



Jeb Bush
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

David B. Struhs
Secretary

PROPOSED Permit Electronic Posting Courtesy Notification

City of Gainesville, GRU
Deerhaven Generating Station
Facility ID No.: 0010006
Alachua County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
PROPOSED Permit No.: 0010006-002-AV

The electronic version of the PROPOSED permit was posted on the Division of Air Resources Management's world wide web site for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 4 office's review on April 1, 2002.

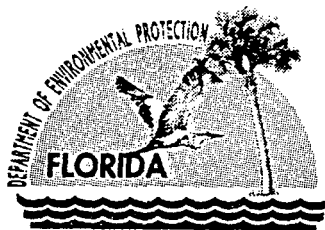
USEPA's review period ends on the 45th day after the permit posting date. Day 45 is May 15, 2002. If an objection (veto) is received from USEPA, the permitting authority will provide a copy of the objection to the applicant.

Provided an objection is not received from USEPA, the PROPOSED permit will become a FINAL permit by operation of law on the 55th day after the permit posting date. Day 55 is May 25, 2002.

The web site address is <http://www2.dep.state.fl.us/air>.

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David B. Struhs
Secretary

March 29, 2002

Mr. Randy L. Casserleigh
Interim Assistant General Manager of Energy Supply
Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU)
P.O. Box 147117, Station A134
Gainesville, Florida 32614-7117

Re: PROPOSED Title V Permit Revision No.: 0010006-002-AV
Deerhaven Generating Station

Dear Mr. Casserleigh:

One copy of the "PROPOSED PERMIT REVISION DETERMINATION" for the Deerhaven Generating Station, located off U.S. 441 North/SR 20/SR 25, Gainesville, Alachua County, is enclosed. This letter is only a courtesy to inform you that the DRAFT permit revision has become a PROPOSED permit revision.

Pursuant to Section 403.0872(6), Florida Statutes, if no objection to the PROPOSED permit revision is made by the USEPA within 45 days, the PROPOSED permit revision will become a FINAL permit revision no later than 55 days after the date on which the PROPOSED permit revision was mailed (posted) to USEPA. If USEPA has an objection to the PROPOSED permit revision, the FINAL permit revision will not be issued until the permitting authority receives written notice that the objection is resolved or withdrawn. If you have any questions, please contact Tom Cascio at 850/921-9526.

Sincerely,

C. H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief
Bureau of Air Regulation

CHF/tbc

Enclosures

copy furnished to:

Mr. Thomas W. Davis, P.E., ECT
Ms. Yolanta E. Jonynas, GRU
Mr. Chris Kirts, P.E., NED
Ms. Patricia Reynolds, NEDBO (Gainesville)
Mr. Gregg Worley, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)
Ms. Gracy Danois, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

Mailed on 4/2/02, Posted on 4/1/02
cc - Tom Cascio's
Reading File

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PROPOSED Permit Revision Determination
Permit No.: 0010006-002-AV

I. Public Notice.

An “INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT REVISION” to Gainesville Regional Utilities for the Deerhaven Generating Station, located off U.S. 441 North/SR 20/SR 25, Gainesville, Alachua County, was clerked on January 28, 2002. The “PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT REVISION” was published in the Gainesville Sun on February 2, 2002. The DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit Revision was available for public inspection at the Department of Environmental Protection’s Northeast District Office in Jacksonville and the permitting authority’s office in Tallahassee. Proof of publication of the “PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT REVISION” was received on February 11, 2002.

II. Public Comment(s).

No comments were received in response to the public notice.

III. Conclusion.

The permitting authority hereby issues the PROPOSED Permit Revision, No. 0010006-002-AV, with no changes to the DRAFT Permit Revision document.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Title V PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: **0010006-002-AV**
City of Gainesville
Gainesville Regional Utilities
Deerhaven Generating Station
Alachua County

This Title V air operation permit revision is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213, and 62-214, F.A.C. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The facility consists of two steam boilers (Unit Nos. 1 and 2) and associated steam turbines; an NSPS simple cycle combustion turbine (CT No. 3); two unregulated simple cycle combustion turbines (CT Nos. 1 and 2); a recirculating cooling water system, storage and handling facilities for coal, brine salt, fly ash and bottom ash; fuel oil storage tanks; water treatment facilities; a railcar maintenance facility, and ancillary support equipment. Also, included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

The original FINAL Title V Permit (0010006-001-AV) was issued on January 1, 2000. *The revision adds conformity to new regulations (40 CFR 60.45(g), dealing with excess emission and monitoring system performance reports, was revised to require semi-annual rather than quarterly, reporting) and reclassifies unregulated emissions units at the facility.*

City of Gainesville
Gainesville Regional Utilities
Deerhaven Generating Station
Facility ID No.: **0010006**
Alachua County

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: **0010006-002-AV**

Permitting Authority:

State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resource Management
Bureau of Air Regulation
Title V Section
Mail Station #5505
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
Telephone: 850/488-0114
Fax: 850/922-6979

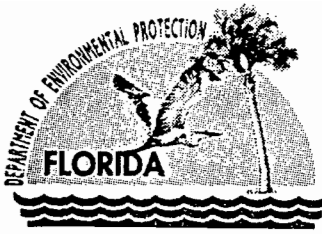
Compliance Authority:

Northeast District Office
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200B
Jacksonville, FL 32256-7590
Telephone: 904/448-4300
Fax: 904/448-4363

Title V Air Operation Permit
PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 0010006-002-AV

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Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

David B. Struhs
Secretary

Permittee:

City of Gainesville, GRU
P.O. Box 147117, Station A137
Gainesville, Florida 32614-7117

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 010006-002-AV

Facility ID No.: **0010006**

SIC No.: 49; 4911

Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

This permit revision is for the operation of the City of Gainesville's, Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU), Deerhaven Generating Station. It includes the Phase I/II NO_x limitations pursuant to Rule 62-214.360(6), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), in the Title IV Acid Rain Part. This facility is located at 10001 NW 13th Street, Gainesville, Alachua County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 367.70 km East and 3292.60 km North; Latitude: 29° 45' 30" North and Longitude: 82° 23' 13" West.

STATEMENT OF BASIS: This Title V air operation permit revision is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213, and 62-214, F.A.C. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit revision.

Referenced Attachments made a part of this permit:

Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities

Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities

APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 4/30/99)

APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES (version dated 10/07/96)

TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE

FIGURE 1 - SUMMARY REPORT-GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSION AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REPORT (version dated 7/96)

BACT Determination dated 04/11/95

Alternate Sampling Procedure: ASP Number 97-B-01, including the Order Correcting the Scrivener's Error dated July 2, 1997

Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan originally dated 12/22/95, and amended 1/9/96.

Phase I Acid Rain permit (NO_x Early Election) dated 12/13/96

Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan dated 12/19/97

Effective Date: **January 1, 2000**

Permit Revision Effective Date:

Renewal Application Due Date: **July 5, 2004**

Expiration Date: **December 31, 2004**

Howard L. Rhodes, Director

Division of Air Resource Management

"More Protection, Less Process"

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Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of two steam boilers (Nos. 1 and 2); two steam turbines; three simple cycle combustion turbines (CT) designated Nos. 1, 2 and 3; a recirculating cooling water system, storage and handling facilities for coal, brine salt, fly ash and bottom ash; fuel oil storage tanks; water treatment facilities; a railcar maintenance facility; and ancillary support equipment. Boiler No. 1 is fired with natural gas, propane, distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2), and/or residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6) including on-specification used oil fuel. Boiler No. 2 is fired with coal, natural gas, and/or distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2). Combustion turbines Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are each fired with natural gas, and/or distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2). Also, included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities. Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Unit ID Nos. and Brief Descriptions.

E.U. ID Nos.	Brief Description
003	960 MMBtu/hr Steam Boiler No. 1
005	2,428 MMBtu/hr Steam Boiler No. 2
006	74 MW (nominal) Simple Cycle Combustion Turbine No. 3
xxx	Coal Handling and Storage Activities

Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
xxx	See Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.

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

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

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

These documents are provided to the permittee for information purposes only:

Table 1-1 and Table 1-1A, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms.

Table 2-1 and Table 2-1A, Summary of Compliance Requirements.

Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers (version dated 2/05/97).

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes.

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:

Initial Title V Permit Application received June 14, 1996.

Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan originally dated 12/22/95, and amended 1/9/96.

Phase I Acid Rain permit (NO_x Early Election) dated 12/13/96.

Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan dated 12/19/97.

Revised DRAFT Title V Permit clerked 6/17/99.

FINAL Title V Permit issued January 1, 2000.

Application for Permit Revision received November 14, 2001.

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following Conditions apply facility-wide:

1. APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided a copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}
2. **Not federally enforceable. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited.** No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.
[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.]
3. **General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard.** Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4., F.A.C.]
4. **Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).**
 - a. The permittee shall submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable; and
 - b. The permittee shall submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.
[40 CFR 68]
5. **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.]
6. **Insignificant 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.]
7. **General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions or Organic Solvents 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.

{Permitting Note: The Department has not ordered any control devices or systems under the referenced rule}.
[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

8. Not federally enforceable. Reasonable Precautions. The following techniques shall be used to control unconfined particulate matter emissions on an as needed basis:

- a. Chemical or water application to unpaved road and unpaved yard and landfill areas;
- b. Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and yards;
- c. Landscaping or planting of vegetation;
- d. Confining abrasive blasting where possible and appropriate,
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.]

{Note: This condition implements the requirements of Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)1., 3., and 4. F.A.C. (Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions, Condition No. 57)}

9. When appropriate, any recording, monitoring, or reporting requirements that are time-specific shall be in accordance with the effective date of the permit, which defines day one.

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

10. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3), F.A.C., shall be submitted within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year. {See condition 51., APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS}

[Rule 62-214.420(11), F.A.C.]

11. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the Department's Northeast District office:

Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District Office
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200B
Jacksonville, FL 32256-7590
Telephone: 904/448-4300
Fax: 904/448-4363

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

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Air & EPCRA Enforcement Branch, Air Enforcement Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9155
Fax: 404/562-9163 or 404/562-9164

13. Except as otherwise provided herein, excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emission shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

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

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
003	960 MMBtu/hr Steam Boiler - Unit 1

Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 1 is an 75 megawatt (nominal) steam generator designated as Unit 1. The emissions unit is fired on natural gas, distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2) and/or residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5 or 6), including on-specification used oil fuel. There is no air pollution control device on this emissions unit. The combustion gases exhaust through a single stack of 300 feet. Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 1 began commercial operation in 1972.

{Permitting note(s): 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. As required under the Acid Rain Program, the unit has a Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) for measuring opacity, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and carbon dioxide. These monitors are used as indicators of compliance and periodic monitoring.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rates, based on the higher heating value (HHV) of the fuel, are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	Heat Input Rate	Fuel Type
003	960 MMBtu/hr	Natural Gas
	960 MMBtu/hr	Residual Fuel Oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6), Distillate Fuel Oils (Nos. 1 or 2), propane (for ignition), on-specification used oil
	960 MMBtu/hr	Co-firing any combination of above

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.] .

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each emissions unit for purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90-100 percent of the emissions unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. Regular recordkeeping is not required for heat input. Instead, the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required, in order to demonstrate what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. Such heat input determinations may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heating value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test. }

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **A.23**.
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.].

A.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. The only fuels allowed to be burned are distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2), residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6), natural gas, propane, and/or on-specification used oil, or any combination

thereof. Used oil containing a PCB concentration equal to or greater than 50 ppm shall *not* be burned. Used oil containing PCBs above the detectable level (2 ppm) cannot be used for startup or shutdown. [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and 40 CFR 761.20(e)].

A.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

A.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, except for one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent. Except as otherwise specified in this permit, this emissions unit shall compliance test for particulate matter emissions annually and as otherwise required by Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See Specific Condition **A.29**. [Rules 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.]

A.6. Visible Emissions - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Visible emissions shall not exceed 60 percent opacity during the 3-hours in any 24 hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change. Visible emissions above 60% opacity shall be allowed for not more than four, six (6)-minute periods, during the three-hour period of excess emissions allowed by this condition. 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. [Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.7. Particulate Matter - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 pound per million Btu heat input during the 3-hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change. [Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.8. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input, minimum three (3) - hour average, as measured by applicable compliance methods. See Specific Condition **A.19**. [Rules 62-296.405(1)(b) F.A.C.]

A.9. Sulfur Dioxide. While combusting liquid fuels, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, minimum three (3) – hour average, as measured by applicable compliance methods. See Specific Conditions **A.20**. and **A.21**. [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of liquid fuels may be used as a surrogate for the sulfur dioxide limitation and shall not exceed 2.5% sulfur, by weight. See Specific Condition **A.21**. [Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)3., F.A.C and applicant request].

A.11. Used Oil. Burning of on-specification used oil is allowed at this emissions unit in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following conditions:

a. **On-specification Used Oil Emissions Limitations:** This emissions unit is permitted to burn on-specification used oil, which contains a PCB concentration of less than 50 ppm. On-specification used oil is defined as used oil that meets the specifications of 40 CFR 279 - Standards for the Management of Used Oil, listed below. "Off-

specification” used oil shall not be burned. Used oil which fails to comply with any of these specification levels is considered “off-specification” used oil.

CONSTITUENT/PROPERTY	ALLOWABLE LEVEL
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1000 ppm maximum
Flash point	100 degrees F minimum

b. Quantity Limitation: This emissions unit is permitted to burn “on-specification” used oil, not to exceed 1.5 million gallons during any consecutive 12 month period.

c. PCB Limitation: Used oil containing a PCB concentration of 50 or more ppm shall not be burned in this emission unit. Used oil shall not be blended to meet this requirement.

d. Operational Requirements: On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration less than 50 ppm shall be burned only at normal source operating temperatures. On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration above the detectable level (2 ppm) shall not be burned during periods of startup or shutdown.

e. Testing Requirements: The owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the following parameters (“batch” means the amount of used oil placed in inventory at one time):

- (1) Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point and PCBs.
- (2) Testing (sampling, extraction and analysis) shall be performed using approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).
- (3) Sulfur content, percent by weight.
- (4) Alternatively, the owner or operator may rely on other analyses or other information to make the determination that the used oil meets the specifications of 40 CFR 279.11. Documentation used to make the determination shall be maintained at the facility.

f. Record Keeping Requirements: The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep the following records in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department:

- (1) The gallons of on-specification used oil placed in inventory each month.
 - (2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil placed in inventory in the preceding consecutive 12-month period.
 - (3) Copies of the analyses or other information required above.
- [40 CFR 279.72, 40 CFR 279.74(b) and 761.20(e)]

g. Reporting Requirements:

The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operating Report form, the analytical results or other information referenced in Specific Condition A.11e(4) and the total amount of on-specification used oil placed in inventory during the previous calendar year. The above record shall be maintained in a form suitable for inspection, retained for a minimum of five years.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C., 40 CFR 279 and 40 CFR 761, unless otherwise noted.]

Excess Emissions

A.12. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

A.13. Excess emissions resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.
[Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.]

A.14. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

A.15. Sulfur Dioxide. **The permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon each delivery.** This protocol is allowed because the emissions unit does not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. See Specific Conditions **A.20.** and **A.21.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]

A.16. 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.]

Test Methods And Procedures

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

A.17. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C. See Specific Condition **A.18.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.]

A.18. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

1. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.

2. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual

observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:

- a. For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity) the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.
- b. For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.

In order to be valid, any required average (i.e., a six-minute or two-minute average) shall be based on all of the valid observations in the sequential subset of observations selected, and the selected subset shall contain at least 90 percent of the observations possible for the required averaging time. Each required average shall be calculated by summing the opacity value of each of the valid observations in the appropriate subset, dividing this sum by the number of valid observations in the subset, and rounding the result to the nearest whole number. The number of missing observations in the subset shall be indicated in parenthesis after the subset average value.

[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.19. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. EPA Method 3 (with Orsat analysis) or 3A shall be used when the oxygen based F-factor, computed according to EPA Method 19, is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)2., and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.20. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure is incorporated into the operation permit for the emissions unit. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedances of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards. **The permittee may use the EPA test methods, referenced above, to demonstrate compliance; however, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, the permittee may elect to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon delivery.** See Specific Conditions A.15. and A.21.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.21. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, ASTM D1552-90, ASTM 4177-82 or both, ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition of the above ASTM methods.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

A.22. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the

owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.

[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

A.23. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.

[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

A.24. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.

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

A.25. 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 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.

a. The minimum period of observation for a compliance test for Unit 1 is 60 minutes.

Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

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

(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet. See Specific Condition **A.19**.

(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 (attached).

(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

A.26. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

A.27. 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.

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 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 fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours. See Specific Condition A.29.
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; See Specific Condition A.28.
 - 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. See Specific Condition A.29.
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. See Specific Condition A.29.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department's Northeast District office 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's Northeast District office, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department's Northeast District office.

(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel

analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., and, SIP approved]

A.28. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for this emissions unit while burning:

- a. only gaseous fuel(s)
- b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s), other than during startup, for no more than 400 hours per year; or
- c. only liquid fuel(s), other than during startup, for no more than 400 hours per year.

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

A.29. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for this emissions unit while burning:

- a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
- b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s), other than during startup, for no more than 400 hours per year; or
- c. only liquid fuel(s), other than during startup, for no more than 400 hours per year.

[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]

Record keeping and Reporting Requirements

A.30. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department's Northeast District office 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. See Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions, Condition No. 9.

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

A.31. Submit to the Northeast District office a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

A.32. Test Reports.

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

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

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

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.

6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.
8. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.
9. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.
10. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.
11. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
12. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
13. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
14. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.
15. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
16. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.
17. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
18. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
19. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
20. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.
21. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

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

Periodic Monitoring

A.33. Opacity and sulfur dioxide CEMs will be used for purposes of periodic monitoring.

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

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
005	2,428 MMBtu/hr Steam Boiler - Unit 2

Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 2 is rated at 251 MW (nominal) and is capable of burning coal, natural gas, and/or distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2), with emissions exhausted through a 350 ft. stack. This generator is a dry bottom wall-fired boiler. Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator. Sulfur dioxide emissions are minimized through the use of low-sulfur coal. Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 2 began commercial operation in 1981.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under Acid Rain, Phase I (NO_x Early Election) and Phase II; Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required; and 40 CFR 60 Subpart D, Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Is Commenced After August 17, 1971. As required under the Acid Rain Program, the unit is equipped with a Continuous Emission Monitoring System for measuring opacity, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and carbon dioxide (CO₂). The NO_x and opacity monitors are also required pursuant to the New Source Performance Standards; the SO₂ monitor is also required under the Conditions of Certification. These monitors are used as indicators of compliance.}

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

{Permitting note: In addition to the requirements listed below, this emissions unit is also subject to the standards and requirements contained in the Acid Rain Part of this permit (see Section IV).}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rates, based on the higher heating value (HHV) of the fuels, are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
005	591	Natural Gas
	900	Distillate Fuel Oils (Nos. 1 or 2)
	2,428	Coal
	2,428	Co-firing any combination of the above

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

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. Regular recordkeeping is not required for heat input. Instead, the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required, in order to demonstrate what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. Such heat input determinations may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heating value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test. }

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **B.9.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.].

B.3. Methods of Operation. Fuels. The only fuel(s) allowed to be burned are coal, natural gas, and/or distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2). Fuels may be co-fired in any combination.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; PA 74-04] .

Emission Limitations and Standards

B.4. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.42 Standard For Particulate Matter.

(a) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 43 nanograms per joule heat input (0.10 lb per million Btu), minimum three (3)-hour average, derived from fossil fuel.

(2) Exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

[40 CFR 60.42(a)(1) & (2)]

B.5. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.43 Standard For Sulfur Dioxide.

(a) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of:

(1) 340 nanograms per joule heat input (0.80 lb per million Btu), minimum three (3)-hour average, derived from liquid fossil fuel..

(2) 520 nanograms per joule heat input (1.2 lb per million Btu), minimum three (3)-hour average, derived from solid fossil fuel.

(b) When different fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard (in ng/J) shall be determined by proration using the following formula:

$$PS_{SO_2} = [y(340)+z(520)]/(y+z)$$

Where:

PS_{SO_2} is the prorated standard for sulfur dioxide when burning different fuels simultaneously, in nanograms per joule heat input derived from all fossil fuels fired,

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

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

(c) Compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all fossil fuels burned, including gaseous fuels.

[40 CFR 60.43(a), (b), & (c)]

B.6. Flue Gas Desulfurization Equipment Requirement Prior to installation of any FGD (flue gas desulfurization) equipment, plans and specifications for such equipment shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval.

[Power Plant Certification PA 74-04]

B.7. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.44 Standard For Nitrogen Oxides.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by 40 CFR 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart D, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain nitrogen oxides, expressed as NO₂ in excess of:

- (1) 86 nanograms per joule heat input (0.20 lb per million Btu), minimum three (3)-hour average, derived from gaseous fossil fuel.
- (2) 129 nanograms per joule heat input (0.30 lb per million Btu), minimum three (3)-hour average, derived from liquid fossil fuel.
- (3) 300 nanograms per joule heat input (0.70 lb per million Btu), minimum three (3)-hour average, derived from solid fossil fuel.

(b) When different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard (in ng/J) is determined by proration using the following formula:

$$PS_{NOx} = (86x + 130y + 300z)/(x+y+z)$$

In lb/MMBtu the formula is:

$$PS_{NOx} = (0.20x + 0.30y + 0.70z)/(x+y+z)$$

Where:

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

x = the percentage of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel;

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

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

[40 CFR 60.44(a) & (b)]

Test Methods and Procedures

B.8. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.46 Test methods and Procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or other methods and procedures as specified in 40 CFR 60.46 [this Specific Condition], except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b) [Specific Condition E.2.]. Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in 40 CFR 60.46(d) [Specific Condition B.8.(d)].

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter, SO₂, and NO_x standards in 40 CFR 60.42, 60.43, and 60.44 [Specific Conditions B.4, 5 and 7] as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, SO₂, or NO_x shall be computed for each test run using the following equation [or the procedure specified in Specific Condition B.8.(d)(1)]:

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

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

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

% O₂ = oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.

F_d = factor as determined from Method 19.

(2) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration (C) at affected facilities without wet flue-gas-desulfurization (FGD) systems and Method 5B shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration (C) after FGD systems. [Alternatively Method 17 may be used pursuant to Condition B.8.(d)(2).]

(i) The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train may be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than 160 ± 14 °C (320 ± 25 °F).

(ii) The emission rate correction factor, integrated or grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O₂ concentration (%O₂). The O₂ sample shall be obtained simultaneously with, and at the same traverse points as, the particulate sample. If the grab sampling procedure is used, the O₂ concentration for the run shall be the arithmetic mean of all the individual O₂ sample concentrations at each traverse point.

(iii) If the particulate run has more than 12 traverse points, the O₂ traverse points may be reduced to 12 provided that Method 1 is used to locate the 12 O₂ traverse points.

(3) Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 [Condition **E.3.**] shall be used to determine opacity except as otherwise allowed under Condition **E.3.(e)(5)**.

(4) Method 6 [or the methods specified in Condition **B.8.(d)(3)**] shall be used to determine the SO₂ concentration.

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

(ii) The emission rate correction factor, integrated sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O₂ concentration (%O₂). The O₂ sample shall be taken simultaneously with, and at the same point as, the SO₂ sample. The SO₂ emission rate shall be computed for each pair of SO₂ and O₂ samples. The SO₂ emission rate (E) for each run shall be the arithmetic mean of the results of the two pairs of samples.

(5) Method 7 [or the methods specified in Condition **B.8.(d)(5)**] shall be used to determine the NO_x concentration.

(i) The sampling site and location shall be the same as for the SO₂ sample. Each run shall consist of four grab samples, with each sample taken at about 15-minute intervals.

(ii) For each NO_x sample, the emission rate correction factor, grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B [or Method 3A per Condition **B.8.(d)(7)**] shall be used to determine the O₂ concentration (%O₂). The sample shall be taken simultaneously with, and at the same point as, the NO_x sample.

(iii) The NO_x emission rate shall be computed for each pair of NO_x and O₂ samples. The NO_x emission rate (E) for each run shall be the arithmetic mean of the results of the four pairs of samples.

(c) When combinations of fossil fuels are fired, the owner or operator (in order to compute the prorated standard as shown in 40 CFR 60.43(b) and 60.44(b) [Conditions **B.5** and **B.7.**] shall determine the percentage (w, x, y, or z) of the total heat input derived from each type of fuel as follows:

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

(2) ASTM Methods D 2015-77 (solid fuels), D 240-76 (liquid fuels), or D 1826-77 (gaseous fuels) or the latest edition,(s) (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the gross calorific values of the fuels.

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

(d) The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures in this section [Condition **B.8.**] or in other section [conditions] as specified:

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, SO₂ and NO_x may be determined by using the F_c factor, provided that the following procedure is used:

(i) The emission rate (E) shall be computed using the following equation:

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

where:

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

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

%CO₂ = carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis.

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

(ii) If and only if the average F_C factor in Method 19 is used to calculate E and either E is from 0.97 to 1.00 of the emission standard or the relative accuracy of a continuous emission monitoring system is from 17 to 20 percent, then three runs of Method 3B [or Method 3A pursuant to Condition **B.8.(d)(7)**] shall be used to determine the O₂ and CO₂ concentration according to the procedures in 40 CFR 60.46(b) (2)(ii), (4)(ii) or (5)(ii) [Condition **B.8.(b)**]. Then if F_O (average of three runs), as calculated from the equation in Method 3B [or Method 3A pursuant to Condition D.9.(d)(7)], is more than ± 3 percent than the average F_O value, as determined from the average values of F_d and F_C in Method 19, i.e., F_{Oa} = 0.209 (F_{da} / F_{ca}), then the following procedure shall be followed:

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

(B) When F_O is less than 0.97 F_{Oa} and when the average difference (\bar{d}) between the continuous monitor minus the reference methods is negative, then E shall be increased by that proportion under 0.97 F_{Oa}, e.g., if F_O is 0.95 F_{Oa}, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

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

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

(3) Particulate matter and SO₂ may be determined simultaneously with the Method 5 train provided that the following changes are made:

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

(ii) All applicable procedures in Method 8 for the determination of SO₂ (including moisture) are used:

(4) For Method 6, Method 6C may be used. Method 6A may also be used whenever Methods 6 and 3B data are specified to determine the SO₂ emission rate, under the conditions in 40 CFR 60.46 (d)(1) [Condition **B.8.**].

(5) For Method 7, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E may be used. If Method 7C, 7D, or 7E is used, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 1 hour and the integrated sampling approach shall be used to determine the O₂ concentration (%O₂) for the emission rate correction factor.

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

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

[40 CFR 60.46(a), (b), (c) & (d)]

B.9. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.

[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

B.10. Record Fuel Input. The owner or operator shall maintain a daily log of fuels used and copies of fuel analyses containing information on sulfur content, ash content and heating values to facilitate calculations of emissions. Stack monitoring, fuel usage and fuel analyses data shall be reported to the Department on a quarterly basis in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7. See Specific Condition **E.1**. Such monitoring shall include amounts of distillate (Nos. 1 or 2) fuel oil and natural gas used for start up or flame stabilization.
[Power Plant Certification PA 74-04]

B.11. Annual Tests Required - PM, VE, SO₂ and NO_x. Except as provided in Specific Conditions **D.5** through **D.7** of this permit, emission testing for particulate matter, visible emissions, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides shall be performed annually.
[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Power Plant Certification PA 74-04]

B.12. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.45 Emission and Fuel Monitoring.

(a) Each owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous monitoring systems for measuring the opacity of emissions, sulfur dioxide emissions, nitrogen oxides emissions, and either oxygen or carbon dioxide except as provided in 40 CFR 60.45(b) [Specific Condition **B.12.(b)**]. A continuous emission monitoring system ("CEMS") installed and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 75 may be used to meet the monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 60 (specified herein).

(b) Not applicable.

(c) For performance evaluations under 40 CFR 60.13(c) [Specific Condition **E.5.(c)**] and calibration checks under 40 CFR-60.13 (d) [Specific Condition **E.5.(d)**], the following procedures shall be used:

(1) Methods 6, 7, and 3B, as applicable, shall be used for the performance evaluations of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides continuous monitoring systems. Acceptable alternative methods for Methods 6, 7, and 3B are given in 40 CFR 60.46(d) [Specific Condition **B.8**].

(2) Sulfur dioxide or nitric oxide, as applicable, shall be used for preparing calibration gas mixtures under Performance Specification 2 of Appendix B to 40 CFR 60 [incorporated by reference].

(3) For affected facilities burning fossil fuel(s), the span value for a continuous monitoring system measuring the opacity of emissions shall be 80, 90, or 100 percent and for a continuous monitoring system measuring sulfur oxides or nitrogen oxides the span value shall be determined as follows except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 75:

[In parts per million]

Fossil fuel	Span value for sulfur dioxide	Span value for nitrogen oxides
Gas	{1}	500
Liquid	1,000	500
Solid	1,500	1000
Combinations	1,000y + 1,500z	500(x+y)+1,000z

{1} Not applicable.

where:

x = the fraction of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel, and

y = the fraction of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel, and

z = the fraction of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel.

(4) All span values computed under 40 CFR 60.45 (c)(3) [Specific Condition **B.12.**] for burning combinations of fossil fuels shall be rounded to the nearest 500 ppm except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 75.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) For any continuous monitoring system installed under 40 CFR 60.45 (a), [Specific Condition **B.12.**] the following conversion procedures shall be used to convert the continuous monitoring data into units of the applicable standards (ng/J, lb/million Btu):

(1) When a continuous monitoring system for measuring oxygen is selected, the measurement of the pollutant concentration and oxygen concentration shall each be on a consistent basis (wet or dry). Alternative procedures approved by the Administrator shall be used when measurements are on a wet basis. When measurements are on a dry basis, the following conversion procedure shall be used except as otherwise provided under 40 CFR 75:

$$E = CF[20.9/(20.9-\text{percent } O_2)]$$

where:

E, C, F, and % O₂ are determined under 40 CFR 60.45(f). [Specific Condition **B.12.(f)**]

(2) When a continuous monitoring system for measuring carbon dioxide is selected, the measurement of the pollutant concentration and carbon dioxide concentration shall each be on a consistent basis (wet or dry) and the following conversion procedure shall be used except as otherwise provided under 40 CFR 75:

$$E = CF_c [100/\text{percent } CO_2]$$

where:

E, C, F_c and % CO₂ are determined under 40 CFR 60.45(f) [Specific Condition **B.12.(f)**].

(f) The values used in the equations under 40 CFR 60.45 (e)(1) and (2) [Specific Condition **B.12.**] are derived as follows:

(1) E = pollutant emissions, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

(2) C = pollutant concentration, ng/dscm (lb/dscf), determined by multiplying the average concentration (ppm) for each one-hour period by 4.15×10^4 M ng/dscm per ppm (2.59×10^{-9} M lb/dscf per ppm) where M = pollutant molecular weight, g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole). M = 64.07 for sulfur dioxide and 46.01 for nitrogen oxides.

(3) % O₂, %CO₂ = oxygen or carbon dioxide volume (expressed as percent), determined with equipment specified under 40 CFR 60.45 (a). [Specific Condition B.12.].

(4) F, F_C = a factor representing a ratio of the volume of dry flue gases generated to the calorific value of the fuel combusted (F), and a factor representing a ratio of the volume of carbon dioxide generated to the calorific value of the fuel combusted (F_C), respectively. Values of F and F_C are given as follows, except as otherwise provided in 40 CFR 75:

(i) Not applicable.

(ii) For *subbituminous and bituminous coal* as classified according to ASTM D388-77 (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17), F = 2.637×10^{-7} dscm/J (9,820 dscf/million Btu) and F_C = 0.486×10^{-7} scm CO₂ /J (1,810 scf CO₂ /million Btu).

(iii) For *liquid fossil fuels* (Nos. 1 and 2), F = 2.476×10^{-7} dscm/J (9,220 dscf/million Btu) and F_C = 0.384×10^{-7} scm CO₂ /J (1,430 scf CO₂ /million Btu).

(iv) For *gaseous fossil fuels*, F = 2.347×10^{-7} dscm/J (8,740 dscf/million Btu). For natural gas, propane, and butane fuels, F_C = 0.279×10^{-7} scm CO₂ /J (1,040 scf CO₂ /million Btu) for natural gas, 0.322×10^{-7} scm CO₂ /J (1,200 scf CO₂/million Btu) for propane, and 0.338×10^{-7} scm CO₂ /J (1,260 scf CO₂ /million Btu) for butane.

(5) The owner or operator may use the following equation to determine an F factor (dscm/J or dscf/million Btu) on a dry basis (if it is desired to calculate F on a wet basis, consult the Administrator) or F_C factor (scm CO₂ /J, or scf CO₂ /million Btu) on either basis in lieu of the F or F_C factors specified in 40 CFR 60.45 (f)(4) [Specific Condition B.12.].

$$F = 10^{-6} [227.2(\text{pct.H}) + 95.5(\text{pct.C}) + 35.6(\text{pct.S}) + 8.7(\text{pct.N}) - 28.7(\text{pct.O})] / \text{GCV}$$

$$F_c = \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-5} (\text{pct. C})}{\text{GCV}} \\ \text{(SI units)}$$

$$F = 10^6 \frac{3.64(\%H) + 1.53(\%C) + 0.57(\%S) + 0.14(\%N) - 0.46(\%O)}{\text{GCV}} \\ \text{(English units)}$$

$$F_c = \frac{20.0(\%C)}{\text{GCV}} \\ \text{(SI units)}$$

$$F_c = \frac{321 \times 10^3 (\%C)}{\text{GCV}} \\ \text{(English units)}$$

(i) H, C, S, N, and O are content by weight of hydrogen, carbon, sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen (expressed as percent), respectively, as determined on the same basis as GCV by ultimate analysis of the fuel fired, using ASTM method D3178-74 or D3176 (solid fuels) or computed from results using ASTM method D1137-53(75), D1945-64(76), or D1946-77 (gaseous fuels) as applicable. (These five methods are incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17.)

(ii) GCV is the gross calorific value (kJ/kg, Btu/lb) of the fuel combusted determined by the ASTM test methods D2015-77 for solid fuels and D1826-77 for gaseous fuels as applicable. (These two methods are incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17.)

(6) For affected facilities firing *combinations of fossil fuels*, the F or F_C factors determined by paragraphs 40 CFR 60.45 (f)(4) or (f)(5) [Specific Conditions **B.12.(f)(4)** or **(f)(5)**]. shall be prorated in accordance with the applicable formula as follows:

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i F_i \quad \text{or} \quad F_C = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i (F_C)_i$$

where:

X_i = the fraction of total heat input derived from each type of fuel (e.g. natural gas, bituminous coal, wood residue, etc.)

F_i or (F_C)_i = the applicable F or F_C factor for each fuel type determined in accordance with paragraphs (f)(4) and (f)(5) of this section.

n = the number of fuels being burned in combination.

Excess Emission Reports.

(g) Excess emission and monitoring system performance (“MSP”) reports shall be submitted to the Administrator semiannually for each six-month period in the calendar year. All semiannual reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period. Excess emission reports may be submitted on a quarterly basis at the permittee’s discretion. Each excess emission and MSP report shall include the information required in 40 CFR 60.7(c) [Specific Condition **E.1.**]. Periods of excess emissions and monitoring systems (MS) downtime that shall be reported are defined as follows:

(1) Opacity. Excess emissions are defined as any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions exceeds 20 percent opacity, except that one six-minute average per hour of up to 27 percent opacity need not be reported.

(2) Sulfur dioxide. Excess emissions for affected facilities are defined as:

(i) Any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) of sulfur dioxide as measured by a continuous monitoring system exceed the applicable standard under 40 CFR 60.43 [Specific Condition **B.5.**].

(3) Nitrogen oxides. Excess emissions for affected facilities using a continuous monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides are defined as any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) exceed the applicable standards under 40 CFR 60.44 [Specific Condition **B.7.**].

[40 CFR 60.45(g)]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.13 (h) [Specific Condition **E.5.(h)**], 1-hour averages of SO₂ and NO_x shall be computed from four (4) or more data points equally spaced over each 1-hour period.

Other NSPS Subpart D Conditions

B.13. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.41 Definitions. As used in this Subsection of the permit, the definitions in 40 CFR 60.41 apply, as well as additional definitions under Subpart A of 40 CFR 60.

Common Conditions

B.14. This emissions unit is also subject to Specific Conditions **D.1.** through **D.14.** contained in **Subsection D. NSPS Common Conditions.**

B.15. This emissions unit is also subject to Specific Conditions **E.1.** through **E.6.** contained in **Subsection E. NSPS General Conditions.**

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
006	Combustion Turbine No. 3

Simple Cycle Combustion Turbine No. 3, DHCT3, is rated at 74 MW (nominal), 990.6 MMBtu/hr for distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2) and 971.1 MMBtu/hr for natural gas, with emissions exhausted through a 52 ft. stack. Emissions are controlled by dry low-NOx combustors when firing natural gas, and by water injection when firing fuel oil. The combustion turbine began commercial operation in 1996.

{Permitting notes: This emissions unit is regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II; Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required; and 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Gas Turbines. This unit underwent a BACT Determination dated April 11, 1995. BACT limits were incorporated into the PSD permit, No. PSD-FL-212, and Power Plant Conditions of Certification (PPCC), PA 74-04. These limitations are more stringent than the NSPS sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides limitations and thus assure compliance with 40 CFR 60.332, 60.333 and 60.334. As required under the Acid Rain Program, the unit has a continuous emission monitoring system (“CEMS”) for SO₂, NO_x, and carbon dioxide. The NO_x CEMS is used in lieu of the water/fuel monitoring and fuel bound nitrogen (FBN) monitoring, which are required in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, and which are used as indicators of compliance with the NO_x standard specified in the subpart. Since the NO_x emission standard from Subpart GG is more than twice the BACT standard, monitoring for emissions in excess of the BACT limits using the NO_x CEMS is more stringent and thus assures compliance with 40 CFR 60.334 and 60.335.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rates, based on the higher heating values of the fuel, are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
006	971.1*	Natural Gas
	990.6*	Distillate Fuel Oils (Nos. 1 or 2)

* Based on 100% load, 101.3 kilopascals pressure, 288 Kelvin and 60% relative humidity (ISO standard day conditions).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; PA 74-04 and PSD-FL-212]

{Permitting note: Heat input will vary depending on ambient conditions and the DHCT3 characteristics.}

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each emissions unit for purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 95-100 percent of the emissions unit’s rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 105 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. The owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required, in order to demonstrate what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. Such heat input determinations may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heating value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test. }

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition C.9.
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

C.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. Only natural gas and/or distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2) shall be fired in the combustion turbine. Fuels may be co-fired.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

C.4. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 10% opacity when firing natural gas or fuel oil.
[PA 74-04 and PSD-FL-212]

C.5. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The distillate fuel oil sulfur content shall not exceed 0.05 percent, by weight. See Specific Condition C.11.
[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; PA 74-04 and PSD-FL-212; and, Applicant's Request]

C.6. Allowable Emissions. The maximum allowable emissions from the DHCT3, when firing natural gas or distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2), in accordance with the BACT determination, and at 95 - 100% percent load based on the manufacturer's curves submitted to the DEP, shall not exceed the following limits except during periods of start up, shutdown, load changing, fuel switching and malfunction pursuant to Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., and the BACT analysis.

Pollutant	Fuel	BACT Standard	Lbs/Hr	TPY
NO _x *	Gas	15 ppmvd @ 15% Oxygen	58	113(a)
	Oil	42 ppmvd @ 15% Oxygen	184	184(b)
			Combined (c)	239
PM ₁₀	Gas	Good combustion; VE shall not exceed 10% opacity	7(d)	14(a)(d)
	Oil	Good combustion of low sulfur fuel oil, max. 0.05% sulfur, by weight; VE shall not exceed 10% opacity	15(d)	15(b)(d)
		Good combustion; low sulfur fuel oil, max. 0.05% sulfur, by weight; VE shall not exceed 10% opacity	Combined (c)	22
SO ₂	Gas	Good combustion	29(d)	57(a)(d)
	Oil	Good combustion of low sulfur fuel oil; max. 0.05% sulfur content, by weight	53(d) Combined(c)	53(b)(d) 81
H ₂ SO ₄ Mist	Gas	Good combustion	3(d)	6(a)(d)
	Oil	Good combustion of low sulfur fuel oil; max. 0.05% sulfur content, by weight	6(d) Combined(c)	6(b)(d) 9

*These values will be calculated using F factors.

(a) Based on a maximum of 3900 hours of operation with natural gas firing.

(b) Based on a maximum of 2000 hours of operation with fuel oil firing.

(c) Based on 1900 hours natural gas firing and 2000 hours of operation with fuel oil firing.

(d) Compliance shall be demonstrated through combustion of pipeline natural gas and fuel oil sulfur analysis.

[PA 74-04 and PSD-FL-212]

Test Methods and Procedures

C.7. Annual Compliance Tests. Except as otherwise provided in Specific Condition D.7. of this permit, emission testing for visible emissions and nitrogen oxides shall be performed annually in accordance with Specific Condition C.9., with the fuel(s) used for more than 400 hours in the preceding 12-month period. Tests shall be conducted using the following EPA reference methods in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A:

- a. Method 9 for VE;
- b. Method 20 for NO_x.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; PA 74-04 and PSD-FL-212]

C.8. Testing for SO₂, PM₁₀, H₂SO₄. Notwithstanding the requirements of Rule 62-297.340, F.A.C., the exclusive use of fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.05% or less, by weight, is the method for determining compliance for SO₂, H₂SO₄ (sulfuric acid or SAM) mist, and PM₁₀. There is no suitable method for the testing of PM₁₀ from this type of emissions unit, and the SO₂ and H₂SO₄ emissions are clearly limited by the sulfur content of the fuel. Compliance with the SO₂ and sulfuric acid mist emission limits shall be determined by fuel oil analysis using the ASTMs listed in Specific Condition C.11. for the sulfur content of liquid fuels.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; PA 74-04 and PSD-FL-212]

C.9. Operating Rate During Testing and Additional Test Requirements. Test results shall be the average of three valid runs. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity, which is defined as 95-100 percent of the maximum heat input rate allowed by this permit, achievable for the average ambient air temperature during the test (with 100 percent represented by a curve depicting heat input (based on the high heating value of the fuel) vs. ambient temperature). If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, the emissions unit may be tested at less than permitted capacity. In such cases, subsequent operation is limited by adjusting downward the entire heat input vs. inlet temperature curve by the increment equal to the difference between the maximum permitted heat input value (corrected for ambient air temperature) and 105 percent of the value reached during the test until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. Data, curves, and calculations necessary to demonstrate the heat input rate correction at both design and test conditions shall be submitted to the Department with the compliance test report. The fuel feed rates and the high heating value of the fuels shall be established during the initial and annual compliance tests.

[PA 74-04 and PSD-FL-212]

C.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the *liquid fuel* sulfur limit by fuel sampling and analysis. See Specific Conditions C.5, C.8, C.11, and C.18. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the *gaseous fuel* sulfur limit via record keeping. See Specific Condition C.16.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

C.11. Fuel Sampling & Analysis. The following fuel oil sampling and analysis program in accordance with the fuel sampling and analysis requirements of 40 CFR 75, Appendix D shall be used to demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions C.5., C.6., and C.8.:

- a. Determine and record the fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for *liquid fuels* using ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D 2880-71, ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, or ASTM D129-9, or the latest edition(s).

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; PA 74-04 and PSD-FL-212]

Monitoring of Operations

C.12. Continuous Monitoring Required. A continuous monitoring system shall be maintained to record fuel consumption. A continuous monitoring system shall be maintained to record emissions of nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 75.

[PA 74-04, and PSD-FL-212]

C.13. Excess Emissions by CEMS. The CEMS for NO_x shall be used to determine periods of excess emissions. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitor in the stack to measure and record the nitrogen oxides emissions from this source. One-hour periods when NO_x emissions (ppmvd @ 15% oxygen) are above the BACT standards (15/42 gas/oil) shall be reported as excess emissions in accordance with Specific Condition E.5.(h) and following the format of 40 CFR 60.7 (c) [Specific Condition E.1.(c)]. Periods of startup, shutdown, fuel switching, malfunction, and load change shall be monitored and recorded. FBN levels and water/fuel monitoring are not required for excess emission reports when excess emissions are reported and based on the stack monitoring system. The calibration of the water/fuel monitoring device required in 40CFR 60.335 (c) (2) will be replaced by certification tests on the NO_x CEMS.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; PA 74-04 and PSD-FL-212]

C.14. The continuous emission monitor must comply with Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Appendix F, Quality Assurance Procedures (or other DEP approved QA plan); 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 ; or, if applicable, 40 CFR 75, Appendix A and Appendix B. Upon request from the Department, the CEMs NO_x emission rates shall be corrected to ISO conditions to demonstrate compliance with the NO_x standard established in 40 CFR 60.332.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; PA 74-04 and PSD-FL-212; and, applicant request]

C.15. The permittee shall utilize dry low-NO_x combustors on the DHCT3 for NO_x control when firing natural gas. Control of NO_x when firing distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2) shall be accomplished by water injection.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; PA 74-04 and PSD-FL-212; and, BACT]

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

C.16. Additional Reports Required. The owner or operator shall report the following with the Air Operating Report (AOR): sulfur and nitrogen content, by weight, and higher heating value(s) of the fuel oil being fired, annual consumption of distillate fuel oil and natural gas, hours of operation per fuel usage.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.; PA 74-04 and PSD-FL-212]

C.17. Custom Fuel Monitoring Schedule. The sulfur and nitrogen content of the fuel oil being fired in the combustion turbine shall be determined in accordance with this schedule. Monitoring of the nitrogen and sulfur content in natural gas is *not* required.

- a. Fuel oil: On each occasion that fuel oil is transferred to the storage tank from another source.
- b. Natural gas: Not required.

The records of natural gas and distillate fuel oil usage shall be kept by the company for a five-year period for regulatory agency inspection purposes.

[PA 74-04 and PSD-FL-212; and, Applicant's Request]

[Permitting note: Monitoring of the pipeline natural gas is not required because the fuel-bound nitrogen content of the fuel is minimal and the SO₂ emissions are measured using monitoring systems that have been certified by EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 75.]

Other Conditions

C.18. These emissions units are also subject to Specific Conditions **D.1** through **D.14** contained in **Subsection D. NSPS Common Conditions.**

C.19. These emissions units are also subject to Specific Condition **E.1** through **E.6** contained in **Subsection E. NSPS General Conditions.**

C.20. The potential emissions projected from the DHCT3 are:

<u>ESTIMATED POTENTIAL EMISSIONS</u>		
<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Method of Control</u>	<u>TPY *</u>
CO	Good combustion; and, proper use of water injection system	95.4
VOC	Good combustion	8.66
Inorganic Arsenic	Firing Natural Gas/No. 2 Fuel Oil	0.004854
Mercury	Firing Natural Gas/No. 2 Fuel Oil	0.0009
Lead	Firing Natural Gas/No. 2 Fuel Oil	0.05746
Beryllium	Firing Natural Gas/No. 2 Fuel Oil	0.00032

* TPY values are for annual operation reports (AOR) and PSD applicability determinations. These values are based on the DHCT3 operating at full load at ISO conditions for a total of 3900 hrs/yr, with up to 2000 hrs/yr of No. 2 fuel oil-fired operation.

Subsection D. NSPS Common Conditions.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
005	2,428 MMBtu/hr Steam Boiler - Unit 2
006	Combustion Turbine No. 3
xxx	Coal Handling and Storage Activities

The following Conditions apply to the emissions unit(s)/activities listed above except as noted below: Specific Conditions **D.1., D.4., D.5., D.6., D.7., D.9., D.10., D.12., and D.14.** *do not apply* to E.U. ID No. xxx, Coal Handling and Storage Activities.

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.1. Hours of Operation. The emission unit 005 (Unit 2) may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. The emission unit 006 (DHCT3) is allowed to operate up to 3900 hours per year, but not to exceed 2000 hours while firing distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2).
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Excess Emissions

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

D.2. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

D.3. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

D.4. 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.]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting Note: The attached Table 2-1 and Table 2-1A, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarize information for convenience purposes only. These tables do not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

D.5. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

3. Except as otherwise specified in an applicable subsection, 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 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; See Specific Condition **D.7**.

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

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 (applicable to Unit 2 only). See Specific Condition **D.6**.

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 (applicable to CT3 only).

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

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

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

D.6. When PM Tests Not Required (applicable to Unit 2 only). Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for this emissions unit while burning:

- a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
- b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s), other than during startup, for no more than 400 hours per year; or
- c. only liquid fuel(s), other than during startup, for no more than 400 hours per year.

[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]

D.7. Visible Emissions. When VE Tests Not Required. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for the emissions units ID. No. 005 and 006 while burning:

- a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
- b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for no more than 400 hours per year; or
- c. only liquid fuel(s) for no more than 400 hours per year.

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

D.8. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions for emissions units 005 (Unit2), 006 (CT3) and xxx (Coal Handling and Storage Activities), shall be EPA Method 9, (adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and referenced in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.) or as otherwise provided in Specific Condition **E.3.(b)**.

[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Subpart Y, 40 CFR 60.254 (b) and 40 CFR 60.11]

D.9. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured ;provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance.

[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.8]

D.10. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.

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

D.11. 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. The minimum period of observation for a compliance test for these units is:
 - a. Unit 2: sixty (60) minutes.
 - b. CT3: thirty (30) minutes.
 - c. Coal Handling and Storage Facilities: thirty (30) minutes.

Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

- c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
- (b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.
- (c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
- (d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1.
- (e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

D.12. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/07/96), attached to this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

D.13. Malfunctions - Notification. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department's Northeast District office 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's Northeast District office. See Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions, Condition No. 9.

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

D.14. 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's Northeast District office on the results of each such test.

(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department's Northeast District office 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's Northeast District office to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

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

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

Subsection E. 40 CFR 60, NSPS General Conditions.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
005	2,428 MMBtu/hr Steam Boiler - Unit 2
006	Combustion Turbine No. 3
xxx	Coal Handling and Storage Activities

{Note: The emissions units above are subject to the following conditions from 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, General Provisions.

The following Specific Conditions apply to the NSPS emissions units listed above, except that Specific Conditions **E.1.(a)(4)(c through e)**, **E.5.** and **E.6.** *do not apply* to E.U. ID. xxx, Coal Handling and Storage Activities (see Subsection H):

E.1. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.7 Notification And Record Keeping.

(a) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall furnish the Administrator written notification as follows:

(4) A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in 40 CFR 60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.

(b) The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.

(c) The owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring system (CMS) or monitoring device shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts) and/or a summary report form [see 40 CFR 60.7(d) and Condition **E.1.(d)**] to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or the CMS data are to be used directly for compliance determination, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted; or the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half (or quarter, as appropriate). Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:

1. The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13 (h) [Condition **E.5.(h)**], any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.

(2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.

(3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.

(4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

(d) The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in Figure 1 (version dated 7/96) unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. One summary report form shall be submitted for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility.

(1) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 5 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7 (c) [Condition E.1.(c)] need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.

(2) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary report form and the excess emission report described in 40-CFR 60.7 (c) [Condition E.1. (c)] shall both be submitted.

[See Attached Figure 1-Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance, version dated 7/96]

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

- (i) For 1 full year (e.g., 4 quarterly or 12 monthly reporting periods) the affected facility's excess emissions and monitoring systems reports submitted to comply with a standard under this part continually demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with an applicable standard;
 - (ii) The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in this subpart and the applicable standard; and
 - (iii) The Administrator does not object to a reduced frequency of reporting for the affected facility, as provided in paragraph (3) (2) of this section.
- (2) The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance (and summary) reports may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the required recordkeeping period prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgment about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future. If the Administrator disapproves the owner or operator's request to reduce the frequency of reporting, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the ground on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.
- (3) As soon as monitoring data indicate that the affected facility is not in compliance with any emission limitation or operating parameter specified in the applicable standard, the frequency of reporting shall revert to the frequency specified in the applicable standard, and the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (and summary report, if required) at the next appropriate reporting period following the noncomplying event. After demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for another fully year, the owner or operator may again request approval from the Administrator to reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard as provided for in paragraphs (e) (1) and (e) (2) of this section.

(f) The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and all other information required by this part recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least five years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records. [40 CFR 60.7 and Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

E.2. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.8 Performance Tests.

(b) Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in each applicable subpart.

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

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

[40 CFR 60.8]

E.3. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.11 Compliance With Standards And Maintenance Requirements.

(a) Compliance with standards in this part, other than opacity standards, shall be determined only by and in accordance with performance tests established by 40 CFR 60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

(b) Compliance with opacity standards in this part shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with EPA Reference Method 9, any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in 40 CFR 60.11 (e)(5) [Condition E.3.(e)(5)]

(c) The opacity standards set forth in this part shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.

(d) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.

(e)(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard may submit, for compliance purposes, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data results produced during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of EPA Method 9 observation data. If an owner or operator elects to submit COMS data for compliance with the opacity standard, he shall notify the Administrator of that decision, in writing, at least 30 days before any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Once the owner or operator of an affected facility has notified the Administrator to that effect, the COMS data results will be used to determine opacity compliance during subsequent tests required under 40 CFR 60.8 until the owner or operator notifies the Administrator, in writing, to the contrary. For the purpose of determining compliance with the opacity standard during a performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 using COMS data, the minimum

total time of COMS data collection shall be averages of all 6-minute continuous periods within the duration of the mass emission performance test. Results of the COMS opacity determinations shall be submitted along with the results of the performance test required under 60.8. The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS for compliance purposes is responsible for demonstrating that the COMS meets the requirements specified in 40 CFR-60.13(c) [Condition E.5.(c)], that the COMS has been properly maintained and operated, and that the resulting data have not been altered in any way. If COMS data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which EPA Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the EPA Method 9 data will be used to determine opacity compliance.
[40 CFR 60.11]

E.4. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.12 Circumvention.

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

E.5. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.13 Monitoring Requirements.

(a) For the purposes of this section, all continuous monitoring systems required under applicable subparts shall be subject to the provisions of this section upon promulgation of performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems under appendix B of 40 CFR 60 and, if the continuous monitoring system is used to demonstrate compliance with emission limits on a continuous basis, Appendix F to 40 CFR 60, unless otherwise specified in an applicable subpart or by the Administrator. Appendix F is applicable December 4, 1987.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) If the owner or operator of an affected facility elects to submit continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data for compliance with the opacity standard as provided under 40 CFR 60.11 (e)(5) [Condition E.3.(e)(5)], he/she shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as specified in Performance Specification 1, appendix B, of 40 CFR 60 before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Otherwise, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS or continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 or within 30 days thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specification in appendix B of 40 CFR 60. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct COMS or CEMS performance evaluations at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS to determine opacity compliance during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 and as described in 40 CFR 60.11 (e)(5) [Condition E.3.(e)(5)], shall furnish the Administrator two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the COMS performance evaluation described in 40 CFR 60.13 (c) [Condition E.5.(c)] at least 10 days before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted.

(2) Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.13 (c)(1) [Condition E.5.(c)(1)], the owner or operator of an affected facility shall furnish the Administrator within 60 days of completion two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the performance evaluation.

(d)(1) Owners and operators of all continuous emission monitoring systems installed in accordance with the provisions of this part shall check the zero (or low-level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (50 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts at least once daily in accordance with a written procedure. The zero and span shall, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications in appendix B. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified, whenever specified. For continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions, the optical surfaces exposed to the effluent gases shall be cleaned prior to performing the zero and span drift adjustments except that for systems using automatic zero adjustments. The optical surfaces shall be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity.

(2) Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, the following procedures shall be followed for continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions. Minimum procedures shall include a method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale (span) opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. Such procedures shall provide a system check of the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry including the lamp and photo detector assembly.

(e) Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under 40 CFR 60.13 (d) [Condition E.5.(d)], all continuous monitoring systems shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:

(1) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13 (c) [Condition E.5.(c)] for measuring opacity of emissions shall 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.

(2) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13 (c) [Condition E.5.(c)] for measuring emissions, except opacity, shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(f) All continuous monitoring systems or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. Additional procedures for location of continuous monitoring systems contained in the applicable Performance Specifications of appendix B of 40 CFR 60 shall be used.

(g) Not applicable.

(h) Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems for measurement of opacity shall reduce all data to 6-minute averages and for continuous monitoring systems other than opacity to 1-hour averages for time periods as defined in 40 CFR 60.2. Six-minute opacity averages shall be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. For continuous monitoring systems other than opacity, 1-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each 1-hour period. Data recorded during periods of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this paragraph. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used. The data may be recorded in reduced or non reduced form (e.g., ppm pollutant and percent O₂ or ng/J of pollutant). All excess emissions shall be converted into units of the standard using the applicable conversion procedures specified in subparts. After conversion into units of the standard, the data may be rounded to the same number of significant digits as used in the applicable subparts to specify the emission limit (e.g., rounded to the nearest 1 percent opacity).

[40 CFR 60.13]

E.6. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.17 Incorporations by Reference.

The materials listed in 40 CFR 60.17 are incorporated by reference in the corresponding sections noted.

[Note: See 40 CFR 60.17 for materials incorporated by reference.]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection F. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
xxx	Coal Handling and Storage Activities

{Permitting notes: This emissions unit/activity is regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required; and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants, with the exception of Emission Points CH-006, 007, and 008.}

SUMMARY OF COAL HANDLING ACTIVITIES:

Source Description	Emission Point ID	Emission Type
Coal Handling - Railcar Unloading; Bottom Discharge	CH-001	Fugitive (F)
Coal Handling - Belt Conveyor 2 to Belt Conveyor 3A	CH-002	F
Coal Handling - Belt Conveyor 2 to Belt Conveyor 3B	CH-003	F
Coal Handling - Belt Conveyor 3A to Storage Pile	CH-004	F
Coal Handling - Belt Conveyor 3B to Storage Pile	CH-005	F
Coal Storage - Ready Storage Pile	CH-006	F
Coal Storage - Episodic Storage Pile	CH-007	F
Coal Storage - Main Storage Pile	CH-008	F
Coal Handling - Dozer Operations on Storage Pile	CH-009	F
Coal Handling - Crusher Building	CH-010	F
Coal Handling - Coal Bunker Building	CH-011	F
Coal Handling - Belt Conveyor 4A to Surge Bin		
Coal Handling - Crusher Building; Crusher Feeder to Crusher		
Coal Handling - Crusher Building; Crusher to Belt Conveyor		
Coal Handling - Belt Conveyor 5A to Belt Conveyor 6A		
Coal Handling - Coal Bunker Building; Belt Conveyor 6A		
to Bunkers		

Note: Emissions are controlled by the enclosure of conveying, crushing, and bunkering equipment.

{Permitting note: By letters dated June 28, 1995 and December 2, 1996, GRU submitted to the Department information that demonstrated that the 20% opacity limit on the coal handling and storage sources could be met (without compromising the emissions estimated and modeled in the Site Certification application) through enclosure of the conveying, crushing and bunkering equipment alone. Visual emission observations by the Department confirmed GRU's findings regarding compliance with the opacity limits.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

F.1. Particulate matter emissions from the coal handling facilities. The permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any coal processing or conveying equipment, coal storage system or coal transfer and loading system processing coal, visible emissions which exceed 20 percent opacity.

[40 CFR 60. 252 (c) and Power Plant Certification PA 74-04]

Test Methods and Procedures

F.2. Visible Emissions – See Specific Condition D.8.

Other Conditions

F.3. These emissions units are also subject to Specific Conditions contained in Subsection D. NSPS Common Conditions except as otherwise noted therein.

F.4. These emissions units are also subject to Specific Conditions contained in Subsection E. NSPS General Conditions, except as otherwise noted therein.

Section IV. This section is the Acid Rain Part.

Operated by: City of Gainesville
ORIS Code: 0663

Subsection A. This subsection addresses Acid Rain, Phase II.

The emissions units listed below are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
003	960 MMBtu/hr Steam Boiler - Unit 1
005	2,428 MMBtu/hr Steam Boiler - Unit 2
006	Combustion Turbine No. 3

1. The Phase II permit application(s) submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, are a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these Phase II Acid Rain unit(s) must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application(s) listed below:
- a. Phase II Permit Application (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)), dated 12/22/95, and amended 1/9/96.
 - b. Letter dated January 9, 1996 amending the original application (see Specific Condition 1.a., above).
 - c. Letter dated January 26, 1996 correcting DEP's unit designation for CT3 on the State of Florida Acid Rain Facilities table contained in the application completeness determination. [Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

2. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) allowance allocations requirements for each Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
003	B1	SO ₂ Allowances, under Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 73	98*	98*	98*	98*	98*
005	B2	SO ₂ Allowances, under Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 73	8268*	8268*	8268*	8268*	8268*
006	CT3	SO ₂ Allowances, under Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 73	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*

*The number of allowances held by an Acid Rain source in a unit account may differ from the number allocated by the U.S. EPA under Table 2 of 40 CFR 73.

3. Emission Allowances. Emissions from sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program (Title IV) shall not exceed any allowances that the source lawfully holds under the Federal Acid Rain Program. Allowances shall not be used to demonstrate compliance with a non-Title IV applicable requirement of the Act.

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(3), 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.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(c), F.A.C.]
4. Fast-Track Revisions of Acid Rain Parts. Those Acid Rain sources making a change described at Rule 62-214.370(4), F.A.C., may request such change as provided in Rule 62-213.413, F.A.C., Fast-Track Revisions of Acid Rain Parts.
[Rules 62-213.413 and 62-214.370(4), F.A.C.]
5. Where an applicable requirement of the Act is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be enforceable by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 70.6(a)(1)(ii); and, Rule 62-210.200, Definitions – Applicable Requirements, F.A.C.]

Subsection B. This subsection addresses Acid Rain, Phase I/II.

{Permitting note: The U.S. EPA issues Acid Rain Phase I permit(s)}

The emissions unit listed below is regulated under Acid Rain Part, Phase I/II, for the City of Gainesville, GRU, Deerhaven Generating Station.

Facility ID No.: 0010006

ORIS code: 0663

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
005	2,428 MMBtu/hr Steam Boiler - Unit 2

1. The owners and operators of this Phase I/II Acid Rain unit must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the permit listed below:

a. Phase I permit dated 12/13/96.

[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.]

2. Nitrogen oxide (NO_x) requirements for this Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	NO _x limit*
005	B2	<p>Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.8(d)(2), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NO_x early election compliance plan for unit B2. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2000 through calendar year 2007. Under the compliance plan, this unit's annual average NO_x emission rate for each year, determined in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, shall not exceed the applicable emission limitation, under "40 CFR 76.5(a)(2) of 0.50 lb/mmBtu" for dry bottom wall-fired boilers. If the unit is in compliance with its applicable emission limitation for each year of the plan, then the unit shall not be subject to the applicable emission limitation, under "40 CFR 76.7(a)(2) of 0.46 lb/mmBtu" for dry bottom wall-fired boilers until calendar year 2008.</p> <p>In addition to the described NO_x compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_x compliance plan and the requirements covering excess emissions.</p>

* Based on the Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan dated December 19, 1997.

3. Comments, notes, and justifications: none.

Appendix H-1. Permit History/ID Number Changes

Gainesville Regional Utilities
Deerhaven

Facility ID No.: 0010006

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

E.U. ID Nos.	Description	Permit No.	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Extended Date ^{1,2}	Revised Date(s)
001	Combustion Turbine No. 1	AO01-202759	12/13/91	01/01/97		
002	Combustion Turbine No. 2	AO01-199846	10/02/91	11/01/96		
003	Boiler No. 1	AO01-224219	04/30/93	06/01/98		12/14/93
004	Incinerator	AO01-202758	12/13/91	01/01/97		
005	Boiler No. 2	PA74-04	05/16/78			modified 6/22/82, 01/27/87
006	Combustion Turbine No. 3	PSD-FL-212, PA74-04D	04/07/95 04/06/95			
	All of above except E.U. ID No. 004	0010006-001-AV	01/01/00	12/31/2004		

ID Number Changes (for tracking purposes):

From: Facility ID No.: 31JAX010006

To: Facility ID No.: 0010006

Notes:

1 - AO permit(s) automatic extension(s) in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.a., F.A.C., effective 03/21/96.

2 - AC permit(s) automatic extension(s) in Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)4., F.A.C., effective 03/20/96.

{Rule 62-213.420(1)(b)2., F.A.C., allows Title V Sources to operate under valid permits that were in effect at the time of application until the Title V permit becomes effective}

Appendix U-1. List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.

City of Gainesville, GRU
Deerhaven Generating Station

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 0010006-002-AV

Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities. An emissions unit which emits no “emissions-limited pollutant” and which is subject to no unit-specific work practice standard, though it may be subject to regulations applied on a facility-wide basis (e.g., unconfined emissions, odor, general opacity) or to regulations that require only that it be able to prove exemption from unit-specific emissions or work practice standards.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity
xxx	Groundwater Aerator
001	20 MW (nominal) Simple Cycle Combustion Turbine No. 1 (Draws fuel oil from the same tank as Combustion Turbine No. 3).
002	20 MW (nominal) Simple Cycle Combustion Turbine No. 2 (Draws fuel oil from the same tank as Combustion Turbine No. 3).

Appendix I-1. List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.

City of Gainesville, GRU
Deerhaven Generating Station

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 0010006-002-AV

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Categorical Exemptions, or that meet the criteria specified in Rule 62-210.300(3)(b)1., F.A.C., Generic Emissions Unit Exemption, are exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210, 62-212 and 62-4, F.A.C.; provided, however, that exempt emissions units shall be subject to any applicable emission limiting standards and the emissions from exempt emissions units or activities shall be considered in determining the potential emissions of the facility containing such emissions units. Emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempt from permitting under Rules 62-210.300(3)(a) and (b)1., F.A.C., shall not be exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if they are contained within a Title V source; however, such emissions units and activities shall be considered insignificant for Title V purposes provided they also meet the criteria of Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. No emissions unit shall be entitled to an exemption from permitting under Rules 62-210.300(3)(a) and (b)1., F.A.C., if its emissions, in combination with the emissions of other units and activities at the facility, would cause the facility to emit or have the potential to emit any pollutant in such amount as to make the facility a Title V source.

The below listed emissions units and/or activities are considered insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities:

1. Parts cleaning and degreasing stations.
2. Storage tanks < 550 gallons.
3. Distillate fuels (Nos. 1 or 2) and residual fuel oils (No. 4, 5 or 6) storage tanks > 550 gallons.
4. Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analyses (including fume hoods and vents).
5. Fire and safety equipment.
6. Turbine vapor extractor.
7. Sand blasting and abrasive grit blasting.
8. Equipment used for steam cleaning.
9. Belt conveyors.
10. Vehicle refueling operations.
11. Vacuum pumps in laboratory operations.
12. Equipment used exclusively for space heating, other than boilers.
13. Evaporation of on-site generated boiler non-hazardous cleaning chemicals in Boiler Nos. 1 and 2. This activity occurs once every three to five years or longer.
14. Brazing, soldering and welding.
15. One or more emergency generators which are not subject to the Acid Rain Program and have a total fuel consumption, in the aggregate, of 32,000 gallons per year or less of diesel fuel, 4,000 gallons per year or less of gasoline, and 4.4 million cubic feet per year or less of natural gas or propane, or an equivalent prorated amount if multiple fuels are

Appendix I-1 (Continued).

- used.
16. One or more heating units and general purpose internal combustion engines which are not subject to the Acid Rain Program and have a total fuel consumption, in the aggregate, of 32,000 gallons per year or less of diesel fuel, 4,000 gallons per year or less of gasoline, and 4.4 million cubic feet per year or less of natural gas or propane, or an equivalent prorated amount if multiple fuels are used.
 17. Freshwater cooling towers.
 18. Surface coating operations utilizing 6.0 gallons per day or less, average monthly, of coatings containing greater than 5.0 percent VOCs, by volume.
 19. Surface coating operations utilizing only coatings containing 5.0 percent or less VOCs, by volume.
 20. Degreasing units using heavier-than-air vapors exclusively, not subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart T.
 21. Railcar maintenance.
 22. Application of fungicide, herbicide, or pesticide.
 23. Petroleum lubrication systems.
 24. Asbestos renovation and demolition activities.

 25. Lime Silo.
 26. Soda Ash Silo.
 27. Brine Spray Dryer.
 28. Loading of Dried Brine to Trucks.
 29. Brine Trucks to Onsite Landfill, Full.
 30. Brine Trucks to Onsite Landfill, Empty.
 31. Unloading of Brine from Trucks to Onsite Landfill.
 32. Brine Landfill.
 33. Dozer Operations on Brine Landfill.
 34. Pneumatic Transfer of Fly Ash from DH-2 to Fly Ash Silo.
 35. Dry Transfer from Fly Ash Silo to Trucks
(Vented to Baghouse).
 36. Dry Transfer from Fly Ash Silo to Trucks (Fugitives).
 37. Wet (Pug Mill) Transfer from Fly Ash Silo to Trucks
(Fugitives).
 38. Fly Ash Trucks to Onsite Landfill, Full.
 39. Fly Ash Trucks to Onsite Landfill, Empty.
 40. Fly Ash Trucks to Offsite Disposal, Full.
 41. Fly Ash Trucks to Offsite Disposal, Empty.
 42. Transfer of Wet Fly Ash from Trucks to Onsite Landfill.
 43. Equipment Operations on Fly Ash Landfill.
 44. Fly Ash Landfill.
 45. Transfer of Wet Fly Ash from Onsite Landfill to Trucks.

{Note: Emissions units or activities which are added to a Title V source after issuance of this permit shall be incorporated into the permit at its next renewal, provided such emissions units or activities have been exempted from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit, and also qualify for exemption from permitting pursuant to Rule 62-213, F.A.C. [Rule 62-213.430(6)(a)]}