SECTION 4. APPENDICES

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SUBPART A – GENERAL PROVISIONS

The owner or operator shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, which is available at the following link:

40 CFR 60, Subpart A

PRELIMINARY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) PLAN FOR MINIMIZATION OF FUGITIVE DUST, PILE MANAGEMENT AND FIRE PREVENTION

The permittee shall comply with this BMP plan and any update hereto.
[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C. Reasonable Assurance and Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: The preliminary BMP plan will be updated by NWFREC as the engineering of the Biomass Receiving, Handling, Storage and Processing emission unit (EU-001) is finalized. The final BMP plan must be submitted to the Compliance Authority no later than 180 days before the NWFREC facility becomes operational.}

Measures to Minimize Fugitive Emissions	
1)	Conveyor systems and associated drop points shall be enclosed to the extent practicable to minimize exposure to air currents. Enclosed conveyors means that the conveyance belt for the biomass is totally enclosed from above thus preventing wind from causing fugitive dust emissions. However, the bottom of the conveyance belt shall be accessible for maintenance and repairs
2)	Drop points to woody biomass storage areas shall be designed to minimize the overall drop height exposed to air current.
3)	Periodic equipment inspection and maintenance shall be performed to maintain the integrity of conveyor systems and associated drop point enclosures. Appropriate plant records shall be maintained on equipment maintenance performed.
4)	Fuel silos shall be equipped with vent filters.
5)	Plant personnel shall conduct daily inspections of the conveyor systems and associated drop point integrity to identify any equipment abnormalities.
6)	Signs shall be posted identifying warning signs of potential equipment malfunction.
7)	Plant personnel shall be trained on identification of warning signs for potential equipment malfunction.
8)	Procedures shall be established for defining excessive fugitive dust from woody biomass truck unloading operations. Plant personnel shall monitor truck unloading operations and if excessive fugitive dust is detected plant personnel shall implement appropriate fugitive dust minimization techniques. Plant personnel shall be trained on procedures for defining and minimizing excessive dust from the truck unloading operations.
9)	All major roadways at the plant shall be paved.
10)	Mud, dirt, spilled biomass or similar debris shall be removed promptly from the paved roads.
11)	Plant personnel shall be trained on what constitutes excessive dust on paved roads.
12)	Transfer points and fuel bins are equipped with vent filters.
13)	Fuel handling equipment shall be inspected for proper operation and for maintenance requirements.
14)	Plant fuel handling personnel shall implement procedures for monitoring and controlling unplanned fugitive dust emissions, including truck handling and unloading, and dirt or spilled biomass fuel on roads.
15)	Plant personnel shall will spray, wash, scrape, or otherwise remove dirt or spilled biomass fuel on plant roads as necessary to reduce fugitive emissions.

Measures for Storage Pile Management

1) A woody biomass storage pile fugitive dust management plan shall be developed and maintained onsite. The plan shall identify warning signs and identify corrective actions for conditions that could result in excessive wind erosion and fugitive dust formation. Plant personnel shall be trained to recognize such warning signs.
2) Operational plans will recognize conditions such as high winds likely to result in wind erosion and excessive fugitive dust and will instruct plant personnel to curtail movement of fuel by mobile equipment under such conditions.
3) Mechanical moving of woody biomass by front end loaders and other supporting equipment shall be minimized on high wind event days.
4) First in first out biomass utilization shall be implemented to minimize objectionable odors.
5) The woody biomass storage areas shall be monitored and if conditions are conducive to wind erosion and fugitive dust formation, procedures from the fugitive dust plan shall be implemented.
6) Mobile equipment will be used to maintain the pile's design shape and to ensure adherence to FIFO in reclaim operations.

Measures to Minimize Spontaneous Combustion

1) A fire management plan (FMP) shall be developed to identify and list the causes and conditions giving rise to spontaneous combustion.
2) Contact local fire marshal to develop fire management plan. The FMP shall be maintained on site.
3) The FMP shall include: a) requirement to train onsite personnel to handle incipient fires and training on the identification of potential fire hazards; and, b) install and maintain equipment for plant personnel to handle incipient fires. The local fire department shall be invited to participate in onsite training.
4) Sufficient inspections of the woody biomass storage areas shall be performed by plant personnel to identify potential fire hazards. Plant personnel shall be trained on identification of potential fire hazards.
5) Signs which identify potential fire hazards shall be posted at the plant.
6) Incoming unprocessed materials shall be stored in areas in accordance with clearance ranges between each storage area as described in the FMP.
7) The stacker reclaimer shall maximize the removal of older material in order to minimize the stacking of newer material on top of older material.
8) Compaction of woody biomass materials in the storage areas shall be minimized.
9) Fuel pile fire protection equipment may be used for minimization of fugitive dust emissions and dust suppression as required.
10) Plant personnel shall conduct daily inspection for fire hazards and monitor the hazards using video surveillance.
11) The FMP shall describe the use of fire-water cannons, mounted on elevated structures, together with mobile equipment to uncover and rapidly extinguish any smoldering materials.
12) The size of the fuel storage pile will not exceed the design value – this is a primary control measure, based upon the limited on-site fuel storage of about 2 weeks' worth of fuel. Specifically, the stacker will build a pile in zones up to a maximum of 60 feet high (an average of 40 feet high) and the reclaimer will start with the first zone built and reclaim the pile down to within two inches of grade.

Measures for the Control of Permitted Feedstock

Woody biomass is characterized by cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin and mineral content. The biomass for this project is limited to clean woody biomass meaning trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, trunks, needles, leaves, stalks and other woody parts, grown in a forest, woodland, rangeland environment, tree farm or agricultural crop farm. The term also includes the residues and rejects from the physical (non-chemical) processing of such woody biomass.

According to NWFREC, the feedstock will consist of woody biomass that will be processed at a remote fuel preparation area (or areas) where it will be sorted, screened and chipped to size. The woody biomass feedstock will be delivered via truck to the site at a rate of approximately 65 trucks per day.

NWFREC has identified the following available woody biomass feedstock types for their facility: saw dust; hogged fuel; processed butt cuts, and fuel crop.

Saw Dust is defined as a by-product of forest and forest product operations.

Hogged Fuel is material that comprises land clearing debris that has either been pre-processed, run through a tub grinder, or a horizontal mill at a specific private forest clearing site.

Butt Cuts are untreated round residues that are either of oversized or undersized non processible materials from post or pole manufacturers.

Fuel Crop is a vegetative product specifically grown for energy use or a waste product of agricultural operations (e.g., corn stover, peanut hulls, etc.).

The following is required from the permittee:

1) Woody biomass feedstocks shall be obtained from vendors that certify that the woody biomass feed stocks they supply to NWFREC meet the definition of woody biomass specified above. In addition, the vendor must certify that the woody biomass does not contain any of the prohibited items listed in **Item 10,** below.
2) Any such vendor certification shall include, in legible fashion, the name of the vendor's representative making the certification as well as the representative's signature. The permittee shall retain records of the certifications for 5 years.
3) The woody biomass feedstock will be delivered to the NWFREC Plant in vehicles designed to prevent release. Woody biomass feedstock shall be delivered to NWFREC primarily by trucks.
4) The permittee shall inspect each shipment of woody biomass upon receipt for any material not specifically identified in this plan. If the permittee identifies any such material, the material shall be rejected and/or marshaled in specified areas until proper disposal can be arranged. Rejected materials shall be moved off site in a logistically reasonable time period.
5) For each original source of woody biomass feedstock, the permittee shall retain documentation of the original source's procedures to prevent the contamination of the woody biomass with any materials not specifically authorized by this permit. Such documentation shall explicitly identify the procedures used to prevent the introduction of any treated wood or any other prohibited materials into the woody biomass.
6) The permittee shall retain documentation of the off-site material handling facility's procedures for receiving, segregating and loading the woody biomass from the original sources. In addition, the permittee shall retain documentation of the quality assurance procedures in place at the off-site handling facility to ensure the woody biomass is not contaminated with any materials not specifically authorized by this permit. Such documentation shall explicitly identify the procedures used to prevent the introduction of any treated wood or any other prohibited materials into the woody biomass.
7) For each shipment of woody biomass, the permittee shall record the date received, the original source and the material description of the woody biomass and the quantity received, and the name, in a legible fashion, and signature of the individual(s) responsible for performing the visible inspection in **Item 8**, below.
8) The permittee shall inspect each shipment of woody biomass upon receipt and during unloading for any material not specifically authorized by this permit. If the permittee identifies any such material, the material must be removed from the shipment and the material vendor notified. The rejected material must be disposed of following all applicable Department regulations. The permittee shall maintain a record of rejected materials, the amount of material rejected and the reason(s) for rejection.
9) The permittee shall maintain records of rejected shipments and disposition thereof. Such records shall be made available to the Department upon request.
10) The following items <u>are not</u> considered woody biomass and are expressly prohibited:

a) those materials that are prohibited by state or federal law;
b) plastics;
c) woody biomass that has been chemically treated or processed;
d) yard trash;
e) municipal solid waste;
f) paper;
g) treated wood such as CCA or creosote;
h) painted wood; and
i) wood wastes from landfills.

Measures to Minimize Ash Fugitive Dust

The ash will be collected in a series of primary and secondary cyclones as the flue gas exits the gasifier combustor. It will drop through the cyclones into an ash hopper and will be quenched with water to both lower the temperature for handling and control (PM) dust emissions. When the hopper is full, the ash will exit the hopper from the bottom into a truck and then covered to leave the site for disposal. Tars that are recovered shall be contained within a closed loop system and recycled to the char combustor.

COMMON CONDITIONS

Unless otherwise specified in the permit, the following conditions apply to all emissions units and activities at the NWFREC facility.

EMISSIONS AND CONTROLS

1. Plant Operation - Problems: If temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by fire, wind or other cause, the permittee shall notify each Compliance Authority as soon as possible, but at least within one working day, excluding weekends and holidays. The notification shall include: pertinent information as to the cause of the problem; steps being taken to correct the problem and prevent future recurrence; and, where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with the conditions of this permit or the regulations. [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]
2. Circumvention: The permittee shall not circumvent the air pollution control equipment or allow the emission of air pollutants without this equipment operating properly. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]
3. Excess Emissions Allowed: 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 2 hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. Pursuant to Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C., the permit subsection may specify more or less stringent requirements for periods of excess emissions. Rule 62-210-700(Excess Emissions), F.A.C., cannot vary or supersede any federal NSPS or NESHAP provision. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]
4. Excess Emissions Prohibited: Excess emissions caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]
5. Excess Emissions - Notification: In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]
6. VOC or OS Emissions: No person shall store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department. [Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]
7. 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. [Rules 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]
8. 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. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C.]
9. Unconfined Particulate Emissions: 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. During the construction period, unconfined particulate matter emissions shall be minimized by dust suppressing techniques such as covering and/or application of water or chemicals to the affected areas, as necessary. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.]

RECORDS AND REPORTS

10. Records Retention: All measurements, records, and other data required by this permit shall be documented in a permanent, legible format and retained for at least 5 years following the date on which such measurements, records, or data are recorded. Records shall be made available to the Department upon request. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2, F.A.C.]

11. Emissions Computation and Reporting

    a. *Applicability*. This rule sets forth required methodologies to be used by the owner or operator of a facility for computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for computing emissions for purposes of the reporting requirements of subsection 62-210.370(3) and paragraph 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., or of any permit condition that requires emissions be computed in accordance with this rule. This rule is not intended to establish methodologies for determining compliance with the emission limitations of any air permit.

    b. *Computation of Emissions*. For any of the purposes set forth in subsection 62-210.370(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility shall compute emissions in accordance with the requirements set forth in this subsection.

        (1) Basic Approach. The owner or operator shall employ, on a pollutant-specific basis, the most accurate of the approaches set forth below to compute the emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit; provided, however, that nothing in this rule shall be construed to require installation and operation of any continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS) not otherwise required by rule or permit, nor shall anything in this rule be construed to require performance of any stack testing not otherwise required by rule or permit.

            (a) If the emissions unit is equipped with a CEMS meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such CEMS to compute the emissions of the pollutant, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate because the CEMS represents still-emerging technology.

            (b) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C, but emissions of the pollutant can be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(c), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such methodology, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

            (c) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., and emissions cannot be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology, the owner or operator shall use an emission factor meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(d), F.A.C., unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

        (2) Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS).

            (a) An owner or operator may use a CEMS to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided:

                1) The CEMS complies with the applicable certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices B and F, or, for an acid rain unit, the certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, all adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; or

2) The owner or operator demonstrates that the CEMS otherwise represents the most accurate means of computing emissions for purposes of this rule.

(b) Stack gas volumetric flow rates used with the CEMS to compute emissions shall be obtained by the most accurate of the following methods as demonstrated by the owner or operator:

1) A calibrated flowmeter that records data on a continuous basis, if available; or

2) The average flow rate of all valid stack tests conducted during a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

(c) The owner or operator may use CEMS data in combination with an appropriate f-factor, heat input data, and any other necessary parameters to compute emissions if such method is demonstrated by the owner or operator to be more accurate than using a stack gas volumetric flow rate as set forth at subparagraph 62-210.370(2)(b)2., F.A.C., above.

(3) Mass Balance Calculations.

(a) An owner or operator may use mass balance calculations to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the owner or operator:

1) Demonstrates a means of validating the content of the pollutant that is contained in or created by all materials or fuels used in or at the emissions unit; and

2) Assumes that the emissions unit emits all of the pollutant that is contained in or created by any material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process or in the capture and destruction of the pollutant by the unit's air pollution control equipment.

(b) Where the vendor of a raw material or fuel which is used in or at the emissions unit publishes a range of pollutant content from such material or fuel, the owner or operator shall use the highest value of the range to compute the emissions, unless the owner or operator demonstrates using site-specific data that another content within the range is more accurate.

(c) In the case of an emissions unit using coatings or solvents, the owner or operator shall document, through purchase receipts, records and sales receipts, the beginning and ending VOC inventories, the amount of VOC purchased during the computational period, and the amount of VOC disposed of in the liquid phase during such period.

(4) Emission Factors.

a. An owner or operator may use an emission factor to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the emission factor is based on site-specific data such as stack test data, where available, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative emission factor is more accurate. An owner or operator using site-specific data to derive an emission factor, or set of factors, shall meet the following requirements.

1) If stack test data are used, the emission factor shall be based on the average emissions per unit of input, output, or gas volume, whichever is appropriate, of all valid stack tests conducted during at least a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

2) Multiple emission factors shall be used as necessary to account for variations in emission rate associated with variations in the emissions unit's operating rate or operating conditions during the period over which emissions are computed.

3) The owner or operator shall compute emissions by multiplying the appropriate emission factor by the appropriate input, output or gas volume value for the period over which the emissions are computed. The owner or operator shall not compute emissions by converting an emission factor to pounds per hour and then multiplying by hours of operation, unless the owner or operator demonstrates that such computation is the most accurate method available.

b. If site-specific data are not available to derive an emission factor, the owner or operator may use a published emission factor directly applicable to the process for which emissions are computed. If no directly-applicable emission factor is available, the owner or operator may use a factor based on a similar, but different, process.

(5) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Missing Data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of missing data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS using other site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of such emissions.

(6) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Startup and Shutdown. 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.

(7) Fugitive Emissions. In computing the emissions of a pollutant from a facility or emissions unit, the owner or operator shall account for the fugitive emissions of the pollutant, to the extent quantifiable, associated with such facility or emissions unit.

(8) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall retain a copy of all records used to compute emissions pursuant to this rule for a period of five years from the date on which such emissions information is submitted to the department for any regulatory purpose.

c. Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility

(1) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year for the following facilities:

(a) All Title V sources.

(b) All synthetic non-Title V sources.

(c) All facilities with the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides and located in an ozone nonattainment area or ozone air quality maintenance area.

(d) All facilities for which an annual operating report is required by rule or permit.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph 62-210.370(3)(a), F.A.C., no annual operating report shall be required for any facility operating under an air general permit.

(3) The annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or DEP-approved local air pollution control program office by April 1 of the following year.

(4) Beginning with 2007 annual emissions, emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., for purposes of the annual operating report.

[RULE 62-210.370, F.A.C.]

CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS MONITORING (CEMS) REQUIREMENTS

CEMS OPERATION PLAN

1. CEMS Operation Plan: The owner or operator shall create and implement a facility-wide plan for the proper installation, calibration, maintenance and operation of each CEMS required by this permit. The owner or operator shall submit the CEMS Operation Plan to the Bureau of Air Monitoring and Mobile Sources for approval at least 60 days prior to CEMS installation. The CEMS Operation Plan shall become effective 60 days after submittal or upon its approval. If the CEMS Operation Plan is not approved, the owner or operator shall submit a new or revised plan for approval.

   {Permitting Note: The Department maintains both guidelines for developing a CEMS Operation Plan and example language that can be used as the basis for the facility-wide plan required by this permit. Contact the Emissions Monitoring Section of the Bureau of Air Monitoring and Mobile Sources at (850)488-0114.}

INSTALLATION, PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

2. Timelines:

   a. *New and Existing Emission Units.* For new emission units, the owner or operator shall install each CEMS required by this permit prior to initial startup of the unit. The owner or operator shall conduct the appropriate performance specification for each CEMS within 90 operating days of achieving permitted capacity as defined in Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C., but no later than 180 calendar days after initial startup.

3. Installation: All CEMS shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the facility are obtained. The owner or operator shall locate the CEMS by following the procedures contained in the applicable performance specification of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix B.

4. Span Values and Dual Range Monitors: The owner or operator shall set appropriate span values for the CEMS. The owner or operator shall install dual range monitors if required by and in accordance with the CEMS Operation Plan.

5. Continuous Flow Monitor: For compliance with mass emission rate standards, the owner or operator 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.

6. Diluent Monitor: If it is necessary to correct the CEMS output to the oxygen concentrations specified in this permit's emission standards, the owner or operator shall either install an oxygen monitor or install a CO_2 monitor and use an appropriate F-Factor computational approach.

7. 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).

   {Permitting Note: The CEMS Operation Plan will contain additional CEMS-specific details and procedures for installation.}

8. Performance Specifications: The owner or operator shall evaluate the acceptability of each CEMS by conducting the appropriate performance specification, as follows. CEMS determined to be unacceptable shall not be considered installed for purposes of meeting the timelines of this permit.

   a. *CO Monitors:* For CO monitors, the owner or operator shall conduct Performance Specification 4 or 4A of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix B

   b. *NO_X Monitor:* For a NO_X monitor, the owner or operator shall conduct Performance Specification 2 of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix B.

c. *COMS*: In accordance with 40 CFR 60.48b(a) the permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain a continuous opacity monitor (COM) to continuously monitor and record opacity from the steam generating unit. The COMS shall be certified pursuant to 40 CFR 60 Appendix B, Performance Specification 1.

9. Quality Assurance: The owner or operator shall follow the quality assurance procedures of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix F.

   a. *CO Monitors:* The required relative accuracy test audit (RATA) tests shall be performed using EPA Method 10 in Appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 and shall be based on a continuous sampling train.

   b. *NO_X Monitors:* The required RATA tests shall be performed using EPA Method 7E in Appendix A of 40 CFR part 60. NO_X shall be expressed "as NO_2."

10. Substituting RATA Tests for Compliance Tests: Data collected during CEMS quality assurance RATA tests can substitute for annual stack tests, and vice versa, at the option of the owner or operator, provided the owner or operator indicates this intent in the submitted test protocol and follows the procedures outlined in the CEMS Operation Plan.

CALCULATION APPROACH

11. CEMS Used for Compliance: Once adherence to the applicable performance specification for each CEMS is demonstrated, the owner or operator shall use the CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards as specified by this permit.

12. CEMS Data: Each CEMS shall monitor and record emissions during all periods of operation 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, and except for allowable data exclusions as per Condition 19 of this appendix.

13. Operating Hours and Operating Days: For purposes of this appendix, 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 midnight to midnight. Unless otherwise specified by this permit, any day with at least one operating hour for an emissions unit is an operating day for that emission unit.

14. 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.

    a. Hours that are not operating hours are not valid hours.

    b. 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."

15. Calculation Approaches: The owner or operator shall implement the calculation approach specified by this permit for each CEMS, as follows:

    a. *Rolling 30-day Average*: Compliance shall be determined after each operating day by calculating the arithmetic average of all the valid hourly averages from that operating day and the prior 29 operating days.

b. *Rolling12-month average, rolled monthly:* Compliance shall be determined after each operating month by calculating the arithmetic average of all the valid hourly averages from that operating month and the prior x-1 operating months.

MONITOR AVAILABILITY

16. Monitor 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 permittee 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 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.

EXCESS EMISSIONS

17. Definitions:

    a. *Startup* is defined as the commencement of operation of any emissions unit which has shut down or ceased operation for a period of time sufficient to cause temperature, pressure, chemical or pollution control device imbalances, which result in excess emissions.

    b. *Shutdown* means the cessation of the operation of an emissions unit for any purpose.

    c. *Malfunction* means any unavoidable mechanical and/or electrical failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process resulting in operation in an abnormal or unusual manner.

18. Excess Emissions Prohibited: Excess emissions caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.

19. Data Exclusion Procedures for SIP Compliance: As per the procedures in this condition, limited amounts of CEMS emissions data may be excluded from the corresponding compliance demonstration, provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of data excluded is minimized. The data exclusion procedures of this condition apply only to SIP-based emission limits.

    a. *Excess Emissions.* Data in excess of the applicable emission standard may be excluded from compliance calculations if the data are collected during periods of permitted excess emissions (for example, during startup, shutdown or malfunction). The maximum duration of excluded data is 2 hours in any 24-hour period, unless some other duration is specified by this permit. For the CEMS on the HRSG stacks at the NWFREC facility, excess emissions of NO_X and CO during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction cannot be excluded. This is to ensure that the 250 TPY emission limits for these pollutants are not exceeded which if they were would trigger PSD regulations.

    b. *Limited Data Exclusion.* If the compliance calculation using all valid CEMS emission data, as defined in Condition 12 of this appendix, indicates that the emission unit is in compliance, then no CEMS data shall be excluded from the compliance demonstration.

    c. *Event Driven Exclusion.* The underlying event (for example, the startup, shutdown or malfunction event) must precede the data exclusion. If there is no underlying event, then no data may be excluded. Only data collected during the event may be excluded.

d. *Reporting Excluded Data.* The data exclusion procedures of this condition are not necessarily the same procedures used for excess emissions as defined by federal rules. Quarterly or semi-annual reports required by this permit shall indicate not only the duration of data excluded from SIP compliance calculations but also the number of excess emissions as defined by federal rules.

20. Notification Requirements: The owner or operator shall notify the Compliance Authority within one working day of discovering any emissions that demonstrate noncompliance for a given averaging period. Within one working day of occurrence, the owner or operator shall notify the Compliance Authority of any malfunction resulting in the exclusion of CEMS data. For malfunctions, notification is sufficient for the owner or operator to exclude CEMS data.

ANNUAL EMISSIONS

21. CEMS Used for Calculating Annual Emissions: All valid data, as defined in Condition 12 of this appendix, shall be used when calculating annual emissions.

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

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

    c. 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.

    d. 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.

22. Accounting for Missing Data: All valid measurements collected during each hour shall be used to calculate a 1-hour block average. 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 owner or operator shall account for emissions during that hour using site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of the 1-hour block average.

23. Emissions Calculation: Hourly emissions shall be calculated for each hour as the product of the 1-hour block average and the duration of pollutant emissions during that hour. Annual emissions shall be calculated as the sum of all hourly emissions occurring during the year.

CITATION FORMATS

The following illustrate the formats used in the permit to identify applicable requirements from permits and regulations.

Old Permit Numbers

Example: Permit No. AC50-123456 or Permit No. AO50-123456

Where: "AC" identifies the permit as an Air Construction Permit
"AO" identifies the permit as an Air Operation Permit
"123456" identifies the specific permit project number

New Permit Numbers

Example: Permit Nos. 099-2222-001-AC, 099-2222-001-AF, 099-2222-001-AO, or 099-2222-001-AV

Where: "099" represents the specific county ID number in which the project is located

"2222" represents the specific facility ID number for that county

"001"identifies the specific permit project number

"AC" identifies the permit as an air construction permit

"AF" identifies the permit as a minor source federally enforceable state operation permit

"AO" identifies the permit as a minor source air operation permit

"AV" identifies the permit as a major Title V air operation permit

PSD Permit Numbers

Example: Permit No. PSD-FL-317

Where: "PSD" means issued pursuant to the preconstruction review requirements of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality

"FL" means that the permit was issued by the State of Florida

"317" identifies the specific permit project number

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)

Example: [Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.]

Means: Title 62, Chapter 213, Rule 205 of the Florida Administrative Code

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

Example: [40 CRF 60.7]

Means: Title 40, Part 60, Section 7

GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

° F: degrees Fahrenheit

acfm: actual cubic feet per minute

ARMS: Air Resource Management System (Department's database)

BACT: best available control technology

Btu: British thermal units

CAM: compliance assurance monitoring

CEMS: continuous emissions monitoring system

cfm: cubic feet per minute

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CO: carbon monoxide

COMS: continuous opacity monitoring system

DEP: Department of Environmental Protection

Department: Department of Environmental Protection

dscfm: dry standard cubic feet per minute

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

ESP: electrostatic precipitator (control system for reducing particulate matter)

EU: emissions unit

F.A.C.: Florida Administrative Code

F.D.: forced draft

F.S.: Florida Statutes

FGR: flue gas recirculation

F: fluoride

ft^2: square feet

ft^3: cubic feet

gpm: gallons per minute

gr: grains

HAP: hazardous air pollutant

Hg: mercury

I.D.: induced draft

ID: identification

kPa: kilopascals

lb: pound

MACT: maximum achievable technology

MMBtu: million British thermal units

MSDS: material safety data sheets

MW: megawatt

NESHAP: National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

NO_X: nitrogen oxides

NSPS: New Source Performance Standards

O&M: operation and maintenance

O_2: oxygen

Pb: lead

PM: particulate matter

PM_{10}: particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less

PSD: prevention of signifi9cant deterioration

psi: pounds per square inch

PTE: potential to emit

RACT: reasonably available control technology

RATA: relative accuracy test audit

SAM: sulfuric acid mist

scf: standard cubic feet

scfm: standard cubic feet per minute

SIC: standard industrial classification code

SNCR: selective non-catalytic reduction (control system used for reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides)

SO_2: sulfur dioxide

TPH: tons per hour

TPY: tons per year

UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system

VE: visible emissions

VOC: volatile organic compounds

CITATION FORMATS AND GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

Application

NWFRC: Northwest Florida Renewable Energy Center

BIGCC: biomass-fed integrated gasification combined cycle

BPG: biomass product gas

HRSG: heat recovery steam generators

CT: combustion turbine-electrical generators

DB: duct burners

CEMS: continuous emissions monitoring system

COMS: continuous opacity monitoring system

COMMON TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Unless otherwise specified in the permit, the following testing requirements apply to all emissions units at the facility.

COMPLIANCE TESTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Operating Rate During Testing: Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity. 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. Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

2. Applicable Test Procedures - 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.

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

3. Determination of Process Variables

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

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

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

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

   a. *General Compliance Testing*.

1. The owner or operator of a new or modified emissions unit that is subject to an emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining an operation permit for such emissions unit.
2. 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 sub-subparagraph 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,
3. 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 visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard.
4. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

b. *Special Compliance Tests*. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it 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.

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

RECORDS AND REPORTS

5. Test Reports: 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. 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. 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 shall provide the following information.

   a. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.

   b. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.

   c. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.

   d. 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.

   e. 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.

   f. The date, starting time and end time of the observation.

g. The test procedures used.

h. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, and prepared the report.

i. 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.

j. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. 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.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

A 62 mmBtu/hr auxiliary boiler firing natural gas that will be used to produce steam during start up of the STG is regulated under this NSPS. It is designated as Emissions Unit 009. In addition, the 25 mmBtu/hr gasified startup burner and the 17 mmBtu/hr char combustor startup burner are regulated under this NSPS. The startup burner for the gasifier is included in Emission Unit 002, while the startup burner for the char combustor is included in Emission Unit 003. These units are subject only to record keeping and reporting requirements since these combustion units fire only natural gas.

The entire regulation is accessible at the following link:

Link to Subpart Dc

{Note: Only applicable definitions have been included below.}

§ 60.40c Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after June 9, 1989 and that has a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million Btu per hour (Btu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 million Btu/hr).

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, § 60.48c(a)(4) shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(c) Steam generating units which meet the applicability requirements in paragraph (a) of this section are not subject to the sulfur dioxide (SO_2) or particulate matter (PM) emission limits, performance testing requirements, or monitoring requirements under this subpart (§ 60.42c, 60.43c, 60.44c, 60.45c, 60.46c, or 60.47c) during periods of combustion research, as defined in § 60.41c.

(d) Any temporary change to an existing steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting combustion research is not considered a modification under § 60.14.

§ 60.41c Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act and in subpart A of this part.

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a steam generating unit from an individual fuel or combination of fuels during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months and the potential heat input to the steam generating unit from all fuels had the steam generating unit from all fuels had the steam generating unit been operated for 8,760 hours during that 12-month period at the maximum design heat input capacity. In the case of steam generating units that are rented or leased, the actual heat input shall be determined based on the combined heat input from all operations of the affected facility during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Coal-derived synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purposes of creating useful heat, including but not limited to solvent refined coal, gasified coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are also included in this definition for the purposes of this subpart.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (kJ/kg) (6,000 Btu per pound (Btu/lb) on a dry basis.

Cogeneration steam generating unit means a steam generating unit that simultaneously produces both electrical (or mechanical) and thermal energy from the same primary energy source.

Combined cycle system means a system in which a separate source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, or kiln) provides exhaust gas to a steam generating unit.

Combustion research means the experimental firing of any fuel or combination of fuels in a steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting research and development of more efficient combustion or more effective prevention or control of air pollutant emissions from combustion, provided that, during these periods of research and development, the heat generated is not used for any purpose other than preheating combustion air for use by that steam generating unit (i.e. , the heat generated is released to the atmosphere without being used for space heating, process heating, driving pumps, preheating combustion air for other units, generating electricity, or any other purpose).

Conventional technology means wet flue gas desulfurization technology, dry flue gas desulfurization technology, atmospheric fluidized bed combustion technology, and oil hydrodesulfurization technology.

Distillate oil means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a SO2control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline reagent and water, whether introduced separately or as a premixed slurry or solution and forming a dry powder material. This definition includes devices where the dry powder material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in dry flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime and sodium compounds.

Duct burner means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc.) to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a steam generating unit.

Emerging technology means any SO2control system that is not defined as a conventional technology under this section, and for which the owner or operator of the affected facility has received approval from the Administrator to operate as an emerging technology under §60.48c(a)(4).

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 51.24.

Fluidized bed combustion technology means a device wherein fuel is distributed onto a bed (or series of beds) of limestone aggregate (or other sorbent materials) for combustion; and these materials are forced upward in the device by the flow of combustion air and the gaseous products of combustion. Fluidized bed combustion technology includes, but is not limited to, bubbling bed units and circulating bed units.

Fuel pretreatment means a process that removes a portion of the sulfur in a fuel before combustion of the fuel in a steam generating unit.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a steam generating unit and does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources (such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns).

Natural gas means (1) a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane, or (2) liquefied petroleum (LP) gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835-86, 87, 91, or 97, "Standard Specification for Liquefied Petroleum Gases" (incorporated by reference -- see § 60.17).

Steam generating unit means a device that combusts any fuel and produces steam or heats water or any other heat transfer medium. This term includes any duct burner that combusts fuel and is part of a combined cycle system. This term does not include process heaters as defined in this subpart.

§ 60.42c Standard for sulfur dioxide.

§ 60.43c Standard for particulate matter.

§ 60.44c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for sulfur dioxide.

§ 60.45c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter.

§ 60.46c Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.

§ 60.47c Emission monitoring for particulate matter.

§ 60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, anticipated startup, and actual startup, as provided by § 60.7 of this part. This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.

(4) Notification if an emerging technology will be used for controlling SO2 emissions. The Administrator will examine the description of the control device and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device. The affected facility is subject to the provisions of § 60.42c(a) or (b)(1), unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.

(g) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day.

(i) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record.

(j) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The permittee shall comply with the following general conditions from Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.

1. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations, and restrictions set forth in this permit are "Permit Conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.161, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, Florida Statutes. The permittee is placed on notice that the Department will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.

2. This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department.

3. As provided in Subsections 403.087(6) and 403.722(5), Florida Statutes, the issuance of this permit does not convey and vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver or approval of any other Department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in the permit.

4. This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.

5. This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of Florida Statutes and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.

6. The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.

7. The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at a reasonable time, access to the premises, where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:

   a. Have access to and copy and records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
   b. Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, and,
   c. Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules.

   Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.

8. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information:

   a. A description of and cause of non-compliance; and

   b. The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the non-compliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance.

   The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or for revocation of this permit.

9. In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the Florida Statutes or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.73 and 403.111, Florida Statutes. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.

10. The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance, provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or Department rules.

11. This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Florida Administrative Code Rules 62-4.120 and 62-730.300, F.A.C., as applicable. The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by the Department.

12. This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.

13. This permit also constitutes:

    a. Determination of Best Available Control Technology ( );
    b. Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration ( ); and
    c. Compliance with New Source Performance Standards (X).

14. The permittee shall comply with the following:

    a. Upon request, the permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under Department rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Department.

    b. The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application or this permit. These materials shall be retained at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.

    c. Records of monitoring information shall include:

        1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
        2) The person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
        3) The dates analyses were performed;
        4) The person responsible for performing the analyses;
        5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
        6) The results of such analyses.

15. When requested by the Department, the permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the permittee becomes aware that relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Department, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.

NSPS – STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STATIONARY COMBUSTION TURBINES

The NWFREC combustion turbines are regulated as Emissions Units 006 and 007. These gas turbines and the HRSG duct burners are part of the combined cycle unit. These emissions units shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart KKKK-- Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines.

The full provisions may be provided in full upon request and are also available beginning at the below web link:

Link to Subpart KKKK

Table 1 is a listing of the NO_X limits from Subpart KKKK that apply to the NWFREC project.

Table 1. NO_X Emission Limits for New Stationary Combustion Turbines[1]. Subpart KKKK of Part 60.

CT Type	CT Heat Input at Peak Load (HHV)	NO_X Emission Standard
New turbine firing natural gas	> 50 MMBtu/ hour and ≤ 850 MMBtu/hour	25 ppmvd at 15% oxygen
New turbine firing fuels other than natural gas	> 50 MMBtu/hour and ≤ 850 MMBtu/hour	74 ppmvd[2] at 15% oxygen

1. Only the portion of the table that includes the NO_X requirements applicable to the NWFREC project.
2. Permittee proposes a NO_X emission standard of 14.9 ppmvd (15 ppmvd is emission limit in permit) for the NWFREC project when firing BPG in CTG and DB in lieu of the specified 74 ppmvd emission standard.