstration that the fuel firing and heat input rate limitations of **Specific Condition E.3.** have been met;

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

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-038-AC, and Applicant's Request in Application No. 1070005-076-AV/079-AC]

E.30. **CEMS Required for Reporting Annual Emissions:** The permittee shall use SO_2 data from the CEMS when calculating annual emissions for purposes of computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for purposes of computing emissions pursuant to the reporting requirements of Rules 62-210.370(3) and 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C. The permittee shall comply with **Specific Conditions E. 31. Calculating and Reporting Annual Emissions, Condition. 14.** of this permit.

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

STANDARD CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

Monitors, Performance Specifications and Quality Assurance

1. Span Values and Dual Range Monitors: The permittee shall set appropriate span values for the CEMS based on the emissions standards and range of operation. If necessary, the permittee shall install dual range monitors in accordance with the CEMS Operation Plan.

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

2. Diluent Monitor: If required by permit to correct the CEMS output to the oxygen concentrations specified in the applicable emissions standard, the permittee shall either install an oxygen monitor or install a CO_2 monitor and use an appropriate F-Factor computational approach.

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

3. Moisture Correction: If necessary, the permittee shall install a system to determine the moisture content of the exhaust gas and develop an algorithm to enable correction of the monitoring results to a dry basis (0% moisture).

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

4. Continuous Flow Monitor: For compliance with mass emission flow rate standards, the permittee shall install a continuous flow monitor to determine the stack exhaust flow rate. The flow monitor shall be certified pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 6. Alternatively, the permittee may install a fuel flow monitor and use an appropriate F-Factor computational approach to calculate stack exhaust flow rate.

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

5. Performance Specifications: The permittee shall evaluate the "acceptability" of each CEMS by conducting the appropriate performance specification. For CO monitors, the permittee shall conduct Performance Specification 4 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B. For NO_X monitors, the permittee shall conduct Performance Specification 2 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B.

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

E.31. continued:

6. Quality Assurance: The permittee shall follow the quality assurance procedures of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F. For CO, the required relative accuracy test audit (RATA) tests shall be performed using EPA Method 10 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60. For NO_X, the RATA tests shall be performed using EPA Method 7E in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

CALCULATION APPROACH FOR SIP COMPLIANCE

7. CEMS for Compliance: The permittee shall use the CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards as specified by this permit.

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

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

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

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

10. Valid Hourly Averages*:* Each CEMS shall be designed and operated to sample, analyze, and record data evenly spaced over the hour at a minimum of one measurement per minute. All valid measurements collected during an hour shall be used to calculate a 1-hour block average that begins at the top of each hour.

    Hours that are not operating hours are not valid hours.

    For each operating hour, the 1-hour block average shall be computed from at least two data points separated by a minimum of 15 minutes. If less than two such data points are available, there is insufficient data, the 1-hour block average is not valid, and the hour is considered as "monitor unavailable."

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

11. Calculation Approaches: The permittee shall implement the calculation approach specified by this permit for each CEMS, as follows:

    Daily Averages: A daily average shall be calculated and recorded for each operating day as the arithmetic average of all valid hourly averages occurring from midnight to midnight.

    Rolling 30-day Average. Compliance with the 30-day rolling average shall be determined after each operating day by calculating and recording the arithmetic average of all valid hourly averages for the previous 30 operating days (compliance period).

    Rolling 12-month Average:

    Rolling 12-month Totals:

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

E.31. continued:

12. Minimum Valid Hours: At least one valid hourly average shall be used to calculate the emissions over any averaging period specified by this permit. One valid hourly average shall be sufficient to calculate the emissions over any averaging period.

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

MONITOR AVAILABILITY

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

    Monitor availability shall be reported in the quarterly excess emissions report. In the event 95% availability is not achieved, the permittee shall provide the Department with a report identifying the problems in achieving 95% availability and a plan of corrective actions that will be taken to achieve 95% availability. The permittee shall implement the reported corrective actions within the next calendar quarter. Failure to take corrective actions or continued failure to achieve the minimum monitor availability shall be violations of this permit.

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

CALCULATING AND REPORTING ANNUAL EMISSIONS

14. a. CEMS for Calculating Annual Emissions: As defined by this Specific Condition, all valid data shall be used when calculating annual emissions.

    Annual emissions shall include data collected during startup, shutdown, and malfunction periods.

    Annual emissions shall include data collected during periods when the emission unit is not operating, but emissions are being generated (for example, firing fuel to warm up a process for some period of time prior to the emission unit's "official" startup).

    Annual emissions shall not include data from periods of time where the monitor was functioning properly but was unable to collect data while conducting a mandated quality assurance/quality control activity such as calibration error tests, RATA, calibration gas audit, or RAA. These periods of time shall be considered "missing data" for purposes of calculating annual emissions.

    Annual emissions shall not include data from periods of time when emissions are in excess of the calibrated span of the CEMS. These periods of time shall be considered "missing data" for purposes of calculating annual emissions.

    Accounting for Missing Data: All valid measurements collected during each hour shall be used to calculate a 1-hour block average that begins at the top of each hour. For each hour, the 1-hour block average shall be computed from at least two data points separated by a minimum of 15 minutes. If less than two such data points are available, the permittee shall account for emissions during that hour using site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of the 1-hour block average.

E.31. continued:

Emissions Calculation: Annual emissions shall be calculated as the sum of all valid emissions occurring during the year.

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

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

b. Actual Emissions Reporting: Permit No. 1070005-072-ACis based on an analysis that compared baseline actual emissions with projected actual emissions and the project avoided the requirements of subsection 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C. for several pollutants. Therefore, pursuant to Rule 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., the permittee is subject to the following monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping provisions.

(a) The permittee shall monitor the emissions of any PSD pollutant that the Department identifies could increase as a result of the construction or modification and that is emitted by any emissions unit that could be affected; and, using the most reliable information available, calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the change. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions in Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix C of this permit.

(b) The permittee shall report to the Department within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during the 5-year period setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report. The report shall contain the following:

1) The name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator of the major stationary source;
2) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to the provisions of 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix C of this permit;
3) If the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection, an explanation as to why there is a difference; and
4) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report.

(c) The information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subparagraphs 62-212.300(1)(e)1 and 2, F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department, which shall make it available for review to the general public.

(d) The permittee shall compute and report annual emissions in accordance with Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. as provided by Appendix C of this permit. For this project, the permittee shall use the following methods in reporting the actual annual emissions for the No. 4 Recovery Boiler to show compliance with the established BACT emission limits included in the previous permit PSD-FL-380 (1070005-038-AC):

1) The permittee shall use data collected from the CEMS to determine and report the actual annual emissions of CO, NO_X, SO_2, and TRS.
2) The permittee shall use the data collected from the required stack tests to determine and report the actual annual emissions of filterable PM/PM_{10}. The permittee shall follow the stack test methods, test procedures and test frequencies specified in the current Title V air operation permit.

E.31. continued:

3) The permittee shall use the data collected from the required stack tests to determine and report the actual emissions of VOC in accordance with the stack test methods, test procedures and test frequencies specified in the current Title V air operation permit.

4) As defined in Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., the permittee shall use a more accurate methodology if it becomes available.

[Project No. 1070005-076-AV AND 1070005-080-AC, Rules 62-212.300(1)(e) and 62-210.370, F.A.C.]

c. Actual Emissions Reporting: Permit No. 1070005-080-AC is based on an analysis that compared baseline actual emissions with projected actual emissions and avoided the requirements of subsection 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C. for several pollutants. Therefore, pursuant to Rule 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., the permittee is subject to the following monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping provisions.

(a) The permittee shall monitor the emissions of any PSD pollutant that the Department identifies could increase as a result of the construction or modification and that is emitted by any emissions unit that could be affected; and, using the most reliable information available, calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the change. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions in Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix C of this permit.

(b) The permittee shall report to the Department within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during the 5-year period setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report. The report shall contain the following:

(1). The name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator of the major stationary source;

(2). The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to the provisions of 62-210.370, F.A.C., which are provided in Appendix C of this permit;

(3). If the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection, an explanation as to why there is a difference; and

(4). Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report.

(c). The information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subparagraphs 62-212.300(1)(e)1 and 2, F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department, which shall make it available for review to the general public.

(d). The permittee shall compute and report annual emissions in accordance with Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. as provided by Appendix C of this permit. For this project, the permittee shall use data collected from the CEMS to determine and report the actual annual emissions of NO_X, for the No. 4 Recovery Boiler to show compliance with the established BACT emission limit included in the previous permit PSD-FL-380 (1070005-038-AC) and that the significant emission rate increase of 40 tons per year for NO_X, with respect to the PSD program is not exceeded.

[Permitting Note: For purposes of this project, baseline emissions of NO_X, were determined to be 472.18 ton/year}.

[Permit No. 1070005-080-AC]

COMMON CONDITIONS - EXCESS EMISSIONS

E.32. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection X.

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - KRAFT (SULFATE) PULP MILLS

E.34. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills Requirements in Subsection Z.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

E.35. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection AA.

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

EU NO.	Brief Description
019	# 4 Smelt Dissolving Tanks (2) with a scrubber to control emissions from each tank.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills, Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-171; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 7, 1991 and 40 CFR 63, Subpart MM-National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

F.1. **Permitted Capacity:** The operation rate shall not exceed 210,000 lb. (BLS)/hr where BLS is Black Liquor Solids as a 24-hr average and shall not be exceeded by more than 10% for any 1-hr average which is the maximum Black Liquor Solids fired in the #4 Recovery Boiler.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

F.2. **Hours of Operation:** The hours of operation are not limited.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Rule 62-296.404(3)(d)1., F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

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

If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(b),F.A.C., to demonstrate compliance with the particulate matter mass emissions standard as follows:

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

[Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

F.6. **Particulate Matter emissions Testing:** Particulate Matter emissions testing shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(4)(c)1., F.A.C., Rule 62-297.401(5), F.A.C. (EPA Methods 1 through 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) and be performed once each federal fiscal year

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

F.7. **Visible Emissions Testing (see SC #F.5.).**

[Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Permit #AC54-193841; PSD-FL-171]

F.8. **Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Testing:** TRS Emissions testing shall comply with Rule 62-296.404(4)(c)3., F.A.C., Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C. (EPA Method 16 or 16A to measure TRS concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 for volumetric flow rate measurements, and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the oxygen-corrected TRS concentration, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed once each federal fiscal year.

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

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

F.9. **Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS):** Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous emissions monitoring of the surrogate parameter (119 gpm, minimum 12-hr avg., of weak wash flow rate to the scrubber) shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(5)(d), F.A.C.

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

RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

F.10. **Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS):** Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous emissions monitoring report shall comply with the applicable requirements in Rule 62-296.404(6), F.A.C.

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - KRAFT (SULFATE) PULP MILLS

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

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

COMMON CONDITIONS – EXCESS EMISSIONS

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

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

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

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

EU No.	Brief Description
031	Tall Oil Plant with wet scrubber to control emissions.

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

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

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

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

G.2. **Hours of Operation:** The hours of operation are not limited.

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

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

G.4. **Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Testing:** Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) testing shall comply with the applicable requirements of Rule 62-296.404(4)(d), F.A.C., Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C. (EPA Method 16 or 16A to measure TRS concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 for volumetric flow rate measurement, and EPA Method 3A or 3B for oxygen concentration to calculate the oxygen-correct TRS, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.). These tests shall be performed every 5 years.

[Permit No. 1070005-009-AC]

G.5. **Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Testing:** Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) testing shall be comprised of two runs with one run covering the entire acidulation portion of the cook and the other run covering the entire neutralization portion of the cook.

[Permit No. 1070005-009-AC]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

G.6. **Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Continuous Monitoring:** Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) continuous monitoring device shall measure the surrogate minimum flow rates (scrubber ringheader inlet flow rate of 29 gpm and scrubber makeup flow rate of 98 gpm) during the entire cook. The scrubber medium is white liquor and must be at least digester quality type of white liquor.

[Permit No. 1070005-009-AC]

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - KRAFT (SULFATE) PULP MILLS

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

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

COMMON CONDITIONS – EXCESS EMISSIONS

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

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

EU No.	Brief Description
032	Noncondensible Gas (NCG) System TRS were controlled by the TRS incinerator

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

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

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

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

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

EU No.	Brief Description
035	Chlorine Dioxide Plant with Methanol Storage Tank

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

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

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

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

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

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

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

Subsection K. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

EU No.	Brief Description
036	Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF) No. 3 Bleach Plant

Emissions Unit 036 consists of an ECF bleach plant. This plant uses chlorine dioxide in the bleaching process. Emissions are controlled by a wet scrubber. This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 63 Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pulp Mills, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No. PSD-FL-264; PSD-FL-264A; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 30, 1999.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

K.1. Permitted Capacity: The production rate of this emissions unit shall not exceed 1,350 tons per day (TPD) of air-dried bleached pulp (ADBP) as a maximum monthly average, nor 1,440 TPD ADBP as a daily maximum.

[Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-019-AC/PSD-FL-264A]

K.2. Hours of Operation: The hours of operation are not restricted, i.e. 8,760 hours per year.

[Rules 62-4.1610(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

OPERATING STANDARDS

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

[40 CFR 63.445(b)]

K.4. Chloroform Air Emissions: To reduce chloroform air emissions to the atmosphere from the No. 3 Bleach Plant, the Permittee shall not use hypochlorite or chlorine for bleaching in the bleaching system or line.

[40 CFR 63.445(d)(2), Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

K.5. Enclosures and Closed-Vent Systems: The enclosure and closed-vent system specified in **Specific Condition K.3** for capturing and transporting vent streams that contain HAP shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Each enclosure shall maintain negative pressure at each enclosure or hood opening as demonstrated by the procedures specified in **Specific Condition K.14.** Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test specified in 40 CFR 63.457(a) shall be maintained in the same closed and sealed

K.5. continued:

position as during the performance test at all times except when necessary to use the opening for sampling, inspection, maintenance, or repairs.

(b) Each component of the closed-vent system used to comply with **Specific Condition K.3.** that is operated at positive pressure and located prior to a control device shall be designed for and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million by volume above background, as measured by the procedures specified in **Specific Condition K.13**.

(c) Each bypass line in the closed-vent system that could divert vent streams containing HAP to the atmosphere without meeting the emission limitations in 40 CFR 63.445,(**Specific Condition K.7**.)

shall comply with either of the following requirements:

(1) On each bypass line, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to manufacturer's specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of the presence of gas stream flow in the bypass line at least once every 15 minutes. The flow indicator shall be installed in the bypass line in such a way as to indicate flow in the bypass line; or

(2) For bypass line valves that are not computer controlled, the owner or operator shall maintain the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car seal or a seal placed on the valve or closure mechanism in such a way that valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

[40 CFR 63.450; 40 CFR 63.454(e)]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

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

K.6. **Carbon Monoxide:** Carbon monoxide emissions from the wet scrubber shall not exceed 100 lbs/hr and 324 tons per year, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 10 to measure the CO concentration, EPA Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate, and EPA Method 3A or 3B to measure the oxygen concentration to correct the CO concentration. Carbon monoxide emissions from this emissions unit shall be minimized to the extent practicable by efficient bleaching operations.

[Rule 62-212.400(5)(c)., F.A.C. (BACT); Construction Permit No. 1070005-019-AC/PSD-FL-264A,]

K.7. **Total Chlorinated HAPs:** The concentration of total chlorinated HAPs at the outlet of the control device shall not exceed 10 parts per million by volume, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 26A.

[63.445(c)(2); Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

K.8. Visible Emissions: Visible Emissions from this emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity based on one (1) test run conducted in accordance with be EPA Method 9. The visible emissions limit shall only be effective if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation.

[Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C.; Rule 62-296.404(2)(b), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-019-AC/PSD-FL-264A, Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., Rules 62-212.400 and 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

K.10. Total Chlorinated HAPs: The test method for total chlorinated HAPs (chlorine) shall be EPA Method 26A as incorporated in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A except as modified by 40 CFR Part 63.457(b)(5)(ii).

a. The compliance testing shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year.

b. Five Year Repeat Performance Test: A performance test shall be conducted at five-year intervals for all emissions sources subject to the limitations in 40 CFR 63.445 (**Specific Conditions K.3, K4. And K.7**). The first of the five-year repeat test must be conducted by September 7, 2015, and thereafter within 60 months from the date of the previous performance test.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.c., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.457(a) (2),(b)]

K.11. Visible Emissions: The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9 as incorporated in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. The compliance testing shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264, Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.]

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

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

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

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

K.13. **Detectable Leak Procedures:** To measure detectable leaks for closed-vent systems as specified in **Specific Condition K.5**., the owner or operator shall comply with the following:

(1) Method 21, of Part 60, Appendix A-7; and

(2) The instrument specified in Method 21 shall be calibrated before use according to the procedures specified in Method 21 on each day that leak checks are performed. The following calibration gases shall be used:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 parts per million by volume of hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million by volume methane or n-hexane.

[40 CFR 63.457(d)]

K.14. **Negative Pressure Procedures:** To demonstrate negative pressure at process equipment enclosure openings as specified in **Specific Condition K.5(a).,** the owner or operator shall use one of the following procedures:

(1) An anemometer to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening;

(2) Measure the static pressure across the opening;

(3) Smoke tubes to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening; or

(4) Any other industrial ventilation test method demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction.

[40 CFR 63.457(e)]

K.15. **Bleaching HAP Concentration Measurement:** For purposes of complying with the bleaching system requirements in 40 CFR 63.445, the owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as the sum of all individual chlorinated HAPs or as chlorine.

[40 CFR 63.457(h)]

K.16. <u>Vent Gas Stream Calculations</u>: To demonstrate compliance with the mass emission rate, mass emission rate per megagram of ODP, and percent reduction requirements for vent gas streams owner or operator shall comply use the following procedures:

(1) The total HAP mass emission rate shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$E = K_2 \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n} C_j M_j \right] Q_s$$

Where:

E=Mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, kilograms per hour.

K_2 =Constant, 2.494×10^{-6} (parts per million by volume)$^{-1}$ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram) (minutes/hour), where standard temperature for (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °C.

C_j =Concentration on a dry basis of pollutant j in parts per million by volume as measured by the test methods specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

M_j =Molecular weight of pollutant j, gram/gram-mole.

Q_s =Vent gas stream flow rate (dry standard cubic meter per minute) at a temperature of 20 °C as indicated in paragraph (b) of this section.

n=Number of individual pollutants, i, summed to calculate total HAP.

(2) The total HAP mass emission rate per megagram of ODP shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$F = \frac{E}{P}$$

Where:

F=Mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, in kilograms per megagram of ODP.

E=Mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, in kilograms per hour determined as specified in paragraph (i)(1) of this section.

P=The production rate of pulp during the sampling period, in megagrams of ODP per hour.

(3) The total HAP percent reduction shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$R = \frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} (100)$$

K.16. continued:

Where:

R=Efficiency of control device, percent.

Ei=Inlet mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, in kilograms of pollutant per hour, determined as specified in paragraph (i)(1) of this section.

E_o =Outlet mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, in kilograms of pollutant per hour, determined as specified in paragraph (i)(1) of this section.

[40 CFR 63.457(i)]

K.17. **Performance Test**: Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the affected source for the period being tested. Upon request, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

[40 CFR 63.457(o)]

K.18. **Common Testing Requirements:** Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

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

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

K. 19. **Continuous Monitoring System (CMS):** The permittee shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2) as specified in **Specific Condition K. 20**. The CMS shall include a continuous recorder.

[40 CFR 63.453(a), Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

K. 20. **Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Operation**: A CMS shall be operated to measure the following parameters:

(1) The pH or the oxidation/reduction potential of the gas scrubber effluent;

(2) Fan amperage of the bleaching system vent gas fan*; and

(3) The gas scrubber liquid influent flow rate.

*EPA Approved Alternative Monitoring Parameter dated December 22, 2000. EPA Alternative Monitoring Parameter dated March 3, 2003 approved monitoring the differential pressure across the fan as a backup monitoring parameter to the fan loading.

[40 CFR 63.453I, Construction Permit No. 1070005-006-AC/PSD-FL-264]

K. 21. **Enclosure and Closed-Vent System:** The enclosure and closed-vent system shall comply with the following requirements:

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

(2) The closed-vent system shall be visually inspected once during each calendar month, with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections, and at other times as requested by the Administrator. The visual inspection shall include inspection of ductwork, piping, enclosures, and connections to covers for visible evidence of defects.

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

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

(5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in **Specific Condition K.5.(c)(2)** shall be inspected at least once during each calendar month, with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections, to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the emission point gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(6) If an inspection required by paragraphs (1) through (5) of this Condition identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required by **Specific Condition K.5**., or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million by volume or greater above background is measured, or if enclosure openings are not maintained at negative pressure, then the following corrective actions shall be taken as soon as practicable.

(i) A first effort to repair or correct the closed-vent system shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after the problem is identified.

(ii) The repair or corrective action shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the problem is identified. Delay of repair or corrective action is allowed if the repair or corrective action is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the owner or operator determines that the emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be completed by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.453(k); EPA Approved Alternative received October 20, 2003]

K. 22. **Wet Scrubber Operating Parameters:** The wet scrubber shall be operated in a manner consistent with the minimum pH of the scrubbing medium effluent at 8.7 s.u., the minimum fan amperage of 5.5 amps and the maximum fan amperage of 17.0 amps (or backup monitoring of fan differential pressure with the minimum of 11.1 inches of water), and the minimum scrubber recirculation flow rate of 1,085 gpm. Operation of the wet scrubber below these minimum operating parameter values (unless reestablished pursuant to the procedures of **Specific Condition K. 23**.) or failure to perform procedures required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S shall constitute a violation of **Specific Condition K.7**. and be reported as a period of excess emissions. All parameters are to be reported as 3-hour rolling average.

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

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

K. 23. **Wet Scrubber Operating Parameters – Reestablishment:** To reestablish the value for each operating parameter required to be monitored under **Specific Condition K. 20** and as stated in **Specific Condition K. 22.,** (minimum pH of scrubbing medium effluent, minimum fan amperage, and minimum scrubber recirculation flow rate), the following procedures shall be used:

(1) During subsequent performance tests, continuously record the operating parameter;

(2) Determinations shall be based on the control performance and parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented if necessary by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations;

(3) The owner or operator shall provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, and monitoring frequency, and averaging time. Include all data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission standard.

[40 CFR 63.453(n)]

K. 24. At all times, the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the 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 63.453(q)]

RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

K.25. **Record Keeping:** The permittee shall maintain daily records of the following information in order to document continuous compliance with **Specific Condition Nos. K.1., K.6., K.7., and K. 20**:

- Quantity of pulp processed through the No. 3 Bleach Plant in air-dried bleach tons.
- Scrubber parameters monitored per **Specific Condition K.20**.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-019-AC/PSD-FL-264A]

K.26. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 63.10, as shown in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart S and the requirements specified in **Specific Conditions K.27 through K.29** for the monitoring parameters specified in **Specific Conditions K.19 through K. 24.**

[40 CFR 63.454(a)]

K.27. **Enclosure Opening, Closed-Vent System and Closed Collection System:** For each applicable enclosure opening, closed-vent system, and closed collection system, the owner or operator shall prepare and maintain a site-specific inspection plan including a drawing or schematic of the components of applicable affected equipment and shall record the following information for each inspection:

(1) Date of inspection;

(2) The equipment type and identification;

(3) Results of negative pressure tests for enclosures;

(4) Results of leak detection tests;

(5) The nature of the defect or leak and the method of detection (i.e., visual inspection or instrument detection);

(6) The date the defect or leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the defect or leak;

(7) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the defect or leak;

(8) The reason for the delay if the defect or leak is not repaired within 15 days after discovery;

(9) The expected date of successful repair of the defect or leak if the repair is not completed within 15 days;

(10) The date of successful repair of the defect or leak;

(11) The position and duration of opening of bypass line valves and the condition of any valve seals; and

(12) The duration of the use of bypass valves on computer controlled valves.

[40 CFR 63.454(b)]

K.28 **New affected Process Equipment:** The permittee shall record the CMS parameters specified in 40 CFR 63.453 and meet the requirements specified in **Specific Condition K. 26,** for any new affected process equipment that becomes subject to the standards of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart S due to a process change or modification.

[40 CFR 63.454(d)]

K.29. **Recordkeeping of malfunctions**: The owner or operator must maintain the following records of malfunctions:

(1) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(2) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.453(q) **Specific Condition K. 24**., including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[40 CFR 63.454(g)]

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

K.30. The permittee shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A as specified in Table 1 of Subpart S and all the requirements as stated in 40 CFR 63.455.

[40 CFR 63.455(a)]

K.31. The owner or operator shall meet the requirements specified in **Specific Condition K.30**. upon startup of any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the standards of 40 CFR 63 Subpart S due to a process change or modification.

[40 CFR 63.455(d)]

K.32. **Malfunction Reporting Requirements***:* If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.453(q) **Specific Condition K.24**, including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.455(g)]

K. 33. **Performance Test Reports**: The owner or operator must submit performance test reports for performance testing required by **Specific Condition K. 10.b** as specified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Condition.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected source shall report the results of the performance test before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test, unless approved otherwise in writing by the Administrator. A performance test is "completed" when field sample collection is terminated. Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator in writing, results of a performance test shall include the analysis of samples, determination of emissions and raw data. A complete test report must include the purpose of the test; a brief process description; a complete unit description, including a description of feed streams and control devices; sampling site description; pollutants measured; description of sampling and analysis procedures and any modifications to standard procedures; quality assurance procedures; record of operating conditions, including operating parameters for which limits are being set, during the test; record of preparation of standards; record of calibrations; raw data sheets for field sampling; raw data sheets for field and laboratory analyses; chain-of-custody documentation; explanation of laboratory data qualifiers; example calculations of all applicable stack gas parameters, emission rates, percent reduction rates, and analytical results, as applicable; and any other information required by the test method and the Administrator.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (defined in §63.2) as required by this subpart, the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, required by this subpart to the EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*http://www.epa.gov/cdx*). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or

K.33. continued:

operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk, flash drive or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the delegated authority, the owner or operator must also submit these reports, including the CBI, to the delegated authority in the format specified by the delegated authority. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

(3) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test as defined in §63.2, the owner or operator must submit relative accuracy test audit (RATA) data to the EPA's CDX by using CEDRI in accordance with paragraph (2) of this section. Only RATA pollutants that can be documented with the ERT (as listed on the ERT Web site) are subject to this requirement. For any performance evaluations with no corresponding RATA pollutants listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

(4) All reports required by this subpart not subject to the requirements in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this section must be sent to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. The Administrator or the delegated authority may request a report in any form suitable for the specific case (e.g., by commonly used electronic media such as Excel spreadsheet, on CD or hard copy). The Administrator retains the right to require submittal of reports subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Condition in paper format

[40 CFR 63.455(h)]

§63.456 Affirmative defense for violation of emission standards during malfunction.

K.34. In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in §§63.445(b) and (c) (**Specific Condition K.3**. **and K.7**.), or §63.450(d) (**Specific Condition K.5.(c)**), the owner or operator may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if the owner or operator fails to meet the burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, the owner or operator must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The violation:

(i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner, and

K.34. continued:

(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

(3) The frequency, amount and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and

(4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(b) *Report.* The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.456]

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

K.35. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection Y.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

K.36. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection AA.

Subsection L. This section addresses the following emissions units:

EU No.	Brief Description
037	Thermal Oxidizer with a wet SO_2 Scrubber followed by a Candle Mist Eliminator Filter for SAM reduction. Thermal Oxidizer handling the Non-condensable Gas System from the No. 4 Multiple Effect Evaporator (MEE) Set

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

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

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

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

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

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

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

Alternate Method of Operation:

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

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

L.1. continued:

(c) The permitting authority (Northeast District Office (NED)) and EPA must be notified at least 7 days in writing prior to implementation of the operating change;

(d) After the proper 7-day written notification has been submitted to the permitting authority (NED) and EPA, then a phone call, Fax or e-mail to the permitting authority (NED) shall be required at the time of implementation of the operating change; and,

(e) The date(s) and time(s) of and reason(s) for any essential maintenance on the TO's pre-scrubbers shall be recorded and maintained for a five-year period and made available upon request.

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

L.2. **Hours of Operation:** The hours of operation for these emissions units are not limited.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

L.3. **Total HAP Emissions:** Each equipment system listed below[1] shall be enclosed and vented (as specified in **Specific Condition No. L.4**.) into a closed-vent system and routed to the Thermal Oxidizer (primary control device) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (secondary control device) for total HAP emission reduction.

Batch Digester System

Nos. 1 –4 MEE System

Turpentine Condensing System

Condensate Stripper System

[1] In accordance with 40 CFR 63.443(a), the facility is required to control the total HAP emissions from the LVHC system as defined as the collection of equipment including the digester, turpentine recovery (condensers, decanters, turpentine storage tanks), evaporator, steam stripper systems, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

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

OPERATING STANDARDS

L.4. **Enclosures and Closed-Vent Systems Requirements:** Each enclosure and closed-vent system specified in **Condition No. L.3**. for capturing and transporting vent streams that contain HAP shall meet the following requirements.

(a) Each enclosure shall maintain negative pressure at each enclosure or hood opening as demonstrated by the procedures specified in **Specific Condition No. L.18.** Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test specified in 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.457(a) shall be maintained in the same closed

L.4. continued:

and sealed position as during the performance test at all times except when necessary to use the opening for sampling, inspection, maintenance, or repairs.

(b) Each component of the closed-vent system used to comply with **Specific Condition No. L. 3.** that is operated at positive pressure and located prior to a control device shall be designed for and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million by volume above background, as measured by the procedures specified in **Specific Condition No. L. 17**

(c) Each bypass line in the closed-vent system that could divert vent streams containing HAP to the atmosphere without meeting the emission limitations in **Conditions L 3. and L.8**. shall comply with either of the following requirements:

(1) On each bypass line, the permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to manufacturer's specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of the presence of gas stream flow in the bypass line once every 15 minutes. The flow indicator shall be installed in the bypass line in such a way as to indicate flow in the bypass line; or

(2) For bypass line valves that are not computer controlled, the permittee shall maintain the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car seal or a seal placed on the valve or closure mechanism in such a way that valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

[40 CFR 63.450; 40 CFR 63.454(e)]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

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

L.5. **<u>Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions:</u>** TRS emissions shall not exceed 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour block average; and 0.20 lb/hr and 0.89 TPY.

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

L.6. **<u>Sulfur Dioxide Emissions:</u>** SO2 emissions shall not exceed 31.3 lb/hr and 137.2 TPY, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 6C to measure the SO_2 concentration and Methods 1 through 4 to measure the volumetric flow rate.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

L.7. **Visible Emissions:** Visible Emissions shall be not exceed 20% Opacity, based on the average of three (3) test runs conducted in accordance with EPA Method 9. A visible emissions limit shall be effective only if the visible emissions measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(b),F.A.C.; as follows:

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

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; Rule 62-296.404(2)(b); Rule 62-297.310(7)(b)]

L.8. **Total HAP Reduction:** The Thermal Oxidizer shall reduce the total HAP concentration at the outlet of the Thermal Oxidizer to 20 parts per million by volume or less corrected to 10 percent oxygen on a dry basis.

[40 CFR 63.443(d)(2); Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L.12. **Total HAP Concentration Measurements:** The owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as methanol.

[40 CFR 63.457(f)(2)]

L.13. Total HAP Concentration Measurements:

a. Annual Performance Test: An annual performance test is required pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.c., F.A.C. once every federal fiscal year.

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

b. Five Year Repeat Performance Test: A performance test shall be conducted at five-year intervals for all emissions sources subject to the limitations in 40 CFR 63.443 (**Specific Conditions L.3**). The first of the five-year repeat test must be conducted by September 7, 2015, and thereafter within 60 months from the date of the previous performance test. Five Year Performance tests shall be reported according to Specific Condition L.38.

[40 CFR 63.457(a) (2)]

L.14. <u>Vent Sampling Port Locations and Gas Stream Properties:</u> For purposes of selecting vent sampling port locations and determining vent gas stream properties, the owner or operator shall comply with the procedures in 40 CFR 63.445 [1,2]

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

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

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

L.15. <u>Oxygen Concentration Correction Procedures:</u> To demonstrate compliance with the total HAP concentration limit of 20 ppmv in **Condition L. 8.** the concentration measured using the methods specified in **Specific Condition L.14** shall be corrected to 10 percent oxygen using the following procedures:

(1) The emission rate correction factor and excess air integrated sampling and analysis procedures of Methods 3A or 3B of Part 60, Appendix A-2 shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration. The samples shall be taken at the same time that the HAP samples are taken.

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

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

where:

L.15. continued:

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

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

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

[40 CFR 63.457(k)]

L.16. **<u>Enclosure and Closed-Vent System – Inspections:</u>** Each enclosure and closed-vent system used to comply with **Specific Condition L. 4.** shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) For each enclosure opening, a visual inspection of the closure mechanism specified in **Specific Condition L.4.(a)** shall be performed once during each calendar moth, with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections, to ensure the opening is maintained in the closed position and sealed.

(2) Each closed-vent system shall be visually inspected least 14 days elapsed time between inspections, and at other times as requested by the Administrator. The visual inspection shall include inspection of ductwork, piping, enclosures, and connections to covers for visible evidence of defects.

(3) For positive pressure closed-vent systems or portions of closed-vent systems, demonstrate no detectable leaks as specified in **Specific Condition L.4.(b)** measured initially and annually by the procedures in **Specific Condition L.17**.

(4) Demonstrate initially and annually that each enclosure opening is maintained at negative pressure as specified in **Specific Condition L.18**.

(5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in **Specific Condition L.4.(c)(2)** shall be inspected at least once during each calendar month, with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections, to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the emission point gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(6) If an inspection required by **Specific Condition No. L.17 (1) through L.17.(5)** identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required in **Specific Condition No. L.4,** or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million by volume or greater above background is measured, or if enclosure openings are not maintained at negative pressure, then the following corrective actions shall be taken as soon as practicable.

(i) A first effort to repair or correct the closed-vent system shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after the problem is identified.

(ii) The repair or corrective action shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the problem is identified. Delay of repair or corrective action is allowed if the repair or corrective action is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the owner or operator determines that the emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be completed by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.453(k), EPA Approved Alterative received October 20, 2003]

L.17. **Detectable Leak Procedures:** To measure detectable leaks for closed-vent systems as specified in **Specific Condition L.4.** the owner or operator shall comply with the following:

(1) Method 21, of Part 60, Appendix A-7; and

(2) The instrument specified in Method 21 shall be calibrated before use according to the procedures specified in Method 21 on each day that leak checks are performed. The following calibration gases shall be used:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 parts per million by volume of hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million by volume methane or n-hexane.

[40 CFR 63.457(d)]

L.18. **Negative Pressure Procedures:** To demonstrate negative pressure at process equipment enclosure openings as specified in **Specific Condition L.3.(a)**, the owner or operator shall use one of the following procedures:

(1) An anemometer to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening;

(2) Measure the static pressure across the opening;

(3) Smoke tubes to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening; or

(4) Any other industrial ventilation test method demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction.

[40 CFR 63.457(e)]

L.19 Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the affected source for the period being tested. Upon request, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

[40 CFR 63.457(o)]

L.20. **Vent gas stream calculations**. To demonstrate compliance with the mass emission rate, mass emission rate per megagram of ODP, and percent reduction requirements for vent gas streams as specified in 40 CFR 63. 443, **(Specific Condition L.3 and Specific Condition L.8**) the owner or operator shall use the following:

(1) The total HAP mass emission rate shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$E = K_2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} C_j M_j \right) Q_s$$

where:

E = Mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, kilograms per hour.
K_2 = Constant, 2.494 x 10^{-6} (parts per million by volume)-1 (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram) (minutes/hour), where standard temperature for (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 ˚C.

L.20. continued:

C_j = Concentration on a dry basis of pollutant j in parts per million by volume as measured by the test methods specified in paragraph (b) of this section.
M_j = Molecular weight of pollutant j, gram/gram-mole.
Q_s = Vent gas stream flow rate (dry standard cubic meter per minute) at a temperature of 20 °C as indicated in paragraph (b) of this section.
n = Number of individual pollutants, i, summed to calculate total HAP.

(2) The total HAP mass emission rate per megagram of ODP shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$F = \frac{E}{P}$$

where:

F = Mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, in kilograms per megagram of ODP.
E = Mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, in kilograms per hour determined as specified in paragraph (i)(1) of this section.
P = The production rate of pulp during the sampling period, in megagrams of ODP per hour.

(3) The total HAP percent reduction shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$R = \frac{E_i - E_o(100)}{E_i}$$

where:

R = Efficiency of control device, percent.

E_i = Inlet mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, in kilograms of pollutant per hour, determined as specified in paragraph (i)(1) of this section.
E_o = Outlet mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, in kilograms of pollutant per hour, determined as specified in paragraph (i)(1) of this Condition.

[40 CFR 63.457(i)]

L.21. Common Testing Requirements**:** Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

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

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

L.22. Continuous Monitoring System (CMS): The permittee shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2). The CMS shall include a continuous recorder.

[40 CFR 63.453(a)]

L.23. Batch Pre-Scrubber: The Batch Pre-Scrubber shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor the scrubber liquid flow rate. The minimum flow rate shall be 50 gallons per minute.

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

[November 26, 2002 Performance Testing Results and Renewal Title V Application dated May 13, 2011]

L.24. Continuous Pre-Scrubber: The Continuous Pre-Scrubber shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor the scrubber liquid flow rate. The minimum flow rate shall be 50 gallons per minute.

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

[November 26, 2002 Performance Testing Results and Renewal Title V Application dated May 13, 2011]

L.25. Thermal Oxidizer – Temperature/Oxygen: The Thermal Oxidizer shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor temperature at the back end of the first pass of the unit. The Thermal Oxidizer shall also be equipped with devices to continuously monitor oxygen at the point of combustion. The temperature device shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1 percent of the temperature being measured. The oxygen monitors shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 0.1 percent oxygen by volume.

[Rule 62-296.404(5)(c), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.284(b)(1); 40 CFR 63.453(b); Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; EPA Region IV letter dated 03/03/03]

L.26. SO2 Scrubber: The SO2 Scrubber shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor the scrubber recirculation flow rate and the scrubber medium effluent pH. The minimum flow rate shall be 294 gallons per minute and minimum pH shall be 6.7 s.u.

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

[November 26, 2002 Performance Testing Results]

L.27. Operating Parameters – Thermal Oxidizer - Minimum/Maximum: The Thermal Oxidizer shall be operated in a manner consistent with the minimum temperature of 1200°F. Except as provided in **Specific Condition L.28.,** operation of the Thermal Oxidizer below this minimum operating parameter value or failure to perform procedures required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S shall constitute a violation of **Specific Condition L.8.** and be reported as a period of excess emissions.

[40 CFR 63.453(o)]

L.28. **Operating Parameters – Reestablishment/Establishment:** To reestablish the value for each operating parameter required to be monitored under **Specific Condition L.25** and as stated in **Specific Condition L.27.,** the permittee shall use the following procedures:

(1) During subsequent performance tests, continuously record the operating parameter;

(2) Determinations shall be based on the control performance and parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented if necessary by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations;

(3) The owner or operator shall provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, and monitoring frequency, and averaging time. Include all data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission standard.

[40 CFR 63.453(n)]

L. 29. At all times, the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the 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 63.453(q)]

EXCESS EMISSIONS

L.30. Periods of excess emissions reported under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A shall not be a violation of **Specific Conditions L.4. AND Specific Conditions L.8**., provided that the time of excess emissions divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed 1% for the Thermal Oxidizer and No. 4 Combination Boiler combined.

[40 CFR 63.443(e)1; Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

L.31. The Permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 63.10, as shown in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1 and the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (g) of 40 CFR 63.454 for the monitoring parameters specified in § 63.453**.**

[40 CFR 63.454(a)]

L.32. For each applicable enclosure opening, closed-vent system, and closed collection system, the permittee shall prepare and maintain a site-specific inspection plan including a drawing or schematic of the components of applicable affected equipment and shall record the following information for each inspection:

(1) Date of inspection;

L.32. continued:

(2) The equipment type and identification;

(3) Results of negative pressure tests for enclosures;

(4) Results of leak detection tests;

(5) The nature of the defect or leak and the method of detection (i.e., visual inspection or instrument detection);

(6) The date the defect or leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the defect or leak;

(7) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the defect or leak;

(8) The reason for the delay if the defect or leak is not repaired within 15 days after discovery;

(9) The expected date of successful repair of the defect or leak if the repair is not completed within 15 days

(10) The date of successful repair of the defect or leak;

(11) The position and duration of opening of bypass line valves and the condition of any valve seals; and

(12) The duration of the use of bypass valves on computer controlled valves.

[40 CFR 63.454(b)]

L.33 The owner or operator shall record the CMS parameters specified in 40 CFR 63.453 and meet the requirements specified in Specific **Condition L.31** for any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the 40 CFR 63 Subpart S standards due to a process change or modification.

[40 CFR 63.454(d)]

L. 34. The owner or operator shall set the flow indicator on each bypass line in **Specific Condition .L.4 (c) (1)** to provide a record of the presence of a gas stream flow in the bypass line at least once every 15 minutes.

[40 CFR 63.454(e)]

L. 35.Recordkeeping of malfunctions: The owner or operator must maintain the following records of malfunctions:

(1) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(2) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.453(q) **Specific Condition L.29** , including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[40 CFR 63.454(g)]

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

L.36. The Permittee shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A as specified as specified in Table 1 of Subpart S and all the requirements as stated in 40 CFR § 63.455 **.**

[40 CFR 63.455(a)]

L.37. Malfunction reporting requirements. If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.453(q) **Specific Condition L.29**, including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.455(g)]

L.38. The owner or operator must submit performance test reports for performance testing required by Specific **Condition L.13.b** as specified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Condition.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected source shall report the results of the performance test before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test, unless approved otherwise in writing by the Administrator. A performance test is “completed” when field sample collection is terminated. Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator in writing, results of a performance test shall include the analysis of samples, determination of emissions and raw data. A complete test report must include the purpose of the test; a brief process description; a complete unit description, including a description of feed streams and control devices; sampling site description; pollutants measured; description of sampling and analysis procedures and any modifications to standard procedures; quality assurance procedures; record of operating conditions, including operating parameters for which limits are being set, during the test; record of preparation of standards; record of calibrations; raw data sheets for field sampling; raw data sheets for field and laboratory analyses; chain-of-custody documentation; explanation of laboratory data qualifiers; example calculations of all applicable stack gas parameters, emission rates, percent reduction rates, and analytical results, as applicable; and any other information required by the test method and the Administrator.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (defined in §63.2) as required by this subpart, the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, required by this subpart to the EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*http://www.epa.gov/cdx*). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk, flash drive or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA.

L.38. continued:

The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the delegated authority, the owner or operator must also submit these reports, including the CBI, to the delegated authority in the format specified by the delegated authority. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

3) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test as defined in §63.2, the owner or operator must submit relative accuracy test audit (RATA) data to the EPA's CDX by using CEDRI in accordance with paragraph (2) of this section. Only RATA pollutants that can be documented with the ERT (as listed on the ERT Web site) are subject to this requirement. For any performance evaluations with no corresponding RATA pollutants listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

(4) All reports required by this subpart not subject to the requirements in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this section must be sent to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. The Administrator or the delegated authority may request a report in any form suitable for the specific case (e.g., by commonly used electronic media such as Excel spreadsheet, on CD or hard copy). The Administrator retains the right to require submittal of reports subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Condition in paper format

[40 CFR 63.455(h)]

§63.456 Affirmative defense for violation of emission standards during malfunction.

L.39. In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in Specific Condition L.3. , or §63.450(d) **Specific Condition L.4**, the owner or operator may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if the owner or operator fails to meet the burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, the owner or operator must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The violation:

(i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner, and

(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and

L.39. continued:

(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

(3) The frequency, amount and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and

(4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(b) *Report.* The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.456]

L.40 **New Affected Process Equipment:** The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A as specified in Table 1 upon startup of any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the standards of this subpart due to a process change or modification.

[40 CFR 63.455(d)]

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

L.41 This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection Y.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

L.42. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection AA.

COMMON CONDITIONS - KRAFT (SULFATE) PULP MILLS

L.43. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills Requirements in Subsection Z.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

L.44. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1.

[40 CFR 63.440(g)]

L.45. This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A.

L.46. This emissions unit is subject to the CAM requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

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

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

EU No.	Brief Description
039	New Bark Hog & Existing Bark/Wood Chip Handling System The new Bark Hog is a Montgomery stationary-style Bark Hog that will utilize a round wheel with chisels and slicers. It will cut the bark/wood, rather than crush them. The existing Bark/Wood Chip Handling System receives bark/wood from either the adjacent roundwood processing facility or from offsite purchased bark/wood.

This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)1., 3. & 4., F.A.C.- General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-341; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and Rule 62-213.400(1) & (2), F.A.C.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

M.1. **Permitted Capacity:** For PSD purposes, the PTE is based on a processing rate of 499,320 tons/year of bark and wood.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200, F.A.C. Definitions, PTE; and 1070005-028-AC/PSD-FL-341]

M.2. **Fugitive Particulate Matter:** The Bark/Wood Chip Handling System utilizes the following measures to control and minimize fugitive particulate matter (PM/PM10) emissions:

1. Covers on most conveyors;
2. Enclosure of all conveyor transfer points;
3. Limits on front end loader speeds when operating in the storage pile area;
4. Enclosure of the screen silo for bard/wood chips;
5. Total enclosure of the Bark Hog;
6. A pneumatic system (with a cyclone) used to transfer bark/wood chips from the storage silo to the No. 4 Combination Boiler.

M.3. **Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter:** No person shall cause, let. Permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter (PM) from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions include the following:

- Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and yards;
- Application of water or chemicals to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing;
- Application of asphalt, water, oil, chemicals or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads, yards, open stock piles and similar activities;

M.3. Continued

- Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the facility to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas to prevent particulate from becoming airborne;
- Landscaping or planting of vegetation;
- Use of hoods, fans, filters, and similar equipment to contain, capture and/or vent particulate matter;
- Confining abrasive blasting where possible;
- Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

In determining what constitutes reasonable precautions for a particular facility, the Department shall consider the cost of the control technique or work practice, the environmental impacts of the technique or practice, and the degree of reduction of emissions expected from a particular technique or practice.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)1.3. & 4. F.A.C.; Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-028-AC/PSD-FL-341].

M.4. **Best Management Practices:** Pursuant to the BACT Determination, Best Management Practices (BMP) shall be used to minimize VOC emissions from the outside storage of bark and wood chips. The facility shall adhere to the BMP submitted to the Department. The BMP Plan regarding VOC emissions can be revised by the permittee and such revision shall be considered an administrative amendment of the permit.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), 62-212.400(6), BACT and 62-213.400(1) & (2), F.A.C.; and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-028-AC/PSD-FL-341]

Subsection N. This section addresses the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
044	No. 7 Package Boiler with low NOx (Nitogen Oxides) Burners.

This emissions unit replaces the No. 6 Boiler (EU 034)

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

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

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

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

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

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

On January 9, 2012, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a decision vacating and remanding the EPA May 18, 2011delay notice. As such, the March 21, 2011 promulgated 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters is now effective. The EPA finalized the reconsideration by publication in the Federal Register on January 31, 2013.

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.7545(b), the initial notification submittal was received January 25, 2012. The compliance date for existing sources is January 31, 2016.

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

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

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

N.2. **Hours of Operation:** The hours of operation are not limited.

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

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

{Permitting note: The averaging time for the applicable emissions limits in this permit is based on the run time of the specified test method.}

N.3. **Sulfur Dioxide:** Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall be limited by the firing of natural gas.

[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.; BACT; Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

N.4. **Nitrogen Oxides:** Nitrogen Oxide Emissions shall not exceed 0.20 lb/MMBtu (30-day rolling avg); 48.9 lb/hr and 39.4 TPY. The 0.2 lb NO_x/MMBtu limitation shall apply at all times including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction**.**

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)3., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.44b(a)(1)(ii); 40 CFR 60.44b(h); 40 CFR 60.44b(i); 40 CFR 60.44b(l)(1); Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

N.5. **Particulate Matter:** Particulate Matter emissions shall be limited by the firing of natural gas.

[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; BACT; Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

N.6. **Visible Emissions:** Visible Emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity based on one (1) test run conducted in accordance with EPA Method 9.

[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.43b(f); Construction Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

N.8. **Nitrogen Oxides Emissions:** During periods when compliance tests are not requested, nitrogen oxides emissions data collected pursuant to **Specific Condition Nos. N.10 through N.14.** shall be used to calculate a 30-day rolling average emission rate on a daily basis and used to prepare excess emission reports. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated each steam generating unit operating day as the average of all of the hourly nitrogen oxides emission data for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.

[Permit #1070005-018-AC; 40 CFR 60.46b(e)(4)]

N.9. **Visible Emissions:** The test method for Visible Emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This performance test shall be conducted once each federal fiscal year in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.

[Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

N.10. **Nitrogen Oxides Emissions:** The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere. The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for the installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring system.

[40 CFR 60.48b(b)(1), 40 CFR 60.48b(e); Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

N.11. **Continuous Monitoring System Operation:** The continuous monitoring system shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns and repairs. Data shall be recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

[40 CFR 60.48b(c)]

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

[40 CFR 60.48b(d), 40 CFR 60.13(h)]

N.13. **Continuous Monitoring System Span Value:** The span value for nitrogen oxides shall be 500 ppm.

[40 CFR 60.48b(e)(2)]

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

[40 CFR 60.48b(f)]

RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

N.15. **Recordkeeping:** The permittee shall maintain records of the following information for each steam generating unit-operating day:

(1) Calendar date.

(2) The average hourly nitrogen oxides emissions rates (expressed as NO2) in lb/MMBtu heat input measure or predicted.

(3) The 30-day average nitrogen oxides emission rates calculated at the end of each steam generating unit operating day from the measured or predicted hourly nitrogen oxide emission rates for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.

(4) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days when the calculated 30-day average nitrogen oxides emission rates are in excess of the 0.2 lb NO_x/MMBtu standard, with the reasons for such excess emissions as well as a description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days for which pollutant data have not been obtained, including reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of corrective actions taken.

(6) Identification of the times when emission data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates and the reasons for excluding data.

(7) Identification of "F" factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.

(8) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system.

(9) Description of any modifications to the continuous monitoring system that could affect the ability of the continuous monitoring system to comply with Performance Specification 2 or 3.

(10) Results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under Appendix F, Procedure 1.

[40 CFR 60.49b(g)]

N.16. **Recordkeeping- Continuous Monitoring Records:** All continuous monitoring records shall be maintained for a period of 5 years.

[40 CFR 60.49b(o); Rule 62-213.440(1)b., F.A.C.]

N.17. **Test Reporting:** Reports of the required compliance tests shall be filed with the Air Compliance Section of this Office as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last test is completed. The test report shall include the performance evaluation of the CEMS using the applicable performance specification stated in 40 CFR 60 Appendix B.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.49b(b)]

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

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

[40 CFR 60.49b(h)(2), (4), 40 CFR 60.49b(i), 40 CFR 60.49b(s), 40 CFR 60.49b(v)]

N.19. The permittee shall comply with the applicable reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions.

[Permit No. 1070005-018-AC]

COMMON CONDITIONS - EXCESS EMISSIONS

N.20. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Excess Emissions requirements in Subsection X.

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

N.22. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection AA.

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

Subsection O. This section addresses the following emissions unit:

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

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

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

40 CFR PART 63, SUBPART JJJJ APPLICABILITY

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

O.1. **Permitted Capacity:** The Permittee shall apply no more than:

a) 400 kg per month, for every month, of organic HAP on the product and packaging wide-web flexographic printing presses; or

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

[40 CFR 63.821(b)]

RECORDKEEPING

O.2. **Total Volume and Organic HAP Content:** The permittee shall maintain records of the total volume and organic HAP content of each material applied on the product and packaging, wide-web flexographic printing presses during each month. The owner or operator shall maintain these records for five years, and upon request, submit them to the Department.

[40 CFR 63.829(e)]

40 CFR PART 63, SUBPART KK APPLICABILITY

O.3. In the event that the Permittee does not comply with the criterion of **Specific Condition O.1.** in any month, starting with that month, the facility is subject to all relevant requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart KK and is no longer eligible to use the provisions of **Specific Condition** O**.1**., even if in subsequent months the affected source does comply with the criteria of **Specific Condition.** O**.1.** The Permittee shall then comply with the applicable standards of 40 CFR 63, Subpart KK and apply for and obtain all necessary air permits.

[40 CFR 63.821(c), 40 CFR 63.826(a)]

Subsection P. This section addresses the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
046	Condensate Stripper System.

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

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

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

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

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

P.1. **Permitted Capacity – Condensate Steam Stripper:** The condensate flow rate to the condensate steam stripper shall not exceed 800 gallons per minute.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

P.2. **Hours of Operation.** The hours of operation for these emissions units are not limited.

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC]

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

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

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

P.3. **Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Emissions – Condensate Steam Stripper:** The gaseous emissions from this emissions unit shall be collected and incinerated in either the Thermal Oxidizer (EU 037) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (EU 016).

[Construction Permit No. 1070005-017-AC; 40 CFR 63.446(f)]

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

- Turpentine Decanter Underflow
- Blow Heat Secondary Condenser
- Pre-evaporator 1st and 2nd Effect Foul Condensate Pumps

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

[1] Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.446(b), equipment systems for the purpose of this condition shall include: each digester system, each turpentine recovery system, each evaporator system condensate from: a) the vapors from each stage where weak liquor is introduced (feed stages) and b) each evaporator vacuum system for each stage where weak liquor is introduced (feed stages), each HVLC collection system; and each LVHC collection system.

[40 CFR 63.446(b); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

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

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

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

P.6. **Pulping Process Condensates – Closed Collection System:** The pulping process condensates collected pursuant to **Specific Condition P.5.,** shall be conveyed in a closed collection system that is designed and operated to meet the individual drain system requirements specified in **Specific Conditions Nos. U.1., U.2, and U.3.** (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RR, §§63.960, 63.961, and 63.962), except the closed vent systems shall be routed to the Thermal Oxidizer (primary control device) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (secondary control device) and the enclosures and closed-vent systems requirements specified in **Specific Condition W.4**. shall be met instead of in accordance with § 63.693 as specified in **Specific Condition U.3.(**a)(3)(ii), (b)(3)(ii)(A), and (b)(5)(iii).

[40 CFR 63.446(d)(1); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

P.7. **Closed Collection System - Foul Condensate Tank – Detectable Leaks:** The fixed roof and all openings (access hatches, sampling ports, gauge wells) shall be designed and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, and vented into a closed-vent system that meets the requirements in **Specific Condition No. L.4**. and routed to the Thermal Oxidizer or the No. 4 Combination Boiler as a backup control device.

[40 CFR 63.446(d)(2)(i); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

P.8. **Closed Collection System - Foul Condensate Tank – Openings:** Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that the tank contains pulping process condensates or any HAP removed from a pulping process condensate stream except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling, removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

[40 CFR 63.446(d)(2)(ii); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

P.9. **Pulping Process Condensates – Treatment:** Each pulping process condensate collected pursuant to **Specific Condition No. P.5.** shall be treated to the extent necessary in the Condensate Steam Stripper (EU 046) to reduce or destroy the total HAPs to one of the following standards:

(1) Treat the pulping process condensates to reduce or destroy the total HAPs by at least 92% or more by weight; or

(2) For mills producing both bleached and unbleached pulp products, the permittee may meet a prorated mass standard that is calculated by prorating the applicable mass standard (kilograms of total HAP per megagram of ODP) for bleached and unbleached pulp production by the ratio of annual megagrams of bleached and unbleached ODP based on a 15-day rolling average.

(a) *Unbleached Pulp Production:* Treat the pulping process condensates to remove 3.3 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram (6.6 pounds per ton) of ODP, or achieve a total HAP concentration of 210 parts per million or less by weight at the outlet of the control device.

(b) *Bleached Pulp Production:* Treat the pulping process condensates to remove 5.1 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram (10.2 pounds per ton) of ODP, or achieve a total HAP concentration of 330 parts per million or less by weight at the outlet of the control device.

[40 CFR 63.446(e)(3) - (5) 40 CFR 63.446(i); Georgia Pacific Letter dated November 12, 2002; Initial Performance Test Report dated November 18, 2002 and Application No. 1070005-085/July 1, 2014]

P.10. **Pulping Process Condensates – HAP emissions.** Each HAPs removed from a pulping process condensate stream during treatment and handling under either **Specific Conditions P. 5. through P.9.**, shall be enclosed and vented (as specified in **Specific Condition No. L.4**.) into a closed-vent system and routed to the Thermal Oxidizer (primary control device) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (secondary control device) for total HAP emission reduction.

[40 CFR 63.446(f); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

P.11. For each steam stripper system used to treat the pulping process condensates to reduce or destroy the total HAPs as specified in **Specific Condition P.9**, periods of excess emissions reported under §63.455 shall not be a violation of **Specific Conditions P 6- P 10** provided that the time of excess emissions divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed 10 percent.

[40 CFR 63.446(g)]

P.12. The owner or operator of a new or existing pulping process condensate shall evaluate all new or modified pulping process condensates or changes in the annual bleached or unbleached ODP used to comply with **Specific Condition P.5 and Specific Condition P. 9** to determine if they meet the applicable requirements.

[40 CFR 63.446(h)]

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

P. 13. a. <u>Condensate Steam Stripper</u>: A CMS shall be operated to measure the following parameters

(1) The steam feed to stripper/condensate feed to stripper ratio; and

(2) The process wastewater column feed temperature.

The CMS shall include a continuous recorder.

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

P.13.b. As an option to the requirements specified in **Specific Condition P.13a** , a CMS shall be operated to measure the methanol outlet concentration to comply with the steam stripper outlet concentration requirement specified in **Specific Condition P.9.(2)** .

[40 CFR 63.453(h)

P.14. **<u>Parameters – Condensate Steam Stripper - Minimum/Maximum</u>:** The Condensate Steam Stripper shall be operated in a manner consistent with the minimum steam-to-condensate ratio of 0.17and a minimum temperature of the condensate feed of 143°F. Operation of the Condensate Steam Stripper below these minimum operating parameter values or failure to perform procedures required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart S shall constitute a violation of **Specific Condition P.9.** and be reported as a period of excess emissions. The monitoring frequency and averaging time for both parameters shall be every 15 minutes and 3-hour block averages, respectively.

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

P. 15 **Operating Parameters –Condensate Steam Stripper– Reestablishment/Establishment:** To establish or reestablish the value for each operating parameter required to be monitored under **Specific Conditions . P 13, P. 16 and P. 18** or to establish appropriate parameters for **P. 16 and P. 19 ,** the permittee shall use the following procedures:

(1) During subsequent performance tests, continuously record the operating parameter;

(2) Determinations shall be based on the control performance and parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented if necessary by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations;

(3) The owner or operator shall provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, and monitoring frequency, and averaging time. Include all data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission standard.

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

P.16. **Condensate Collection:** A CMS shall be operated to measure the condensate collected pursuant to **Specific Condition P.5.** as follows:

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

The permittee shall determine the actual collection of condensate in pounds per oven-dried tons of unbleached pulp on a daily basis and averaged over a 15-day period (rolling average) using the flow data from the meters identified above, the bleach grade pulp production (daily), the unbleached grade pulp production (daily), and the methanol concentration factors specified in **Condition P.17.**

[40 CFR 63.453(i), FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV and 1070005-024-AC]

P.17. **Operating Parameters – Condensate Collection:** The methanol concentration factors used to determine the actual condensate collection in pounds per oven-dried tons of unbleached pulp are as follows: 3274 ppm for the streams monitored by flow meter K20, 1531 ppm for the streams monitored by flow meter K03, and 3171 ppm for the streams monitored by flow meter K21.

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

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

P.18. **Pulping Process Condensate Closed Collection System- Inspections:** Each pulping process condensate closed collection system used to comply with **Specific Conditions P.6. through P.8.,** shall comply with the following:

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

(i) Owners or operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 63.454 **Specific Conditions P.28. through P.31** instead of the requirements specified in **Specific Condition U.4.** (a)(1)(vi) and (b)(3) [40 CFR 63.964(a)(1)(vi) and (b)(3) of Subpart RR].

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

(2) Each condensate tank used in the closed collection system shall be operated with no detectable leaks as specified in **Specific Condition P.7.** measured initially and annually by the procedures specified in **Specific Condition P. 31.**

(3) If an inspection required by this condition identifies visible defects in the closed collection system, or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million or greater above background is measured, then corrective actions specified in **Specific Condition U.4.(b)** [40 CFR 63.964(b) of Subpart RR] shall be taken.

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

P.19. Each owner or operator using a control device, technique or an alternative parameter other than those specified in **Specific Condition P.13, P.16 and P.18** 40 CFR 63.453 shall install a CMS and establish appropriate operating parameters to be monitored that demonstrate, to the Administrator's satisfaction, continuous compliance with the applicable control requirements.

[40 CFR 453 (m)]

P.20. At all times, the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the 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 63.453(q)]

RECORDKEEPING

P.21. This emissions unit is subject to the recordkeeping requirements as stated in Subsection L.

P.22. The Permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 63.10, as shown in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1 and the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (g) of 40 CFR 63.454 [**Specific Condition P. 23 through Specific Conditions P.25**] for the monitoring parameters specified in § 63.453**.**

[40 CFR 63.454(a)]

P.23. **CMS Parameters:** The owner or operator shall record the CMS parameters described in **Specific Conditions P. 13, P. 14, P.16. and P. 17,** and comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 63.10, as shown in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1, for any new pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the 40 CFR 63 Subpart S standards in this subpart due to a process change or modification.

[40 CFR 63.454(d); and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

P.24. For each applicable enclosure opening, closed-vent system, and closed collection system, the permittee shall prepare and maintain a site-specific inspection plan including a drawing or schematic of the components of applicable affected equipment and shall record the following information for each inspection:

(1) Date of inspection;

(2) The equipment type and identification;

(3) Results of negative pressure tests for enclosures;

(4) Results of leak detection tests;

(5) The nature of the defect or leak and the method of detection (i.e., visual inspection or instrument detection);

(6) The date the defect or leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the defect or leak;

(7) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the defect or leak;

(8) The reason for the delay if the defect or leak is not repaired within 15 days after discovery;

(9) The expected date of successful repair of the defect or leak if the repair is not completed within 15 days;

P.24. continued:

(10) The date of successful repair of the defect or leak;

(11) The position and duration of opening of bypass line valves and the condition of any valve seals; and

(12) The duration of the use of bypass valves on computer controlled valves.

[40 CFR 63.454(b); and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

P.25. **Recordkeeping of malfunctions:** The owner or operator must maintain the following records of malfunctions:

(1) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(2) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.453(q) **Specific Condition P. 20** , including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[40 CFR 63.454(g)]

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

P.26. The Permittee shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, as shown in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S, and the requirements stated in **Specific Conditions P.27 through P.29.**

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

P.27. The Permittee shall meet the requirements stated in **Specific Condition P. 26,** upon startup of any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the standards of this subpart due to a process change or modification.

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

P.28. **Malfunction reporting requirements:** If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.453(q) (**Condition P.20.**), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.455(g)]

TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

P.29 **Annual Test Requirements:** An annual performance test is required for all emission sources subject to the limitations in 40 CFR 63.446.

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

P.30. **Liquid Sampling Locations and Properties:** For purposes of selecting liquid sampling locations and for determining properties of liquid streams such as wastewaters, process waters, and condensates required in 40 CFR 63.446, the owner or operator shall comply with the following procedures

(1) Samples shall be collected using the sampling procedures of the test method listed in paragraph (3) of this Condition selected to determine liquid stream HAP concentrations;

(i) Where feasible, samples shall be taken from an enclosed pipe prior to the liquid stream being exposed to the atmosphere; and

(ii) When sampling from an enclosed pipe is not feasible, samples shall be collected in a manner to minimize exposure of the sample to the atmosphere and loss of HAP compounds prior to sampling.

(2) The volumetric flow rate of the entering and exiting liquid streams shall be determined using the inlet and outlet flow meters or other methods demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction. The volumetric flow rate measurements to determine actual mass removal shall be taken at the same time as the concentration measurements.

(3) The owner or operator shall conduct a minimum of three test runs that are representative of normal conditions and average the resulting pollutant concentrations. The minimum sampling time for each test run shall be 1 hour and the grab or composite samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced intervals over the 1-hour test run period. The owner or operator shall use one of the following procedures to determine total HAP or methanol concentration:

(i) Method 305 in Appendix A of this part, adjusted using the following equation:

$$\overline{C} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{C_i}{fm_i}$$

where:

C = Pollutant concentration for the liquid stream, parts per million by weight.
C_i = Measured concentration of pollutant i in the liquid stream sample determined using Method 305, parts per million by weight.
fm_i = Pollutant-specific constant that adjusts concentration measured by Method 305 to actual liquid concentration; the fm for methanol is 0.85. Additional pollutant fm values can be found in table 34, subpart G of this part.
n = Number of individual pollutants, i, summed to calculate total HAP.

(ii) For determining methanol concentrations, NCASI Method DI/MEOH-94.0 This test method is incorporated by reference in Sec. 63.14(f)(1) of subpart A of Part 63.

P.30. continued:

(iii) Any other method that measures total HAP concentration that has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction.

(4) If the test method used to determine HAP concentration indicates that a specific HAP is not detectable, the value determined as the minimum measurement level (MML) of the selected test method for the specific HAP shall be used in the compliance demonstration calculations. To determine the MML for a specific HAP using one of the test methods specified in paragraph (3) of this Condition, one of the procedures specified in paragraphs (4)(i) and (ii) of this Condition shall be performed. The MML for a particular HAP must be determined only if the HAP is not detected in the normal working range of the method.

(i) To determine the MML for a specific HAP, the following procedures shall be performed each time the method is set up. Set up is defined as the first time the analytical apparatus is placed in operation, after any shut down of 6 months or more, or any time a major component of the analytical apparatus is replaced.

(A) Select a concentration value for the specific HAP in question to represent the MML. The value of the MML selected shall not be below the calibration standard of the selected test method.

(B) Measure the concentration of the specific HAP in a minimum of three replicate samples using the selected test method. All replicate samples shall be run through the entire analytical procedure. The samples must contain the specific HAP at the selected MML concentration and should be representative of the liquid streams to be analyzed in the compliance demonstration. Spiking of the liquid samples with a known concentration of the target HAP may be necessary to ensure that the HAP concentration in the three replicate samples is at the selected MML.

The concentration of the HAP in the spiked sample must be within 50 percent of the proposed MML for the demonstration to be valid. As an alternative to spiking, a field sample above the MML may be diluted to produce a HAP concentration at the MML. To be a valid demonstration, the diluted sample must have a HAP concentration within 20 percent of the proposed MML, and the field sample must not be diluted by more than a factor of five.

(C) Calculate the relative standard deviation (RSD) and the upper confidence limit at the 95 percent confidence level using the measured HAP concentrations determined in paragraph (4)(i)(B) of this Condition. If the upper confidence limit of the RSD is less than 30 percent, then the selected MML is acceptable. If the upper confidence limit of the RSD is greater than or equal to 30 percent, then the selected MML is too low, and the procedures specified in paragraphs (4)(i)(A) through (C) of this Condition must be repeated.

P.30. continued:

(ii) Provide for the Administrator's approval the selected value of the MML for a specific HAP and the rationale for selecting the MML including all data and calculations used to determine the MML. The approved MML must be used in all applicable compliance demonstration calculations.

(5) When using the MML determined using the procedures in paragraph (4)(ii) of this Condition or when using the MML determined using the procedures in paragraph (4)(i), except during set up, the analytical laboratory conducting the analysis must perform and meet the following quality assurance procedures each time a set of samples is analyzed to determine compliance.

(i) Using the selected test method, analyze in triplicate the concentration of the specific HAP in a representative sample. The sample must contain the specific HAP at a concentration that is within a factor of two of the MML. If there are no samples in the set being analyzed that contain the specific HAP at an appropriate concentration, then a sample below the MML may be spiked to produce the appropriate concentration, or a sample at a higher level may be diluted. After spiking, the sample must contain the specific HAP within 50 percent of the MML. If dilution is used instead, the diluted sample must contain the specific HAP within 20 percent of the MML and must not be diluted by more than a factor of five.

(ii) Calculate the RSD using the measured HAP concentrations determined in paragraph (5)(i) of this Condition. If the RSD is less than 20 percent, then the laboratory is performing acceptably

[40 CFR 63.457(c); and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

P.31. **<u>Detectable Leak Procedures:</u>** To measure detectable leaks for pulping process wastewater collection systems as specified in **Specific Condition P.7.,** the owner or operator shall comply with the following:

(1) Method 21, of Part 60, Appendix A-7; and

(2) The instrument specified in Method 21 shall be calibrated before use according to the procedures specified in Method 21 on each day that leak checks are performed. The following calibration gases shall be used:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 parts per million by volume of hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million by volume methane or n-hexane.

[40 CFR 63.457(d); FINAL Title V Operation Permit No. 1070005-023-AV; and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

P.32. **<u>Condensate HAP concentration measurement:</u>** The owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as methanol.

[40 CFR 63.457(g)]

P.33. **<u>Liquid stream calculations:</u>** To demonstrate compliance with the mass flow rate, mass per megagram of ODP, and percent reduction requirements for liquid streams specified in §63.446, (**Specific Conditions P.5 through P.10**) the owner or operator shall use the following procedures:

(1) The mass flow rates of total HAP or methanol entering and exiting the treatment process shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$E_b = \frac{K}{n \times 10^6}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_{bi} C_{bi}\right)$$

$$E_a = \frac{K}{n \times 10^6}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_{ai} C_{ai}\right)$$

where:

E_b= Mass flow rate of total HAP or methanol in the liquid stream entering the treatment process, kilograms per hour.
E_a= Mass flow rate of total HAP or methanol in the liquid exiting the treatment process, kilograms per hour.
K= Density of the liquid stream, kilograms per cubic meter.
V_{bi} = Volumetric flow rate of liquid stream entering the treatment process during each run i, cubic meters per hour, determined as specified in **Specific Condition P.30.**
V_{ai} = Volumetric flow rate of liquid stream exiting the treatment process during each run i, cubic meters per hour, determined as specified in **Specific Condition P.30.**
C_{bi} = Concentration of total HAP or methanol in the stream entering the treatment process during each run i, parts per million by weight, determined as specified in **Specific Condition P.30.**
C_{ai} = Concentration of total HAP or methanol in the stream exiting the treatment process during each run i, parts per million by weight, determined as specified in **Specific Condition P.30.**
n = Number of runs.

(2) The mass of total HAP or methanol per megagram ODP shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$F = \frac{E_a}{P}$$

where:

F = Mass loading of total HAP or methanol in the sample, in kilograms per megagram of ODP.
E_a = Mass flow rate of total HAP or methanol in the wastewater stream in kilograms per hour as determined using the procedures in paragraph (1) of this Condition.

P = The production rate of pulp during the sampling period in megagrams of ODP per hour.

P.33. continued:

(3) The percent reduction of total HAP across the applicable treatment process shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$R = \frac{E_b - E_a}{E_b} \times 100$$

where:

R = Control efficiency of the treatment process, percent.
E_b = Mass flow rate of total HAP in the stream entering the treatment process, kilograms per hour, as determined in paragraph (1) of this Condition.
E_a = Mass flow rate of total HAP in the stream exiting the treatment process, kilograms per hour, as determined in paragraph (1) of this Condition.

(4) Compounds that meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (4)(i) or (ii) of this Condition are not required to be included in the mass flow rate, mass per megagram of ODP, or the mass percent reduction determinations.

(i) Compounds with concentrations at the point of determination that are below 1 part per million by weight; or

(ii) Compounds with concentrations at the point of determination that are below the lower detection limit where the lower detection limit is greater than 1 part per million by weight.

[40 CFR 63.457(j); and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

P. 34 **<u>Condensate segregation procedures:</u>** The following procedures shall be used to demonstrate compliance with the condensate segregation requirements specified in §63.446(c).

To demonstrate compliance with the percent mass requirements specified in §63.446(c)(3) **Specific Condition P.5.** , the procedures specified in paragraphs (i) through (ii) of this Condition shall be performed.

(i) Determine the total HAP mass contained in the high-HAP fraction condensates from each equipment system listed in §63.446(b)(1) through (b)(3) and the total condensates streams from the equipment systems listed in §63.446(b)(4) and (b)(5) **Specific Condition P.4.**, using the procedures specified in **Specific Condition P.30** and **P.33.**

(ii) Compliance with the segregation requirements specified in § 63.446(c)(3) **Specific Condition P.5.** is demonstrated if the total HAP mass determined in paragraph (2)(i) of this Condition is equal to or greater than the appropriate mass requirements specified in § 63.446(c)(3) **Specific Condition P.5.**.

[40 CFR 63.457(m)]

P.35. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the affected source for the period being tested. Upon request, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.
[40 CFR 63.457(o)]

P.36. **Excess Emissions:** Periods of excess emissions reported under **Specific Condition O.4.** shall not be a violation of **Specific Conditions P.6. through P.10**. provided that the time of excess emissions divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed 10 percent.

[40 CFR 63.446(g)]

P.37 **Enclosure and Closed-Vent System:** The enclosure and closed-vent system shall comply with the following requirements:

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

(2) Each closed-vent system required by 40 CFR 63.450(a) shall be visually inspected once during each calendar month with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections and at other times as requested by the Administrator. The visual inspection shall include inspection of ductwork, piping, enclosures, and connections to covers for visible evidence of defects.

(3) For positive pressure closed-vent systems or portions of closed-vent systems, demonstrate no detectable leaks as specified in 40 CFR 63.450(c) measured initially and annually by the procedures in 40 CFR 63.457(d).

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

(5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in 40 CFR 63.450(d)(2) shall be inspected at least once during each calendar month with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the emission point gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(6) If an inspection required by paragraph **Specific Conditions P.27. (1) through (5)** identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required by 40 CFR 63.450, or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million by volume or greater above background is measured, or if enclosure openings are not maintained at negative pressure, then the following corrective actions shall be taken as soon as practicable:

(i) A first effort to repair or correct the closed-vent system shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after the problem is identified.

(ii) The repair or corrective action shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the problem is identified. Delay of repair or corrective action is allowed if the repair or corrective action is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the owner or operator determines that the emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be completed by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.453(k); EPA Approved Alternative received October 20, 2003; 40 CFR 63.450(b); and Air Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

§63.456 Affirmative defense for violation of emission standards during malfunction.

P.38. In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in §63.446(c) (d) and (e), the owner or operator may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if the owner or operator fails to meet the burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, the owner or operator must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The violation:

(i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner, and

(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

(3) The frequency, amount and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and

(4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

P.38. continued:

(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(b) *Report.* The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.456]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

P.39 This emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1.

[40 CFR 63.440(g)]

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

COMMON CONDITIONS - F.A.C. TEST REQUIREMENTS

P.41. This emissions unit is also subject to applicable F.A.C. Test Requirements in Subsection Y.

COMMON CONDITIONS - PERIODIC MONITORING

P.42 This emissions unit is also subject to applicable Periodic Monitoring Requirements in Subsection AA.

Subsection Q. This section addresses the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
047	New Brown Stock Washer Lines 3, 4, 6 & 7

This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart S- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB - Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. and Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills;

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

Q.1. **Permitted Capacity:** The maximum capacity of this emissions unit shall not exceed 118 tons of air-dried unbleached pulp (ADUP) per hour; 2,300 tons of ADUP per day; 1,850 tons ADUP per day as a monthly average; and 675,250 tons ADUP per year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C. Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

Q.2. **Hours of Operation:** The hours of operation for this emissions unit are not restricted.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C. Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

Q.3. **Total HAP Emissions:** Each equipment system listed below shall be enclosed and vented (as specified in **Condition No. Q. 4**.) into a closed-vent system and routed to the No. 5 Power Boiler (primary control device) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (secondary control device) for total HAP emission reduction. The HAP emission stream shall be introduced with the primary fuel or into the flame zone or by introducing the HAP emission stream with the combustion air.

Each knotter or screen system with total HAP mass emission rates greater than or equal to the rates specified in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this Condition or the combined rate specified in paragraph (c) of this Condition.

a. Each knotter system with emissions of 0.05 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.1 pounds per ton).

b. Each screen system with emissions of 0.10 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.2 pounds per ton).

c. Each knotter and screen system with emissions of 0.15 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.3 pounds per ton).

d. Each pulp washing system;
e. Each decker system that:

Q.3. continued:

(1) Uses any process water other than fresh water or paper machine white water; or

(2) Uses any process water with a total HAP concentration greater than 400 parts per million by weight.

[40 CFR 63.443(a)(1)(ii)-(iv); 40 CFR 63.443(c), 40 CFR 63.443(d)(4)(i) and (ii);]

Q.4. The Permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB.

[40 CFR 60.280]

Q.5 The Permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions.

[40 CFR 60.1(a)]

Q.6. The Permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S Provisions in Subsection BB of this permit

Q.7. The Permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions as indicated in Table 1 of Subpart S.

[40 CFR 63.440(g)]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
048	New Two Stage Oxygen Delignification System

This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart S- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. and Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills;

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

R.1. **Permitted Capacity:** The maximum capacity of this unit shall not exceed 1,552 tons of air-dried unbleached pulp (ADUP) per day.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

R.2. **Total HAP Emissions**. The Oxygen Delignification System shall be enclosed and vented (as specified in **Condition No. R.3**.) into a closed-vent system and routed to the No. 4 Combination Boiler (primary control device) or the No. 5 Power Boiler (secondary control device) for total HAP emission reduction. The HAP emission stream shall be introduced with the primary fuel or into the flame zone or with the combustion air.

[40 CFR 63.443(a)(1)(v); 40 CFR 63.443(c), 40 CFR 63.443(d)(4)(i) and (ii);]

R.3. **Hours of Operation:** The hours of operation for this emissions unit are not restricted.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C. Construction Permit No. 1070005-024-AC]

R.4. The Permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions as indicated in Table 1 of Subpart S.

[40 CFR 63.440(g)]

R.5. **Control Equipment:** GP shall route the emissions from the White Liquor Oxidation System portion of the Oxygen Delignification System to the Bleach Plant scrubber.

[EPA Determination received on January 27, 2006.]

R.6. The Permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S Provisions in Subsection BB of this permit.

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

EU No.	Brief Description
050	Converting Department

The Converting Department consists of paper core Manufacturing activities and laminating/ ply-bonding of embossed, multi-layered paper/tissue products. Paper core manufacturing activities take place within a web coating line where paper core stock is drawn from one or more rolls and glue is continuously applied along its length and overlapped to form the round paper cores.

The embossing operation imposes a raised or depressed impression on a paper web by passing the web between two steel rolls or plates, one of which is engraved.

Laminating/ply-bonding of embossed, multi-layered paper follows the embossing for the creation of multi-ply products, which adhesive is applied by a roller to bind multiple layers of substrate together.

The mill operates 12 tissue converting lines that consist of slitting and rewinding operations. Converting Lines 1 – 10 are used to manufacture bath tissue and lines 2 – 4 are also used to manufacture paper towels. Dust generated from the 12 tissue converting lines is directed to a drum filtering system, an Osprey New BLUE-SKY Filter System. The drum filtering system consists of three drum filters, each operating at the same air flow rate of 69,000 dscfm (a total of 207,000 dscfm). This flow rate capacity equates to 225,000 acfm. The clean exhaust air from the drum filtering system can be returned to the Converting Building, typically during the winter months. Small quantities of fugitive VOC emissions are generated from the converting lines with the application of core glue and adhesives.

In 2003, The Mill installed two converting lines, K-5 and K-6, which process paper towels. Dusts generated from these two converting lines are directed to a baghouse rated for 67,000 acfm. Clean air exhausted from this baghouse is recycled to the Converting Building all year long. Small quantities of fugitive VOC emissions are generated from these converting lines with the application of core glue and adhesives.

This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJ- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paper and Other Web Coating and Appendix A to Subpart JJJJ of Part 63. Applicability of 40 CFR Part 63 General Provisions to Subpart JJJJ.

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

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

S.1. **Organic HAP Emissions:** Organic HAP emissions shall be limited to no more than 4 percent of the mass of coating materials applied for each month.

[40 CFR 63.3320(a), (b)(2)]

S.2. **Visible Emissions:** Visible emissions from the drum filtering system shall not exceed 5% opacity at all times.

{Permitting Note: The drum filtering system is designed to control PM emissions to 0.003 grains/dry standard cubic foot. The 5% opacity limitation is consistent with the design specifications and provides reasonable assurance that annual emissions of $PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ for all emission points in the drum filtering system. For information purposes, this equates to 23.2/11.6/9.2 tons/year respectively.}

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-081-AC]

TESTING REQUIREMENTS

S.3. **Visible Emissions Test Method**: Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference method.

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

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

[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-297.100, F.A.C.; and Appendix A of 40 CFR 60; Construction Permit No. 1070005-081-AC]

S.4. Visible Emissions Test Frequency: A visible emissions test shall be conducted that demonstrates compliance with the opacity emissions standard at the drum filtering system to prior to operation permit renewal during the federal fiscal year.

[Rules 62-210.300(2)(a) and 62-297.310(7)(a)3, F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 1070005-081-AC]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

S.5. Organic HAP content: If you determine compliance with the emission standards in Sec. 63.3320 by means other than determining the overall organic HAP control efficiency of a control device, you must determine the organic HAP mass fraction of each coating material ``as-purchased'' by following one of the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Condition, and determine the organic HAP mass fraction of each coating material ``as-applied'' by following the procedures in paragraph (4) of this Condition. If the organic HAP content values are not determined using the procedures in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Condition, the owner or operator must submit an alternative test method for determining their values for approval by the Administrator in accordance with Sec. 63.7(f). The recovery efficiency of the test method must be determined for all of the target organic HAP and a correction factor, if necessary, must be determined and applied.

(1) *Method 311*. You may test the coating material in accordance with Method 311 of appendix A of this part. The Method 311 determination may be performed by the manufacturer of the coating material and the results provided to the owner or operator. The organic HAP content must be calculated according to the criteria and procedures in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this Condition.

(i) Include each organic HAP determined to be present at greater than or equal to 0.1 mass percent for Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and greater than or equal to 1.0 mass percent for other organic HAP compounds.

(ii) Express the mass fraction of each organic HAP you include according to paragraph (1)(i) of this Condition as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.3791).

(iii) Calculate the total mass fraction of organic HAP in the tested material by summing the counted individual organic HAP mass fractions and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point (for example, 0.763).

S.5. continued:

(2) *Method 24*. For coatings, determine the volatile organic content as mass fraction of nonaqueous volatile matter and use it as a substitute for organic HAP using Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. The Method 24 determination may be performed by the manufacturer of the coating and the results provided to you.

(3) *Formulation data*. You may use formulation data to determine the organic HAP mass fraction of a coating material. Formulation data may be provided to the owner or operator by the manufacturer of the material. In the event of an inconsistency between Method 311 (appendix A of 40 CFR part 63) test data and a facility's formulation data, and the Method 311 test value is higher, the Method 311 data will govern. Formulation data may be used provided that the information represents all organic HAP present at a level equal to or greater than 0.1 percent for OSHA-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and equal to or greater than 1.0 percent for other organic HAP compounds in any raw material used.

(4) *As-applied organic HAP mass fraction*. If the as-purchased coating material is applied to the web without any solvent or other material added, then the as-applied organic HAP mass fraction is equal to the as-purchased organic HAP mass fraction. Otherwise, the as-applied organic HAP mass fraction must be calculated using Equation 1a of Sec. 63.3370.

[40 CFR 63.3360(c)]

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

S.6. <u>Compliance Requirements:</u>

As-purchased ``compliant'' coating materials.

(1) If you comply by using coating materials that individually meet the emission standards in Sec. 63.3320(b)(2), you must demonstrate that each coating material applied during the month at an existing affected source contains no more than 0.04 mass fraction organic HAP or 0.2 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids on an as-purchased basis as determined in accordance with Sec. 63.3360(c).

(2) You are in compliance with emission standards in Sec. 63.3320(b)(2) if each coating material applied at an existing affected source is applied as-purchased and contains no more than 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg coating material or 0.2 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids.

[40 CFR 63.3370(b)]

REPORTS AND RECORDS

S.7. <u>Reporting:</u>

You must submit a semiannual compliance report according to paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Condition.

(1) Compliance report dates.

(i) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in Sec. 63.3330 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the calendar half immediately following the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in Sec. 63.3330.

S.7. continued:

(ii) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the calendar half immediately following the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in Sec. 63.3330.

(iii) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(iv) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(v) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to Sec. 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or Sec. 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iv) of this Condition.

(2).The compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (2)(i) through (vi) of this Condition:

(i) Company name and address.

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

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

(iv) If there are no deviations from any emission limitations (emission limit or operating limit) that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period, and that no CMS was inoperative, inactive, malfunctioning, out-of-control, repaired, or adjusted.

(v) For each deviation from an emission limitation (emission limit or operating limit) that applies to you and that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CEMS to comply with the emission limitations in this subpart, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this Condition, and:

(A) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

(B) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), if applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(C) N/A – CEMS and CPMS not used

(D) N/A - Deviation

(E) A summary of the total duration (in hours) of each deviation during the reporting period and the total duration of each deviation as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(F) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

S.7. continued:

(G) N/A – CEMS and CPMS not used

(H) N/A – CEMS and CPMS not used

(I) N/A – CEMS and CPMS not used

(J) N/A – CEMS and CPMS not used

[40 CFR 63.3400(c)]

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

EU No.	Brief Description
051	8 Emergency Engines

The Mill operates a number of diesel-fired, propane-fired, and natural-gas fired stationary engines used primarily as emergency-use only engines as back-up power sources for several pieces of process equipment, including the No. 4 Recovery Boiler and the No. 4 Lime Kiln. The Mill also uses a number of engines to supply power to fire-water protection pumps.

These emissions units are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ- National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines; 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII- Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ- Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines and 40 CFR 63, Subpart A- General Provisions.

Engine No. 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7

<u>The following table provides important details for these emissions units</u>:

Engine No.	Description	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Manufacturer	Fuel Fired	HP or KW Rating	Year Built	**Model No.**	**Serial #**
1	Little Fire Water Pump Backup Fire Water Pump (located Rice creek Pump House inside front door)	≤10	Detroit	Diesel	130 HP	Purchased 1965 Installed 1968	TTA11162	378838
3	Power House- Emergency Lights (Ground floor south wall by PB3 equipment room)	≤10	Onan	Diesel	21.8 BHP 12 KW	Purchased 1980	120DJC-3CR	H790443412
4	Power House- Emergency Lights (located 2nd floor south wall, east corner)	2.1	Yamaha	Gasoline	2.0 KW	Purchased 1988	EF-2000	
6	No. 4 RB precipitator generator Backup generator for lights (located Under precipitator southwest corner)	2.3	Allis Chalmers	Diesel	200 KW	Purchased 1983	25000 MARK11	2505 365
7	Old Turbine room generator backup for generator lights (located Ground floor, east wall by door)	0.74	MWM Deutz Corp	Diesel	10 KW 19 HP	SPEC 01.3022.02 4/01	D302-2	302-239766

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ- National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.}

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

T.1. If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to you. Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in 40 CFR 63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

T.2. **Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions.**

You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup:

a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]

b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;

c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]

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

[2]Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in 40 CFR 63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

[3]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[3]

[40 CFR 63.6602: Table 2c]

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE

T.3. (a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to you at all times. (b) At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

T.3. continued:

The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 63.6605(a), (b)]

T.4. **Continuous Compliance:** i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or
ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 63.6640, Table 6 (9)]

T.5. The Facility must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations.

T.5. continued:

The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(1)(iii), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

[40 CFR 63.6640(f)(i)-(iii)]

NOTIFICATIONS, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

T.6. <u>Records:</u>

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Not applicable.

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(d) Not applicable

(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) or (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

(1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[40 CFR 63.6655]

T.7. **Records:**

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

[40 CFR 63.6660]

Engine No. 2

The following table provides important details for this emissions unit:

Engine No.	Description	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Manufacturer	Fuel Fired	HP or KW Rating	Year Built	**Model No.**	**Serial #**
2	Fire Water Pump Backup Fire Water Pump (located at Rice Creek Pump House west side of little fire water pump)	1.2	Cummins	Diesel	175 HP	Installed 2010	CFP7E-F10	73072 733

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII- Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines}

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

T.8. **New Stationary CI internal Combustion Engines at Major Source:** 40 CFR 60.4205(c) Table 4:

Maximum engine power	**Model year(s)**	**NMHC + NO_X**	**CO**	**PM**
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)	2009+[3]	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)

[3]In model years 2009–2011, manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2008 model year engines:

NMHC + NO_X 10.5 (7.8); CO 3.5 (2.6); PM 0.54 (0.40).

Note: Units designed in above table are g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)

T.9. Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in 40 CFR 40 CFR 60.4204 and 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine.

[40 CR 60.4206]

T.10. **Fuel Requirements:** Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

[40 CR 60.4207]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

T.11. **Monitoring Requirements:** If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

[40 CR 60.4209(a)]

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

T.12. **Compliance Requirements:**

(a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under paragraph (g) of this section:

(1) Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;

(2) Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and

(3) Meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you.

(c) The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in paragraph (g) of this section.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a modified or reconstructed stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in 40 CFR 60.4204(e) or 40 CFR 60.4205(f), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (e)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4204(e) or 40 CFR 60.4205(f), as applicable.

(2) Conducting a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4212 or 40 CFR 60.4213, as appropriate. The test must be conducted within 60 days after the engine commences operation after the modification or reconstruction.

(f) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another

T.12 continued:

entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited. [40 CR 60.4211(a), (c), (e) and (f)]

TESTING

T.13. Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section:

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, and according to 40 CFR part 1042, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(b) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1039 must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 CFR part 1039.

(c) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable.

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8 may follow the testing procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.4213 of this subpart, as appropriate.

(d) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in 40 CFR 60.4204(a), 40 CFR 60.4205(a), or 40 CFR 60.4205(c) must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 60.4204(a), 40 CFR 60.4205(a), or 40 CFR 60.4205(c), determined from the equation in paragraph (c) of this section.

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 60.4204(a), 40 CFR 60.4205(a), or 40 CFR 60.4205(c).

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in 40 CFR 60.4204(a), 40 CFR 60.4205(a), or 40 CFR 60.4205(c) may follow the testing procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.4213, as appropriate.

T.13 continued:

(e) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1042 must not exceed the NTE standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1042.101(c).

[40 CFR 60. 4212]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTING & RECORDKEEPING

T.14. **Emergency Stationary Internal Combustion Engine:** If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

[40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

Engine No. 5

The following table provides important details for these emissions units:

Engine No.	Description	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Manufacturer	Fuel Fired	HP or KW Rating	Year Built	**Model No.**	**Serial #**
5	No. 4 RB Generator Backup Generator for DCS & ESP valves (located outside south wall)	1.0	Katolight	Natural Gas	80 KW	Purchased 2008	SP Series	

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ- Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

T.15. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006, where the stationary SI ICE are manufactured:

(iii) on or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP.

[40 CFR 60.4230(a)(4)(iii)]

EMISSION STANDARDS

T.16. **O**wners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart for their stationary SI ICE. For owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011 that were certified to the certification emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 applicable to engines that are not severe duty engines, if such stationary SI ICE was certified to a carbon monoxide (CO) standard above the standard in Table 1 to this subpart, then the owners and operators may meet the CO certification (not field testing) standard for which the engine was certified.

Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission Standards[a]					
			g/HP-hr			ppmvd at 15% O_2		
			NO_X	CO	VOC[d]	NO_X	CO	VOC[d]
Emergency	25>HP<130	1/1/2009	[c]10	387	na	na	na	na

[c] The emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 HP and 130 HP are in terms of NO_X+HC.

[40CFR 60.4233(e), Table 1]

T.17. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in 40 CFR 60.4233 over the entire life of the engine.

[40 CFR 60.4234]

T.18. For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than 19 KW (25 HP), owners and operators may not install engines that do not meet the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 60.4233 after January 1, 2011.

[40CFR 60.4236(c)]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

T.19. **<u>Owner or Operator of an Emergency Stationary SI Internal Combustion Engine:</u>** If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than 130 HP, was built on or after July 1, 2008, and does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter upon startup of your emergency engine.

[40 CFR 60.4237(c)]

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

T.20. Owner or Operator must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance.

[40 CFR 60. 60.4243(c)]

T.21. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.

The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

[40 CFR 60. 60.4243(d)]

TESTING

T.22. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE who conduct performance tests must follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.8 and under the specific conditions that are specified by Table 2 to this subpart.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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:

T.22. continued:

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

Where:

ER = Emission rate of NO_X in g/HP-hr.

C_d= Measured NO_X concentration in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

1.912×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm NO_X to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, horsepower-hour (HP-hr).

(e) To determine compliance with the CO mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of CO in the engine exhaust using Equation 2 of this section:

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

Where:

ER = Emission rate of CO in g/HP-hr.

Cd= Measured CO concentration in ppmv.

1.164×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm CO to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

(f) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of VOC, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included. To determine compliance with the VOC mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of VOC in the engine exhaust using Equation 3 of this section:

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

T.22. continued:

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.

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

Where:

RFi= Response factor of compound i when measured with EPA Method 25A.

C_Mi= Measured concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

C_Ai= True concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

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

Where:

Ci_{corr}= Concentration of compound i corrected to the value that would have been measured by EPA Method 25A, ppmv as carbon.

Ci_{meas}= Concentration of compound i measured by EPA Method 320, ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{Peq} = 0.6098 \times C_{icorr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:

CPeq= Concentration of compound i in mg of propane equivalent per DSCM.

[40 CFR 60. 60.4244]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

T.23. Owners or operators of stationary SI ICE must meet the following notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Owners and operators of all stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

(2) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(3) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable.

(4) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to 40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation.

(d) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are subject to performance testing must submit a copy of each performance test as conducted in 40 CFR 60.4244 within 60 days after the test has been completed.

[60.4245]

Engine No. 8

Engine No.	Description	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Manufacturer	Fuel Fired	HP or KW Rating	Year Built	**Model No.**	**Serial #**
8	Lime Kiln backup to Rotate Kiln (located Lime Kiln Pier 3)	0.63	Wisconsin Engine	LPG	30 HP	Installed 2009	VG4D2	8110001

{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ- Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

T.24. **Stationary Spark Ignition (SI) Internal Combustion Engines (ICE):** Owners and operators of emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) are subject to this rule.

[40 CFR 60.4230(a)(4)(iv)]

T.25. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after the applicable date in 40 CFR 60.4230(a)(4) that are rich burn engines that use LPG must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4231(c) for their stationary SI ICE.

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in 40 CFR 60.4230(a)(4) to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90.

[40 CFR 60.4233(c)]

T.26. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in 40 CFR 60.4233 over the entire life of the engine.

[40 CFR 60.4234]

T.27. For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than 19 KW (25 HP), owners and operators may not install engines that do not meet the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 60.4233 after January 1, 2011.

[60.4236(c)]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

T.28. If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than 130 HP, was built on or after July 1, 2008, and does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter upon startup of your emergency engine.

[40 CFR 60.4237(c)]

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

T.29. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is manufactured after July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards specified in 40 CFR 60.4233(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4231(a) through (c), as applicable, for the same engine class and maximum engine power. You must also meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 1068, subparts A through D, as they apply to you. If you adjust engine settings according to and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions, your stationary SI internal combustion engine will not be considered out of compliance. In addition, you must meet one of the requirements specified in (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

T.29. continued:

(1) If you operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, you must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator.

(2) If you do not operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, your engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and you must demonstrate compliance according to (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, as appropriate.

(i) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator.

[40 CFR 60. 60.4243(a)]

T.30. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

[40 CFR 60. 60.4243(d)]

TESTING

T.31. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE who conduct performance tests must follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.8 and under the specific conditions that are specified by Table 2 to this subpart.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in 40 CFR 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.

T.31. continued:

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in 40 CFR 60.8(f). Each test run must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the NO_X mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO_X in the engine exhaust using Equation 1 of this section:

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

Where:

ER = Emission rate of NO_X in g/HP-hr.

C_d= Measured NO_X concentration in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

1.912×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm NO_X to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, horsepower-hour (HP-hr).

(e) To determine compliance with the CO mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of CO in the engine exhaust using Equation 2 of this section:

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

Where:

ER = Emission rate of CO in g/HP-hr.

Cd= Measured CO concentration in ppmv.

1.164×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm CO to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

T.31. continued:

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

(f) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of VOC, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included. To determine compliance with the VOC mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of VOC in the engine exhaust using Equation 3 of this section:

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

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.

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

Where:

R Fi= Response factor of compound i when measured with EPA Method 25A.

$C_{M}i$= Measured concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

$C_{A}i$= True concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{iMAS} = RF_i \times C_{iMAS} \qquad (Eq. 5)$$

T.31. continued:

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.

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

Where:

CP eq= Concentration of compound i in mg of propane equivalent per DSCM.

[40 CFR 60. 60.4244]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

T.32. Owners or operators of stationary SI ICE must meet the following notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Owners and operators of all stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

(2) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(3) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable.

(4) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to 40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation.

(d) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are subject to performance testing must submit a copy of each performance test as conducted in 40 CFR 60.4244 within 60 days after the test has been completed.

[60.4245]

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

EU No.	Sub - section	Brief Description	Page
016	C	No. 4 Combination Boiler	15
037	L	Thermal Oxidizer	64
046	P	Condensate Stripper System	86

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

U.1. **Applicability:** The provisions of this subpart apply to the control of air emissions from individual drain systems for which another subpart of 40 CFR parts 60, 61, or 63 references the use of this subpart for such air emission control. These air emission standards for individual drain systems are placed here for administrative convenience and only apply to those owners and operators of facilities subject to the other subparts that reference this subpart. The provisions of 40 CFR 63 subpart A - General Provisions do not apply to this subpart except as noted in the subpart that references this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.960]

U.2. **Definitions:** All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given to them in the Act and in this section. If a term is defined in both this section and in another subpart that references the use of this subpart, then the definition in this subpart shall take precedence when implementing this subpart.

Closure device means a cap, cover, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that, when the device is secured in the closed position, prevents or reduces air emissions to the atmosphere by blocking an opening to the individual drain system. Closure devices include devices that are detachable (e.g., a plug or manhole cover), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).

Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed in accordance with relevant standards (e.g., ANSI B31-3) and good engineering practices.

Individual drain system means a stationary system used to convey regulated-material to a waste management unit or to discharge or disposal. The term includes hard-piping, all drains and junction boxes, together with their associated sewer lines and other junction boxes (e.g., manholes, sumps, and lift stations) conveying regulated material. For the purpose of this subpart, an individual drain system is not a drain and collection system that is designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall runoff (e.g., stormwater sewer system) and is segregated from all other individual drain systems.

Junction box means a sump, manhole, or access point to a sewer line or a lift station.

Regulated-material means the wastewater streams, residuals, and any other materials specified by the eferencing subpart to be managed in accordance with the standards under this subpart.

Sewer line means a lateral, trunk line, branch line, or other conduit used to convey regulated-material to a downstream waste management unit. Sewer lines include pipes, grates, and trenches.

U.2. continued:

Waste management unit means the equipment, structure, or device used to convey, store, treat, or dispose of regulated-material. Examples of waste management units include: wastewater tanks, surface impoundments, individual drain systems, and biological wastewater treatment units. Examples of equipment that may be waste management units include containers, air flotation units, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units.

Water seal means a seal pot, p-leg trap, or other type of trap filled with water (e.g., flooded sewers that maintain liquid levels adequate to prevent air flow through the system) that creates a liquid barrier between the sewer line and the atmosphere. The liquid level of the seal must be maintained in the vertical leg of a drain in order to be considered a water seal.

[40 CFR 63.961]

U.3. (a) The permittee subject to this subpart shall control air emissions from the individual drain system using one or a combination of the following:

(1) Covers, water seals, and other air emission control equipment as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) Hard-piping.

(3) Venting of the individual drain system through a closed vent system to a control device in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The individual drain system is designed and operated such that an internal pressure in the vapor headspace in the system is maintained at a level less than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, and

(ii) The closed vent system and control device are designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.693 in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Standards from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations.

(b) Owners and operators controlling air emissions from an individual drain system in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The individual drain system shall be designed to segregate the organic vapors from regulated material managed in the controlled individual drain system from entering any other individual drain system that is not controlled for air emissions in accordance with the standards specified in this subpart.

(2) Drain control requirements. Each drain shall be equipped with either a water seal or a closure device in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) When a water seal is used, the water seal shall be designed such that either:

(A) The outlet to the pipe discharging the regulated-material extends below the liquid surface in the water seal of the drain; or

(B) A flexible shield or other device is installed which restricts wind motion across the open space between the outlet of the pipe discharging the regulated material and the drain.

U.3. continued:

(ii) When a closure device is used (e.g., securing a cap or plug on a drain that is not receiving regulated-material), the closure device shall be designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the drain opening and the closure device.

(3) Junction box control requirements. Each junction box shall be equipped with controls as follows:

(i) The junction box shall be equipped with a closure device (e.g., manhole cover, access hatch) that is designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the junction box opening and the closure device.

(ii) If the junction box is vented, the junction box shall be vented in accordance with the following

(A) The junction box shall be vented through a closed vent system to a control device except as provided for in paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(B) of this section. The closed vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance in accordance with the standards specified in 40 CFR 63.693.

(B) As an alternative to paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A) of this section, the owner or operator may vent the junction box directly to the atmosphere when all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The junction box is filled and emptied by gravity flow (i.e., there is no pump) or is operated with no more than slight fluctuations in the liquid level. Large changes in the size of the junction box vapor headspace created by using a pump to repeatedly empty and then refill the junction box do not meet this condition.

(2) The vent pipe installed on the junction box shall be at least 90 centimeters in length and no greater than 10 centimeters in nominal inside diameter.

(3) Water seals are installed at the liquid entrance(s) to or exit from the junction box to restrict ventilation in the individual drain system and between components in the individual drain system. The owner or operator shall demonstrate (e.g., by visual inspection or smoke test) upon request by the Administrator that the junction box water

(4) Sewer line control requirements. Each sewer line shall not be open to the atmosphere and shall be covered or closed in a manner such that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the sewer line joints, seals, or other emission interfaces.

(5) Operating requirements. The owner or operator shall operate the air emission controls required by paragraphs (b)(2) through (b)(4) of this section in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Each closure device shall be maintained in a closed position whenever regulated-material is in the individual drain system except when it is necessary to remove or open the closure device for sampling or removing material in the individual drain system, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

U.3. continued:

(ii) Each drain equipped with a water seal and open to the atmosphere shall be operated to ensure that the liquid in the water seal is maintained at the appropriate level. Examples of acceptable means for complying with this provision include but are not limited to using a flow-monitoring device indicating positive flow from a main to a branch water line supplying a trap; continuously dripping water into the trap using a hose; or regular visual observations.

(iii) Each closed-vent system and the control device used to comply with paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A) of this section shall be operated in accordance with the standards specified in 40 CFR 63.693.

[40 CFR 63.962]

U.4. <u>Inspection and monitoring requirements:</u>

(a) The permittee shall inspect the individual drain system in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) The individual drain system shall be visually inspected by the permittee as follows to check for defects that could result in air emissions to the atmosphere.

(i) The permittee shall visually inspect each drain as follows:

(A) In the case when the drain is using a water seal to control air emissions, the permittee shall verify appropriate liquid levels are being maintained and identify any other defects that could reduce water seal control effectiveness.

(B) In the case when the drain is using a closure device to control air emissions, the permittee shall visually inspect each drain to verify that the closure device is in place and there are no defects. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the closure devices; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing plugs, caps, or other closure devices.

(ii) The permittee shall visually inspect each junction box to verify that closure devices are in place and there are no defects. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the closure devices; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices.

(iii) The permittee shall visually inspect the unburied portion of each sewer line to verify that all closure devices are in place and there are no defects. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the sewer line joints, seals, or other emission interfaces.

(iv) The permittee shall perform the inspections initially at the time of installation of the water seals and closure devices for the individual drain system and, thereafter, at least once every year.

(v) In the event that a defect is detected, the permittee shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

U.4. continued:

(vi) The permittee shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.965(a) of this subpart.

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

(b) The permittee shall repair all detected defects as follows:

(1) The permittee shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 5 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 15 calendar days after detection except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 15 calendar days if the owner or operator determines that repair of the defect requires emptying or temporary removal from service of the individual drain system and no alternative capacity is available at the facility site to accept the regulated-material normally managed in the individual drain system. In this case, the owner or operator shall repair the defect at the next time the process or unit that is generating the regulated-material managed in the individual drain system stops operation. Repair of the defect shall be completed before the process or unit resumes operation.

(3) The permittee shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.965(a)(3) of this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.964]

U.5. <u>Recordkeeping requirements:</u>

(a) Each permittee complying with 40 CFR 63.962(a)(1) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain the following records:

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

(2) A record of the date that each inspection required by 40 CFR 63.964(a) of this subpart is performed.

(3) When applicable, a record for each defect detected during inspections required by 40 CFR 63.964(a) of this subpart that includes the following information: the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, the corrective action taken to repair the defect, and the date that the corrective action was completed. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 63.964(b)(2) of this section, the permittee shall also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected.

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

[40 CFR 63.965]

Subsection U 40 CFR Part 63, Applicable Subpart RR Common Conditions:

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

[40 CFR 63.966]

Subsection V. Common Conditions – Subpart MM:

EU No.	Sub - section	Brief Description	Page
017	D	#4 Lime Kiln	23
018	E	#4 Recovery Boiler	32
019	F	No. 4 Smelt Dissolving Tanks (2)	47

V.1. The permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A as specified in Table 1 of Subpart MM.

[63.860(c)]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements [63.864]

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

(1) [Reserved]

(2) [Reserved]

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

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

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

(1)-(9) [Reserved]

(10) The owner or operator of each affected kraft or soda recovery furnace, kraft or soda lime kiln, sulfite combustion unit, or kraft or soda smelt dissolving tank equipped with a wet scrubber must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CPMS that can be used to determine and record the pressure drop across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate at least once every successive 15-minute period using the procedures in Sec. 63.8(c), as well as the procedures in paragraphs (e)(10)(i) and (ii) of this section:

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

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

Subsection V Common Conditions: Subpart MM

V.2. Continued

Expanded Or Replacement Operating Ranges

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

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

ON-GOING COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS [63.864(k)]

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

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

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

(iii) [Reserved]

(iv) [Reserved]

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

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

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

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

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

Subsection V Common Conditions: Subpart MM

V.2. (2) Continued

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

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

(v) [Reserved]

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

(vii) [Reserved]

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

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

[40 CFR 63.866(b)]

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

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

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

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

(4) Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations;

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

[40 CFR 63.866(c)]

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

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

V.5(3). continued:

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

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 63.867(b)]

EXCESS EMISSIONS REPORT [63.867(c)].

V.6. **Excess Emissions Report:** The owner or operator must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions specified in this section. This report must contain the information specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, Section 63.10(c) as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in this section, and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in this section (2). Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of this section does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard.

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

(2) The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart MM and Subpart S may combine excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill.

[40 CFR 63.867(c)]

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

General provisions reference	Summary of requirements	Applies to Subpart MM	Explanation
63.1(a)(1)	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	Additional terms defined in 40 CFR 63.861; when overlap between Subparts A and MM of this part, Subpart MM takes precedence.
63.1(a)(2)–(14)	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	

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63.1(b)(1)	Initial applicability determination	No	Subpart MM specifies the applicability in 40 CFR 63.860.
63.1(b)(2)	Title V operating permit—see 40 CFR part 70	Yes	All major affected sources are required to obtain a Title V Permit.
63.1(b)(3)	Record of the applicability determination	No	All affected sources are subject to Subpart MM according to the applicability definition of Subpart MM.

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

63.1(c)(1)	Applicability of subpart A of this part after a relevant standard has been set.	Yes	Subpart MM clarifies the applicability of each paragraph of Subpart A of this part to sources Subject to subpart MM.
63.1(c)(2)	Title V permit requirement	Yes	All major affected sources are required to obtain a Title V Permit. There are no area sources in the pulp and paper mill source category.
63.1(c)(3)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.1(c)(4)	Requirements for existing source that obtains an extension of compliance.	Yes.	
63.1(c)(5)	Notification requirements for an area source that increases HAP emissions to major source levels.	Yes	
63.1(d)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.1(e)	Applicability of permit program before a relevant standard has been set.	Yes	
63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in 40 CFR 63.861; when overlap between Subparts A and MM of this part occurs, Subpart MM takes precedence.
63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes	
63.5(a)	Construction and reconstruction—applicability	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Upon construction, relevant standards for new sources.	Yes	
63.5(b)(2)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.5(b)(3)	New construction/reconstruction	Yes.	
63.5(b)(4)	Construction/reconstruction notification	Yes	
63.5(b)(5)	Construction/reconstruction compliance	Yes.	

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63.5(b)(6)	Equipment addition or process change	Yes	
63.5(c)	[Reserved]	NA.	
63.5(d)	Application for approval of construction/reconstruction.	Yes.	
63.5(e)	Construction/reconstruction approval	Yes.	
TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM—Continued			
63.5(f)	Construction/reconstruction approval based on prior State preconstruction review.	Yes.	
63.6(a)(1)	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements—applicability.	Yes.	
63.6(a)(2)	Requirements for area source that increases emissions to become major.	Yes.	
63.6(b)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources.	Yes	
63.6(c)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes	Subpart MM specifically stipulates the compliance schedule for existing sources.
63.6(d)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance requirements	Yes	
63.6(f)	Compliance with non-opacity emissions standards	Yes.	
63.6(g)	Compliance with alternative non-opacity emissions standards.	Yes.	
63.6(h)	Compliance with opacity and visible emissions (VE) standards.	Yes	Subpart MM does not contain any opacity or VE standards; however, 40 CFR 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements.
63.6(i)	Extension of compliance with emissions standards.	Yes.	
63.6(j)	Exemption from compliance with emissions standards.	Yes.	
63.7(a)(1)	Performance testing requirements—applicability	Yes	40 CFR 63.864(a)(6) specifies the only exemption from performance testing allowed under Subpart MM.
General provisions reference	Summary of Requirements	Applies to Subpart	MM Explanation

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63.7(a)(2)	Performance test dates	Yes.	
63.7(a)(3)	Performance test requests by Administrator under CAA section 114	Yes.	
63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes.	
63.7(b)(2)	Notification of delay in conducting a scheduled performance test.	Yes.	
63.7(c)	Quality assurance program	Yes	
TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM—Continued			
63.7(c)	Quality assurance program	Yes	
63.7(d)	Performance testing facilities	Yes	
63.7(e)	Conduct of performance tests	Yes	
63.7(f)	Use of an alternative test method	Yes	
63.7(g)	Data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes	
63.7(h)	Waiver of performance tests	Yes	40 CFR 63.864(a)(6) specifies the only exemption from performance testing allowed under Subpart MM.
63.8(a)	Monitoring requirements—applicability	Yes	See 40 CFR 63.864.
63.8(b)	Conduct of monitoring	Yes	See 40 CFR 63.864
63.8(c)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes	See 40 CFR 63.864
63.8(d)	Quality control program	Yes	See 40 CFR 63.864.
63.8(e)(1)	Performance evaluation of CMS	Yes	
63.8(e)(2)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	
63.8(e)(3)	Submission of site-specific performance evaluation test plan.	Yes.	
63.8(e)(4)	Conduct of performance evaluation and performance evaluation dates	Yes.	
63.8(e)(5)	Reporting performance evaluation results	Yes	
63.8(f)	Use of an alternative monitoring method	Yes	
63.8(g)	Reduction of monitoring data	Yes.	
63.9(a)	Notification requirements—applicability and general information	Yes.	
63.9(b)	Initial notifications	Yes.	

Subsection V Common Conditions: Subpart MM

63.9(c)	Request for extension of compliance	Yes	
63.9(d)	Notification that source subject to special compliance requirements	Yes	
63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
General provisions reference	Summary of Requirements	Applies to Subpart	MM Explanation
TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM—Continued			
63.9(f)	Notification of opacity and VE observations	Yes	Subpart MM does not contain any opacity or VE standards; however, 40 CFR 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements
63.9(g)(1)	Additional notification requirements for sources with CMS	Yes	
63.9(g)(2)	Notification of compliance with opacity emissions standard	Yes	Subpart MM does not contain any opacity or VE emissions standards; however, 40 CFR 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements
63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion to continue use of alternative to relative accuracy testing has been exceeded	Yes	
63.9(h)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	
63.9(i)	Adjustment to time periods or postmark deadlines for submittal and review of required communications	Yes	
63.9(j)	Change in information already provided	Yes	
63.10(a)	Recordkeeping requirements—applicability and general information	Yes	See 40 CFR 63.866
63.10(b)(1)	Records retention	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)	Information and documentation to support notifications and demonstrate compliance	Yes	
63.10(b)(3)	Records retention for sources not subject to relevant standard	Yes	Applicability requirements are given in 40 CFR 63.86
63.10(c)	Additional recordkeeping requirements for	Yes	

Subsection V Common Conditions: Subpart MM

	sources with CMS		
63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes	
63.10(d)(2)	Reporting results of performance tests	Yes	
63.10(d)(3)	Reporting results of opacity or VE observations	Yes	Subpart MM does not include any opacity or VE standards; however, 40 CFR 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements
63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	Periodic and immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	Yes	
TABLE 1 TO SUBPART MM—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART MM—Continued			
63.10(e)	Additional reporting requirements for sources with CMS	Yes	
General Provisions Reference	Summary of Requirements	Applies to Subpart	MM Explanation
63.10(f)	Waiver of recordkeeping and reporting requirements	Yes	
63.11	Control device requirements for flares	No	The use of flares to meet the standards in Subpart MM is not anticipated
63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes	
63.13	Addresses of State air pollution control agencies and EPA Regional Offices.	Yes	
63.14	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
63.15	Availability of information and confidentiality	Yes	

Subsection W. Common Conditions - On-Spec Used Oil

EU No.	Sub - section	Brief Description	Page
017	D	#4 Lime Kiln	23
018	E	#4 Recovery Boiler	32

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

W.1. The on-specification used oil fired in the emissions unit(s) listed above shall not exceed 10% of the fuel consumed and shall be blended with #6 fuel oil. The on-spec used oil prior to blending shall comply with the limits **listed below**, the provisions of 40 CFR 279 & 761 and shall be recorded:

ON-SPEC USED OIL SPECIFICATIONS	
Constituent/Property	**Allowable Level**
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	4,000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100°F minimum
PCBs	≥ 2 but < 50 ppm

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

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

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

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

Subsection X. Common Conditions - Excess Emissions

EU No.	Sub - section	Brief Description	Page
015	B	#5 Power Boiler	09
016	C	No.4 Combination Boiler	15
017	D	#4 Lime Kiln	23
018	E	#4 Recovery Boiler	32
019	F	#4 Smelt Dissolving Tanks (2)	47
031	G	Tall Oil Plant	51
037	L	Thermal Oxidizer	64
044	N	NO. 7 Boiler	78

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

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

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

62-210.700 Excess Emissions.

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

(2) Excess emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

(3) Excess emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators resulting from boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change shall be permitted provided the duration of such excess emissions shall not exceed 3 hours in any 24-hour period and visible emissions shall not exceed Number 3 of the Ringelmann Chart (60 percent opacity), and providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

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

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

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

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

62-210.700 Excess Emissions Continued

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

(6) In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department or the appropriate Local Program in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.

Specific Authority 403.061, FS.

Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS.

History - Formerly 17-2.250, Formerly 17-210.700, Amended 11-23-94.

Subsection Y. Common Conditions - F.A.C. Test Requirements:

EU No.	Sub - section	Brief Description	Page
015	B	#5 Power Boiler	09
016	C	No.4 Combination Boiler	15
017	D	#4 Lime Kiln	23
018	E	#4 Recovery Boiler	32
019	F	#4 Smelt Dissolving Tanks (2)	47
031	G	Tall Oil Plant	51
036	K	Elemental Chlorine Free No. 3 Bleach Plant	
037	L	Thermal Oxidizer	64
044	N	NO. 7 Boiler	78
046	P	Condensate Steam Stripper	

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

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

62-297.310 General Compliance Test Requirements.

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

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

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

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

(a) Combustion Turbines. (Reserved)

62-297.311 General Compliance Test Requirements Continued

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

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

(4) Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

62-297.312 General Compliance Test Requirements Continued

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

(5) Determination of Process Variables.

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

62-297.313 General Compliance Test Requirements Continued

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

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

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

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

(c) Sampling Ports.

1. All sampling ports shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches.
2. The ports shall be capable of being sealed when not in use.
3. The sampling ports shall be located in the stack at least 2 stack diameters or equivalent diameters downstream and at least 0.5 stack diameter or equivalent diameter upstream from any fan, bend, constriction or other flow disturbance.
4. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct has been filed prior to December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 15 feet or less. For stacks with a larger diameter, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct is filed on or after December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 10 feet or less. For stacks with larger diameters, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. On horizontal circular ducts, the ports shall be located so that the probe can enter the stack vertically, horizontally or at a 45-degree angle.
5. On rectangular ducts, the cross sectional area shall be divided into the number of equal areas in accordance with EPA Method 1. Sampling ports shall be provided which allow access to each sampling point. The ports shall be located so that the probe can be inserted perpendicular to the gas flow.

(d) Work Platforms.

Subsection Y Common Conditions: F.A.C. Test Requirements:

1. Minimum size of the working platform shall be 24 square feet in area. Platforms shall be at least 3 feet wide.
2. On circular stacks with 2 sampling ports, the platform shall extend at least 110 degrees around the stack.

62-297.313 General Compliance Test Requirements Continued

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

(e) Access to Work Platform.

1. Ladders to the work platform exceeding 15 feet in length shall have safety cages or fall arresters with a minimum of 3 compatible safety belts available for use by sampling personnel.
2. Walkways over free-fall areas shall be equipped with safety rails and toeboards.

(f) Electrical Power.

1. A minimum of two 120-volt AC, 20-amp outlets shall be provided at the sampling platform within 20 feet of each sampling port.
2. If extension cords are used to provide the electrical power, they shall be kept on the plant's property and be available immediately upon request by sampling personnel.

(g) Sampling Equipment Support.

1. A three-quarter inch eyebolt and an angle bracket shall be attached directly above each port on vertical stacks and above each row of sampling ports on the sides of horizontal ducts.

   a. The bracket shall be a standard 3-inch x 3 inch x one-quarter inch equal-legs bracket, which is 1 and one-half inches wide. A hole that is one-half inch in diameter shall be drilled through the exact center of the horizontal portion of the bracket. The horizontal portion of the bracket shall be located 14 inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

   b. A three-eighth inch bolt, which protrudes 2 inches from the stack, may be substituted for the required bracket. The bolt shall be located 15 and one-half inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

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

2. A complete monorail or dualrail arrangement may be substituted for the eyebolt and bracket.
3. When the sample ports are located in the top of a horizontal duct, a frame shall be provided above the port to allow the sample probe to be secured during the test.

Subsection Y Common Conditions: F.A.C. Test Requirements:

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

(a) General Compliance Testing.

62-297.313 General Compliance Test Requirements Continued

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

2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.

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

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

   a. Did not operate; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

62-297.313 General Compliance Test Requirements Continued

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

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

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

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

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

(8) Test Reports.

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

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

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

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.

Subsection Y Common Conditions: F.A.C. Test Requirements:

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.

62-297.313 General Compliance Test Requirements Continued

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

Subsection Y Common Conditions: F.A.C. Test Requirements:

used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

Specific Authority: 403.061, FS. Law Implemented: 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, FS.

History: Formerly 17-2.700(1)(b); Formerly 17-297.310; Amended 11-23-94, 3-13-96, 10-28-97, 3-2-99.

Subsection Z Common Conditions - Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills

EU No.	Sub - section	Brief Description	Page
017	D	#4 Lime Kiln	23
018	E	#4 Recovery Boiler	32
019	F	No. 4 Smelt Dissolving Tanks (2)	47
031	G	Tall OilPlant	51
037	L	Thermal Oxidizer	64

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

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

62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants.

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

(1) Visible Emissions.

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

1. Visible emissions of up to 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period during any hour; or

2. If the emissions unit is equipped with a certified continuous emission monitoring device for measuring opacity, then the monitoring results shall be reported to the Department quarterly in the form of an excess emissions report, and visible emissions in excess of 45 percent opacity shall be allowed for up to six percent of the total number of possible contiguous periods of excess emissions in a quarter (excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction and periods when the emissions unit is not operating). The continuous emission monitoring device shall be certified, calibrated, and operated according to the procedures for opacity monitors contained in 40 CFR 60.

(b) (Reserved).

(c) (Reserved).

(2) Particulate Matter.

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

(d) Visible emission limits for Kraft pulp mill emissions units equipped with wet scrubbers shall be effective only if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.340(2), F.A.C.

(3) Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS).

Subsection Z Common Conditions: Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills

62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants Continued

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

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

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

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

   The time allowed for venting shall be as short as possible and limited to the time required to effect the required maintenance. In no event shall the cumulative time exceed ten days in any annual period unless authorized by the Secretary

   or the Secretary's designee. These provisions supplement the provisions of Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., which shall also apply where not in direct conflict with this provision.

   Normal excess or erratic pressures shall be controlled in such a manner as to prevent the release of uncontrolled gaseous emissions.

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

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

62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants Continued

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

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

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

(c) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.

1. Straight Kraft recovery furnaces.

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

1. 0.0480 pound per each 3000 pounds black liquor solids as hydrogen sulfide (H_2S).

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

(e) Lime Kilns and Calciners.

1. 20 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.

62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants Continued

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

(f) Other Combustion Devices Used to Incinerate Total Reduced Sulfur Emissions.

1. 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.

2. Emissions units subject to this provision may include but shall not be limited to power boilers, carbonaceous fuel burning equipment and incinerators.

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

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.

1. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. For EPA Method 5, the filter temperature must not exceed 320 degrees Fahrenheit. EPA Method 17 may be used if stack temperature is less than 400 degrees Fahrenheit. An adjustment of 0.004 grains per dry standard cubic foot shall be added to the test results when using Method 17. A water wash shall be used with either method.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(b) Lime Kilns and Calciners.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber-controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(c) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber-controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants Continued

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(d) The TRS test method for tall oil plants shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(e) Other Combustion Devices used to Incinerate TRS.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber-controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to Rule 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(f) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(5) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements.

Each owner or operator of a Kraft (sulfate) pulp mill or tall oil plant shall install continuous monitoring systems for monitoring total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions, or the performance of total reduced sulfur air pollution control systems as specified in this subsection.

(a) Straight Kraft recovery furnaces, whether new or old design, cross recovery furnaces, lime kilns and calciners, shall be equipped with total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring systems as specified in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b), F.A.C. All digester systems and multiple effect evaporator systems, shall be equipped with total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring systems as specified in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b), F.A.C. (Continuous Emission Monitoring), if a technology other than incineration is used.

(b) Continuous determination of total reduced sulfur emissions.

1. A total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system shall be installed, calibrated, certified and operated pursuant to all of the following provisions:

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

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

62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants Continued

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

d. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be located, installed and certified pursuant to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 and Performance Specification 3, and 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 5, which are adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. The exception is that the phrase "or other approved alternative" in s. 3.2 of Performance Specification 5 is not adopted. For the purposes of compliance testing and certification of continuous emissions monitoring systems, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Reference Method 16 and Method 16A, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., are to be used.

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

f. During any initial compliance tests conducted pursuant to Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C., or within 30 days thereafter, and at such times as there is reason to believe the system does not conform to the performance specifications under this rule (for example, equipment repairs, replacements, excessive drift and such), the owner or operator of any affected emissions unit shall conduct continuous monitoring system performance evaluations and furnish the Department, within sixty days thereof, two copies of a written report of the results of such tests. These continuous emissions monitoring systems performance evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures contained in Rule 62-296.404(5)(b)1.d., F.A.C.

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

(i) A total reduced sulfur concentration of 30 ppm for the total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system on any new design direct-fired Kraft recovery furnace that is not direct-fired, new design suspension-burning Kraft recovery furnace, incinerator, digester system or multiple effect evaporator system.

(ii) A total reduced sulfur concentration of 50 ppm for the total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system on any old design Kraft recovery furnace, new design Kraft recovery furnace that is not direct-fired, new design direct-fired suspension-burning Kraft recovery furnace, cross recovery furnace, lime kiln or calciner.

(iii) 20 percent oxygen for the continuous oxygen monitoring system.

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

62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants Continued

2. The owner or operator of any total reduced sulfur emissions unit who is required to install a total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system pursuant to Rule 62-296.404(5)(a), F.A.C., shall:

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

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

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

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

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

where:

Ccorr = the TRS concentration corrected for oxygen.

Cmeas = the TRS concentration unconnected for oxygen.

X = the volumetric oxygen concentration in percentage that the measured TRS concentration is to be corrected to (8 percent for all recovery furnaces and 10 percent for all lime kilns, incinerators or other devices, except those emissions units subject to Rule 62-296.404(3)(a)2., F.A.C., and Rule 62-296.404(3)(b), F.A.C., which shall be corrected to the actual oxygen content of the untreated flue gas stream).

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

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

62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants Continued

(c) Incinerators subject to Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor temperature at the point of combustion and oxygen.

The temperature devices shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within + 1 percent of the temperature being measured. The oxygen monitors shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 0.1 percent oxygen by volume.

(d) The owner or operator of any Kraft pulp mill shall provide the Department with a list of physical and chemical parameters for each regulated total reduced sulfur emissions unit that is not required to be equipped with a total reduced sulfur continuous monitor, which will be regularly monitored to demonstrate that the emissions unit is being operated in a manner that can reasonably be expected to result in compliance with the applicable total reduced sulfur emission limiting standards. The owner or operator shall provide information showing the correlation between the specific magnitudes of the specific surrogate parameters and the associated emissions of total reduced sulfur. The owner or operator shall recommend the frequency and method of monitoring for each parameter. The Department shall issue notice to the company pursuant to Rule 62-103, F.A.C. that specifies the parameters that are to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, and the parameter limits that must be maintained. The parameters, parameter limits and frequency of monitoring shall become a modification to the permit for each affected emissions unit. Excess emissions shall be deemed to occur if the parameters exceed the parameter limits specified in the permit.

Such parameter limits may be in the form of the applicable total reduced sulfur emission standard, if an equation is used that estimates the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission rate based on the surrogate parameter values during each 12-hour averaging period; or the parameter limits may be in the form of specific parameter values that are not to be exceeded (or dropped below) more often than a specified period of time during each 12-hour averaging period.

(6) Quarterly Reporting Requirements. The owner or operator of any digester system, multiple effect evaporator system, condensate stripper system, tall oil plant, Kraft recovery furnace, lime kiln, calciner or other emissions unit subject to the provisions of Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C. (Continuous Monitoring Requirements), shall submit a written total reduced sulfur emissions and surrogate parameter data report to the Department postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(a) The report shall include the following information:

1. The magnitude of excess emissions and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period in which excess emissions occurred.

2. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs including startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected emissions unit. An explanation of the cause of each period of excess emissions, and any corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. Excess emissions shall be all 12-hour periods for which the appropriate surrogate parameter data or total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring data indicates that an applicable 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission limiting standard for the emissions unit was exceeded.

3. The date and time identifying each period during which each continuous emissions monitoring system used to measure total reduced sulfur emissions or surrogate parameters was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.

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4. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous emissions monitoring system(s) have not been operative, or have been repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

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

(c) Evaluation of Excess Emissions. The Department shall consider periods of excess emissions from any Kraft recovery furnace, lime kiln, calciner or any other regulated TRS emissions unit to be evidence of improper operation and maintenance of the monitored emissions unit provided that:

1. For Kraft recovery furnaces subject to the emissions limits of Rule 62-296.404(3)(c), F.A.C., the excess emissions occur during more than one percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown or malfunction of the Kraft recovery furnace occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the Kraft recovery furnace was not operating), or

2. For lime kilns and calciners subject to the emissions limits of Rule 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., the excess emissions occur during more than two percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown or malfunction of the lime kiln, calciner, or their control equipment occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the lime kiln or calciner was not operating), or

3. For other regulated non-NSPS total reduced sulfur emissions units, the excess emissions as indicated by the appropriate surrogate parameters occur during more than one percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the emissions unit or its control equipment occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the source was not operating), and

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

   a. Operation of all equipment within permit limits for loading rates and other process parameters,

b. An adequate preventive maintenance program based on manufacturer's recommendations or other accepted industry practices,

c. Training of personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment,

d. Visual and instrument inspections of equipment on a regular basis, and

62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants Continued

e. Maintenance of an adequate on-site, or readily available, supply of equipment for routine repairs.

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

Specific Authority 403.061, FS.

Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, FS.

History -- Formerly 17-2.600(4); Formerly 17-296.404; Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96

Subsection AA. Common Conditions:

EU No.	Sub - section	Brief Description	Page
015	B	#5 Power Boiler	09
016	C	No.4 Combination Boiler	15
017	D	#4 Lime Kiln	23
018	E	#4 Recovery Boiler	32
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037	L	Thermal Oxidizer	64
044	N	NO. 7 Boiler	78
046	P	Condensate Steam Stripper	86

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

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

62-213.440 Permit Content.

(1) Standard Permit Requirements. Each permit issued under this chapter shall incorporate all applicable requirements for the Title V source and for each method of operation proposed by the applicant and approved by the Department. Each such permit shall include all emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements, with citation to the Department's rule authority for each term or condition, and identification of any difference in form from the applicable requirement upon which the term or condition is based. However, when there are multiple, redundant, or conflicting applicable requirements, these provisions can be reduced to a single streamlined term or condition that is as stringent as the multiple applicable requirements. In addition, the Department shall label permit terms or conditions “not federally enforceable” consistent with 40 CFR 70.6(b)(2), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Emissions units or pollutant-emitting activities within a Title V source determined to be insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C., shall be identified.

(a) Permit Duration. Permits for sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program shall be issued for terms of five years. Operation permits for Title V sources may not be extended as provided in Rule 62-4.080(3), F.A.C., if such extension will result in a permit term greater than five years.

(b) Monitoring and Related Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

1. Each permit shall specify the following requirements with respect to monitoring:

a. Emissions monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods specified by applicable requirements including 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.;

62-213.440 Permit Content Continued

b. Periodic monitoring sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period and that are representative of the source's compliance with the permit, as required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Periodic monitoring shall assure use of recordkeeping terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, or other statistical conventions consistent with the applicable requirement, as specified in Rule 62-213.440(4), F.A.C.; and

c. Requirements concerning the use, maintenance, and installation of monitoring equipment or methods.

2. The permit shall incorporate all applicable recordkeeping requirements including:

a. Records of monitoring information that specify the date, place, and time of sampling or measurement and the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement, the date(s) analyses were performed, the company or entity that performed the analyses, the analytical techniques or methods used, and the results of such analyses;

b. Retention of records of all monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

3. Each permit shall incorporate reporting requirements as follow:

a. Submittal of reports of any required monitoring at least every 6 months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports;

b. Reporting, in accordance with requirements of Rules 62-210.700(6) and 62-4.130, F.A.C., of deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit. Reports shall include the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

c. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

(c) Emission Allowances. All Title V permits for sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program shall include a permit condition prohibiting emissions exceeding any allowances that the source lawfully holds under the Federal Acid Rain Program. The source may not, however, use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.

1. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision pursuant to Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.

2. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

3. Allowances shall be accounted for under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

(d) In addition to the requirements stated above, each Title V permit shall include all of the following:

Subsection AA Common Conditions:

1. A statement that if any portion of the final permit is invalidated, the remainder of the permit shall remain in effect;

62-213.440 Permit Content Continued

2. Identification of fugitive emissions and source-wide emissions in the same manner as stack emissions, regardless of whether or not the Title V source is specifically listed in paragraph (b) of the definition of major source of air pollution at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

3. A statement that it shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that maintaining compliance with any permit condition would necessitate halting of or reduction of the source activity;

4. A statement that any Title V source shall comply with all the terms and conditions of the existing permit until the Department has taken final action on any permit renewal or any requested permit revision, except as provided at Rule 62-213.412(2), F.A.C.

5. A statement that a situation arising from sudden and unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source which causes an accidence of a technology-based emissions limitation because of unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the situation and which requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, shall be an affirmative defense to an enforcement action in accordance with the provisions and requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(g)(2) and (3), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference;

6. A statement that any permittee may claim confidentiality of any data or other information by complying with Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C.

(2) Compliance Requirements. For each applicable requirement for which one or more units within a source is not in compliance at the time of application for any permit, permit renewal or permit revision, and for which that unit has not come into compliance at the date of issuance of the draft permit, the draft permit shall contain:

(a) A provision that the source shall meet measurable and enforceable milestones on no less than a semiannual basis until compliance is achieved and demonstrated to the Department. Each source shall notify the Department in writing, within 15 days after the date specified for completion of each milestone, to include the achievement of compliance, of progress achieved, requirements met, requirements not met, corrective measures adopted and an explanation of any measures not met by the completion date for the milestone or for compliance. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification, signed by a responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

(b) A provision requiring the source to be in compliance by the date specified in the permit.

(3) Statement of Compliance.

(a) For each applicable requirement, the permit shall contain:

1. A provision for assessing or monitoring compliance for each unit within the source;

2. A provision that the source submit a statement of compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit. Such statements shall be submitted to the Department and EPA annually, or more frequently if specified by Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., or by any other applicable requirement. Such statements shall be accompanied by a certification in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.;

3. A requirement that the statement of compliance status include all the provisions of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii), incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Such statement shall be

accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

62-213.440 Permit Content Continued

(b) For purposes of the Statement of Compliance required at Rule 62-213.440(3)(a), F.A.C., the responsible official may treat compliance with all other applicable requirements as a surrogate for compliance with Rule 62-296.320(2), Objectionable Odor Prohibited.

(4) Periodic Monitoring.

(a) Periodic monitoring sufficient to satisfy the requirements of Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b., F.A.C., shall assure the use of recordkeeping terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, or other statistical conventions which yield reliable data and are consistent with the applicable requirement, representative of the emissions unit's actual performance, and sufficient to indicate whether the unit remains in compliance. All periodic monitoring data must be retained in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C. When existing reporting, recordkeeping and testing requirements yield reliable data that are both representative of the unit's actual performance and sufficient to indicate whether the unit remains in compliance with an applicable requirement, additional periodic monitoring shall not be required for that applicable requirement.

(b) Monitoring performed pursuant to any of the following satisfies periodic monitoring for that applicable requirement:

1. Emission limitations or standards proposed and promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency after November 15, 1990, pursuant to section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act. The emission limitations or standards include:

a. 40 CFR 60 (New Source Performance Standards and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources);

b. 40 CFR 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants): and

c. 40 CFR 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants);

2. Acid Rain Program requirements pursuant to sections 404, 405, 406, 407(a), 407(b), or 410 of the Clean Air Act. The requirements include continuous monitoring system requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR 75;

3. Emission limits or standards for which monitoring requirements are established pursuant to 40 CFR 64 (Compliance Assurance Monitoring); and

4. Emission limitations or standards for which a Title V permit specifies a continuous compliance determination method, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., unless such compliance method includes an assumed control device emission reduction factor that could be affected by the actual operation and maintenance of the control device.

Specific Authority: 403.061, 403.087, FS

Law Implemented: 403.087, 403.0872, FS

History: New 11-28-93; Amended 4-17-94; Formerly 17-213.440; Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 3-13-96, 3-20-96, 11-13-97, 4-7-98, 2-11-99, 7-15-99.

Subsection BB. 40 CFR Part 63, Applicable Subpart S (MACT I) Common Conditions for HV LC Sources.

EU No.	Sub-section	Brief Description
015	B	No. 5 Power Boiler
016	C	No 4 Combination Boiler
047	Q	Brown Stock Washer Lines 3, 5, 6 & 7
048	R	New Two – Stage Oxygen Delignification System

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

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

[40 CFR 63.440(g)].

BB.2. Total HAP emissions from the following equipment systems shall be controlled as specified in **Specific Condition No. BB.3.:**

a) Each knotter or screen system with total HAP mass emission rates greater than or equal to the rates specified in paragraphs (1) or (2) or the combined rate specified in paragraph (3) of this section.

(1) Each knotter system with emissions of 0.05 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.1 pound per ton).

(2) Each screen system with emissions of 0.10 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.2 pound per ton).

(3) Each knotter and screen system with emissions of 0.15 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.3 pound per ton).

b) Each pulp washing system;

c) Each decker system that:

(1) Uses any process water other than fresh water or paper machine white water; or

(2) Uses any process water with a total HAP concentration greater than 400 parts per million by weight; and

d) Each oxygen delignification system.

Knotter system means equipment where knots, oversized material, or pieces of uncooked wood are removed from the pulp slurry after the digester system and prior to the pulp washing system. The knotter system equipment includes the knotter, knot drainer tanks, ancillary tanks, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

Pulp washing system means all equipment used to wash pulp and separate spent cooking chemicals following the digester system and prior to the bleaching system, oxygen delignification system, or paper machine system (at unbleached mills). The pulp washing system equipment includes vacuum drum washers, diffusion washers, rotary pressure washers, horizontal belt filters, intermediate stock chests, and their associated vacuum pumps, filtrate tanks, foam breakers or tanks, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

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BB.2. Continued

Screen system means equipment in which oversized particles are removed from the pulp slurry prior to the bleaching or papermaking system washed stock storage.

Decker system means all equipment used to thicken the pulp slurry or reduce its liquid content after the pulp washing system and prior to high-density pulp storage. The decker system includes decker vents, filtrate tanks, associated vacuum pumps, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed. This includes the Bleach Plant Pre-Washer (Decker). [Applicant Request dated March 23, 2004]

Oxygen Delignification System means the equipment that uses oxygen to remove lignin from pulp after high-density stock storage and prior to the bleaching system. The oxygen delignification system equipment includes the blow tank, washers, filtrate tanks, any interstage pulp storage tanks, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

[40 CFR 63.441 and 40 CFR 63.443(a)(1)(ii)-(v)]

BB.3. Each equipment system listed in **Specific Condition No. BB.2** shall be enclosed and vented into a closed-vent system and routed to the No. 5 Power Boiler (primary control device) or the No. 4 Combination Boiler (secondary control device) for total HAP emission reduction. The enclosures and closed-vent system shall meet the requirements specified in **Specific Condition No. BB. 5.** During periods when the No. 5 Power Boiler or No. 4 Combination Boiler is used to destroy DNCG, the HAP emission stream shall be introduced with the primary fuel or into the flame zone, or with the combustion air.

[40 CFR 63.443(c), and 40 CFR 63.443(d)(4)]

BB.4. **Periods of Excess Emissions**: Periods of excess emissions reported under **Specific Condition No. BB.1.** shall not be a violation of **Specific Condition No. BB.3.** provided that the time of excess emissions divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed:

a) 4% for the No. 5 Power Boiler and the No. 4 Combination Boiler combined when used to reduce the total HAP emissions from the HVLC system and ;

b) 4% for the No. 4 Combination Boiler when it is used to reduce the total HAP emissions from both the LVHC and HVLC systems.

[40 CFR 63.443(e)]

Standards for enclosures and closed-vent systems:

BB.5. (a) Each enclosure and closed-vent system specified in **Specific Condition No. BB.3.** for capturing and transporting vent streams that contain HAP shall meet the requirements paragraph (b) – (d) of this condition:

(b) Each enclosure shall maintain negative pressure at each enclosure or hood opening as demonstrated by the procedures stated in **Specific Condition BB.1~~2~~ 21.** Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test specified in 40 CFR 63.457(a) shall be maintained in the same closed and sealed position as during the performance test at all times except when necessary to use the opening for sampling, inspection, maintenance, or repairs.

BB.5. Continued

(c) Each component of the closed-vent system used to comply with **Specific Condition No. BB.3.** that is operated at positive pressure and located prior to a control device shall be designed for and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million by volume above background, as measured by the procedures stated in **Specific Condition BB.1~~1~~ 20.**

(d) Each bypass line in the closed-vent system that could divert vent streams containing HAP to the atmosphere without meeting the emission limitations in 40 CFR 63.443 , **Specific Condition BB.3.** shall comply with either of the following requirements:

(1) On each bypass line, the permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to manufacturer's specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of the presence of gas stream flow in the bypass line once every 15 minutes. The flow indicator shall be installed in the bypass line in such a way as to indicate flow in the bypass line; or

(2) For bypass line valves that are not computer controlled, the permittee shall maintain the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car seal or a seal placed on the valve or closure mechanism in such a way that valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

[40 CFR 63.450(a), (b), (c), & (d) and 40 CFR 63.454(e)]

Monitoring Requirements

BB.6. (Reserved)

BB.7. Each enclosure and closed-vent system used to comply with **Specific Condition BB. 5.** shall comply with the following requirements:

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

(2) Each closed-vent system shall be visually inspected once during each calendar month with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections and at other times as requested by the Administrator. The visual inspection shall include inspection of ductwork, piping, enclosures, and connections to covers for visible evidence of defects.

(3) For positive pressure closed-vent systems or portions of closed-vent systems, demonstrate no detectable leaks as specified in **Specific Condition BB.5.(c)** measured initially and annually by the procedures in **Specific Condition BB.20.**

(4) Demonstrate initially and annually that each enclosure opening is maintained at negative pressure as specified in **Specific Condition BB.1~~2~~ 21.**

(5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in **Specific Condition BB.5.(d)(2)** shall be inspected at least once during each calendar month with at least 14 days elapsed time between inspections to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the emission point gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(6) If an inspection required by **Specific Conditions BB. 7. (1) through (5)** identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required in **Specific Condition BB.5.,** or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million by volume or greater above background is measured, or if enclosure openings are not maintained at negative pressure, then the following corrective actions shall be taken as soon as practicable.

(i) A first effort to repair or correct the closed-vent system shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after the problem is identified.

(ii) The repair or corrective action shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the problem is identified. Delay of repair or corrective action is allowed if the repair or corrective action is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the owner or operator determines that the emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be completed by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.453(k); EPA Approved Alternative received October 20, 2003]

BB.8. Each owner or operator of a control device subject to the monitoring provisions of this section shall operate the control device in a manner consistent with the minimum or maximum (as appropriate) operating parameter value or procedure required to be monitored under paragraphs (a) through (n) of this section and established under this subpart. Except as provided in paragraph (p) of this section, §63.443(e), or §63.446(g), operation of the control device below minimum operating parameter values or above maximum operating parameter values established under this subpart or failure to perform procedures required by this subpart shall constitute a violation of the applicable emission standard of this subpart and be reported as a period of excess emissions.

[40 CFR 63.453 (o)]

BB.9. At all times, the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the 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 63.453(q)]

Recordkeeping Requirements

BB.10. The Permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 63.10, as shown in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S, and the requirements stated in **Specific Condition BB.11.**

[40 CFR 63.454(a)]

BB.11. For each applicable enclosure opening, closed-vent system, and closed collection system, the permittee shall prepare and maintain a site-specific inspection plan including a drawing or schematic of the components of applicable affected equipment and shall record the following information for each inspection:

(1) Date of inspection;

(2) The equipment type and identification;

(3) Results of negative pressure tests for enclosures;

(4) Results of leak detection tests;

(5) The nature of the defect or leak and the method of detection (i.e., visual inspection or instrument detection);

(6) The date the defect or leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the defect or leak;

(7) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the defect or leak;

(8) The reason for the delay if the defect or leak is not repaired within 15 days after discovery;

(9) The expected date of successful repair of the defect or leak if the repair is not completed within 15 days;

(10) The date of successful repair of the defect or leak;

(11) The position and duration of opening of bypass line valves and the condition of any valve seals; and

(12) The duration of the use of bypass valves on computer controlled valves.

[40 CFR 63.454(b)]

BB.12. The owner or operator shall set the flow indicator on each bypass line in **Specific Condition BB.4** to provide a record of the presence of a gas stream flow in the bypass line at least once every 15 minutes.

[40 CFR 63.454(e)]

BB.13. Recordkeeping of malfunctions: The owner or operator must maintain the following records of malfunctions:

(1) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(2) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.453(q) **Specific Condition BB.8** , including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[40 CFR 63.454(g)]

Reporting Requirements

BB.14 The Permittee shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, as shown in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S.

[40 CFR 63.455(a)]

BB.15 The Permittee shall meet the requirements stated in **Condition BB. 14 .,** upon startup of any new affected process equipment that becomes subject to the standards of this subpart due to a process change or modification.

[40 CFR 63.455(d)]

BB.16 Malfunction reporting requirements: If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a

malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.453(q) (Specific **Condition BB.8.**), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.455(g)]

§63.456 Affirmative defense for violation of emission standards during malfunction.

BB.17 In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in §§63.443(c) and (d) (Condition BB.3. , or §63.450(d) (Condition BB.4), the owner or operator may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if the owner or operator fails to meet the burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, the owner or operator must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The violation:

(i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner, and

(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

(3) The frequency, amount and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and

(4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(b) *Report.* The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.456]

Test Methods and Procedures

BB.18 **Vent Sampling Port Locations and Gas Stream Properties:** For purposes of selecting vent sampling port locations and determining vent gas stream properties, required in 40 CFR 63.443 (**Specific Condition BB.3**), the permittee shall comply with the applicable procedures in paragraphs (1) through (6) of this condition:

(1) Method 1 or 1A of part 60, appendix A-1, as appropriate, shall be used for selection of the sampling site as follows:

(i) To sample for vent gas concentrations and volumetric flow rates, the sampling site shall be located prior to dilution of the vent gas stream and prior to release to the atmosphere;

(ii) For determining compliance with percent reduction requirements, sampling sites shall be located prior to the inlet of the control device and at the outlet of the control device; measurements shall be performed simultaneously at the two sampling sites; and

(iii) For determining compliance with concentration limits or mass emission rate limits, the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the control device.

(2) No traverse site selection method is needed for vents smaller than 0.10 meter (4.0 inches) in diameter.

(3) The vent gas volumetric flow rate shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of part 60, appendix A-1, as appropriate.

(4) The moisture content of the vent gas shall be measured using Method 4 of part 60, appendix A-3.

(5) To determine vent gas concentrations, the owner or operator shall conduct a minimum of three test runs that are representative of normal conditions and average the resulting pollutant concentrations using the following procedures.

(i) Method 308 in Appendix A of this part; Method 320 in Appendix A of this part; Method 18 in appendix A-6 of part 60; ASTM D6420-99 (Reapproved 2004) (incorporated by reference in § 63.14(b)(28) of subpart A of this part); or ASTM D6348-03 (incorporated by reference in § 63.14(b)(54) of subpart A of this part) shall be used to determine the methanol concentration. If ASTM D6348-03 is used, the conditions specified in paragraphs (b)(5)(i)(A) though (b)(5)(i)(B) must be met.

(A) The test plan preparation and implementation in the Annexes to ASTM D6348-03, sections A1 through A8 are required.

(B) In ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent (%) R must be determined for each target analyte (Equation A5.5 of ASTM D6348-03). In order for the test data to be acceptable for a compound, %R must be between 70 and 130 percent. If the %R value does not meet this criterion for a target compound, the test data is not acceptable for that compound and the test must be repeated for that analyte following adjustment of the sampling or analytical procedure before the retest. The %R value for each compound must be reported in the test report, and all field measurements must be corrected with the calculated %R value for that compound using the following equation: Reported Result = Measured Concentration in the Stack × 100)/%R.

(ii) Except for the modifications specified in paragraphs (b)(5)(ii)(A) through (b)(5)(ii)(K) of this section, Method 26A of part 60, appendix A-8 shall be used to determine chlorine concentration in the vent stream.

(A) *Probe/sampling line.* A separate probe is not required. The sampling line shall be an appropriate length of 0.64 cm (0.25 in) OD Teflon ® tubing. The sample inlet end of the sampling line shall be inserted into the stack in such a way as to not entrain liquid condensation from the vent gases. The other end shall be connected to the impingers. The length of the tubing may vary from one sampling site to another, but shall be as short as possible in each situation. If sampling is conducted in sunlight, opaque tubing shall be used. Alternatively, if transparent tubing is used, it shall be covered with opaque tape.

(B) *Impinger train.* Three 30 milliliter (ml) capacity midget impingers shall be connected in series to the sampling line. The impingers shall have regular tapered stems. Silica gel shall be placed in the third impinger as a desiccant. All impinger train connectors shall be glass and/or Teflon ®.

(C) *Critical orifice.* The critical orifice shall have a flow rate of 200 to 250 ml/min and shall be followed by a vacuum pump capable of providing a vacuum of 640 millimeters of mercury (mm Hg). A 45 millimeter diameter in-line Teflon 0.8 micrometer filter shall follow the impingers to protect the critical orifice and vacuum pump.

(D) The following are necessary for the analysis apparatus:

(*1*) Wash bottle filled with deionized water;

(*2*) 25 or 50 ml graduated burette and stand;

(*3*) Magnetic stirring apparatus and stir bar;

(*4*) Calibrated pH Meter;

(*5*) 150-250 ml beaker or flask; and

(*6*) A 5 ml pipette.

(E) The procedures listed in paragraphs (b)(5)(ii)(E)(*1*) through (b)(5)(ii)(E)(*7*) of this section shall be used to prepare the reagents.

(*1*) To prepare the 1 molarity (M) potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution, dissolve 13.61 grams (g) of potassium dihydrogen phosphate in water and dilute to 100 ml.

(*2*) To prepare the 1 M sodium hydroxide solution (NaOH), dissolve 4.0 g of sodium hydroxide in water and dilute to 100 ml.

(*3*) To prepare the buffered 2 percent potassium iodide solution, dissolve 20 g of potassium iodide in 900 ml water. Add 50 ml of the 1 M potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution and 30 ml of the 1 M sodium hydroxide solution. While stirring solution, measure the pH of solution electrometrically and add the 1 M sodium hydroxide solution to bring pH to between 6.95 and 7.05.

(4) To prepare the 0.1 normality (N) sodium thiosulfate solution, dissolve 25 g of sodium thiosulfate, pentahydrate, in 800 ml of freshly boiled and cooled distilled water in a 1-liter volumetric flask. Dilute to volume. To prepare the 0.01 N sodium thiosulfate solution, add 10.0 ml standardized 0.1 N sodium thiosulfate solution to a 100 ml volumetric flask, and dilute to volume with water.

(*5*) To standardize the 0.1 N sodium thiosulfate solution, dissolve 3.249 g of anhydrous potassium bi-iodate, primary standard quality, or 3.567 g potassium iodate dried at 103 =/−2 degrees Centigrade for 1 hour, in distilled water and dilute to 1000 ml to yield a 0.1000 N solution. Store in a glass-stoppered bottle. To 80 ml distilled water, add, with constant stirring, 1 ml concentrated sulfuric acid, 10.00 ml 0.1000 N anhydrous potassium bi-iodate, and 1 g potassium iodide. Titrate immediately with 0.1 n sodium thiosulfate titrant until the yellow color of the liberated iodine is almost discharged. Add 1 ml starch indicator solution and continue titrating until the blue color disappears. The normality of the sodium thiosulfate solution is inversely proportional to the ml of sodium thiosulfate solution consumed:

$$\text{Normality of } \textit{Sodium Thiosulfate} = \frac{1}{\text{ml Sodium Thiosulfate Consumed}}$$

(*6*) To prepare the starch indicator solution, add a small amount of cold water to 5 g starch and grind in a mortar to obtain a thin paste. Pour paste into 1 L of boiling distilled water, stir, and let settle overnight. Use clear supernate for starch indicator solution.

(*7*) To prepare the 10 percent sulfuric acid solution, add 10 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid to 80 ml water in a 100 ml volumetric flask. Dilute to volume.

(F) The procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(5)(ii)(F)(*1*) through (b)(5)(ii)(F)(*5*) of this section shall be used to perform the sampling.

(*1*) *Preparation of collection train.* Measure 20 ml buffered potassium iodide solution into each of the first two impingers and connect probe, impingers, filter, critical orifice, and pump. The sampling line and the impingers shall be shielded from sunlight.

(*2*) *Leak and flow check procedure.* Plug sampling line inlet tip and turn on pump. If a flow of bubbles is visible in either of the liquid impingers, tighten fittings and adjust connections and impingers. A leakage rate not in excess of 2 percent of the sampling rate is acceptable. Carefully remove the plug from the end of the probe. Check the flow rate at the probe inlet with a bubble tube flow meter. The flow should be comparable or slightly less than the flow rate of the critical orifice with the impingers off-line. Record the flow and turn off the pump.

(*3*) *Sample collection.* Insert the sampling line into the stack and secure it with the tip slightly lower than the port height. Start the pump, recording the time. End the sampling after 60 minutes, or after yellow color is observed in the second in-line impinger. Record time and remove the tubing from the vent. Recheck flow rate at sampling line inlet and turn off pump. If the flow rate has changed significantly, redo sampling with fresh capture solution. A slight variation (less than 5 percent) in flow may be averaged. With the inlet end of the line elevated above the impingers, add about 5 ml water into the inlet tip to rinse the line into the first impinger.

(*4*) *Sample analysis.* Fill the burette with 0.01 N sodium thiosulfate solution to the zero mark. Combine the contents of the impingers in the beaker or flask. Stir the solution and titrate with thiosulfate until the solution is colorless. Record the volume of the first endpoint (TN, ml). Add 5 ml of the 10 percent sulfuric acid solution, and continue the titration until the contents of the flask are again colorless. Record the total volume of titrant required to go through the first and to the second endpoint (TA, ml). If the volume of neutral titer is less than 0.5 ml, repeat the testing for a longer period of time. It is important that sufficient lighting be present to clearly see the endpoints, which are determined when the solution turns from pale yellow to colorless. A lighted stirring plate and a white background are useful for this purpose.

(*5*) *Interferences.* Known interfering agents of this method are sulfur dioxide and hydrogen peroxide. Sulfur dioxide, which is used to reduce oxidant residuals in some bleaching systems, reduces formed iodine to iodide in the capture solution. It is therefore a negative interference for chlorine, and in some cases could result in erroneous negative chlorine concentrations. Any agent capable of reducing iodine to iodide could interfere in this manner. A chromium trioxide impregnated filter will capture sulfur dioxide and pass chlorine and chlorine dioxide. Hydrogen peroxide, which is commonly used as a bleaching agent in modern bleaching systems, reacts with iodide to form iodine and thus can cause a positive interference in the chlorine measurement. Due to the chemistry involved, the precision of the chlorine analysis will decrease as the ratio of chlorine dioxide to chlorine increases. Slightly negative calculated concentrations of chlorine may occur when sampling a vent gas with high concentrations of chlorine dioxide and very low concentrations of chlorine.

(G) The following calculation shall be performed to determine the corrected sampling flow rate:

$$S_c = S_U \left(\frac{BP - PW}{760} \right) \left(\frac{293}{273 + t} \right)$$

Where:

S_C =Corrected (dry standard) sampling flow rate, liters per minute;

S_U =Uncorrected sampling flow rate, L/min;

BP=Barometric pressure at time of sampling;

PW=Saturated partial pressure of water vapor, mm Hg at temperature; and

t=Ambient temperature, °C.

(H) The following calculation shall be performed to determine the moles of chlorine in the sample:

$$Cl_2 Moles = 1/8000\left(5\,T_N - T_A\right) \times N_{Thio}$$

Where:

T_N =Volume neutral titer, ml;

T_A =Volume acid titer (total), ml; and

N_{Thio} =Normality of sodium thiosulfate titrant.

(I) The following calculation shall be performed to determine the concentration of chlorine in the sample:

$$Cl_2 ppmv = \frac{3005\left(5\,T_N - T_A\right) \times N_{Thio}}{S_C \times t_S}$$

Where:

S_C =Corrected (dry standard) sampling flow rate, liters per minute;

t_S =Time sampled, minutes;

T_N =Volume neutral titer, ml;

T_A =Volume acid titer (total), ml; and

N_{Thio} =Normality of sodium thiosulfate titrant.

(J) The following calculation shall be performed to determine the moles of chlorine dioxide in the sample:

$$ClO_2 Moles = 1/4000\left(T_A - T_N\right) \times N_{Thio}$$

Where:

T_A =Volume acid titer (total), ml;

T_N =Volume neutral titer, ml; and

N_{Thio} =Normality of sodium thiosulfate titrant.

(K) The following calculation shall be performed to determine the concentration of chlorine dioxide in the sample:

$$ClO_2\ ppmv = \frac{6010(T_A - T_N) \times N_{Thio}}{S_C \times t_S}$$

Where:

S_C =Corrected (dry standard) sampling flow rate, liters per minute;

t_S =Time sampled, minutes;

T_A =Volume acid titer (total), ml;

T_N =Volume neutral titer, ml; and

N_{Thio} =Normality of sodium thiosulfate titrant.

(iii) Any other method that measures the total HAP or methanol concentration that has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction.

(6) The minimum sampling time for each of the three test runs shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as 15 minute intervals during the test run.

[40 CFR 63.457(b)]

BB.19 **<u>Detectable Leak Procedures:</u>** To measure detectable leaks for closed-vent systems as required in **Specific Condition BB. 5.**, the owner or operator shall comply with the following requirements: ~~permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.457(d~~

(1) Method 21, of Part 60, Appendix A-7; and

(2) The instrument specified in Method 21 shall be calibrated before use according to the procedures specified in Method 21 on each day that leak checks are performed. The following calibration gases shall be used:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 parts per million by volume of hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million by volume methane or n-hexane.

[40 CFR 63.457(d)]

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BB.20 **Negative Pressure Procedures:** To demonstrate negative pressure as required in **Specific Condition BB. 5(b)** at process equipment enclosure openings, the owner or operator shall use one of the following procedures:

(1) An anemometer to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening;

(2) Measure the static pressure across the opening;

(3) Smoke tubes to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening; or

(4) Any other industrial ventilation test method demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction.

[40 CFR 63.457(e)]

BB.21 **HAP Concentration Measurements:** For purposes of complying with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.443(**Specific Condition BB.3)**, the permittee shall measure the total HAP concentration as methanol.

[40 CFR 63.457(f)(2)]

BB.22. **Vent Gas Stream Calculations:** To demonstrate compliance with the mass emission rate, mass emission rate per megagram of ODP, and percent reduction requirements for vent gas streams specified in 40 CFR 63.443(**Specific Condition BB.3)**, the owner or operator shall comply with the following requirements

(1) The total HAP mass emission rate shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$E = K_2 \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n} C_j M_j \right] Q_s$$

Where:

E=Mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, kilograms per hour.

K_2 =Constant, 2.494×10^{-6} (parts per million by volume)$^{-1}$ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram) (minutes/hour), where standard temperature for (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °C.

C_j =Concentration on a dry basis of pollutant j in parts per million by volume as measured by the test methods specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

M_j =Molecular weight of pollutant j, gram/gram-mole.

Q_s =Vent gas stream flow rate (dry standard cubic meter per minute) at a temperature of 20 °C as indicated in paragraph (b) of this section.

n=Number of individual pollutants, i, summed to calculate total HAP.

(2) The total HAP mass emission rate per megagram of ODP shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$F = \frac{E}{P}$$

Where:

Subsection BB 40 CFR Part 63, Applicable Subpart S (MACT I) Common Conditions

F=Mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, in kilograms per megagram of ODP.

E=Mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, in kilograms per hour determined as specified in paragraph (i)(1) of this section.

P=The production rate of pulp during the sampling period, in megagrams of ODP per hour.

(3) The total HAP percent reduction shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$R = \frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i}(100)$$

Where:

R=Efficiency of control device, percent.

Ei=Inlet mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, in kilograms of pollutant per hour, determined as specified in paragraph (i)(1) of this section.

E_o =Outlet mass emission rate of total HAP from the sampled vent, in kilograms of pollutant per hour, determined as specified in paragraph (i)(1) of this section.

[40 CFR 63.457(i)]

BB 23 **Performance Test**: Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the affected source for the period being tested. Upon request, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

[40 CFR 63.457(o)]

Subsection CC. Common Conditions

EU No.	Sub - section	Brief Description	Page
015	B	#5 Power Boiler	09
016	C	#4 Combination Boiler	15
044	N	#7 Package Boiler	78

These emissions units are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

CC.1. **EUs 015, 016 and 044 are existing industrial**, **commercial or institutional boilers** or **process heaters** located at a major source of HAPs.

[40 CFR 40 CFR 63.7485 and 63.7490(a)(1)]

CC.2. These EUs are existing boilers or process heaters and must **comply with this subpart no later than January 31, 2016.**

[40 CFR 40 CFR 63.7495(b)]

<u>Emission Unit 015</u> (No. 5 POWER BOILER) and <u>EU 044</u> (No. 7 PACKAGE BOILER)

CC.3. Emissions Units 015 and 044 are designed to burn natural gas fuels and are not subject to an emissions limitation or operating limits under 40 CFR 63.7500.

[40 CFR 63.7499(l)]

COMPLIANCE

CC.4. Work Practice Standard: EU015 and EU 044 are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, you must conduct an annual performance tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7500 (TABLE 3 TO SUBPART DDDDD OF PART 63—WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS).

Each annual tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up

[40 CFR 63.7515(d)]

COMPLIANCE

CC.5. a. EU 015 and EU 044 must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) – (a)(10)(vi) below:

CC.5. continued:

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;

(iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_X requirement to which the unit is subject;

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and

(vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (a)(10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this section,

(A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

(13) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within one week of startup.

[40 CFR 63.7540(a)(1)-(10), (13)]

b. Work Practice Standard: EU015 and EU 044 are required to meet an applicable one time energy assessment work practice standard, you must conduct an annual performance tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7500 (TABLE 3 TO SUBPART DDDDD OF PART 63—WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS).

[40 CFR 63, TABLE 3 TO SUBPART DDDDD OF PART 63—WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS]

REPORTING

CC.6. EU 015 and EU 044 Reporting Requirements:

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under 40 CFR 63.10(a), you must submit each report, according to paragraph (h) of this section, by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively, and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, you may submit only an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in 40 CFR 63.7495 and ending on July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days (or 1, 2, or 5 years, as applicable, if submitting an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report) after the compliance date that is specified for your source in 40 CFR 63.7495.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in 40 CFR 63.7495. The first annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-, 2-, or 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(c) A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule.

CC.6. continued:

(1) If the facility is subject to a the requirements of a tune up they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv) and (xiv) of this section.

(2) If a facility is complying with the fuel analysis they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) If a facility is complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing they must submit a compliance report with the information in (c)(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (vii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this section.

(4) If a facility is complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (vi), (xi), (xiii), (xv) through (xvii), and paragraph (e) of this section.

(5) (i) Company and Facility name and address.

(ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.

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

(iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.

(v) If you use a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, you must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit.

(vi) The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(vii) If you are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with 40 CFR 63.7515(b) or (c), the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.

CC.6. continued:

(viii) A statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a HCl emission limit, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a TSM emission limit, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate, using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(ix) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and you cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530, or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

(x) A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.7521 and 63.7530 for individual boilers or process heaters subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to 40 CFR 63.7521(f) and 63.7530(g).

(xi) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

CC.6. continued:

(xii) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(xiii) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

(xiv) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

(xv) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent than the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(5)(i).

(xvi) For each reporting period, the compliance reports must include all of the calculated 30 day rolling average values based on the daily CEMS (CO and mercury) and CPMS (PM CPMS output, scrubber pH, scrubber liquid flow rate, scrubber pressure drop) data.

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

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an individual boiler or process heater where you are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit or operating limit from which you deviated.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

CC.6. continued:

(3) If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an individual boiler or process heater where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9) of this section. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in 40 CFR 63.7505(d).

(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what you deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A characterization of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(f)-(g) [Reserved]

(h) You must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

CC.6. continued:

(1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (defined in 40 CFR 63.2) as required by this subpart you must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, required by this subpart and the compliance reports required in 40 CFR 63.7550(b) to the EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk or other commonly used electronic storage media (including, but not limited to, flash drives) to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the Administrator, you must also submit these reports, including the confidential business information, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance test in paper submissions to the Administrator.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test (defined in 63.2) you must submit the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) data to the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using CEDRI as mentioned in paragraph (h)(1) of this section. Only RATA pollutants that can be documented with the ERT (as listed on the ERT Web site) are subject to this requirement. For any performance evaluations with no corresponding RATA pollutants listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance evaluation in paper submissions to the Administrator.

(3) You must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically using CEDRI that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due the report you must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13. At the discretion of the Administrator, you must also submit these reports, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator.

CC.7. <u>EU 015 and EU 044 Recordkeeping Requirements:</u>

(a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

CC.7. continued:

(2) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(b) NA

(c) NA

(d) NA

CC.8. **Recordkeeping EU 015 and EU 044:**

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.7560]

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

CC.9. EU 015 and EU 044 are subject to the general requirements in Table 10 of this subpart.

EMISSION UNIT 016 #4 COMBINATION BOILER

CC.10. Emission Unit 016 is designed to burn solid and liquid fuels.

[40 CFR 63.7499(i) and (j)]

EMISSIONS LIMITATIONS

CC.11. **Emissions Limitation for EU 016:**

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section. You must meet these requirements at all times.

(1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 3, and 11 through 13 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, for each boiler or process heater at your source, except as provided under 40 CFR 63.7522. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart are an alternative applicable only to boilers and process heaters that generate steam. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per megawatt-hour, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart are an alternative applicable only to boilers that generate electricity.

CC.11. continued:

(2) You must meet each operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater. If you use a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Table 4 to this subpart, or you wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit and alternative monitoring parameters, you must apply to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

(3) At all times, you must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490) , including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(b) As provided in 40 CFR 63.6(g), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

[40 CFR 63.7500]

CC.12. On and after January 31, 2016, EU 016 shall not exceed the following emissions limits:

Pollutant	Lb/ MMBtu Heat input	Lb/ MMBtu Steam output	Testing Time Frequency	Sampling Volume	Sampling Reference Method
PM	0.037	0.043	30-day rolling avg.	collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run	EPA Method 19
Hydrogen Chloride	0.022 lb	0.025 lb	---	collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run	M26A
				collect a minimum of 120 liters per run	M26
Mercury	5.7E-06	6.4E-06	---	collect a minimum of 3dscm per run	M29
				collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784[1], collect a minimum of 3 dscm.	M30A or M30B

CC.12. continued:

Pollutant	PPM by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	Lb/ MMBtu Steam output	Testing Time Frequency	Sampling Volume	Sampling Reference Method
CO	1500 **or**	1.4 lb	1 hr	---	EPA Method 10
CO	720	---	30-day rolling avg.	---	CEMS

[40 CFR 63.7500 (a)(1), Table 2]

[1]Incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14.

COMPLIANCE

CC.13. **Work Practice Standard EU 016:** Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operates under an energy management program compatible with ISO 50001 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in 40 CFR 63.7575:

a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.

b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the facility, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints,

c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.

d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage,

e. A review of the facility's energy management practices and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management practices, if identified.

f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.

CC.13. continued:

g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.

h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.

i.

[40 CFR 63.7500 (a)(1), Table 3, Row ~~3~~4]

CC.14. **Work Practice Standard EU 016:** (1) An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during startup:

a. You must operate all CMS during startup. For startup of a boiler or process heater, you must use one or a combination of the following clean fuels: natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, fuel oil-soaked rags, kerosene, hydrogen, paper, cardboard, refinery gas, and liquefied petroleum gas.

b. If you start firing coal/solid fossil fuel, biomass/bio-based solids, heavy liquid fuel, or gas 2 (other) gases, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose.

c. You must comply with all applicable emission limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of startup, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b). You must keep records during periods of startup. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7555.

(2) An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during shutdown:

a. You must operate all CMS during shutdown. While firing coal/solid fossil fuel, biomass/bio-based solids, heavy liquid fuel, or gas 2 (other) gases during shutdown, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and operate all applicable control devices.

b. You must comply with all applicable emissions limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of shutdown, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b). You must keep records during periods of shutdown. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of shutdown, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7555.

[40 CFR 63.7500 (a)(1), Table 3, Row ~~4~~5 and 6]

CC.15. **Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters (EU016):**

4. Electrostatic precipitator control on units not using a PM CPMS

a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems (i.e., an ESP without a wet scrubber). Existing and new boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (daily block average); or

CC.15. continued:

b. This option is only for boilers and process heaters not subject to PM CPMS or continuous compliance with an opacity limit (i.e., COMS). Maintain the 30-day rolling average total secondary electric power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to 40 CFR 63.7530(b) and Table 7 to this subpart (40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD).

7. Fuel analysis..... Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture such that the applicable emission rates calculated according to 40 CFR 63.7530(c)(1), (2) and/or (3) is less than the applicable emission limits.

8. Performance testing..... For boilers and process heaters that demonstrate compliance with a performance test, maintain the operating load of each unit such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the most recent performance test.

[40 CFR 63.7500 (a)(2), Table 4, Row 4, 7 & 8]

CC.16. At all times, you must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3)]

CC. 17.

In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in 40 CFR 63.7500 you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed if you fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) *Assertion of affirmative defense*. To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, you must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The violation:

(i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner; and

CC.17. continued:

(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design, or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred; and

(3) The frequency, amount, and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and

(4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment, and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(b) *Report.* The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in 40 CFR 63.7500 of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.7501(a)(1)- (a)(9)]

CC.18. (b) *Report.* The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in 40 CFR 63.7500 of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.7501(b)]

GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

CC.19. **General Compliance Requirements (EU016):**

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits and operating limits in this subpart. These limits apply to you at all times.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) You must demonstrate compliance with all applicable emission limits using performance stack testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable. You may demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride (HCl), mercury, or total selected metals (TSM) using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to 40 CFR 63.7530(c) is less than the applicable emission limit. (For gaseous fuels, you may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard.) Otherwise, you must demonstrate compliance for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(d) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits (including the use of CPMS), or with a CEMS, or COMS, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f).

(1) For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), you must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in 40 CFR 63.8(d) and the elements described in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS.

CC.19. continued:

This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.7525. Using the process described in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph and, if approved, include the alternatives in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to this subpart), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(3) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(4) You must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

[40 CFR 63.7505(a)-(d)]

TESTING, FUEL ANALYSES, AND INITIAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

CC.20. **<u>Initial Compliance Requirements (EU016):</u>**

(a) For each boiler or process heater that is required or that you elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart through performance testing, your initial compliance requirements include all the following:

CC.20. continued:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart.

(2) Conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart, except as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For each boiler or process heater that burns a single type of fuel, you are not required to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart. For purposes of this subpart, units that use a supplemental fuel only for startup, unit shut down, and transient flame stability purposes still qualify as units that burn a single type of fuel, and the supplemental fuel is not subject to the fuel analysis requirements under 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart.

(ii) When natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels, you are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart. If gaseous fuels other than natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels and those gaseous fuels are subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, part 61, or part 65, you are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart.

(iii) You are not required to conduct a chlorine fuel analysis for any gaseous fuels. You must conduct a fuel analysis for mercury on gaseous fuels unless the fuel is exempted in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(3) Establish operating limits according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart.

(4) Conduct CMS performance evaluations according to 40 CFR 63.7525.

(b) For each boiler or process heater that you elect to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, your initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart and establish operating limits according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 8 to this subpart. The fuels described in paragraph (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section are exempt from these fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. The fuels described in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section are exempt from the chloride fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. Boilers and process heaters that use a CEMS for mercury or HCl are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section for the HAP for which CEMS are used.

(c) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, your initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 to this subpart or conduct a performance evaluation of your continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to 40 CFR 63.7525(a). Boilers and process heaters that use a CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 12, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7525(a), are exempt from the initial CO performance testing and oxygen concentration operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

CC.20. continued:

(d) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a PM limit, your initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart.

(e) For existing affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), you must complete the initial compliance demonstration, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in 40 CFR 63.7495 and according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this section. You must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) no later than the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this section. You must complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to this subpart no later than the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this section.

(f) For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), you must complete the initial compliance demonstration with the emission limits no later than July 30, 2013 or within 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later. If you are demonstrating compliance with an emission limit in Tables 11 through 13 to this subpart that is less stringent (that is, higher) than the applicable emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart, you must demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in Table 1 no later than July 29, 2016.

(g) For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart within the applicable annual, biennial, or 5-year schedule as specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a) following the initial compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495(a). Thereafter, you are required to complete the applicable annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up as specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a).

(h) For affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490) that ceased burning solid waste consistent with 40 CFR 63.7495(e) and for which the initial compliance date has passed, you must demonstrate compliance within 60 days of the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch. If you have not conducted your compliance demonstration for this subpart within the previous 12 months, you must complete all compliance demonstrations for this subpart before you commence or recommence combustion of solid waste.

(i) For an existing EGU that becomes subject after January 31, 2013, you must demonstrate compliance within 180 days after becoming an affected source.

(j) For existing affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490) that have not operated between the effective date of the rule and the compliance date that is specified for your source in 40 CFR 63.7495, you must complete the

initial compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. You must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) no later than 30 days after the re-start of the affected source and, if applicable, complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to this subpart, no later than the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495. [40 CFR 63.7510(a), (b), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), and (j)]

Subsection CC Common Conditions

SUBSEQUENT PERFORMANCE TESTS, FUEL ANALYSES, OR TUNE-UPS

CC.21. Subsequent Compliance Requirements (EU016):

(a) You must conduct all applicable performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.7520 on an annual basis, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (e), (g), and (h) of this section. Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (e), (g), and (h) of this section.

(b) If your performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit (or, in limited instances as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, at or below the emission limit) for the pollutant, and if there are no changes in the operation of the individual boiler or process heater or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, you may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year. Each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. If you elect to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under 40 CFR 63.7522, you must continue to conduct performance tests annually. The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum mercury input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for mercury. The requirement to test at maximum TSM input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for TSM.

(c) If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart) for a pollutant, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period meet the required level (at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart).

(d) If you are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, you must conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year performance tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. Each 5-year tune-up specified in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(12) must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the first annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up must be no later than 13 months, 25 months, or 61 months, respectively, after the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source.

(e) If you demonstrate compliance with the mercury, HCl, or TSM based on fuel analysis, you must conduct a monthly fuel analysis according to 40 CFR 63.7521 for each type of fuel burned that is subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart. You may comply with this monthly requirement by completing the fuel analysis any time within the calendar month as long as the analysis is separated from the previous analysis by at least 14 calendar days. If you burn a new type of fuel, you must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in your boiler or process heater. You must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540. If each of 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrates 75 percent or less of the compliance level, you may decrease the fuel analysis frequency to quarterly for that fuel. If any quarterly sample exceeds 75 percent of the compliance level or you begin burning a new type of fuel, you must return to monthly monitoring for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses are again less than 75 percent of the compliance level.

CC.21. continued:

(f) You must report the results of performance tests and the associated fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests. This report must also verify that the operating limits for each boiler or process heater have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to 40 CFR 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in 40 CFR 63.7550.

(g) For affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490) that have not operated since the previous compliance demonstration and more than one year has passed since the previous compliance demonstration, you must complete the subsequent compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. You must complete a subsequent tune-up by following the procedures described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) and the schedule described in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(13) for units that are not operating at the time of their scheduled tune-up.

(h) If your affected boiler or process heater is in the unit designed to burn light liquid subcategory and you combust ultra-low sulfur liquid fuel, you do not need to conduct further performance tests if the pollutants measured during the initial compliance performance tests meet the emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 of this subpart providing you demonstrate ongoing compliance with the emissions limits by monitoring and recording the type of fuel combusted on a monthly basis. If you intend to use a fuel other than ultra-low sulfur liquid fuel, natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, you must conduct new performance tests within 60 days of burning the new fuel type.

(i) If you operate a CO CEMS that meets the Performance Specifications outlined in 40 CFR 63.7525(a)(3) of this subpart to demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you are not required to conduct CO performance tests and are not subject to the oxygen concentration operating limit requirement specified in 40 CFR 63.7510(a).

[40 CFR 63. 7515 (a)-(i)]

STACK TESTS AND PROCEDURES

CC.22. **<u>Stack Tests and Procedures (EU016):</u>**

(a) You must conduct all performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). You must also develop a site-specific stack test plan according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(c). You shall conduct all performance tests under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to you based on the representative performance of each boiler or process heater for the period being tested. Upon request, you shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests.

(b) You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to this subpart.

CC.22. continued:

(c) You must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. You must conduct performance tests at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and TSM if you are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(d) You must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter (PM) concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured mercury concentrations, and the measured TSM concentrations that result from the performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.

(f) Except for a 30-day rolling average based on CEMS (or sorbent trap monitoring system) data, if measurement results for any pollutant are reported as below the method detection level (e.g., laboratory analytical results for one or more sample components are below the method defined analytical detection level), you must use the method detection level as the measured emissions level for that pollutant in calculating compliance. The measured result for a multiple component analysis (e.g., analytical values for multiple Method 29 fractions both for individual HAP metals and for total HAP metals) may include a combination of method detection level data and analytical data reported above the method detection level.

[40 CFR 63.7520(a)-(f)]

FUEL ANALYSES, FUEL SPECIFICATION, AND PROCEDURES

CC.23. **<u>The facility must conduct fuel analyses, fuel specification, and procedures as follows</u>:**

(a) For solid and liquid fuels, you must conduct fuel analyses for chloride and mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. For solid fuels and liquid fuels, you must also conduct fuel analyses for TSM if you are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard. For gas 2 (other) fuels, you must conduct fuel analyses for mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. (For gaseous fuels, you may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard.) For purposes of complying with this section, a fuel gas system that consists of multiple gaseous fuels collected and mixed with each other is considered a single fuel type and sampling and analysis is only required on the combined fuel gas system that will feed the boiler or process heater. Sampling and analysis of the individual gaseous streams prior to combining is not required.

CC.23. continued:

You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for fuels used for only startup, unit shut-down, and transient flame stability purposes. You are required to conduct fuel analyses only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury, HCl, or TSM in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart. Gaseous and liquid fuels are exempt from the sampling requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must develop a site-specific fuel monitoring plan according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, if you are required to conduct fuel analyses as specified in 40 CFR 63.7510.

(1) If you intend to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must submit the fuel analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that you intend to conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in 40 CFR 63.7510.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each anticipated fuel type, the notification of whether you or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.

(iii) For each anticipated fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if your procedures are different from paragraph (c) or (d) of this section. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.

(iv) For each anticipated fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of chlorine or mercury.

(v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that you are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

(vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart.

(c) At a minimum, you must obtain three composite fuel samples for each fuel type according to the procedures in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section, or the methods listed in Table 6 to this subpart, or use an automated sampling mechanism that provides representative composite fuel samples for each fuel type that includes both coarse and fine material.

(1) If sampling from a belt (or screw) feeder, collect fuel samples according to paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

CC.23. continued:

(i) Stop the belt and withdraw a 6-inch wide sample from the full cross-section of the stopped belt to obtain a minimum two pounds of sample. You must collect all the material (fines and coarse) in the full cross-section. You must transfer the sample to a clean plastic bag.

(ii) Each composite sample will consist of a minimum of three samples collected at approximately equal one-hour intervals during the testing period for sampling during performance stack testing. For monthly sampling, each composite sample shall be collected at approximately equal 10-day intervals during the month.

(2) If sampling from a fuel pile or truck, you must collect fuel samples according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For each composite sample, you must select a minimum of five sampling locations uniformly spaced over the surface of the pile.

(ii) At each sampling site, you must dig into the pile to a uniform depth of approximately 18 inches. You must insert a clean shovel into the hole and withdraw a sample, making sure that large pieces do not fall off during sampling; use the same shovel to collect all samples.

(iii) You must transfer all samples to a clean plastic bag for further processing.

(d) You must prepare each composite sample according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) You must thoroughly mix and pour the entire composite sample over a clean plastic sheet.

(2) You must break large sample pieces (e.g., larger than 3 inches) into smaller sizes.

(3) You must make a pie shape with the entire composite sample and subdivide it into four equal parts.

(4) You must separate one of the quarter samples as the first subset.

(5) If this subset is too large for grinding, you must repeat the procedure in paragraph (d)(3) of this section with the quarter sample and obtain a one-quarter subset from this sample.

(6) You must grind the sample in a mill.

(7) You must use the procedure in paragraph (d)(3) of this section to obtain a one-quarter subsample for analysis. If the quarter sample is too large, subdivide it further using the same procedure.

(e) You must determine the concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury and/or chlorine and/or TSM) in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart, for use in Equations 7, 8, and 9 of this subpart.

CC.23. continued:

(f) To demonstrate that a gaseous fuel other than natural gas or refinery gas qualifies as another gas 1 fuel, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, you must conduct a fuel specification analyses for mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable, except as specified in paragraph (f)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section for natural gas or refinery gas.

(2) You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section for gaseous fuels that are subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, part 61, or part 65.

(3) You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section on gaseous fuels for units that are complying with the limits for units designed to burn gas 2 (other) fuels.

(4) You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section for gas streams directly derived from natural gas at natural gas production sites or natural gas plants.

(g) You must develop and submit a site-specific fuel analysis plan for other gas 1 fuels to the EPA Administrator for review and approval according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you intend to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must submit the fuel analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that you intend to conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in 40 CFR 63.7510.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all gaseous fuel types other than those exempted from fuel specification analysis under (f)(1) through (3) of this section anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each anticipated fuel type, the notification of whether you or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel specification analysis.

(iii) For each anticipated fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the samples if your procedures are different from the sampling methods contained in Table 6 to this subpart. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types. If multiple boilers or process heaters are fueled by a common fuel stream it is permissible to conduct a single gas specification at the common point of gas distribution.

CC.23. continued:

(iv) For each anticipated fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6 to this subpart, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of mercury.

(v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that you are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 to this subpart shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

(vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart.

(h) You must obtain a single fuel sample for each fuel type according to the sampling procedures listed in Table 6 for fuel specification of gaseous fuels.

You must determine the concentration in the fuel of mercury, in units of microgram per cubic meter, dry basis, of each sample for each other gas 1 fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7521(a)-(i)]

MONITORING, INSTALLATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

CC.24.a. **<u>The facility shall comply with the following monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements (EU016)</u>:**

(a) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a CO emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain an oxygen analyzer system, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, or install, certify, operate and maintain continuous emission monitoring systems for CO and oxygen according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Install the CO CEMS and oxygen analyzer by the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495. The CO and oxygen levels shall be monitored at the same location at the outlet of the boiler or process heater.

(2) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must install, certify, operate, and maintain a CO CEMS and an oxygen analyzer according to the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7505(d), and the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of this section. Any boiler or process heater that has a CO CEMS that is compliant with Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, a site-specific monitoring plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7505(d), and the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of this section must use the CO CEMS to comply with the

applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

CC.24.a. continued:

(i) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CO CEMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(ii) During each relative accuracy test run of the CO CEMS, you must be collect emission data for CO concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the CO CEMS and by Method 10, 10A, or 10B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4. The relative accuracy testing must be at representative operating conditions.

(iii) You must follow the quality assurance procedures (e.g., quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests) of Procedure 1 of appendix F to part 60. The measurement span value of the CO CEMS must be two times the applicable CO emission limit, expressed as a concentration.

(iv) Any CO CEMS that does not comply with 40 CFR 63.7525(a) cannot be used to meet any requirement in this subpart to demonstrate compliance with a CO emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(v) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(3) Complete a minimum of one cycle of CO and oxygen CEMS operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. Collect CO and oxygen data concurrently. Collect at least four CO and oxygen CEMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CEMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(4) Reduce the CO CEMS data as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(g)(2).

(5) Calculate one-hour arithmetic averages, corrected to 3 percent oxygen from each hour of CO CEMS data in parts per million CO concentration. The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be used to calculate the 30-day or 10-day rolling average emissions. Use Equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 for calculating the average CO concentration from the hourly values.

(6) For purposes of collecting CO data, operate the CO CEMS as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b). You must use all the data collected during all periods in calculating data averages and assessing compliance, except that you must exclude certain data as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(c). Periods when CO data are unavailable may constitute monitoring deviations as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(d).

(7) Operate an oxygen trim system with the oxygen level set no lower than the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test as the operating limit for oxygen according to Table 7 to this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7525(a)]

CC.24.b. **<u>The facility shall comply with the following monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements (EU016)</u>:** (b) If your boiler or process heater is in the unit designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel subcategory or the unit designed to burn heavy liquid subcategory and has an average annual heat input rate greater than 250 MMBtu per hour from solid fossil fuel and/or heavy liquid, and you demonstrate compliance with the PM limit instead of the alternative TSM limit, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a PM CPMS monitoring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. As an alternative to use of a PM CPMS to demonstrate compliance with the PM limit, you may choose to use a PM CEMS. If you choose to use a PM CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the PM limit instead of the alternative TSM limit, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a PM CEMS monitoring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraph (b)(5) through (8) of this section. For other boilers or process heaters, you may elect to use a PM CPMS or PM CEMS operated in accordance with this section in lieu of using other CMS for monitoring PM compliance (e.g., bag leak detectors, ESP secondary power, PM scrubber pressure). Owners of boilers and process heaters who elect to comply with the alternative TSM limit are not required to install a PM CPMS.

(1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain your PM CPMS according to the procedures in your approved site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7505(d), the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(9), and paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The operating principle of the PM CPMS must be based on in-stack or extractive light scatter, light scintillation, beta attenuation, or mass accumulation detection of PM in the exhaust gas or representative exhaust gas sample. The reportable measurement output from the PM CPMS must be expressed as milliamps.

(ii) The PM CPMS must have a cycle time (i.e., period required to complete sampling, measurement, and reporting for each measurement) no longer than 60 minutes.

(iii) The PM CPMS must be capable of detecting and responding to PM concentrations of no greater than 0.5 milligram per actual cubic meter.

(2) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(3) Collect PM CPMS hourly average output data for all boiler or process heater operating hours except as indicated in 40 CFR 63.7535(a) through (d). Express the PM CPMS output as milliamps.

(4) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CPMS output data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours (milliamps).

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(5) Install, certify, operate, and maintain your PM CEMS according to the procedures in your approved site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7505(d), the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(9), and paragraphs (b)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section.

CC.24.b. continued:

(i) You shall conduct a performance evaluation of the PM CEMS according to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60.8(e), and Performance Specification 11 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter.

(ii) During each PM correlation testing run of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter, you shall collect PM and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data concurrently (or within a 30-to 60-minute period) by both the CEMS and conducting performance tests using Method 5 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 or Method 17 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6 of this chapter.

(iii) You shall perform quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests in accordance with Procedure 2 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix F of this chapter. You must perform Relative Response Audits annually and perform Response Correlation Audits every 3 years.

(iv) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS relative accuracy test audit or performance test conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit the relative accuracy test audit data and performance test data to the EPA by successfully submitting the data electronically into the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/erttool.html/*).

(6) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(7) Collect PM CEMS hourly average output data for all boiler or process heater operating hours except as indicated in 40 CFR 63.7535(a) through (d).

(8) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CEMS output data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours.

[40 CFR 63.7525(b)]

CC.24.c. **The facility shall comply with the following monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements (EU016):** (c) If you have an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule, and are not otherwise required or elect to install and operate a PM CPMS, PM CEMS, or a bag leak detection system, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each COMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

CC.24.c. continued:

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

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

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

(5) You must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(e). You must identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit. Any 6-minute period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(7) You must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and daily block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

[40 CFR 63.7525(c)]

CC.24.d. <u>The facility shall comply with the following monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements (EU016)</u>: (d) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS other than a PM CPMS or COMS, you must install, operate, and maintain each CMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section by the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation every 15-minutes. You must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation, one representing each of the four 15-minute periods in an hour, to have a valid hour of data.

(2) You must operate the monitoring system as specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(b), and comply with the data calculation requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(c).

(3) Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements. Other situations that constitute a monitoring deviation are specified in 40 CFR 63.7535(d).

(4) You must determine the 30-day rolling average of all recorded readings, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7535(c).

CC.24.d. continued:

(5) You must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

[40 CFR 63.7525(d)]

CC.24.e. <u>The facility shall comply with the following monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements (EU016)</u>: (l) For each unit for which you decide to demonstrate compliance with the mercury or HCl emissions limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart by use of a CEMS for mercury or HCl, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a CEMS measuring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (l)(1) through (8) of this section. For HCl, this option for an affected unit takes effect on the date a final performance specification for a HCl CEMS is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER or the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan.

(1) Notify the Administrator one month before starting use of the CEMS, and notify the Administrator one month before stopping use of the CEMS.

(2) Each CEMS shall be installed, certified, operated, and maintained according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(14) for a mercury CEMS and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(15) for a HCl CEMS.

(3) For a new unit, you must complete the initial performance evaluation of the CEMS by the latest of the dates specified in paragraph (l)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) No later than July 30, 2013.

(ii) No later 180 days after the date of initial startup.

(iii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(4) For an existing unit, you must complete the initial performance evaluation by the latter of the two dates specified in paragraph (l)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) No later than July 29, 2016.

(ii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(5) Compliance with the applicable emissions limit shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average of the hourly arithmetic average emissions rates using the continuous monitoring system outlet data. The 30-day rolling arithmetic average emission rate (lb/MMBtu) shall be calculated using the equations in EPA Reference Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7, but substituting the mercury or HCl concentration for the pollutant concentrations normally used in Method 19.

CC.24.e. continued:

(6) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. Collect at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(7) The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu and shall be used to calculate the boiler 30-day and 10-day rolling average emissions.

(8) You are allowed to substitute the use of the PM, mercury or HCl CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with the PM, mercury or HCl emissions limit, and if you are using an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology to comply with the HCl emission limit, you are allowed to substitute the use of a sulfur dioxide (SO_2) CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with HCl emissions limit.

[40 CFR 63.7525(l)]

INITIAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMISSION LIMITATIONS, FUEL SPECIFICATIONS AND WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS

CC.25. EU 016 shall demonstrate initial compliance by the following:

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to you by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to 40 CFR 63.7520, paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. The requirement to conduct a fuel analysis is not applicable for units that burn a single type of fuel, as specified by 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i). If applicable, you must also install, operate, and maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) according to 40 CFR 63.7525.

(b) If you demonstrate compliance through performance testing, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7520, Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (b)(4) of this section, as applicable. You must also conduct fuel analyses according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable, and as specified in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2). (Note that 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2) exempts certain fuels from the fuel analysis requirements.) However, if you switch fuel(s) and cannot show that the new fuel(s) does (do) not increase the chlorine, mercury, or TSM input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then you must repeat the performance test to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

(1) You must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (Cl input) during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.

CC.25. continued:

(ii) During the fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (Ci).

(iii) You must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$Clinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

Clinput = Maximum amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

(2) You must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level (Mercury input) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.

(ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, you must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HGi).

(iii) You must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 8 of this section.

$$Mercuryinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (HGi \times Qi) \quad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

Where:

CC.25. continued:

Mercury input = Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

HGi = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i, analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of mercury.

(3) If you opt to comply with the alternative TSM limit, you must establish the maximum TSM fuel input (TSM input) for solid or liquid fuels during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of TSM.

(ii) During the fuel analysis for TSM, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM, and the average TSM concentration of each fuel type burned (TSMi).

(iii) You must establish a maximum TSM input level using Equation 9 of this section.

$$TSMinput = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (TSMi \times Qi) \qquad \text{(Eq. 9)}$$

Where:

TSM input = Maximum amount of TSM entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

TSMi = Arithmetic average concentration of TSM in fuel type, i, analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

(4) You must establish parameter operating limits according to paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (ix) of this section. As indicated in Table 4 to this subpart, you are not required to establish and comply with the operating parameter limits when you are using a CEMS to monitor and demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for that control device parameter.

CC.25. continued:

(i) For a wet acid gas scrubber, you must establish the minimum scrubber effluent pH and liquid flow rate as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, as your operating limits during the performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for HCl and mercury emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber effluent pH, liquid flow rate, and pressure drop operating limits. The minimum scrubber effluent pH operating limit must be established during the HCl performance test. If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate operating limit at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(ii) For any particulate control device (e.g., ESP, particulate wet scrubber, fabric filter) for which you use a PM CPMS, you must establish your PM CPMS operating limit and determine compliance with it according to paragraphs (b)(4)(ii)(A) through (F) of this section.

(A) Determine your operating limit as the average PM CPMS output value recorded during the most recent performance test run demonstrating compliance with the filterable PM emission limit or at the PM CPMS output value corresponding to 75 percent of the emission limit if your PM performance test demonstrates compliance below 75 percent of the emission limit. You must verify an existing or establish a new operating limit after each repeated performance test. You must repeat the performance test annually and reassess and adjust the site-specific operating limit in accordance with the results of the performance test.

(*1*) Your PM CPMS must provide a 4-20 milliamp output and the establishment of its relationship to manual reference method measurements must be determined in units of milliamps.

(*2*) Your PM CPMS operating range must be capable of reading PM concentrations from zero to a level equivalent to at least two times your allowable emission limit. If your PM CPMS is an auto-ranging instrument capable of multiple scales, the primary range of the instrument must be capable of reading PM concentration from zero to a level equivalent to two times your allowable emission limit.

(*3*) During the initial performance test or any such subsequent performance test that demonstrates compliance with the PM limit, record and average all milliamp output values from the PM CPMS for the periods corresponding to the compliance test runs (e.g., average all your PM CPMS output values for three corresponding 2-hour Method 5I test runs).

(B) If the average of your three PM performance test runs are below 75 percent of your PM emission limit, you must calculate an operating limit by establishing a relationship of PM CPMS signal to PM concentration using the PM CPMS instrument zero, the average PM CPMS values corresponding to the three compliance test runs, and the average PM concentration from the Method 5 or performance test with the procedures in paragraphs (b)(4)(ii)(B)(*1*) through (*4*) of this section.

CC.25. continued:

(*1*) Determine your instrument zero output with one of the following procedures:

(*i*) Zero point data for *in-situ* instruments should be obtained by removing the instrument from the stack and monitoring ambient air on a test bench.

(*ii*) Zero point data for *extractive* instruments should be obtained by removing the extractive probe from the stack and drawing in clean ambient air.

(*iii*) The zero point may also be established by performing manual reference method measurements when the flue gas is free of PM emissions or contains very low PM concentrations (e.g., when your process is not operating, but the fans are operating or your source is combusting only natural gas) and plotting these with the compliance data to find the zero intercept.

(*iv*) If none of the steps in paragraphs (b)(4)(ii)(B)(*1*)(*i*) through (*iii*) of this section are possible, you must use a zero output value provided by the manufacturer.

(*2*) Determine your PM CPMS instrument average in milliamps, and the average of your corresponding three PM compliance test runs, using equation 10.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_1 , \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_1 \qquad \text{(Eq. 10)}$$

Where:

X_1 = the PM CPMS data points for the three runs constituting the performance test,

Y_1 = the PM concentration value for the three runs constituting the performance test, and

n = the number of data points.

(*3*) With your instrument zero expressed in milliamps, your three run average PM CPMS milliamp value, and your three run average PM concentration from your three compliance tests, determine a relationship of lb/MMBtu per milliamp with equation 11.

$$R = \frac{Y_1}{(X_1 - z)} \qquad \text{(Eq. 11)}$$

Where:

CC.25. continued:

R = the relative lb/MMBtu per milliamp for your PM CPMS,

Y_1 = the three run average lb/MMBtu PM concentration,

X_1 = the three run average milliamp output from you PM CPMS, and

z = the milliamp equivalent of your instrument zero determined from (B)(i).

(*4*) Determine your source specific 30-day rolling average operating limit using the lb/MMBtu per milliamp value from Equation 11 in equation 12, below. This sets your operating limit at the PM CPMS output value corresponding to 75 percent of your emission limit.

$$O_l = z + \frac{0.75(L)}{R} \qquad \text{(Eq. 12)}$$

Where:

O_l = the operating limit for your PM CPMS on a 30-day rolling average, in milliamps.

L = your source emission limit expressed in lb/MMBtu,

z = your instrument zero in milliamps, determined from (B)(i), and

R = the relative lb/MMBtu per milliamp for your PM CPMS, from Equation 11.

(C) If the average of your three PM compliance test runs is at or above 75 percent of your PM emission limit you must determine your 30-day rolling average operating limit by averaging the PM CPMS milliamp output corresponding to your three PM performance test runs that demonstrate compliance with the emission limit using equation 13 and you must submit all compliance test and PM CPMS data according to the reporting requirements in paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(F) of this section.

$$O_h = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \qquad \text{(Eq. 13)}$$

CC.25. continued:

Where:

X_1 = the PM CPMS data points for all runs i,

n = the number of data points, and

O_h = your site specific operating limit, in milliamps.

(D) To determine continuous compliance, you must record the PM CPMS output data for all periods when the process is operating and the PM CPMS is not out-of-control. You must demonstrate continuous compliance by using all quality-assured hourly average data collected by the PM CPMS for all operating hours to calculate the arithmetic average operating parameter in units of the operating limit (milliamps) on a 30-day rolling average basis, updated at the end of each new operating hour. Use Equation 14 to determine the 30-day rolling average.

$$30-\text{day} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Hpv}{n} \qquad \text{(Eq. 14)}$$

Where:

30-day = 30-day average.

Hpvi = is the hourly parameter value for hour i

n = is the number of valid hourly parameter values collected over the previous 720 operating hours.

(E) Use EPA Method 5 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to determine PM emissions. For each performance test, conduct three separate runs under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur. Conduct each test run to collect a minimum sample volume specified in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, as applicable, for determining compliance with a new source limit or an existing source limit. Calculate the average of the results from three runs to determine compliance. You need not determine the PM collected in the impingers ("back half") of the Method 5 particulate sampling train to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards of this subpart. This shall not preclude the permitting authority from requiring a determination of the "back half" for other purposes.

CC.25. continued:

(F) For PM performance test reports used to set a PM CPMS operating limit, the electronic submission of the test report must also include the make and model of the PM CPMS instrument, serial number of the instrument, analytical principle of the instrument (e.g. beta attenuation), span of the instruments primary analytical range, milliamp value equivalent to the instrument zero output, technique by which this zero value was determined, and the average milliamp signals corresponding to each PM compliance test run. (iii) For a particulate wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum pressure drop and liquid flow rate as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, as your operating limits during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for PM and TSM emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits. The minimum scrubber effluent pH operating limit must be established during the HCl performance test. If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(iii) For an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operated with a wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum total secondary electric power input, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. (These operating limits do not apply to ESP that are operated as dry controls without a wet scrubber.)

(iv) For a dry scrubber, you must establish the minimum sorbent injection rate for each sorbent, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit.

(v) For activated carbon injection, you must establish the minimum activated carbon injection rate, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit.

(vi) The operating limit for boilers or process heaters with fabric filters that demonstrate continuous compliance through bag leak detection systems is that a bag leak detection system be installed according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7525, and that each fabric filter must be operated such that the bag leak detection system alert is not activated more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period.

(vii) For a minimum oxygen level, if you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum oxygen level at the lower of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(viii) The operating limit for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit using a SO_2 CEMS is to install and operate the SO_2 according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7525(m) establish a maximum SO_2 emission rate equal to the highest hourly average SO_2 measurement during the most recent three-run performance test for HCl.

CC.25. continued:

(c) If you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and follow the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) If you burn more than one fuel type, you must determine the fuel mixture you could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that you elect to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) You must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided t-statistic test described in Equation 15 of this section.

$$P90 = mean + (SD \times t) \quad \text{(Eq. 15)}$$

Where:

P90 = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

Mean = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

SD = Standard deviation of the mean of pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to 40 CFR 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu. SD is calculated as the sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the number of samples.

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile ($t_{0.1}$) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a t-Distribution Critical Value Table.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 16 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for HCl.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ci90 \times Qi \times 1.028) \quad \text{(Eq. 16)}$$

Where:

HCl = HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.

CC.25. continued:

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 17 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$Mercury = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(Hgi90 \times Qi \right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 17)}$$

Where:

Mercury = Mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Hgi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest mercury content.

(5) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM for solid or liquid fuels, the TSM emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater from solid fuels using Equation 18 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for TSM.

$$Metals = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(TSM90i \times Qi \right) \qquad \text{(Eq. 18)}$$

Where:

Metals = TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

TSMi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of TSM in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest TSM content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest TSM content.

CC.25. continued:

(d) Reserved

(e) You must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to this subpart and is an accurate depiction of your facility at the time of the assessment.

(f) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7545(e).

(h) If you own or operate a unit subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must meet the work practice standard according to Table 3 of this subpart. During startup and shutdown, you must only follow the work practice standards according to item 5 of Table 3 of this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7530(a)-(c), (e), (f) and (h)]

CC.26. **<u>Implementation of Energy Conservation (EU 016):</u>**

(a) If you elect to comply with the alternative equivalent output-based emission limits, instead of the heat input-based limits listed in Table 2 to this subpart, and you want to take credit for implementing energy conservation measures identified in an energy assessment, you may demonstrate compliance using efficiency credits according to the procedures in this section. You may use this compliance approach for an existing affected boiler for demonstrating initial compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7522(e) and for demonstrating monthly compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7522(f). Owners or operators using this compliance approach must establish an emissions benchmark, calculate and document the efficiency credits, develop an Implementation Plan, comply with the general reporting requirements, and apply the efficiency credit according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section. You cannot use this compliance approach for a new or reconstructed affected boiler. Additional guidance from the Department of Energy on efficiency credits is available at: *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html*.

(b) For each existing affected boiler for which you intend to apply emissions credits, establish a benchmark from which emission reduction credits may be generated by determining the actual annual fuel heat input to the affected boiler before initiation of an energy conservation activity to reduce energy demand (*i.e.*, fuel usage) according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. The benchmark shall be expressed in trillion Btu per year heat input.

(1) The benchmark from which efficiency credits may be generated shall be determined by using the most representative, accurate, and reliable process available for the source. The benchmark shall be established for a one-year period before the date that an energy demand reduction occurs, unless it can be demonstrated that a different time period is more representative of historical operations.

(2) Determine the starting point from which to measure progress. Inventory all fuel purchased and generated on-site (off-gases, residues) in physical units (MMBtu, million cubic feet, etc.).

CC.26. continued:

(3) Document all uses of energy from the affected boiler. Use the most recent data available.

(4) Collect non-energy related facility and operational data to normalize, if necessary, the benchmark to current operations, such as building size, operating hours, etc. If possible, use actual data that are current and timely rather than estimated data.

(c) Efficiency credits can be generated if the energy conservation measures were implemented after January 1, 2008 and if sufficient information is available to determine the appropriate value of credits.

(1) The following emission points cannot be used to generate efficiency credits:

(i) Energy conservation measures implemented on or before January 1, 2008, unless the level of energy demand reduction is increased after January 1, 2008, in which case credit will be allowed only for change in demand reduction achieved after January 1, 2008.

(ii) Efficiency credits on shut-down boilers. Boilers that are shut down cannot be used to generate credits unless the facility provides documentation linking the permanent shutdown to energy conservation measures identified in the energy assessment. In this case, the bench established for the affected boiler to which the credits from the shutdown will be applied must be revised to include the benchmark established for the shutdown boiler.

(2) For all points included in calculating emissions credits, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Calculate annual credits for all energy demand points. Use Equation 19 to calculate credits. Energy conservation measures that meet the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall not be included, except as specified in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) Credits are generated by the difference between the benchmark that is established for each affected boiler, and the actual energy demand reductions from energy conservation measures implemented after January 1, 2008. Credits shall be calculated using Equation 19 of this section as follows:

(i) The overall equation for calculating credits is:

$$ECredits = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} EIS_{iactual} \right) \div EI_{baseline} \qquad \text{(Eq. 19)}$$

Where:

ECredits = Energy Input Savings for all energy conservation measures implemented for an affected boiler, expressed as a decimal fraction of the baseline energy input.

$EIS_{iactual}$ = Energy Input Savings for each energy conservation measure, i, implemented for an affected boiler, million Btu per year.

CC.26. continued:

$EI_{baseline}$ = Energy Input baseline for the affected boiler, million Btu per year.

n = Number of energy conservation measures included in the efficiency credit for the affected boiler.

(ii) [Reserved]

(d) The owner or operator shall develop, and submit for approval upon request by the Administrator, an Implementation Plan containing all of the information required in this paragraph for all boilers to be included in an efficiency credit approach. The Implementation Plan shall identify all existing affected boilers to be included in applying the efficiency credits. The Implementation Plan shall include a description of the energy conservation measures implemented and the energy savings generated from each measure and an explanation of the criteria used for determining that savings. If requested, you must submit the implementation plan for efficiency credits to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 180 days before the date on which the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the efficiency credit approach.

(e) The emissions rate as calculated using Equation 20 of this section from each existing boiler participating in the efficiency credit option must be in compliance with the limits in Table 2 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is operating, following the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.7495.

(f) You must use Equation 20 of this section to demonstrate initial compliance by demonstrating that the emissions from the affected boiler participating in the efficiency credit compliance approach do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart.

$$E_{adj} = E_m \times (1 - ECredits) \quad \text{(Eq. 20)}$$

Where:

E_{adj} = Emission level adjusted by applying the efficiency credits earned, lb per million Btu steam output (or lb per MWh) for the affected boiler.

E_m = Emissions measured during the performance test, lb per million Btu steam output (or lb per MWh) for the affected boiler.

ECredits = Efficiency credits from Equation 19 for the affected boiler.

(g) As part of each compliance report submitted as required under 40 CFR 63.7550, you must include documentation that the energy conservation measures implemented continue to generate the credit for use in demonstrating compliance with the emission limits.

[40 CFR 63.7533(a)-(g)]

Subsection CC Common Conditions

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

CC.27. EU 016 Shall Monitor and Collect Data to Demonstrate Continuous Compliance as follows:

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by 40 CFR 63.7505(d).

(b) You must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times that each boiler or process heater is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in your site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. You are required to complete monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. You must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(d) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, system accuracy audits, calibration checks, and required zero and span adjustments), failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements. In calculating monitoring results, do not use any data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities. You must calculate monitoring results using all other monitoring data collected while the process is operating. You must report all periods when the monitoring system is out of control in your annual report.

[40 CFR 63.7535(a)-(d)]

CC.28. EU 016 shall demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards as follows:

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart, and the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (a)(1) through (19) of this section.

CC.28. continued:

(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(2) As specified in 40 CFR 63.7550(c), you must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in either of the following:

(i) Lower emissions of HCl, mercury, and TSM than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant, if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(ii) Lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, if you demonstrate compliance through performance testing.

(1) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis for a solid or liquid fuel and you plan to burn a new type of solid or liquid fuel, you must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530 according to paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the HCl emission rate.

(i) You must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(iii) Recalculate the HCl emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530. The recalculated HCl emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(4) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through performance testing and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 are greater than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7520 to demonstrate that the HCl emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7530(b). In recalculating the maximum chlorine input and establishing the new operating limits, you are not required to conduct fuel analyses for and include the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii).

CC.28. continued:

(5) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(i) You must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(6) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530 are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7520 to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7530(b). You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(7) If your unit is controlled with a fabric filter, and you demonstrate continuous compliance using a bag leak detection system, you must initiate corrective action within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alert and complete corrective actions as soon as practical, and operate and maintain the fabric filter system such that the periods which would cause an alert are no more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6 month period. You must also keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alert, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alert and the corrective action taken. You must also record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the conditions exist for an alert. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alert time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alert shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If you take longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alert time shall be counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(8) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(8)(i) through (iv) of this section.

CC.28. continued:

(i) Continuously monitor CO according to 40 CFR 63.7525(a) and 63.7535.

(ii) Maintain a CO emission level below or at your applicable alternative CO CEMS-based standard in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is operating.

(iii) Keep records of CO levels according to 40 CFR 63.7555(b).

(iv) You must record and make available upon request results of CO CEMS performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the CO CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CO CEMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(9) The owner or operator of a boiler or process heater using a PM CPMS or a PM CEMS to meet requirements of this subpart shall install, certify, operate, and maintain the PM CPMS or PM CEMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan as required in 40 CFR 63.7505(d).

(10) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section. This frequency does not apply to limited-use boilers and process heaters, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, or units with continuous oxygen trim systems that maintain an optimum air to fuel ratio.

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;

(iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_X requirement to which the unit is subject;

CC.28. continued:

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and

(vi)Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (a)(10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this section,

(A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

(11) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour (except as specified in paragraph (a)(12) of this section), you must conduct a biennial tune-up of the boiler or process heater as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance.

(12) If your boiler or process heater has a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, or a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour and the unit is in the units designed to burn gas 1; units designed to burn gas 2 (other); or units designed to burn light liquid subcategories, or meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater in 40 CFR 63.7575, you must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance. You may delay the burner inspection specified in paragraph (a)(10)(i) of this section until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shut-down, but you must inspect each burner at least once every 72 months.

(13) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.

(14) If you are using a CEMS measuring mercury emissions to meet requirements of this subpart you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the mercury CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(14)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Operate the mercury CEMS in accordance with performance specification 12A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B or operate a sorbent trap based integrated monitor in accordance with performance specification 12B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The duration of the performance test must be the maximum of 30 unit operating days or 720 hours. For each day in which the unit operates, you must obtain hourly mercury concentration data, and stack gas volumetric flow rate data.

CC.28. continued:

(ii) If you are using a mercury CEMS, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the mercury mass emissions rate to the atmosphere according to the requirements of performance specifications 6 and 12A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and quality assurance procedure 6 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix F.

(15) If you are using a CEMS to measure HCl emissions to meet requirements of this subpart, you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the HCl CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(15)(i) and (ii) of this section. This option for an affected unit takes effect on the date a final performance specification for an HCl CEMS is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER or the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Operate the continuous emissions monitoring system in accordance with the applicable performance specification in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The duration of the performance test must be the maximum of 30 unit operating days or 720 hours. For each day in which the unit operates, you must obtain hourly HCl concentration data, and stack gas volumetric flow rate data.

(ii) If you are using a HCl CEMS, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the HCl mass emissions rate to the atmosphere according to the requirements of the applicable performance specification of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and the quality assurance procedures of 40 CFR part 60, appendix F.

(16) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 are higher than the maximum total selected input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7520 to demonstrate that the TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7530(b). You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(17) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through fuel analysis for solid or liquid fuels, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the TSM emission rate using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(i) You must determine the TSM concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to 40 CFR 63.7521(b).

CC.28. continued:

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of TSM.

(iii) Recalculate the TSM emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530. The recalculated TSM emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(18) If you demonstrate continuous PM emissions compliance with a PM CPMS you will use a PM CPMS to establish a site-specific operating limit corresponding to the results of the performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM limit. You will conduct your performance test using the test method criteria in Table 5 of this subpart. You will use the PM CPMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with this operating limit. You must repeat the performance test annually and reassess and adjust the site-specific operating limit in accordance with the results of the performance test.

(i) To determine continuous compliance, you must record the PM CPMS output data for all periods when the process is operating and the PM CPMS is not out-of-control. You must demonstrate continuous compliance by using all quality-assured hourly average data collected by the PM CPMS for all operating hours to calculate the arithmetic average operating parameter in units of the operating limit (milliamps) on a 30-day rolling average basis, updated at the end of each new boiler or process heater operating hour.

(ii) For any deviation of the 30-day rolling PM CPMS average value from the established operating parameter limit, you must:

(A) Within 48 hours of the deviation, visually inspect the air pollution control device (APCD);

(B) If inspection of the APCD identifies the cause of the deviation, take corrective action as soon as possible and return the PM CPMS measurement to within the established value; and

(C) Within 30 days of the deviation or at the time of the annual compliance test, whichever comes first, conduct a PM emissions compliance test to determine compliance with the PM emissions limit and to verify or re-establish the CPMS operating limit. You are not required to conduct additional testing for any deviations that occur between the time of the original deviation and the PM emissions compliance test required under this paragraph.

(iii) PM CPMS deviations from the operating limit leading to more than four required performance tests in a 12-month operating period constitute a separate violation of this subpart.

(19) If you choose to comply with the PM filterable emissions limit by using PM CEMS you must install, certify, operate, and maintain a PM CEMS and record the output of the PM CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(19)(i) through (vii) of this section. The compliance limit will be expressed as a 30-day rolling average of the numerical emissions limit value applicable for your unit in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart.

CC.28. continued:

(i) Install and certify your PM CEMS according to the procedures and requirements in Performance Specification 11—Specifications and Test Procedures for Particulate Matter Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources in Appendix B to part 60 of this chapter, using test criteria outlined in Table V of this rule. The reportable measurement output from the PM CEMS must be expressed in units of the applicable emissions limit (e.g., lb/MMBtu, lb/MWh).

(ii) Operate and maintain your PM CEMS according to the procedures and requirements in Procedure 2— Quality Assurance Requirements for Particulate Matter Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources in Appendix F to part 60 of this chapter.

(A) You must conduct the relative response audit (RRA) for your PM CEMS at least once annually.

(B) You must conduct the relative correlation audit (RCA) for your PM CEMS at least once every 3 years.

(iii) Collect PM CEMS hourly average output data for all boiler operating hours except as indicated in paragraph (i) of this section.

(iv) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CEMS output data collected during all nonexempt boiler or process heater operating hours.

(v) You must collect data using the PM CEMS at all times the unit is operating and at the intervals specified this paragraph (a), except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities.

(vi) You must use all the data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours in assessing the compliance with your operating limit except:

(A) Any data collected during monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities conducted during monitoring system malfunctions in calculations and report any such periods in your annual deviation report;

(B) Any data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities conducted during out of control periods in calculations used to report emissions or operating levels and report any such periods in your annual deviation report;

(C) Any data recorded during periods of startup or shutdown.

CC.28. continued:

(vii) You must record and make available upon request results of PM CEMS system performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the PM CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to plan.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 through 4 or 11 through 13 to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limits or operating limits, respectively, in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7550.

(c) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, you must follow the sampling frequency specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and conduct this sampling according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7521(f) through (i).

(1) If the initial mercury constituents in the gaseous fuels are measured to be equal to or less than half of the mercury specification as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, you do not need to conduct further sampling.

(2) If the initial mercury constituents are greater than half but equal to or less than 75 percent of the mercury specification as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, you will conduct semi-annual sampling. If 6 consecutive semi-annual fuel analyses demonstrate 50 percent or less of the mercury specification, you do not need to conduct further sampling. If any semi-annual sample exceeds 75 percent of the mercury specification, you must return to monthly sampling for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses again are less than 75 percent of the compliance level.

(3)If the initial mercury constituents are greater than 75 percent of the mercury specification as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, you will conduct monthly sampling. If 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrate 75 percent or less of the mercury specification, you may decrease the fuel analysis frequency to semi-annual for that fuel.

(4) If the initial sample exceeds the mercury specification as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, each affected boiler or process heater combusting this fuel is not part of the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and must be in compliance with the emission and operating limits for the appropriate subcategory. You may elect to conduct additional monthly sampling while complying with these emissions and operating limits to demonstrate that the fuel qualifies as another gas 1 fuel. If 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses samples are at or below the mercury specification as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, each affected boiler or process heater combusting the fuel can elect to switch back into the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory until the mercury specification is exceeded.

(d) For startup and shutdown, you must meet the work practice standards according to item 5 of Table 3 of this subpart.

[40 CFR 63. 7540(a)-(d)]

Subsection CC Common Conditions

NOTIFICATION, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

CC.29. EU 016 must submit the following notifications:

(a) You must submit to the Administrator all of the notifications in 40 CFR 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (6), and 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2), if you startup your affected source before January 31, 2013, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after January 31, 2013.

(c) N/A

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

(e) If you are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in 40 CFR 63.7530, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler or process heater, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boiler or process heaters at the facility according to 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (8), as applicable. If you are not required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in 40 CFR 63.7530(a), the Notification of Compliance Status must only contain the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (8).

(1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by you or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under 40 CFR 241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of 40 CFR 241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including:

(i) Identification of whether you are complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.

(ii) Identification of whether you are complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits,

(3) A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable emission standard in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, if you are not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance.

CC.29. continued:

(4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing, a CEMS, or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by using efficiency credits through energy conservation:

(i) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

(ii) [Reserved]

(6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) If you had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

(8) In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) "This facility complies with the required initial tune-up according to the procedures in 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi)."

(ii) "This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to 40 CFR 63.7530(e)."

(iii) Except for units that burn only natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, or units that qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act, include the following: "No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit."

(f) If you operate a unit designed to burn natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels that is subject to this subpart, and you intend to use a fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, 61, or 65, or other gas 1 fuel to fire the affected unit during a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575, you must submit a notification of alternative fuel use within 48 hours of the declaration of each period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575. The notification must include the information specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Identification of the affected unit.

CC.29. continued:

(3) Reason you are unable to use natural gas or equivalent fuel, including the date when the natural gas curtailment was declared or the natural gas supply interruption began.

(4) Type of alternative fuel that you intend to use.

(5) Dates when the alternative fuel use is expected to begin and end.

(g) If you intend to commence or recommence combustion of solid waste, you must provide 30 days prior notice of the date upon which you will commence or recommence combustion of solid waste. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) or process heater(s) that will commence burning solid waste, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategories under this subpart.

(3) The date on which you became subject to the currently applicable emission limits.

(4) The date upon which you will commence combusting solid waste.

(h) If you have switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler and the fuel switch or physical change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, you must provide notice of the date upon which you switched fuels or made the physical change within 30 days of the switch/change. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) and process heater(s) that have switched fuels, were physically changed, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

(3) The date upon which the fuel switch or physical change occurred.

[40 CFR 63.7545(a)(b),(d)-(h)]

REPORTS

CC.30. <u>Reports must be submitted as follows (EU016)</u>:

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

CC.30. continued:

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under 40 CFR 63.10(a), you must submit each report, according to paragraph (h) of this section, by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively, and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, you may submit only an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in 40 CFR 63.7495 and ending on July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days (or 1, 2, or 5 years, as applicable, if submitting an annual, biennial, or 5- year compliance report) after the compliance date that is specified for your source in 40 CFR 63.7495.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in 40 CFR 63.7495. The first annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-, 2-, or 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(c) A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule.

(1) If the facility is subject to a the requirements of a tune up they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv) and (xiv) of this section.

(2) If a facility is complying with the fuel analysis they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) If a facility is complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing they must submit a compliance report with the information in (c)(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (vii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this section.

CC.30. continued:

(4) If a facility is complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (vi), (xi), (xiii), (xv) through (xvii), and paragraph (e) of this section.

(5) (i) Company and Facility name and address.

(ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.

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

(iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.

(v) If you use a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, you must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit.

(vi) The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(vii) If you are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with 40 CFR 63.7515(b) or (c), the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.

(viii) A statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a HCl emission limit, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a TSM emission limit, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate, using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that

CC.30. continued:

demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(ix) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and you cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530, or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530 you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

(x) A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7521 and 63.7530 for individual boilers or process heaters subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to 40 CFR 63.7521(f) and 63.7530(g).

(xi) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply toyou, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

(xii) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(xiii) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

(xiv) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

(xv) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent than the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(5)(i).

(xvi) For each reporting period, the compliance reports must include all of the calculated 30 day rolling average values based on the daily CEMS (CO and mercury) and CPMS (PM CPMS output, scrubber pH, scrubber liquid flow rate, scrubber pressure drop) data.

CC.30. continued:

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

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an individual boiler or process heater where you are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit or operating limit from which you deviated.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(3) If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an individual boiler or process heater where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9) of this section. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in 40 CFR 63.7505(d).

(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what you deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A characterization of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

CC.30. continued:

(8) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(f)-(g) [Reserved]

(h) You must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (defined in 40 CFR 63.2) as required by this subpart you must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, required by this subpart and the compliance reports required in 40 CFR 63.7550(b) to the EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk or other commonly used electronic storage media (including, but not limited to, flash drives) to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the Administrator, you must also submit these reports, including the confidential business information, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance test in paper submissions to the Administrator.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test (defined in 63.2) you must submit the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) data to the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using CEDRI as mentioned in paragraph (h)(1) of this section. Only RATA pollutants that can be documented with the ERT (as listed on the ERT Web site) are subject to this requirement. For any performance evaluations with no corresponding RATA pollutants listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance evaluation in paper submissions to the Administrator.

(3) You must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically using CEDRI that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due the report you must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13. At the discretion of the Administrator, you must also submit these reports, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator. [40 CFR 63.7550(a), (e), and (h)]

Subsection CC Common Conditions

CC.31. EU 016 must keep records as following:

(a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(b) For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system you must keep records according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Records described in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(vii) through (xi).

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in 40 CFR 63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

(3) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in 40 CFR 63.8(d)(3).

(4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(6)(i).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(c) You must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to how continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies to you.

(d) For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must also keep the applicable records in paragraphs (d)(1) through (11) of this section.

(1) You must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(2) If you combust non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to 40 CFR 241.3(b)(1) and (2) of this chapter, you must keep a record that documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria under 40 CFR 241.3(d)(1) of this chapter. If you combust a fuel that has been processed from a discarded non-hazardous secondary material pursuant to 40 CFR 241.3(b)(4) of this chapter, you must keep records as to how the operations that produced the fuel satisfy the definition of processing in 40 CFR 241.2 of this chapter.

CC.31. continued:

If the fuel received a non-waste determination pursuant to the petition process submitted under 40 CFR 241.3(c) of this chapter, you must keep a record that documents how the fuel satisfies the requirements of the petition process. For operating units that combust non-hazardous secondary materials as fuel per 40 CFR 241.4 of this chapter, you must keep records documenting that the material is listed as a non-waste under 40 CFR 241.4(a) of this chapter. Units exempt from the incinerator standards under section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act because they are qualifying facilities burning a homogeneous waste stream do not need to maintain the records described in this paragraph (d)(2).

(3) For units in the limited use subcategory, you must keep a copy of the federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent and fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 12 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 13 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(6) If, consistent with 40 CFR 63.7515(b), you choose to stack test less frequently than annually, you must keep a record that documents that your emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

(7) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler or process heater, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

CC.31. continued:

(8) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler or process heater, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(9) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 9 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 14 of 40 CFR 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(10) You must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

(11) You must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

(e) If you elect to average emissions consistent with 40 CFR 63.7522, you must additionally keep a copy of the emission averaging implementation plan required in 40 CFR 63.7522(g), all calculations required under 40 CFR 63.7522, including monthly records of heat input or steam generation, as applicable, and monitoring records consistent with 40 CFR 63.7541.

(f) If you elect to use efficiency credits from energy conservation measures to demonstrate compliance according to 40 CFR 63.7533, you must keep a copy of the Implementation Plan required in 40 CFR 63.7533(d) and copies of all data and calculations used to establish credits according to 40 CFR 63.7533(b), (c), and (f).

(g) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, you must maintain monthly records (or at the frequency required by 40 CFR 63.7540(c)) of the calculations and results of the fuel specification for mercury in Table 6.

(h) If you operate a unit in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory that is subject to this subpart, and you use an alternative fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart under this part, other gas 1 fuel, or gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part or part 60, 61, or 65, you must keep records of the total hours per calendar year that alternative fuel is burned and the total hours per calendar year that the unit operated during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies.

(i) You must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

CC.31. continued:

(j) You must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.7555(a)-(j)]

CC.32. EU 016 must keep records as follows:

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from onsite (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[40 CFR 63.7560 (a)-(c)]

CC.33. EU 016 is subject to the general requirements in Table 10 of this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.7565]

REFERENCED ATTACHMENTS.

The Following Attachments Are Included for Applicant Convenience:

Appendix A, Glossary.
Appendix ASP, ASP Number 97-B-01 (With Scrivener's Order Dated July 9, 1997).
Appendix CAM, Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan.
Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart A – General Provisions.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart S.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart KK.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart MM.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart RR.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart JJJJ.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart A – General Provisions.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart Db.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart BB.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart IIII.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart JJJJ.
Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements.
Appendix TR, Facility-wide RATA Requirements.
Appendix TV, Title V General Conditions.
Appendix U, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Figure 1, Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance (40 CFR 60, July, 1996).
Table H, Permit History.
Table 1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms.
Table 2, Compliance Requirements.
Etc.