DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF AIR RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

PUBLIC WORKSHOP

March 3rd, 1999

Brevard County Agricultural Center
3695 Lake Drive
Cocoa, Florida 32926

OLEANDER POWER PROJECT
AIR PERMIT APPLICATION

PANEL MEMBERS PRESENT:

MR. LEN KOZLOV
MR. MICHAEL HALPIN
MR. CLEVELAND HOLLADAY
MR. AL LINERO

DEPARTMENT STAFF:

MS. KIM TOBER

ORIGINAL

PROCEEDINGS

WHEREUPON, the meeting was called to order after which the following took place:

MR. KOZLOV: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I will talk with this thing -- I can't pull it out.

I appreciate you all coming here this evening to discuss the Oleander Project and your concerns associated with it.

My name is Len Kozlov. I am the program administrator for the Air Section in the Central District of Orlando Office.

Now, the experts here came from Tallahassee, who is -- who these folks are reviewing the actual permit for the project itself. And I'm just acting as a moderator, if you will, for this evening.

The district manager was supposed to have been here also to take this, but she had a family emergency, so she wasn't able to be here. And we had an attorney that planned to come on down. The aircraft was canceled because of weather up in Tallahassee.

These folks drove down.

But, anyway, to go forward here, I have --

on my right is Mr. Mike Halpin, and then there's Mr. Cleve Holladay in the blue shirt here. And on the end is Mr. Al Linero. And these gentlemen will take any questions or concerns you may have.

Now, what we plan on doing is, if you want to speak, we have cards. Ms. Tober back there has cars where you put your name and address, that you want to be a speaker for questions. And also there is a comment card that, if you have any questions that you want to put on there, please do so and I will attempt to go ahead and answer your questions if we can here, but if we could not, you will definitely be responded to in writing from Tallahassee. These gentlemen will take care of that particular issue.

We have the evening here till nine o'clock, and what we'll have here is a presentation by the gentlemen here for about forty-five minutes or thereabouts and then we'll open the floor for your associated questions.

Hopefully, some of the presentation may answer some of your questions. Hopefully. I know they won't answer all of them, obviously. But, we'll go from there.

So, I'm going to -- I guess, Mike, do you

want to go first?

MR. HALPIN: I can.

MR. KOZLOV: Or do you want to go?

MR. LINERO: Well, yes. Let me give it a shot.

MR. KOZLOV: All right. I'll turn this over to Al Linero now. Thank you.

MR. LINERO: Okay. Thanks, Len.

I'll try to help out here because of our attorney not being here. Anyway, my name is Al Linero and I'm the administrator of the New Source Review Section of the Bureau --

Okay. Can you hear me now? Okay. It's better. All right. Yes, I don't have a good speaking that Len Kozlov has. He's got a good public voice.

Anyway, I'm covering for Mr. Beason and don't know the legal process like Mr. Beason knows it. Again, I'm sorry. He should have driven down instead of relying on the airlines to get down here. We all did the smart thing and got an early start today.

Again, this is a public meeting and I wanted you to know that Mr. Stallings who is here today specifically requested this meeting and, you know,

we had planned something like this. We didn't know we were going to do it this early in the application review process, but we were prompted by Mr. Stallings and we said, well, that's a good idea. Let's do it early.

This meeting, although the agenda calls for a two-hour meeting, this meeting, in our opinion, is open from now probably for the next couple of months. We will take comments from you, written, verbal here, E-mail. I think Mr. Stallings and even some of the county officials can testify that they are able to E-mail us questions and we get back to them.

So, we see this meeting as open from now until thirty days after we publish a notice in the local newspapers of the intent to issue or deny this permit.

We may yet find it advisable to have another one of these meeting right here, so don't feel like, you know, we're just going to run out the door at nine o'clock. We had to have a reasonable time here. I'm sure some of us will hang out a little bit longer.

Again, now, where we are in the public participation process is we received an

application late last year. I believe it was about November 30th. We did an initial review of the application and found it incomplete and we asked certain questions that ultimately Constellation answered to make the application complete.

An application is complete when there's sufficient information to allow us to process it, and that can mean sufficient information to issue it or to deny it. In any case, it's sufficient information for us to review it.

That application became complete about a month ago and we have about sixty days from receipt of the application or when it's complete to make a decision whether this -- this project is permittable or not.

We have something like about seventy-four days to actually provide the company a written summary of our intent and all the associate documents.

At some point after they get our intent, they will publish in the local newspaper, and my guess would be probably the Orlando Sentinel, Brevard edition. It's their choice. They'll publish a notice of our intent, and then at that

time the public will have fourteen days to file for a petition to -- against our action, whether it's to issue or to deny, and so will Constellation.

You'll also be able to, if -- you can ask for extensions of the time to file a petition. I think there's some legalities involved there and that's why I wish Mr. Beason was here.

But, in any case, we'll take comments for thirty days, for thirty days after the notice is published we will continue to take even more comments. So, at that point, assuming that no one has file for a petition, we would have to take an action by day ninety after having deemed the application complete, which was a month ago, with the time subtracted for fourteen days after Constellation gets our intent, that gets subtracted from the clock.

So, I'm really just saying that we have to take an action on this thing roughly three and a half months from a month ago. So, there's plenty of time. We'll make a big effort to try to get our E-mail addresses to you, our telephone numbers.

You can visit the district office, you can

visit us in Tallahassee, call and so forth, and that's basically what -- what the process is all about.

I'm going to go ahead and turn it over to Mike Halpin to go ahead and discuss the application and later, as you have questions about the public participation process and the rules, I can come back and try to answer those. Thank you.

Mike.

MR. HALPIN: Yes, can you guys --

What you are going to see is a presentation that you're going to have a handout for, so you'll be able to take home with you a copy of everything you see up here. These folks here are going to be handing them out.

Hopefully we made enough. If we didn't, let us know and we'll get you one in the mail.

While they are handing those out, let me mention a couple of things, housekeeping type things. We request -- Cleve Holladay, the meteorologist and I -- I'm the engineer that's assigned to this project. We request that you give us an opportunity to tell you what we know about the project in this presentation.

And then, at that time, we'll try to answer

any questions that you might have that you wish to ask. If we can't answer the question or if you want an answer in writing, we have comment cards or question cards -- comment cards, I'm not sure what they're called. They're sitting back there on the back table.

Ms. Tober can given you one and you can write down your question and your name and address and we'll get back to you. So, the sooner we get through this thing, the more time you all will have when we're done for your own public comment and we'll let you come on up here and speak into the microphone, et cetera.

Let me go ahead and get started while they're handing that out.

Obviously, we're here to review the application and status of the Oleander Power Project. As Mr. Kozlov said, Mr. Beason couldn't make it tonight, however he was supposed to review the permitting process and review the citizen role in that process.

Hopefully Mr. Linero has done it to some degree of your satisfaction. If there are further questions we can try to answer them later on that.

What we will do is review the air-related

details of this application to construct a power plant. We'll summarize for you the federal and state requirements for receiving an air construction permit. We'll provide our preliminary assessment and then we'll entertain questions.

You'll note that it says "Entertain questions with respect to air pollution issues and this project." Please bear with me. We can't answer questions that are related to water or zoning. We're not privy to those issues.

Here are the things that we look at when we evaluate a project of this magnitude. We try to determine whether the project is likely to conform with applicable air quality laws, regulations and standards. We look at the proposed equipment to see whether what is being proposed is proper and it will perform as expected.

We look at whether the project is likely to cause adverse air-related environmental effects. Specifically, whether it will cause new violation or contributions to existing violations of applicable air standards.

And, we try to identify whether any adverse impacts are being adequately litigated.

I hope your picture is a little better than what you can see up here. This plant is proposed to be approximately 950 megawatts. It's proposed to be built with five combustion turbines of approximately 190 megawatts each.

GET has been identified by the applicant as the preferred supplier. We will refer to these combustion turbines as CT's throughout the presentation.

The CT's will be configured in a simple cycle configuration and for comparison purposes, they can be configured in combined cycle, and the difference between the two is largely that, in a simple cycle configuration there's waste energy that is not recovered in the form of heat, which is recovered in a combined cycle, or largely recovered.

I'm presuming that you know the location, roughly. It's proposed to be on thirty-seven acres on Townsend Road near the intersection of I-95 and State Road 520. I believe that's the northeast quadrant of that intersection.

The project sponsor -- I'm sure many of you know this -- and I can't describe to you. You'd have to ask, I guess, the applicant. And I know

some of the applicant's representatives are here this evening. They're not, of course, speaking tonight. This is DEP and the residents will be speaking.

However, they could, perhaps answer how this works better than I can. I am aware that Baltimore Gas and Electric is, I guess, the ultimate sponsor of the project through subsidiaries or something similar, Constellation Power Development and Oleander Power Project, which I believe is some sort of a limited partnership.

What the applicant has proposed for a schedule is here. It's likely -- in my opinion, it's optimistic, however this is what they proposed, to start construction March 2000. To start performance testing in November and commercial operation in 2001.

What they have asked for are peaking units. These typically are used during times of high electrical usage. I'm going to explain that a little further on the next overhead.

This is intended to be an indication of what a load curve looks like. We're all familiar with typical summer days where it's cool in the

morning, generally, in the low seventies or whatever, and it gets hot as the day goes on.

What you see along the bottom is intended to be a 24-hour period from midnight to midnight. What you see along the vertical axes is megawatt load. Okay.

So, generally speaking, on a normal summer day the load starts out low, that is megawatt generation required to fulfill the people's demands, and goes up as the day goes on.

And we'll hit some high point, typically, late in the afternoon on a summer day. And then it reverses itself and begins to come down. And there's typically -- we referred to three classes of units that fill that load curve.

There are the base loaded units that fill the bottom of the curve. These units typically run 24 hours a day, seven days a week, max out. Then there are units referred to as intermediate units, and these units typically will start up early in the morning and shut off late in the evening. And they fill up the next part of that curve.

At the very top of the curve is the area where generators typically will come on, either

late in the morning or early in the afternoon, and typically run for only a few hours during the afternoon period and shut off fairly early.

Those are referred to as peak units, and that's what they have asked to put in. And this is further indicative of a peak unit. What they had asked for is 3390 hours of operation for each one of these combustion turbines. There's 8760 hours in a year. That's something just under forty percent of the year, they are asking for those units to operate, each unit.

What they have asked for initially -- and I'll take a minute and clarify this -- they've asked for the ability to use number two fuel oil which is diesel for up to 1500 hours.

Now, the sulphur content that they've asked for is to be a maximum of .05 percent, which we refer to as very low sulphur content in the department.

I want to point out two things. First of all, the original application, what the applicant asked for was up to 2,000 hours per year of oil operation out of that 3390 for combustion turbine.

We had some incompleteness issues. We asked some questions. In response to some our

questions, the applicant came back and reduced the hours of operation on oil, or the requested hours of operation on oil from 2000 to 1500.

We just received in the past few days -- I can't tell you exactly when. I think it was Friday when my supervisor, Al, just received another request from the applicant, and this time what the applicant has asked for is to further reduce the amount of oil consumption to 1000 hours a year out of the 3390. The remainder of the hours would be natural gas.

Now, given what I have said about the hours, I want to let you know that everything you are going to see here is predicated on the following: It's predicated on the assumption that these units were, in fact, to run 3390 hours a year, every unit, which is the maximum they'd be allowed to run.

Secondly, what you'll see here is emissions that are based on the assumption that they would run the maximum 1500 hours out of that 3390 on oil, which is what they had asked for. Remember, that's been reduced to a thousand, so these numbers will be higher than what will ultimately end up being.

However, those numbers are, for these five pollutants that I'm going to show you, the five pollutants, by the way, on the left, are nitrogen oxide, particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and volatile organic compounds.

These are pollutants that we look at pretty closely that are typically emitted from power plants.

The far right column is a summary of all five combustion turbines running as I indicated, maximum 3390 hours a year with 1500 hours a year oil-based for each of those units.

So this is, in fact, on those assumptions, the very maximum emissions they could put out. It's in tons per year. So, the first row says nitrogen oxide, nox, it says -- in the column it says 5CTTPY. That's -- what that means is, if all five combustion turbines were running at their maximum for the year, 1590 tons of nitrogen oxide would be emitted. Okay.

And the same number of -- the same logic applies to the following numbers in that column.

Now, so that you understand -- I know it's difficult for you to have a reference for those numbers, and they look big. I'm going to show you

in the next slide what -- we have information that is reported to us annually by essentially every power plant we regulate.

They report to us annual emissions on what is called an annual operating report. What I have tried to do, so that you could understand or compare, is I selected three power plants that are in the area and I took what they actually reported to the DEP in the year 1997 as their emissions.

And I'm showing you their emissions as compared to this facility. Now, I'll take a minute and tell you what this means.

The pollutant column is the same five pollutants, nox, PM, SO2, CO and DOC. The next column says OUCIR. That was intended to be the Orlando Utilities Commission, Indian River Unit -- Units -- Plant, that is out near, or out on U.S. 1. I believe they've sold that to someone else. I'm not real familiar with the details.

But those are the emissions reported to us in 1997 for that facility.

The next column is, Florida Power & Light has a Cape Canaveral Plant that I believe is situated very closely to that Indian River Plant and in 1997 this is what they reported as their

emissions.

And the last, or third column is OUC, Stanton. This is a coal plant that is located, I think most of you know, over near the Orlando Airport. I'm sure you've probably seen the cooling towers there. That's what their emissions were reported to us in 1997.

Now, granted, these three plants are all different -- they burn different fuels, they're not all the same. They are roughly all the same size. Generally speaking their plant size is 800 to 1000.

This proposed plant is 950. So, there's some, I think, sense of comparison.

I also want to point out that it's a bit unfair, but it's -- I need to point it out. We're comparing the maximum emissions that could be emitted from this Oleander site to the actual emissions that were emitted from these three other sites.

And just so that you understand, plants don't generally emit their maximums. Okay. So, it's a fair assumption that the other three plants, their maximums are higher. I'm not comparing maximums to maximums. Just understand

that. This is actuals to Oleander's maximum. Okay.

One thing that we look at when we evaluate a power plant is we look -- we do a review that's called best available control technology. There are some key points in this review. For those of you that want to further look at the statutes or whatever, I've listed that at the bottom.

It says Federal and Florida rules, but what we look at when we do the best available control technology review, the BACT's, is we are required by rule to do a case-by-case analysis of every plant and every unit differently.

We are not really allowed to consider them equal. We need to consider energy consumption, environmental impacts, economic impacts and other costs. But in no case shall the BACT cause exceedences of the standards. In other words, we can't recommend that this particular type of control would be BACT in knowing that that, in fact, will cause a violation of standards.

Go ahead, Cleve.

Now, this is -- the applicant has proposed to us what they consider to be best available control technology. Again, the same five

pollutants.

I only want to point out two things on this overhead. The first thing is the far right column. That says NSPS. That stands for new source performance standards. These are federal guidelines which the state has adopted that this facility is required to be within.

And they are only for two pollutants on this style of a unit. They are nitrogen oxide and sulphur dioxide. And the emission -- or the emission rate, they are required to comply with by rule, by law, is 75 PPM for nitrogen oxide and 150 PPM for sulphur dioxide.

What they have proposed for each of those two -- let's look at the nitrogen oxide first -- is, while they are burning gas they have proposed 9 PPM and while they are burning oil they have proposed 42.

For sulphur dioxide, what they have proposed is 9 PPM for oil and .1 PPM for gas.

So, I simply want to point out that where we have federal and state guidelines, which we do on these two pollutants, what the applicant is proposing is well within those guidelines.

Go ahead, Cleve.

We, as a matter of routine, ask the National Park Service for comments. Even though every plant is not near a national park, it's -- we consider it to be good practice.

We did ask, in fact, the National Park Service to comment on this project. We sent them a copy of the application, asked them for their comments. What they commented back to us was essentially that -- I guess the best way that I can say it is they only took issue with one -- one item, and that was the nox emission rate while firing oil.

What they had recommended to us is that that rate should be reduced by about forty percent, from 42 to 25.

And I do need to point out that the application they reviewed was, in fact, based upon a 2000 hour usage of oil. Okay.

So, again, where we're at with this thing, as of late last week is a thousand hours of oil. That's fifty percent reduction from what they were originally talking about.

We will, in fact, when we do the BACT review, we will address nox emissions while firing oil. We'll address that amongst many other

things.

Go ahead, Cleve.

Okay. I'm going to go ahead and turn it over to Cleve. Cleve is our meteorologist and he -- I don't understand his stuff very well, so I'll let him do it.

MR. HOLLADAY: Can you hear me back there?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We can hear you up here.

MR. HOLLADAY: All right. Okay. I'm ready.

An air quality impact analysis was required for this project and I've got a slide up here that summarizes the -- the project's impact in comparison with standards and allowable impacts and significant impact levels.

The applicant was required to use computer dispersion modeling using EPA and state-approved modeling techniques in order to determine the impacts of this project on the air quality in the vicinity of the plant and in the Brevard County area.

On this slide we've got -- there's -- the modeling was done for four pollutants. And what we've got is several different -- we've got the pollutants and several different averaging times.

And the national primary standard is the first column on the left. The State of Florida is the second column, and you've got -- for the SO2, 24-hour average, the Florida standard is more stringent.

The three-hour maximum is both -- it should have been a 1300, is the national primary standard to it, and for both the State of Florida and the national number.

Then on the right-hand side, the allowable impacts, these are the allowable impacts that the project is allowed to have, and those numbers are much smaller than the -- either the primary standards or the State of Florida standards.

You see they run from 17 to 30 to 20, 91, 5, 12, and then 25, and carbon monoxide doesn't have these standards.

That's called the Class 2 standards. These are the standards that would exist in the vicinity of the plant.

Now, the numbers in parentheses are much smaller numbers. These are numbers that they cannot go over in the vicinity of -- well, the class one area, and in this state there's four class one areas, the Everglades, there's Bradwell

Bay up near Tallahassee, St. Mark's near Tallahassee, Chassahowitzka north of Tampa, and the Okeefeenokee in Georgia and Wolf Island are areas close to Florida.

But we could -- for purposes of this slide, we could assume the Canaveral seashore, which is not a class one area, but we put this on here to show you that these numbers are very low numbers. And I'll show you in a minute the predicted increase in impacts.

The column in brackets are the significant impacts levels. These are the levels the values are below this, the applicant doesn't have to do any further modeling to determine the impact of other sources in the area because the values would be so low.

So, what we have on the right-hand side as the predicted impacts, increase in impacts, in the worst case scenario for this project. You can see the numbers like .005 is well below the PM significant impact level. .08 compares with the five and so on down the chart.

Now, the applicant has done full impact modeling. I've got a summary of the results today, and that's to take into account other

sources in the area, like FP&L, Cape Canaveral, OUC, Indian River, OUC Stanton, and other sources.

And the numbers that they came out with -- and this includes everybody -- for the particulate matter the number would be five. And this is for the --this would compare with the 50 for the arithmetic mean, 20 for the 24-hour PM 10, 10 for the SO2, 100 for the 24-hour -- which is still well below the 365, 500 for the three-hour, and the CO wasn't done because most of these sources would be mobile, and those numbers are much smaller. In the nitrogen oxides it was two.

So, the numbers -- these numbers are considerably higher than the numbers -- the impacts for the project, which shows that there are other sources in the area contributing -- they are predicted to contribute an awful lot more than this project would contribute.

Okay. And the next several slides I'm going to show you are measurements from monitors in the area. Some are from Brevard County, some are from Winter Park. And these are the best representative monitors that we have. They are all in the same units.

And what I'll show is the monitor values and

then that's in the blue. The red is the standard. For instance, for the PM 10 annual, the standard is 50 micrograms, as I showed on the other slide.

And then the impact, predicted impact of this project in the worst case scenario. So, you can see the numbers in blue are running considerably lower than the standard which is in red. And then the predicted impact of this project doesn't show up because it's so small.

Next slide.

Okay. This is PM 10. This is for the 24-hour averaging time. It's the same thing. The numbers are considerably lower as far as what we've monitored, and the impact, again, is very small. You can barely see it above zero there on the right-hand side.

Next slide.

These are SO2 measurements in the Winter Park area. This for the annual. Again, the numbers are very low of what we monitored and the predicted impact, again, does not show up on this graph.

Okay. This is 24-hour SO2, the short-term -- one of the short-term averages. Again, the numbers are fairly low, and the impact is

predicted to be very low. And the three-hour, the same thing.

Okay. CO impacts, again, the impact from this project would be very low and the impact monitored values are well below the standard.

And this is for the hourly average for CO and the same thing is showing up.

And then finally, the nox emissions -- nox measurements, again, well below the standard and the predicted impact is very small.

And that concludes my part of the presentation.

MR. LINERO: These last two -- I think there's just two slides, are to show you where we're at currently. The application basically defaults to a complete status tomorrow.

Technically, I guess, we are considering it complete. The project does appear, based on our preliminary review, to be capable of meeting all state and federal air standards.

We have completed a preliminary -- and I say draft -- technical evaluation. Ms. Tober has it back there and feel free to pick one up as you leave or whatever.

I hope we made enough copies for everyone.

If we didn't, you can request that from us. I beg you to understand, it is draft and it says that on it in big letters, I think.

Currently, our intentions are to issue an air construction permit, however we wish to entertain public comment beforehand.

Go ahead.

We do have an allotted time frame for public comment. I think we've pretty well met what we were hoping to do to give you guys, you all plenty of time.

Now, we will accept comments in writing even after we break up here this evening.

Go ahead, Cleve.

This last slide shows where the comments can be sent to. For those of you that have E-mail, if you want, we can give you that as well. And remember that we are only authorized to address air pollution issues as this project relates to the regulations.

What we'll try to do is we'll try to take any questions you have like from the field type thing. How many speakers did we get to sign up?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Nine.

MR. LINERO: Nine. Okay. Well, we'll give

you -- you know, we want to give everybody plenty of time to speak. Let's see, five minutes apiece would be forty-five minutes. So, you know, if we could keep this discussion down to -- or these questions, if you have any, down to thirty minutes or so, I think that will give everybody enough time to speak.

Okay. How much time do you need?

MR. BOCK: (Inaudible)

MR. LINERO: Well, we may have that in any case, but --

MR. BOCK: (Inaudible)

MR. LINERO: Yes. Okay. Well, I can -- I can, if you'd like, go ahead and try to let everybody speak now and then afterwards I can try to take your questions, if you would prefer.

MR. BOCK: I've got one question to start with.

MR. LINERO: Yes.

MR. BOCK: The application was complete a month ago or tomorrow?

MR. LINERO: It will default to complete tomorrow, which means the complete date is February 2nd, I think.

MR. BOCK: In one of your letters you

request a letter from a local utility for water usage.

MR. LINERO: Yes.

MR. BOCK: How can the application be made complete without that factor?

MR. LINERO: I was asked that question by someone else. What I asked for, I think, and I don't have the letter in front of me, I think I asked for some assurance that the water could be provided.

And let me explain that for a minute, because we don't deal with water.

I only asked for some assurance that water could be provided so that I have reason to believe that the applicant can control his nox emissions while firing oil via water injection. Okay.

Now, in the worst case, if the applicant couldn't get the water that they needed, let's say that for whatever reason, there is no water, that doesn't -- all that would mean to me as an air permit engineer, is that they can't burn oil unless they can demonstrate some other way to do it.

They still can put the plant in on gas, as far as I'm concerned.

MR. BOCK: That makes a big difference to us.

MR. LINERO: Okay. Well, that's the first point I wanted to make. The second point I wanted to make is, I wanted to be certain, personally, that -- that they would be able to get the water, and I did contact the City of Cocoa Water Department, the director of the water department.

His name is Carl Laraby. And he indicated to me that -- essentially he said there shouldn't be a problem.

MR. BOCK: We have been told they have been preparing the water review in the last couple of days, so we thought that the letter stated that the water had to be (inaudible).

MR. LINERO: Not as far as I'm concerned. We need reasonable assurance.

MR. BOCK: Okay. The way we read the letter and the way it's written, it (inaudible).

MR. LINERO: Okay. Well, I apologize for the confusion. I don't -- we don't really need that. I have assurance from the City of Cocoa water supply director.

MR. BOCK: I guess I have just one other question. If we have -- you know, ozone hasn't

been addressed, and you compare it to baseline plants with peaking plants, which I don't think -- I think that's comparing apples and oranges, you know, because of the amount of hours they operate, I wasn't impressed by that, I might say.

But, the fact is that our local monitoring area for ozones in Cocoa Beach which gets constant winds, where we feel that we're not (inaudible) around here, being between the three power plants you discussed and also being along I-95 which, you know, eighty percent of ozone problems are automobile, you know, originated.

We feel that there needs to be at least a year study done by the DEP here to make sure that we are protected, to make sure we are protecting this area before this plant's built, because we believe this specific area has reached nonattainment now.

Is it possible to monitor this area for a year? We have communities within -- we look in the application and they call it rural, yet we think it's urban.

Has that been investigated? There are many houses within this area.

MR. LINERO: Ozone monitoring. As far as --

I'm not in the position now to tell you that we can do a year's study, if that's what you're asking.

However, we can give you some response in writing. I need to talk to other people about that.

The second question, what was that?

MR. BOCK: Urban versus rural.

MR. LINERO: Oh. I think that's -- Cleve, answer -- can you help me with that? Is there a difference in modeling that's done if the --

MR. HOLLADAY: Well, there is, but they're not -- there's a standard and they won't be urban enough to fit in the standard, and as far as the modeling is concerned, but if we did run it as urban, it would probably come out very, very close to what we have now as far as modeling goes.

MR. LINERO: Can you hear what Cleve is saying?

MR. BOCK: No, we can't.

MR. HOLLADAY: Okay. Basically, they don't -- you all don't fit the criteria that's established for determining whether or not it would be rural or urban.

MR. BOCK: Could you get to the mike,

please.

MR. HOLLADAY: As far as what goes into the model, there's a technique that's used to determine whether or not rural or urban parameters are used in the model.

And this area doesn't qualify to have the urban parameters used, but even if they were, based on my experience with modeling, we still have less than significant impacts in that area.

MR. KOZLOV: As far as questions, why don't we -- we have speakers that are listed here, and I think maybe we should go ahead and have these people come up and speak.

MR. LINERO: That's fine. Yes, I really don't want to cut people short of speaking.

MR. KOZLOV: We would like to go ahead and address the various people who signed up to speak, so I'll just go ahead and read off the name of the -- they are in numerical order, but there are nine speakers, essentially.

Anyway, the first gentleman is Mr. Mike Stallings.

MR. STALLINGS: Good evening. My name is Mike Stallings. I'm the president of Forest Lakes of Cocoa Condominium. It's nice to see all of my

friends and neighbors out here this evening.

We also speak for -- I spoke to Leroy Wright from the Save the St. Johns, and he said that we were allowed to speak for his organization tonight. He's got about two thousand members. We have 250 -- 246 units in Forest Lakes of Cocoa. We have another 200 and some units in Lost Lakes, which is also right nearby.

We have several members of a group that we formed to combat pollution in Brevard County here as other additional speakers.

You stole a lot of my comments here with your presentation. It was a very nice presentation and we're delighted that you gentlemen came down here to talk to us.

One question keeps coming up past me that -- I understand that I'm on the list to receive copies of all correspondence and information concerning this project. Every once in a while I think something sneaks past me. And I don't want to blame Kim. She's been very helpful.

Did you guys receive a letter from Clarence Rowe (ph)?

MR. LINERO: Yes, we did.

MR. STALLINGS: Okay, because I didn't ever

get a copy of that letter. And I also understand that in the response to the letters -- your December 17th letter and December 22nd letter, there's a pretty large attachment to that, a hundred and some page attachment.

MR. LINERO: Yes, there is.

MR. STALLINGS: Okay. I didn't realize that and I would be delighted to purchase that from you, but I didn't even know it existed, so --

MR. LINERO: We got it and we'll take care of it.

MR. STALLINGS: Okay. Yes, I just wanted to be sure that I was --

MR. LINERO: How much are you willing to pay?

MR. STALLINGS: If it will stop the power plant, quite a bit.

Those of us who live here are adamantly opposed to this power plant. One gentleman is going to submit to you about 1700 signatures on petitions from people in the neighborhood here who are also against that.

I'm sure that good business practices requires that you kind of keep what's going on quite and stuff, and Oleander has been active in

the community for about two, two and a half years, and nobody knew about it until a couple of months ago.

So, from their point of view, they're being very quiet and protecting their business interests. From our point of view it almost looks like they're kind of sneaking around and then all of a sudden, springing this on us.

So, we were very alarmed when we first heard about this and we thought we had been treated pretty shoddily.

I was most impressed with the questions that you gentlemen asked Oleander on your December 17th and 22nd letters, and in looking at the answers, we felt that they were poorly answered, and in some cases evaded completely, and we will be glad to talk specifically to some of those issues.

But -- it's all getting into number and who said what and when. And speaking of numbers, are any of you guys hunters? If you are, have you ever tried to shoot a running jackrabbit? We sort of feel like that.

You know, every time we say something about Oleander, they change the standards on us and we're -- it always seems like we're a day late and

a dollar short.

We started out with a permit that said they were going to go 3390 hours of which 2000 was oil, and I have never seen an official amendment to the permit request. I've seen copies of a couple of letters where they say, well, we intend to do this. I don't know if that's an official amendment to the permit or not.

MR. LINERO: That's the package that you are missing.

MR. STALLINGS: Okay.

MR. LINERO: I'll send it.

MR. STALLINGS: And the next one, when we got everything set up for 1500 hours, then they all of a sudden, two days ago, decided they are only going to go for a thousand.

And then we go to Brevard County Commission meetings and the Oleander people say, well, we're only going to run 600 hours or 700 hours a year, that the average peaking plant was between 200 and 600 hours, Mr. Wolfinger (ph)? Is that right?

Okay. And that you intended that your plant would run somewhere in line with that.

That's probably where we have a lot of heartburn. Because, if they get permission from

you folks to burn a thousand hours in fuel a year, but they only plan on running six or seven hundred, that means that every hour they run could be on fuel oil, and we don't think that's right.

We believe that your permit should say something about a thousand out of 3390 is roughly a third, so if your permit said that they're required to run two-thirds of the time on natural gas and no more than one-third of the time on oil, that might keep the scales in balance at any rate, no matter what hours they decide they're really going to run the plant.

And the last point that Craig Bock just brought up about air monitoring in the local area, at Forest Lakes we've been part of what's called a lake watch program out of the university.

We probably have one of the top -- in the top ten percent of lakes in the State of Florida for all-around fishing, swimming, boating, alligator trolling, you know, anything that you could use a lake for in the State of Florida, we are -- we are among the best and we would like it to stay that way.

According to figures that we've come up with, in the nitrous oxide, this plant will

produce 1722 pounds per hour of nitrous oxide. So you multiply that times a thousand hours a year, and I think I did the math right, it seems to me it comes up to 1,722,000 pounds of nitrous oxide a year. Did I misplace a decimal somewhere?

And that, we understand, is what causes the ozone and has to do with acid rain and that's what's going to mess up our lake. And I don't care if this is the cleanest power plant in the entire world, we would like our lake to be the way it is.

And the last comment that I have is the Oleander folks keep telling us that this plant will not have any visible smoke, and that's probably true. I understand the low sulphur fuel does not produce smoke, but it does produce tons and tons of pollution that we don't see, and that's even more hazardous.

We have a lot of people in our community -- what's the name of that stuff, cardiopulmonary.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Cardiopulmonary.

MR. STALLINGS: Help me out.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: COPD.

MR. STALLINGS: CO, cardio --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Pulmonary disease.

Cardiopulmonary disease.

MR. STALLINGS: Okay. Emphysema, asthma. And we really don't want our folks affected by this stuff. So, they might meet the standards, but it's still a bad deal for Brevard County.

(Applause.)

MR. KOZLOV: Thank you, Mr. Stallings.

The next speaker that I have a card for is Mr. Craig Bock.

MR. BOCK: Good evening. My name is Craig Bock. I reside well within the 3.2 kilometer area of fallout, wash-down effect of this proposed plant.

This evening, first, I would like to give you a copy of 1700 petition names, signatures against this power plant that are in this area. In a little more time we will have several thousands of these. We still have quite a few out.

And who may I give that to, by the way?

The reason why I'm giving this to you is we were going across the internet and it says that the mission of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection is to protect, conserve and manage Florida's environmental resources.

Environmental permits serve as a valuable role in minimizing potential environmental disruption as a result of common human activities.

FDEP works closely with all parties in implementing its regulatory programs. Public review and comment is a vital part of the permitting process.

We are glad to know that we are a vital part of this process, gentlemen, because we feel that we should be and we're glad to see that.

It says that -- here also, that while we speak we make the agency more accountable to the public it serves.

And, gentlemen, we do want you accountable to us. We respect you. We are here for answers from you because we consider you to be the experts.

I have stated already one of my concerns, the ozone problem we have in this area, because we are at the interstate, we are between three existing power plants and another proposed.

And again, I'm not impressed with the comparison of a baseline plant with a peaking power plant. Gentlemen, I know on a permitting process, on your side, it doesn't matter to you if

they don't serve Brevard, it is polluted, but it does to we, the residents who live there, and we know that you're there to protect our health and to protect our welfare.

We know that DEP standards have gotten more strict year-by-year and we notice their permits, it's something about .12 percent ozone when the new level is .08, and we realize that there's a reduction in that because there is adverse health effects from what I've read in reports written by your department of ozone.

And we feel that we need to have a year monitoring at least to see what's going on in our community. We don't care what it's registering in Cocoa Beach with the prevailing winds. We care what's actually out here, what we're breathing in our community.

And we want you to protect us, gentlemen. It's very important that you do that.

Again, I just want to state that I've seen several areas that I don't feel the -- your questions have been responded to, the November 25th letter, the December 17th and the December 22nd, I would have liked to have met Ms. Devore (ph). I realize she's out on maternity leave.

One very interesting comment that you made in the November 25th letter was that you were impressed pretty much with the nine parts per million nox of gas, and I am, too. But not so impressed at the 42 parts per million from oil burning.

And this was considered to be late Eighties, early Nineties technology, and yet you, time and time again, say you want to use the best BACT, best available control technology.

Why are you gentlemen allowing 42 parts per million oil? Why are you allowing an oil-burning plant to be built in a county where we have already reached possibly nonattainment and we don't need it?

These are questions that we all have. We have them with sincerity. We're not angry. We're disturbed, though.

And, I believe if this was your community, you would be, too, gentlemen. It might be a little different ball game.

We have copies of letters here -- also, I see you talked about the transportation of oil, how that was going to be taken care of, but I don't know if there's been any transportation

studies.

I don't know exactly what you feel -- we've been told the functional wetlands on this property is also in DEP's care, and we're concerned about all these things.

We have a gentleman that tracks bobcats, and these functional wetlands are being used at this time and they'll be filled in by this project.

Again, I thought Mike spoke very well when he said that this is going to be an oil plant where you're permitting it. I feel that 100 hours of back-up oil would be enough. Then we could call it a gas plant. But the way it's permitted now, there's no way, gentlemen.

We're in between these power plants. We have a haze down this road. Visually, you can see the ozone in summer here. And we want it monitored. We want to know what's here before this gets built, because we know you're not going to make the plant disappear once it appears.

If you can give me just a moment.

I guess that I would like -- as we have a stenographer here taking this down, I guess I would really like to have a copy to the answers to these questions.

Again, when we look at the way they were answered, the questions that you posed to them, we saw people walking around it, and the questions not answered, what we feel to be in a responsible way.

And the responsible way would be to address these questions in a manner that we're satisfied, we the people that live here in Brevard, we the people that have to live with this power plant that you permit.

I want to ask you also -- and I guess it's just a yes or no question: Is the Oleander, the proposed Oleander Power Plant, will it be a Title 5 major source of pollution by DEP definition?

MR. LINERO: Yes.

MR. BOCK: Yes, it will. Okay. Mr. Wolfinger (ph), I thought had answered that at one time and then on a radio talk show later he had said that he wasn't sure. So, I just wanted to make that real clear, that this is a Title 5 major source of pollution that we have being built in our community.

We also would like to ask the DEP in the State of Florida, as -- I want to give you a picture of the power plants here in Central

Florida, knowing that we're very, very much covered up with power plants centrally, we feel it's probably because the Okeechobee area and the parks and the protection there, but the competition really is coming in except for deregulation are filling up Central Florida, and it's with unused power plants.

The way that you now permit people that can bypass the Public Service Commission and the Power Plants Siting Act, as this company does, that we can have a power plant at every intersection here, and what will our children be breathing?

We really feel that you need to be responsible for us on our behalf, more or less as the officials that represent us.

Gentlemen, I'm thrilled that you've come down. I have many questions as we started to ask, and I don't even know if two meetings could fill all of them.

I'm not one to really favor written questions and written answers, because I have seen -- Mr. Linero, the last time we asked some questions you referred us back to the response that Oleander had written to you.

And again, we were asking questions that we

felt they hadn't answered to start with. So, this is why we like to have the interaction of face-to-face being able to ask you the question and, you know, have you come up with the answer.

And again, we feel it's very important we have another meeting. We definitely want to address why you're not going to monitor for at least twelve months. We feel that's the responsible thing to do for something that could be built perpetually.

There's been a statement made that this type of plant will put other plants basically out of business because they're cleaner, and yet we know that peaking power plant cannot be a base load plant.

So, I don't know how they'll do that because we the people here have to be served on a constant basis, not just during peaks.

So, there's a lot of interesting things going on. We feel that DEP in the State of Florida, Mr. Spruce (ph), perhaps, we would like to even be bubbled up to him from you, because we feel that as he steps in, this is an important issue, because all of Florida is going to be one big smoke stack of pollutants if we continue to go

as we do.

So, gentlemen, I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you and I hope that we do have another meeting before this permit becomes complete. I'm just really surprised that it's going to be completed -- it's going to be fulfilled tomorrow, when I have seen the questions that you asked and I have seen a response, and I don't feel real good about the responses that I saw.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. KOZLOV: Thank you, Mr. Bock.

The next speaker is Mr. Robert Knodel.

MR. KNODEL: I was wondering if we could go back on the slides here, to one of the pictures. We were looking at the OUC, the FPL and the other OUC plants compared to Oleander.

Okay. That's the one. And if everybody could find that. I just wanted to say to everybody out there, you know, don't be misled by this chart here because what we're looking at is, as we point -- as these gentlemen pointed out, we have different plants with different types of fuels being fired.

And if you look at the numbers, you know, almost 8000 -- 8000 and 9000, and then you look at Oleander at 1500, let's say 1600, you know, it looks great but if you read into the chart, not only are we looking at different fuels, but we're looking at different hours of operation.

So the whole chart, in my opinion is skewed. If you want to take Oleander out of there and compare the three different -- the first three power plants, I feel that you have something a lot more valid than to throw Oleander in there with their lower numbers of operation and I'm assuming that's a gas-fired numbers.

Those are oil? Okay.

I still stand with my first point, that the hours are so different that it makes the chart look great for Oleander.

And then I wanted to ask a couple of charts beyond that, the ambient air quality standards. I wanted to ask if all those numbers and the following charts, are we looking at gas or are we looking at oil when we look at these charts?

No, keep going. One more. One more.

MR. HOLLADAY: Oh, on these --

MR. KNODEL: Right.

MR. HOLLADAY: These are measurements. These are measurements made at monitors so it hasn't --

MR. KNODEL: Are we looking at gas or are we looking at oil?

MR. HOLLADAY: On the impacts we're looking at probably most would be oil.

MR. KNODEL: Okay.

MR. HOLLADAY: Because the short -- on the short term numbers it would be oil. On the longer term numbers it would be the blend of oil and gas in the worst case.

MR. KNODEL: Okay.

MR. HOLLADAY: Combining oil with the maximum.

MR. KNODEL: Okay. When you were making your presentation I couldn't tell if we were talking about oil or gas.

Okay. Thank you. That's all I have.

(Applause.)

MR. KOZLOV: Thank you, Mr. Knodel.

The next speaker is Mr. Roger Heinig.

MR. HEINIG: Thank you, Mr. Linero. My name is Roger Heinig. I live at 32 Yacht Haven Drive in Cocoa Beach, Florida, and I would first like to

thank all of you for taking the effort to come down and give what was an excellent presentation tonight.

I've driven to Tallahassee and I appreciate what you did to be here with us.

I would like to give you a little geography lesson, because I did drive over here from Cocoa Beach tonight where I live. That's about eight miles out in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. It took me more than a half an hour to get here.

So, when you talk about monitoring in Cocoa Beach, understand that you're talking about something -- two barrier islands out in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, a half an hour's drive away from where we are sitting right now.

(Applause.)

MR. HEINIG: And when you talk about monitoring in Winter Park, understand that we are talking about a one-hour drive in the other direction.

I would like to go to my prepared remarks. Applicant has represented to the Department that the proposed Oleander Power Plant would be a natural gas firing unit with oil backup.

This is a devious and deceptive strategy, to

conceal the true nature of this plant. Applicant wants to be able to run this plant on one hundred percent fuel oil at his own whim.

To achieve this objective, applicant is seeking approval for annual fuel oil use for a period much longer than any reasonable projection of his total operating hours.

To delineate the details of the deception I would first direct the Department's attention to statements made by Mr. Rick Wolfinger on radio station WMEL on December 14th, 1998.

At that time Mr. Wolfinger stated that he expects the Oleander plant to run, "between 150 an 400 hours per year total."

At other times and places, applicant's representatives have projected total operating times not in excess of 500 to 600 hours per year. Those projections certainly seem to be reasonable given the economics of the very inefficient simple cycle gas turbines that have been proposed for this project.

During a public meeting held at this facility on December 9th, 1998, applicant displayed a graph indicating that the heat rate of the proposed plant would be approximately 10,300

BTU's per kilowatt hour.

By comparison, FREC (ph) reports that the two 400 megawatt -- 405 megawatt steam turbine generator units at the nearby FP&L Cape Canaveral Plant have heat rates of 9,409 and 9,505 BTU's per kilowatt hour, respectively.

Even with those excellent heat rates, the Cape Canaveral Plant operated at a capacity factor of less than 45 percent in 1997.

The proposed Oleander Plant would have a huge heat rate disadvantage of 800 to 900 BTU's per kilowatt hour against that neighboring plant and it would operate economically only at a much lower capacity factor.

So, it appears that these statements of applicant's representatives are plausible. The annual operation of the proposed plant would, indeed, be in the order of 500 hours maximum.

A reasonable interpretation of the term "backup" indicates that fuel oil firing would represent less than twenty percent of that total operation, that is, no more than a hundred hours per year.

That leads to a mystery. Your Department's best available control technology determinations,

"include minimization of fuel oil firing and maximization of natural gas use."

Oleander's initial application to the Department sought approval for up to 2000 hours of fuel oil operation per year. In it's February 1st response, applicant reduced that request to 1500 hours.

If applicant truly intended to operate on fuel oil for less than a hundred hours per year, why would applicant expose himself to the difficulties of obtaining approval for fuel oil operations fifteen to twenty times greater than what is realistically needed?

The answer has two parts. First, applicant has made an unrealistically high initial request of 2000 hours so they could appear to be cooperative by subsequently reducing that request to only 1500 hours.

As we have seen, the applicant has again later reduced this request to 1000 hours, in a further demonstration of pretended cooperation.

But, even 1000 hours of permitted oil operation will provide an ample factor of two cushion over the anticipated 500 hours of total plant operation. Thus, even after making these

supposed concessions, applicant will still be able to operate the proposed facility as a 100 percent oil-fired unit.

I commend the Department for the fact that you have already noted these anomalies. You have observed in your written comments that applicant's proposed permit conditions would allow essentially 100 percent firing of fuel oil at the proposed facility.

Applicant's devious and evasive responses to your comments confirm what we both suspected, applicant is engaging in deceptive behavior to secure unwarranted approval for a 100 percent oil-fired power plant.

I urge the Department to impose operating restrictions sufficient to undo the deceitful actions of applicant. By applicant's own testimony, the expected operation of this plant will not exceed 500 hours per year. Consistent with that total operating time, the Department should limit the use of the fuel to no more than 100 hours per year.

There may be years in which unforeseen special circumstances lead to total operation somewhat longer than 500 hours. To allow for

those special conditions, the Department may want to allow applicant to operate on fuel oil for up to 200 hours in any particular year as long as the average fuel oil consumption operation does not exceed 100 hours per year over any five-year period.

By imposing these very reasonable restrictions, the Department will insure that fuel oil firing is minimized and natural gas use is maximized, consistent with the Department's documented policies for BACT determinations.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. KOZLOV: Thank you, Mr. Heinig.

The next speaker is Mr. Tom Berringer.

MR. BERRINGER: Once again, we would just like to thank you gentlemen for coming down here. Our job is not to intimidate anyone, our job is just to bring out some facts and some interesting comments, and we know that you will be fair with us and the situations that we present to you.

The number one thing I'd like to talk about is something a little different, folks, than all the people with the numbers and all the experience with this type of industry and pollution.

Basically, I came from a place of pollution, and most of you notice these folks probably don't, so I could maybe share a little brief story about this.

I was a steamfitter, if you might know what that is, for 43 years. I've been retired since 1955. I worked in some power houses that used to blow the soot out at night and they cleaned their soot blowers and so forth.

And I know none of that's going to go on here, but I'm trying to make a point. They don't have that kind of pollution here, folks. But I'm having trouble with the amount of pollution that I've been hearing about tonight, and have been hearing about.

In those days they weren't controlled as well as they are today. We thank you for that. We thank you very much for that. But we need you to understand something. A lot of us came down here with some diseases, some breathing problems, and you heard a few of the things tonight.

If you will look around you, you are going to see some people that have breathing problems. You're looking at one right here. I have first stages of asbestosis. Not your fault. It's not

my fault. I had to make a living and I chose to do this.

I brought this with me to Florida. And in case you don't know what that means, screening tests show that you have tadpole tears on your clear lining of your lungs. And the bottom line is it will kill you eventually.

I've lost some dear brothers from the union I belonged to up there because of this disease. I'm not up here to ask for pity. I'm up here to ask for mercy.

I handed out a paper and it discusses an experiment that NASA made possible. If you will look at the left-hand corner of the paper that I handed out, you're going to find out that they have come up with a solution on how to keep some of these poisons that we've talked about here tonight.

You'll have to forgive me. I also didn't tell you that I lost a lot of my eyesight here recently, so I can't really read too much, but I'm going to try to get through this.

If you will look at the research project, it was a NASA project, with all the -- Mike, could you help me. I can't read these numbers. I'm

sorry. I wonder if you'd mind doing that.

MR. STALLINGS: Okay. It's a study of how houseplants can help fight pollution, and it says after 24 hours spider plants remove 96 percent of carbon monoxide 99 percent of nitrous oxide.

Is that right, is NO2 nitrous oxide? Okay.

And after 24 hours golden pothos, p-o-t-h-o-s, who knows what pothos are -- removed 75 percent of carbon monoxide.

MR. BERRINGER: Okay. Thanks, Mike.

My point in handing these out and having you look at this is if NASA is interested in this type of project and it has come to the University of Florida, there must be a real concern about indoor air, outdoor air and so forth.

But, gentlemen, we see that we're going to have many more pounds and thousands and millions of pounds of pollution if they run oil on this plant. I mean, this is just a little tiny bit of what we are facing.

I know a lady in here who has a husband that has a tumor in his lung. You know, like I said, we brought these sicknesses here. You know, this is the way it was in the old days. We weren't protected. And now you folks are trying to

protect us. We're asking you to protect us.

I know there's a lot of things we can't do anything about, just like the cars on 95 over here. I even read through some information about junking the old cars in California and so forth and so on, to just stop the pollution.

But you know, the more that people come into our area, not just with this particular power company, but there's going to be more following them once they come in here.

I'm not slamming the business that these people are in. I respect what you're doing, but I think it needs to be looked at in our situation, the ordinary common person who has to decide, well, am I going to have to move away from here after waiting some forty years to come here?

I hope not. I cut all my roots and everything else, and here I am. What I have here is everything I have, and I don't want to keep popping around trying to find a clean area.

It was clean when I came here. I'm amazed at what's been going on with the kind of lackadaisical situation with the power company. First of all, they didn't even let anybody know they were coming in here is what I understand.

Now, all of a sudden they're in here with studies and things of this nature, and we need you folks to take us by the hand and go out there and tell us what's really going on. We don't think we're hearing the truth. We think you need to get us a good monitoring system in this locality, as you've heard. Now, that makes sense to me. It really does.

Gentlemen, once again, thank you for coming down here tonight. I know there's more speakers coming, but I want to give you my heart-felt appreciation for what you're going to do for us. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. KOZLOV: Thank you, Mr. Berringer.

The next speaker is Mr. Douglas Sphar.

MR. SPHAR: Thank you. Okay. The question I have that deals with the -- basically these pollutants are what's identified as criteria pollutants.

And in Title 40 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations they establish what they call baseline significant emissions of pollutants. And basically what I want to ask them is, every one of these pollutants here, I believe, exceeds the CFR

Title 40 significant emission rate.

Is that true?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. SPHAR: Okay. And the question -- we had another gentleman that talked about ozone, and a progenitor of ozone is volatile organic carbon, and we see their proposed plan here actually as 94 tons per year, actually has volatile organic carbon emissions than the FPL plant up there or the big Curtis Stanton plant.

So, this story, you know, there is -- you know, the comparison you made is you didn't show the column there that shows what the U.S. Clean Air Act considered to be a significant emission of pollutions.

And I will get back to my other prepared remarks. I'm going to submit, probably, some of these in writing, because they are a little bit detailed.

But, I work in the aerospace industry where simulations are widely used to predict the performance of missiles and rockets. And a lot of times things work good in the simulation, but we see out here at the Cape, they blow and they don't work the way their predicted models.

And I was reading in the application, and I guess the applicant has used something called the EPA (ph) model, Industrial Source Complex Short Term Model and said they downloaded from a website.

I work in my business, people have to have a file dated model, and I didn't see any evidence there. Does the DEP provide them with like a check run where they've got to duplicate a standard database so you know their results are honorable, certifiable or verifiable?

MR. HOLLADAY: Yes. I look over all of those to make sure they're not pulling any -- you know, that they're not doing something -- adding -- changing numbers.

MR. SPHAR: Because you know --

MR. HOLLADAY: It is a standard model and it does change and we have and look and compare to make sure that their runs are the same as what we would find ourselves.

MR. SPHAR: Okay. Moving on, the -- using a model, it said that, you know, the Clean Air Act allows people to do this -- satisfy this ambient they are monitoring analysis, by using simulated data, or in some cases monitoring data, because of

the emissions, I guess you bought into their proposal to use model data.

To get back into that, they made estimates of the preconstruction ambient atmosphere and then ran these models. You see some of the plots over here along the wall, and the questions you submitted to them, I didn't see any evidence that you requested and reviewed their estimated input data to their model.

Do you believe that was done as part of this?

MR. HOLLADAY: Yes.

MR. SPHAR: Okay. And the model has -- look through just what they had, they had numerous -- it's complex model had numerous user selectable options.

Has DEP reviewed the options and switches to this model that they did the appropriate -- they would do more of a creative selection of options?

MR. HOLLADAY: Yes. They have a standard, what they call default regulatory modeling options that EPA requires and they have to use those. They can't go picking and choosing what they want.

MR. SPHAR: There are emission levels and a PSD analysis required and we heard people talk

about concern about the air and the area and everything like that using these sites monitored way off -- your bar charts didn't even show ozone for some reason.

But, in any case, in matters of public health, I think it would be prudent for the DEP to require preconstruction ambient monitoring, rather than having people do an estimate.

You know, an estimate is basically an educated guess, and this EPA model, that's a computer simulation of the complex atmosphere, and it has a lot of assumptions in simple cases, and you're putting estimated data into a model that -- and so basically you're compounding the uncertainty effects of the results.

And I think we'd all be more comfortable if, like he said, if we actually had the ambient preconstruction monitoring at the site here. Because prevailing winds blow from Cocoa Beach -- I saw the model they proposed actually one place using the -- the -- back when they were -- the original permit was 104 tons per year which required they had to do because it was over the threshold, and they proposed the -- getting around that by using the Cocoa Beach site which is twenty

miles away, which incidentally dropped it down below, under that.

And the other question I had, in their thing, and Mr. Bock mentioned this, they talk about the 0.12 parts per million ozone standard. The EPA has found out that that didn't protect adequately people's health and they come out with a new standard of .08 parts per million.

Are you reevaluating their application in the context of the new ozone standard or are they somehow grandfathered into the old higher standard the EPA considers to be unhealthful?

MR. HOLLADAY: Well, basically we don't have any point source and models for ozone. In urban areas they do have models that can be run, but the Department certainly is, as far as -- they have to evaluate under the new standard.

Now, it does -- the new standard does allow a certain -- like one number to go over whatever the .08 is, but the way that it will be implemented as far as nonattainment is concerned, is that it will be the fourth highest number averaged over the three years.

MS. SPHAR: I understand that's for the year 2000 they're supposed to make the first

determination?

MR. HOLLADAY: That would be the first, because they have to have three years of data.

MR. LINERO: Well, let me give that a try. They are going to switch from a new standard -- to a new standard instead of this .12 over one hour. It's .08, but that's averaged out over eight hours instead of one hour and it turns out that, you know, they're not far apart.

You know, the total effect is about the same, and we understand that the federal government is going to look at Florida and see whether it remains in attained with the ambient air quality rules under this new standard.

My understanding that perhaps the Panhandle may, simply because of the change in the method that they calculate the standard, that could change from attainment to nonattainment, but that there's nowhere else in Florida where the switch in the standard would automatically make an area that's attainment nonattainment.

And so, on that basis, we're pretty certain that this area is not going to change attainment status for that reason.

MR. SPHAR: Well, I would just point out, in

their analysis there, they mention the corrected some -- they submitted a refined application, but they didn't -- for some reason didn't change that number in the application.

One final point here. You mentioned earlier the National Park Service and as you're probably aware, in the class one areas they have -- they have permitting responsibility for air permitting and one of the things they recommend that you talked a little bit about, is they say it can meet the EPA things, but still bad things happen to the atmosphere because the cumulative impacts are considered.

And basically in their areas they require a cumulative effects analysis. And basically what I'm talking about here is, you know, they consider other emissions sources undergoing the permitting process. I read somebody else's coming into Leesburg. We've got one up at New Smyrna, and there's all -- who knows, what.

Plus, some people have permits but they haven't built them yet, and I just want to know if you take really these cumulative effects into account when you're -- if you look at each one of these, one at a time, each one of them can meet

the EPA thing, but you've got three of these power plants, all of a sudden we're in in a problem here, and I just wondered if you were -- take into account the fact the Park Services recommended a cumulative effects analysis for ambient air.

MR. HOLLADAY: This one, because it was a considerable distance away from any park, did not -- they didn't evaluate -- we didn't evaluate impacts on the -- they would be probably less than significant if they were, because of the distance, and that's why they didn't require us to go back and ask them to do it.

There is -- we are in the process of doing an analysis for these -- starting with the Chassahowitzka using a long-range transport model, and that's something that's going to be done in the next year or so, but, this project wouldn't, at this point would not fit into that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Why not?

MR. BOCK: Yes, why not? Can't we do it?

MR. HOLLADAY: Well, later on -- but it's not going to have an impact on the Park Service. It will end up being less than significant, and therefore nothing else would have to be done for this project.

MR. SPHAR: Well, okay. Basically that's the end of my questions. And again, by definition, the Code of Federal Regulations says a "significant emitter of pollutants," and we are only six tons per year short of where they would be forced to have to do ambient air monitoring because of the VOC emissions for ozone. So, they are -- the VOC is a big contributor to the ozone situation.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. KOZLOV: Thank you, Mr. Sphar.

The next speaker is Ms. Dorothy Amstadt.

MS. AMSTADT: It's my understanding that this plant will not come under Florida law or Public Service Commission rules. Who, then, is going to monitor them? If they don't come under Florida law, which --

MR. KOZLOV: Their emissions come under Florida and federal law.

MS. AMSTADT: Well, all I know is what was stated in the County Commission meeting. That is a concern, that they should come under Florida law and be under the Public Service Commission.

The other thing I'm concerned about, there

was an article in the Orlando Sentinel not long ago, that our air quality in Central Florida has gone 28 percent in the last three years.

All of these power plants, all these new proposed ones are going to combine -- they are all going to be cumulative.

A friend of mine told me recently she had taken her eight-year-old son to a pediatrician who said this generation will never grow old because of the heavy pollution that we already have now.

This needs to be considered also. And it doesn't appear to me that it is being considered because you are continuing to allow more and more polluting plants. Please reconsider.

(Applause.)

MR. KOZLOV: Thank you, Ms. Amstadt.

The next speaker is Ms. Florence Broaddus.

MS. BROADDUS: I'm going to approach this problem from a little different, oblique point of view. Our planet is supposed to be four, four and a half billion years old. That's pretty old.

The dinosaurs went extinct sixty-five million years ago. Please observe I've already changed from billion to million.

We, in Florida didn't exist them. We had

not risen out of the sea. By thirty million years ago, we in Florida had a fair population of all kinds of animals, including mastodons and saber-tooth tigers, right where we live. And a whole bunch of others. Exciting. Dramatic. Go to your museum down the road and have a look at their time line of who's lived in Florida.

All right. I'm seventy-nine years old, which is older than most of you and I've made good use of my time to wander the planet. Sixty years ago I was living on an Eskimo island in the middle of Bering Straits.

Our water supply was to chop frozen snow off the pressure ridge peaks of frozen seawater, ocean ice. You can still do that today, but times have changed in the Arctic.

Now, remember now, we're talking about one person's lifetime, not even a tick of a clock, not a full second, just a splinter of time, compared to the age of the earth.

We now have PCB's in the mother's milk of the Eskimos. I've made two trips to Antarctica. I got hung up on penguins. I went through a penguin period, and discovered, to my horror, that there's radioactive stuff down there in the

penguins, in the ice and that the food supply is becoming depleted in the Antarctic's rich ocean full of krill.

Now, maybe the Japanese fisherman are helping with that and maybe we've stopped shooting whales has helped with that, but nevertheless, the food supply there is going down.

Talk to your old guys my age around here on how few fish are in the Indian River, compared to when they were kids. Well, of course, the other thing that I'm just waiting for it to start to rain, because those same old guys did their fishing right where Viera is today and that was a fine piece of water to catch fish in. I think those days could return.

Now, this is a split-second. Fifty years ago is the first time I came to Florida, and I've only lived here twenty years. I'm not sure I made a smart decision.

I do notice a difference in quantity, pollution, growth. Because I'm a farmer I am happy to tell you that the farmland in Florida did improve from the skinny, wretched nonmineralized cattle when they discovered salt blocks with minerals in it and improved the pasture lands.

But now you gentlemen are high-tech, and I am very low-tech. I've listened to all these hours and I sat back there and was thinking how many hours do I use your product for heating or cooling my house. And I came to the conclusion, living here in Florida, I don't use 200 hours of either heat or air conditioning.

I designed my house with an R-40 in the roof. Anybody else have an R-40 in their roof? Good. One man.

Keep the heat off your living room ceiling, basic secret. Don't listen to Florida Power & Light. They wouldn't even speak to me because my house didn't fit their specifications. It was so different.

I've got most of the plants on your list in my house, plenty of them. If anybody needs a cutting, just apply. I've got most of them. You are more than welcome. Yards of Golden pothos. You can take it home by the armload. It grows well.

Now, the point of all of this is: We can help ourselves to a degree, but we have to have your help with this basic pollution that is very obvious to me in the twenty years since I have

lived here.

I have one-fourth the birds in my yard, two percent of the butterflies I used to have. You can blame pesticides, but your pollutants are also responsible.

Florida certainly should be a healthy place. Living with those Eskimos was a lot healthier than living here. Once you got rid of all those white people and it got cold in the wintertime and they took the boat cold with them, no self-respecting germ would live there and you weren't sick anymore till they came back again.

Now, of course, the Eskimos kept saying to me, germs, white man's superstition. But I think in sixty years they've changed that tune a little bit.

I've never known so many people to have chest complaints, allergies and that sort of thing as here in Florida anywhere I've lived. And I've lived an awful lot of places.

And that is the pollution you are bringing to us and also getting our birds and our butterflies. Now, if you'd get our fleas and our cockroaches -- if you're high-tech you would zero in on them, I would like that.

So, let's be practical about what we're doing. But, I repeat, that in the -- not even a tick of the clock of my lifetime the change in this planet has certainly gone downhill ecologically and environmentally.

And I've been around and I've looked at it and there are so many fewer fish on the Barrier Reef in Australia from the first time I swam on it until twenty years later when I swam on it again.

It's unbelievable, the changes one little old lady has observed. Please help us out. Don't make this pollution worse. Don't add to the pituitary tumors that are at a high point in this community. It's very rare, but we've got them and those people are concentrated up there with those power plants, number one, and you want to catch them in a triangle.

It's not the thing to do. It's not right. It's not fair, it's not decent. It's not human. It's just high-tech.

(Applause.)

MR. KOZLOV: Thank you, Ms. Broaddus.

The next speaker is Ms. Susan Giesecke.

MS. GIESECKE: I just have a simple question for you right now. The sulphur dioxide, isn't

that the stuff that smells like rotten eggs?

Okay. Now, when the FPL Cape Canaveral thing, isn't that within the acceptable parameters, their output for sulphur dioxide?

MR. HALPIN: Yes, they are.

MS. GIESECKE: Okay. Well, it stinks out there so much, when the wind is blowing in our direction, so if they're within acceptable parameters and it smells, then even your Oleander Plant may smell, right?

SPEAKER: Yes. There is a possibility, right.

MS. GIESECKE: Well, you know, the dump is right there and if this blows the right way, which is --it smells awful now. Anyone that wants to sell their home around here won't be able to if you get wind from the south and it smells, or you get wind from the west and it smells. Right? Doesn't that pretty much narrow down the possibility of your selling a house or your property value going down?

I mean, I'm not planning on moving right away. Also I have another question. This is sponsored by Baltimore Power, right? So we will not use this, right? Their output is not for us,

is that correct?

MR. HALPIN: I don't know where their output will go. I can't tell you that. It will go into the electrical grid --

MS. GIESECKE: They have a plant that is from Texas and I was just wondering why they didn't build their plant there. I mean, why does Baltimore have to come here? Baltimore leases their property in Texas?

(Applause.)

MR. KOZLOV: Thank you, Ms. Giesecke.

The next speaker is a Ms. Denise Beasley.

MS. BEASLEY: I have some questions. I'm not going to talk at you. I really want to hear your opinion on things. I know you've traveled a long way.

Will this Oleander project cause any adverse impacts on the human health or the environment?

MR. HALPIN: My answer is: Not according to the federal and state standards.

MS. BEASLEY: Okay. Another question: Will the Oleander project, together with other power projects and other industrial sources in the area cause adverse impacts on the human health and the environment?

MR. HALPIN: Same answer.

MS. BEASLEY: Same answer. Okay.

And my last question: Is Oleander's 60-foot stack tall enough to protect the environment?

MR. HALPIN: Based on the modeling that's required for this, yes, it would be.

MR. LINERO: Let me add something to that. The emissions from the other plants in the county are coming out of plants that are probably several hundred feet tall, but the temperature in those gasses, are, you know, two, three hundred degrees Fahrenheit.

The temperature of the gases coming out of this plant, as the one gentleman pointed out, that they are not as efficient as they could be. Well, that's because 1100 degrees of temperature goes out of those stacks, so 1100 degrees, you get a tremendous plume rise, that is to say that the hot gases go straight up quite a distance, so that is why the sixty-foot would be sufficient.

It wouldn't make any sense for them to put a two, three-hundred foot stack on it. By the same token, if the other companies lowered their stacks to sixty feet, you know, they wouldn't be permittable simply because their plumes don't rise

as much, plus they contain more contaminants in their plumes.

MS. BEASLEY: Thank you. That was it.

MR. LINERO: Okay.

MR. KOZLOV: Thank you, Ms. Beasley.

Lastly, I have a Ms. Catherine Stallings. The last speaker.

MS. STALLINGS: I just have a question. This chart talks about emissions and pollutants and apparently the Oleander Plant is a Title 5. Is there a Title 6?

MR. LINERO: Yes, there is.

MS. STALLINGS: Okay. Would they come close to the Title 6?

MR. LINERO: No. I think Title 6 just means it's a totally different program. I'm not sure, but I --

MS. STALLINGS: Just gasses everybody, right?

MR. LINERO: No. I believe that's the one that tries to control the freon that's used in appliance. I believe that's what Title 6 means. It's just a separate program.

MS. STALLINGS: Title 5 is awfully high. No matter how you look at it, there has to be a 4, a

3, a 2 an a 1, correct?

MR. LINERO: Yes.

MS. STALLINGS: Well, this is a 5.

MR. LINERO: And a 4.

MS. STALLINGS: Okay. A 5 is the highest you can get around the earth. Another thing is, is I think, since you're environmentally, you should really look at the people, you know, that's going to be affected by the plant.

Have you ever thought about looking at the Need? Does that area really need a plant? They talk about it's going to help us with gray-out and brown-out. We don't have gray-out. We don't have brown-out.

On the radio program, Mr. Wolfinger, they asked him if this power plant would be supplying power to the residents of Brevard County and the answer was probably not.

Okay. That means that -- do we have the need, no. Do we pay the price, yes. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. TIDD: I didn't get called.

MR. KOZLOV: All I got was those --

MR. LINERO: We have till nine.

MR. KOZLOV: Yes. We have till nine. I was

going to -- my next comment -- that was the last speaker I had on these cards, if you will, but if there are other questions, we'll still receive them from the floor.

What is your name?

MS. TIDD: I'll introduce myself.

MR. KOZLOV: Okay.

MS. TIDD: My name is Amy Tidd. I'm a member of the Port St. John Advisory Board, elected by the population of Port St. John. I've been with the homeowner's association there for seven years.

This is -- a lot of you have just recently learned all about power plants. Maybe not, but we've been fighting this issue for many years in Port St. John. And I've had many a meeting with Florida Power & Light.

We only had one with the Orlando Utilities. It was very effective. That changed the pollution.

Now, I just had some questions about this here. First of all, is this reported or is this measured?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Reported.

MS. TIDD: Reported. Okay. Because we have

one plant that we see nothing coming out of and we have the other plant that you see quite a plume.

Would that fit in with that, with those figures?

MR. LINERO: I can say this: The -- that they're reporting those numbers at least for the nitrogen oxides and the sulphur dioxide. I believe they are required to maintain what are called continuous monitors in their stacks and those things are audited. I believe those are probably very accurate numbers on the carbon monoxide and the SO2.

MS. TIDD: Okay. Well, the big thing that I want to say here is that 1997 was a great year for pollution here. 1996 we met with Orlando Utilities. They agreed to lower their level of pollution.

If you look at this little chart -- there's no numbers on this, but Brevard County, it dropped significantly in 1997. Orlando Utilities dropped to a lesser use fuel. They also dropped -- they don't -- they don't fuel -- they don't power much. I don't know what the word for it is, but they don't run at high capacity.

Okay. At that time we talked with Florida

Power and Light. They dropped it a bit, but they were at 45 percent capacity at that time. We'd had some changes here.

I know you guys have been reading in the paper. First of all Orlando Utilities now has been bought. They have been running at low load. This is not -- this is nothing. This is ten percent or fifteen. I don't -- I'm not good at figures, but I know that this is not what Orlando Utilities is capable of.

You're going to add double to triple that if the new plant comes in and run at what they can run at. This is nothing. Florida Power and Light you're at 45 percent. Right now Florida Power and Light, the last year, they've had a lot of plants go off the line.

So, if you've noticed, they've been burning in the winter. They've been doing that because they picked up the load. We met with them several weeks ago and we asked them: What's the plan? Are you planning to burn some better fuel? Are you going to do since you are burning more?

Their answer is, at this time they have a ten-year plan for plant modifications, changes, nothing is on there.

'97 was a good year, but if you look at the figures right now, I don't believe they're going to be the same figures. I don't. I have never seen the amount of haze, so I -- I monitor this on a continual, daily basis. I call them -- you know, maybe not daily but regularly.

I have called you. I've talked to you guys. So, I've been really active in this, and we have never seen the amount of pollution that's going up right now with the haze. And in about -- when does EF pick up their -- have they contacted you as far as when they are going to start operations?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Who is that?

MS. TIDD: Who bought Orlando Utility Plant? Have they --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We don't --

MS. TIDD: You don't know. Okay. Well, I don't know. I'm optimistic. Port St. John homeowners will be meeting with them also, but we very well could see pollution levels double or triple from that plant because they have not been running. They have not been running capacity. They have been burning low-level fuel. They can burn a lot higher. They've been burning .9 -- .9 they told me. They can go up to 2.2.

So, this -- what I'm saying is, we already have a problem right now that's going to get worse. This -- this -- another power plant is just going to tip the balance. It's going to go worse already.

This issue has gone to the Brevard County Commission. They are meeting to have some kind of -- we have two problems right now. And I've been fighting this for years.

We really don't need another one. All these people are here tonight to tell you that.

(Applause.)

MS. TIDD: So, we really need your help -- as coming down here, we know you are here to help the people of Florida, so give it your best shot. I believe that you need to have another year -- you have to have some newer testing. Those figures -- I was figuring this out back there. I think right now that there's twice the pollution on the chart as what's right now, and if -- ES, is it? I believe it could get to three times what's going on right now.

So, don't use these figures. This was a very good year. Nothing came out of the stacks. Nothing, because I'm there. I'm watching.

(Applause.)

MS. TIDD: If you would like my name and phone number, I'd be glad to give it to you, because as far as -- I mean, I monitor this project.

(Applause.)

MR. KOZLOV: We have one more. Mr. Bock, we have about five or six more minutes here. Go ahead if you want to speak.

MR. BOCK: I'd like to ask -- you know, you've heard quite a bit of testimony on our behalf, that we see this haze. We have a problem here. We are triangulated in.

And I want to ask, with the DEP request that they have a year of monitoring, as we the people in this area, for the DEP, we have valuable input and you can change some of your requirements because of our input.

We require all kinds of monitoring for ozone in the area that this plant's being built. That's what we want.

MR. HALPIN: I don't have the authority to tell you that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Will you try?

MR. HALPIN: We will certainly consider it.

We will certainly consider it. I need to discuss it, of course, with our meteorologist, some of our ambient monitoring people, because we have a number of monitors around here.

We would want to see where they are and try to figure out what a new monitor could go or would go. Talking in terms of funding, if we -- if we thought a new monitor was, you know, was warranted or needed, well, we certainly would recommend that.

We will talk to Oleander, ask them to volunteer one, and then take a look at the rules to see what authority we would have to require one.

But, we can't make that decision tonight, but we will certainly make it in conjunction with issuing this --

MR. BOCK: One more thing. Can this be a consideration if 1700 sign a petition, 2000 people representing the City of St. Johns. We have a public records -- we have requested the ozone monitoring be done at the site because of automobiles and because of triangulation of other plants?

MR. HALPIN: We certainly have your request

on it and we will certainly will review it and act.

MR. BOCK: Okay. Also, do you know that on some of these graphs that 1.7, which is part of a federally protected river, the St. Johns River, that many of these pollutants will fall out, wash down into that area?

And I just considered if you covered functional wetlands. I know your air application asks that, but I think these are things that you need to share with other parts of your department, whoever covers the conservation aspect of the water, et cetera.

MR. HALPIN: Yes. We've -- as far as what all the other facilities are doing and their impacts on wetlands and so forth, you know, we're not -- we're not sure that we can review all these other existing facilities in the course of reviewing this one, but it's been my experience from years of being in this business and permitting, that the amount of possible emissions from this facility and the types of pollutants aren't something that is likely to fall out in such significant quantities in these areas such that you would actually see a benefit and be able

to trace it back to that plant.

However, that -- you know, that's just my, you know, my opinion on it.

MR. BOCK: Thank you. Mr. Linear, we feel that they went from 2000 to 1500 not to break the threshold of 100, 104 --

MR. LINERO: Yes.

MR. BOCK: -- to stop and bypass this study. We don't know what the aspect is of them coming in later and requesting more hours as they operate. You know, people do do that.

So, we want you to take into consideration we're at threshold, we have a problem here now and you and the Department needs to protect us and monitor this area.

MR. KOZLOV: I think there's a lady back there. Yes, ma'am.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. KOZLOV: I'm sorry. What is your name, ma'am?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't know if I misunderstood about the smoke stacks. If it doesn't go up, where does it go?

MR. LINERO: I'm sorry. I think what I was saying is that the -- that the hot gases which for

this plant appear to be fairly low in pollutants, what we're saying is that the temperature is so high, it's 1100 degrees Fahrenheit, that it shoots up.

In other words, it has tremendous buoyancy and a lot of lift, so it disperses upwards and, you know, that's why a 60-foot stack is sufficient for this project, but it certainly would be woefully inadequate for a project burning a heavy oil or coal and so forth.

I think that's -- I think that's what we said.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, who is it going to impact, the people living closer to it, or people that live away from it?

MR. LINERO: Who would it impact?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right.

MR. LINERO: It would probably --

The question is: Who would it impact? Okay. It wouldn't impact anybody significantly, but if it impacted anybody, it would probably be people some -- you know, some miles away, rather than right then and there.

MS. STALLINGS: My name is Cathy Stallings,

and just because some of this, I would like to send you some notes by E-mail. Could I have your E-mail address, please?

MR. HALPIN: Certainly.

MS. STALLINGS: Can you say it out loud?

MR. HALPIN: Yes. I'll give you mine. And theirs is the same. Just different names. It's Halpin, H-a-l-p-I-n, underscore, M as in Michael, and then the "at" sign, DEP.state.fl.us.

MS. STALLINGS: We will be sure that everybody gets that.

MR. HALPIN: Okay. That underscore is just an underline without anything above it. It's just a -- you know, just like a dash but an underline type dash, with nothing over it.

MR. KOZLOV: Any other questions? I'll have this gentleman -- give him an opportunity.

MR. DOFER (ph): Just one quick question. I'm Jack Dofer, and I live in Canaveral Groves.

Dispersion of the gases out of a sixty-foot tower probably depends a lot on prevailing winds and the wind speed.

So therefore, even though you think it's rising quickly, it's not going to go straight up. It's going to go over Canaveral Groves if the wind

is out of the southwest. That's what I don't like, because now I got enough -- when it comes out of the northwest with FP&L and also out of the old Orlando plant, it comes our way.

Now, we're getting it from another way. Again, this is -- this is your department. This is the pollution that you can control to help us, because our community is growing. That little Canaveral Grove out there is just growing six or eight houses a week almost, it looks like.

And so, you know, it's coming our way, and that's what we don't want. Thank you.

MR. KOZLOV: Robert Knodel.

MR. KNODEL: I'd like to just share with everybody something -- something that I learned. I've taken a lot of courses in hazardous waste management, hazardous waste training, and there's a couple of points that I learned, and that is, when a hazardous waste or anything that's generated, it doesn't magically disappear when it gets shot out of a sixty-foot stack. I don't care what temperature it's at.

This lady back here started touching on it. That stuff goes somewhere. The prevailing wind. If there's no wind it's going to fall on top of

us.

There's something called cradle to grave that is the responsibility of the person that generates that hazardous waste. They are responsible for that from generation point, which is called the cradle to the grave.

Well, what we're saying here is, a pollution is a byproduct of the generation of electricity, is these pollutants that we are talking about here. Yes, the state and the federal government has regulations that have to be met.

I want everybody to understand the philosophy that even if these standards are met, the pollution still exists. They are there. They don't magically disappear when they go up into the air.

Thank you.

MR. KOZLOV: I believe there is a gentleman in the back. Yes, sir. And your name?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My name is (Inaudible.)

I just wanted to state -- somebody up there said that sulphur dioxide has no fall-out and that's false because it comes out like an acid you cannot see, but it finds its lowest point and then

it stays on the ground.

Whether you have breeze or not, it's going to stay in grass. It's going to rain and it's going to run off. That's a fact.

(Applause.)

MR. KOZLOV: Any other questions?

MR. BOCK: If the application's made complete --

MR. KOZLOV: I want to -- this lady here.

MS. BROWN: Real estate has not been brought up. May I --

MR. KOZLOV: Yes, ma'am. If you want to speak up here, that's fine.

MS. BROWN: I guess I'd better.

MR. KOZLOV: And your name, ma'am.

MS. BROWN: Quincey (ph) Stanton Brown.

MR. KOZLOV: Okay.

MS. BROWN: Real estate value has not been expressed tonight. I didn't hear it. But I just wanted to make a point. I did not come prepared to speak or I would have looked up more about this.

But in 1968 my husband and I came to Florida and bought an acre of land at Palm Beach Heights. That is in Martin, in Palm Beach County.

My husband is from Harlan, Kentucky where there is coal, so we knew what that could do and we did not think Florida would have anything like that. We found out there were some problems about it and we found out somewhere on up the road toward Okeechobee there was a turbine, whatever that is, I don't even know.

Anyway, we were never allowed to build. And, as I say, in '68 it was $5,000. Today I worked on my income tax. I had a bill for that property and it is valued at $350. My tax on it is $38.60. So that's what it can do to real estate.

(Applause.)

MR. KOZLOV: I think we can just take one more question because we have been asked to close this up.

Yes, sir, Mr. Bock.

MR. BOCK: If the application is considered complete tomorrow, will you still ask that the 12-month monitoring be done at that site?

And also, we realize that in Tallahassee you all have lobbyists there. We're doing the best we can for lobbying on our behalf. I take exception to the statement this is low pollution, the VOC's

are 94 and perhaps a little bit lower with reductions and how it's pushing the ozone issue I have my problem with.

And that's why I'm saying this. Will the monitor still have a chance to be in place if you, indeed, tomorrow complete -- say the application's complete?

MR. LINERO: Okay. The fact that a -- the fact that an application is complete doesn't mean we can't set permitting requirements, so, you know, it's something that we -- it's something that we can consider whether the application is complete or not.

MR. BOCK: I just wanted to make the point that the 94 VOC -- and the VOC's the ozone problem?

MR. LINERO: I'll tell you what the ozone problem is and it's worth digressing a little bit. The ozone problem is the combination of the nitrogen oxides that you see up there together with the VOC in the presence of sunlight.

MR. BOCK: The automobiles down on I-95 in the sun and the power plant.

MR. LINERO: All of that contributes, but it's the nitrogen oxide and the VOC's and the

presence of sunlight.

MR. BOCK: And nitrogen oxide is the largest of the figure?

MR. LINERO: Yes, it is.

MR. BOCK: (Inaudible) When will we hear the response on whether you will ask for a year's monitoring, since the original application exceed that threshold and the intent, and now it's barely going under it on behalf of protecting the people?

When will we hear that decision?

MR. LINERO: Okay. I believe that -- I believe that we will be in a position to know that probably within a week.

MR. BOCK: We would like to request that we have another meeting here to discuss that, rather than this E-mail situation, because we can have more people here at the next meeting.

MR. LINERO: Okay. The next opportunity for a meeting will be when we issue an intent. That could be a week. That could be a month from now.

And at that time, we will be able to have another public meeting during the 30-day comment period.

MR. BOCK: We can't have two hearings of this same line?

MR. LINERO: Well, one today and the possibility of another one subsequent to the issuance of the intent.

MR. BOCK: And that's where you would probably discuss the monitoring of the ozone?

MR. LINERO: At that point we would be discussing an actual intent, whether it was to issue or to deny, and the terms of the permit conditions.

MR. BOCK: Gentlemen, please consider that.

MR. LINERO: Thank you.

MR. KOZLOV: I think we are past our time. I suggest if you have additional questions, I know Ms. Tober has those forms for any written questions you may have. We will go ahead and respond in writing.

And we thank you for your attendance.

(Thereupon, the meeting was concluded.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

THE STATE OF FLORIDA,)

COUNTY OF SEMINOLE,)

I, Dale E. Bragg, CVR, Court Reporter and Notary Public, State of Florida at Large,

DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-entitled and numbered cause was heard as hereinabove set out; that I was authorized to and did transcribe the proceedings of said hearing, and that the foregoing and annexed pages, numbered 1 through 101, inclusive, comprise a true and correct transcription of the proceedings in said cause.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not related to or employed by any of the parties or their counsel, nor have I any financial interest in the outcome of this action.

March 18, 1999

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal, this 19th day of March, 1999.

DALE E. BRAGG, CVR, Notary Public
State of Florida at Large

My Commission Expires: 2/18/2000

Dale E. Bragg
MY COMMISSION # CC527781 EXPIRES
February 18, 2000
BONDED THRU TROY FAIN INSURANCE, INC.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF AIR RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

PUBLIC WORKSHOP

May 13th, 1999

Brevard County Agricultural Center
3695 Lake Drive
Cocoa, Florida 32926

OLEANDER POWER PROJECT
AIR PERMIT APPLICATION

PERSONS PRESENT:

LEN COZLO
MICHAEL HALPIN
CLEVELAND HOLLADAY
AL LINERO
TAMMY EGAN
DOUGLAS BEASON
KIM TOBER

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. COZLO: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Len Cozlo. I am the program administrator in the Central District in Orlando.

And this evening, it will run about two hours, this meeting. We'll have discussions concerning the Oleander project that you are here for, of course.

Now, before we get going, if anybody desires to speak at the end of the presentation or at the end of this portion of it, please fill out a card in the back. Ms. Tober has them. It's a yellow/orangeish type card that she's holding up in the back. Put your name there and we'll bring them up here and then we'll call you up, accordingly, if you so desire to say something after this.

This evening -- yes, sir.

MR. ROWE: Before you get started, in reference to your notice to the general public, I just got this from the gentleman there, and I'm having a very serious concern because there was nothing in today's paper pertaining to this meeting.

The document I have in my hand here, I just got from the gentleman there, stating that this was requested to be put in Today's, April the 8th paper, 1999.

If I'm not mistaken -- and I'm not a lawyer, it appears that you are required to make another announcement in a specified period of time so that the public will be aware of what's taking place.

I spoke with the county commissioners today and their staff doesn't even know anything about this meeting. I stayed on the phone better than a half a day today calling people so that they would be aware of this meeting and ask them to call other people.

I'm having a problem that this was not done in the paper as you did your intent to issue. It doesn't have the PR that you intend to issue, the permit, in reference to this meeting, is where the general public is concerned.

I don't know what kind of negative impact it has had on the public because there's quite a few people who are upset with this particular subject matter and would probably be here today had they had public notice.

And the times are screwed up, and I'm

requesting, before you ever get started, that this hearing or whatever you care to call it, be postponed until proper notice is given to the public, and then the people will have an opportunity to come here and voice their concern.

And not only that, but half the county commission might have some interest in reference to what you're doing here today.

So, that's why I wanted to speak before you ever got started. It doesn't make sense to sit here two hours and a lot of people not knowing about this meeting, had they known about it, they would have been here to voice some concern and to advertise something April the 8th and expect somebody to keep it here -- I can't figure out what I did yesterday.

So, I'm having a real serious problem, and I would like for the record to reflect that I have voiced the concern and I therefore request that this meeting be postponed and that the proper notification be given to the public so that they might be able to be here to voice their concerns if they have any.

Thank you, sir.

MR. COZLO: Doug, what is your -- what do

you want to say about that?

MR. BEASON: I can't speak directly --

MR. COZLO: This is our attorney, Mr. Doug Beason, from OGC, Office of General Counsel in Tallahassee.

MR. BEASON: And I notice we've got a court reporter present. So, if we're going to make a record or a good record, I would suggest that when the people speak, that they identify themselves before they speak so that the court reporter can take down their name and your comments can be attributed to you.

MR. COZLO: What is your name, sir?

MR. ROWE: My name is Clarence Rowe. I live at 14 Pennsylvania Avenue, Rockledge. Did you mention a court reporter?

MR. BEASON: Yes. I believe there's a court reporter.

MR. COZLO: Right here.

MR. ROWE: Oh, sorry about that.

I was still -- I would like to go a little bit further, then, considering that this hearing be postponed. I would like to demand that it be postponed, based on the fact that the proper notification hasn't been given to the public.

MR. BEASON: All I'm saying is that I haven't looked at the document that you just looked at it.

MR. ROWE: Take your time.

MR. BEASON: My understanding is notice has been provided 30 days prior to the public hearing.

MR. COZLO: Yes.

MR. BEASON: And I would suggest -- I'll--

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: There's nothing nothing since, nothing.

MR. BEASON: Well, let me just say this: The requirements that we are operating under here are the requirements of federal law, and it's my understanding that as far as this -- the notice goes for this public meeting, proper notice has been given.

And I understand your comment and perhaps, you know, we can address it another day once I've had an opportunity to --

MR. ROWE: Let me --

MR. BEASON: You have some people here. And there obviously are some people here.

MR. ROWE: Well, I agree with that. What I'm saying is --

MR. BEASON: I understand that you don't

agree with the type of notice that was given.

MR. ROWE: Uh-huh.

MR. BEASON: But I haven't heard you say specifically why the notice that was given was not proper, other than when you got it, you didn't write it down and so you didn't know about it.

I don't know that that necessarily rises to the level of improper notice. So, what I'm saying is, there are people here and we can have the meeting. And if at some point in time you can show me facts or law or facts and law to show that the public -- that the notice that was given is improper, then we will revisit the decision.

But, I haven't heard anything yet.

MR. ROWE: Well --

MR. BEASON: Not anything that shows that the notice was improper, other than you don't like the way that it was provided. That doesn't -- that doesn't suffice. I'm sorry.

MR. ROWE: Well, I'll --

MR. COZLO: Ladies and gentlemen, I think, let's proceed with this. If you do want to speak, please, there are cards up there to present your name. We'll go forward with the program here, as our attorney has noted.

Your comments have been noted in the record, sir, and we will go forward from there.

MR. ROWE: I think what you're doing, you're alienating people with your authority, rather than accommodate people.

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: I think you guys are playing a lawyer game here, using some arcane law. That's not what we want to hear in a public dialogue, to do that kind of thing. That's why you have newspapers.

My name is Louis Bard (ph), Blue Heron Road. You are totally flying in the face of public dialogue by playing some arcane lawyer game saying you advertized a month ago in fine print somewhere. It's ridiculous.

MR. COZLO: Okay.

MR. ROWE: I have one other concern here. What about people that don't take the paper? You've got to post this stuff, you've got to make it where the public can know about it, because everybody can't read and everybody don't take Today's paper.

MR. COZLO: Thank you, sir. All right. We'll proceed accordingly.

And what we'll have this evening, we are

going to have several people here. We have Mr. Douglas Beason here as our attorney for the Office of General Counsel in Tallahassee.

We have Mr. Al Linero. He's the supervisor of the permitting in Tallahassee on this project. We have Mr. Mike -- Michael Halpin. He is the engineer on the project.

We have Mr. Cleve Holladay who is our meteorologist, and we have Ms. Tammy Egan, who is from our ambient air monitoring section in Tallahassee.

There will be about fifteen-, twenty-minute presentations of various items that will be with Mr. Halpin, and Ms. Egan from the ambient air monitoring, and then you will hear from Mr. Beason. So, Mr. Beason, Mr. Halpin and Ms. Egan. I'll get that straight.

And then we will have questions and answers. If you have any comments, again, please fill out the card in the back with your name and there will be other information.

Okay. Mike. Or, Doug, I'm sorry. Doug.

MR. BEASON: I'll be real brief. I certainly don't mean to get off on the wrong foot here, and this isn't really the opportunity for

the lawyers to run the show or the lawyer to run the show.

Basically what I have been asked to tell the people that are here is that the department, subsequent to the publication of the intent to issue the permit, the department has received, I believe, five or six separate petitions requesting a formal administrative hearing concerning the department's proposed agency action.

And the intent to issue, without getting into the minutia of the subtleties of administrative law, let's just be clear that the intent to issue reflects proposed agency action on the part of the department.

It is not a final decision. There has been no permit issued. There will not be a permit issued until a formal evidentiary hearing is conducted. All of the parties involved will have the opportunity to present evidence, to present testimony, to offer exhibits into evidence, to make their arguments, both as to the facts and as to the law as to why they believe the permit should not issue.

At this time an administrative law judge has been assigned by the Division of Administrative

Hearings. The administrative law judge is not affiliated by the department. He is in no manner bound by the agency's decision. He is going to act as a trier of fact.

The best analogy would be that the administrative law judge acts in the same role as a judge does in a nonjury trial. There will not be a jury in an administrative hearing. Rather, it will be a judge who will take in all the evidence and evaluate the testimony and the evidence and make a decision, make a recommendation to the department after the evidentiary hearing has concluded.

That decision would be reflected in what is called a proposed recommended order. That recommended order is entered by the administrative law judge, is then sent to the department.

All of the parties are then allowed to file what are called exceptions to the administrative law judge's recommended order. Those exceptions would basically argue why the parties -- certain parties may agree with the administrative law judge's findings and conclusions, or they may not.

And to the extent that they do not agree with the recommendation and finding of the

administrative law judge, they will then have the opportunity to argue to the secretary, Mr. Struse, (ph) why they believe the administrative law judge reached an erroneous conclusion.

After reviewing all those documents, the department will then enter a final order. And the final order may approve or it may deny the requested permit.

It is certainly not a foregone conclusion. It is a -- the administrative hearing is an adversarial process, the means available to all of the parties for obtaining discovery are the same types of means that are available to parties in civil litigation under the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

It is a process by which, hopefully, we reach the right decision, and hopefully the concerns that have been expressed, will be expressed and have been expressed earlier will be addressed in one fashion or the other.

That administrative hearing is going to be conducted in Brevard County. Unfortunately, I know -- I was told today that the hearing has been set for August 23rd, 24th and 25th of this month.

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: August.

MR. BEASON: Excuse me. August.

Unfortunately, I don't know the exact location. I can find that out. If any of you want to write it down, my phone number in Tallahassee is (850) 921-9624.

And I know that Mr. Rowe did not -- and I had an obvious difference of opinion regarding the public notice. But, in much the same manner that I've attempted to answer questions and phone calls and correspondence that he's directed to the department, I will do so if you have questions or comments.

The process right now, at least at this point in time is the process that's been handled by the engineers. Most of the gentlemen up here have formal education, formal training and several are engineers.

It hasn't been a lawyer process to date. I haven't really been involved in the process at all. I only really become involved after the petition for administrative hearing was filed.

So, I can't answer a lot of engineering issues, which I'm sure a lot of you may have, but if you have legal questions or procedural questions about how to -- if you want to

participate in an administrative hearing, if you want to be a party, if you want to be able to attend the hearing and offer a public comment.

One thing I should note is that the -- if requested, the administrative law judge will take public comment, and that basically is in the form -- it's not testimony in the sense that a witness is called by a party, but rather people who live in the area who think they might be affected by the decision are afforded the opportunity to come in and make statements on the record that the ALJ will take into consideration and make known that their concerns expressed, they will make those known to the secretary.

So, even though you may not want to participate as a party to the adversarial proceeding, that does not mean you do not have the opportunity to come into the proceeding and offer a public comment or your own comment concerning your feelings about the proposed permit.

Does anybody have any questions?

MR. LINERO: I do. My name is Al Linero. I'm an administrator of the new source review section. I just wanted to ask Doug, if you know if the administrative hearing itself will be

public noticed, or how can we make sure that the word gets out so that folks can participate in that, if that's something that --

MR. BEASON: There's no specific requirement that notice be published in a local newspaper or broadcast on radio or other media.

Generally what happens is that when a court reporter or someone else is interested, either county government or local government, is made aware that this type of proceeding might occur, they put in a phone call to my office and say, gee, we'd like to know if this matter is set for hearing or when this matter is set for hearing. Please give us a phone call and let us know what's going on.

And, again, I'll be more than happy, if people have questions about when the hearing is or where it's located or other matters involving the conduct of the proceeding, just give me a phone call and we'll get back to you.

But specifically, and that's perhaps where Mr. Rowe and I may have had a little divergence of opinion, is that there's -- at least as to the administrative hearing, there's no specific requirement that it be published in a particular

newspaper at a particular time.

It's generally the intent to issue is what places parties on notice of the pendency of the proceeding. And once they know that the agency is proposing action on the permit, it's somewhat incumbent upon them to stay current.

One way they can stay current is simply by giving us a phone call or requesting -- in fact, you can write, and if you want notice that a hearing has been scheduled, you can write my office and -- all of these documents are public record.

I can fax you a copy of the notice of public hearing. I can provide you with any copies of documents that you want. It's all public record and it's just a matter of comment.

I can give you my E-mail address or you can contact anyone with the Division of Air Resources like Mr. Cozlo.

MR. LINERO: We'll send out a reminder -- we'll send out a reminder at least a month before this hearing takes place to the list of people who have been maintaining contact with us by E-mail at the very least. I think that there's probably a good ten, fifteen of those.

And we will E-mail the county commission, let's say a month, and maybe we'll send them a reminder a couple of weeks ahead of time as well.

So, it sounds like we won't be publishing this in the newspaper, but we will -- but we will get the word out, and I think anybody who wants to know about it certainly will know about it.

MR. COZLO: Okay. Thank you, Doug.

Our next speaker is going to be Mike Halpin. He's going to update the mission's info from the last meeting we had here. I guess it was about a couple of months ago or so.

Okay. Mike.

MR. HALPIN: Give me just a minute to try to get this computer thing set up.

There were a few overheads that were presented at the last meeting in March that are now in need of being updated. And essentially I wanted to do that for the record, so you'll see those significant changes in a few overheads I want to show.

Additionally, I want to talk about -- between Tammy and I, we will talk about a couple of the significant issues that were raised at the meeting back in March. We will talk about them to

some degree, those being the variety -- a number of people requesting to limit the fuel oil -- amount of fuel oil to be consumed by the proposed plant.

And secondly, request for what is termed preconstruction ozone monitoring.

I believe I did mention at the last meeting that the applicant, just prior to that meeting, had reduced the requested amount of oil from 1500 hours per combustion turbine to 1000.

So, this slide was incorrect at the time, and I'm trying to show that here. 1500 is underlined and 1000 is bold. That's really all that was incorrect with this particular slide.

The pollutants, tons per year -- I'm sorry. Kim, thanks for handing those out. I forgot to mention that. She has copies of everything you see here.

The pollutants have been updated and essentially in the far right-hand column, these are the updated pollutant numbers in tons per year. And, by and large, in every case, they have been reduced from what was presented back in March, largely because of the reduction in oil consumption by the applicant from 1500 to 1000

hours.

Again, this was a slide that I had showed to attempt to compare this proposed power plant to three existing plants. Again, to remind you, those three existing plants were OUC Indian River, FPL Cape Canaveral and OUC Stanton.

They are all approximately the same size as the proposed Oleander plant, however, there are different technologies and different fuels here at play.

What I wanted to show is actual emissions from 1997 for those three facilities and now the proposed emissions from this facility.

This particular slide is showing the predicted increase in impacts on ambient air quality. The far right-hand column, in particular, is the one that has been revised. And again, largely in the downward direction, and predominantly as the result of the reduction in oil consumption.

If you have questions on that, I think Mr. Holladay can probably address those.

I'm going to leave that up for a moment while I talk about the two issues that I had said that were raised in the prior meeting that I think

deemed some discussion.

The first one was a number of people here had requested that the department further reduce the amount of oil consumption on the proposed plant and, in particular, there was discomfort -- obvious discomfort that the applicant could, if the applicant wished, burn nothing but oil.

I think that was an underlying concern. As a result of those concerns, what we have done is written into what -- a draft permit which has been prepared the following limitations.

And the significant limitation that we have written into the permit is that the amount of oil consumed on a heat basis or BTU basis must be less than or equal to the amount of gas consumed on the same basis, on a BTU basis, over any twelve-month period.

So, what that does is, that insures that the applicant or the power plant cannot or will not burn 100 percent oil all the time. At the most, the plant could burn up to fifty percent of its -- of the time it could be burning oil.

And what I want to point out on that point is that when the issue was brought up, what I did do was, I took a look at how we have permitted

other plants in the state, and what I've found is that in general every -- I think I can say that every permit that I found where the plant had in the permit the opportunity to burn oil, there was no requirement that the plant must burn any gas.

So, in other words, the plant could burn nothing but oil if the plant wished to.

That is not going to be the case here and that, again, was largely because of the concerns that were attempting to be addressed.

It's my belief that that particular requirement probably is one of the more stringent ones that we have on any facility in this state that can burn gas and oil.

The second issue that I wanted to talk about, and Tammy will talk about it in more detail, there was a lot of -- a number of people that had requested preconstruction monitoring, and the majority of those people mentioned ozone as a concern.

And Mr. Linero, as I recall at the meeting said that we as the department would take a look at that and see what we could and could not do in that regard to see what our regulations would allow us to do, what our authority was.

What our finding is, is that our authority is limited in this area, and it's very specific in the rule. What the rule says, and I'll just try to put it in layman's terms, is that if the emissions from the facility, the proposed emissions or impacts are below a certain level, a specified level -- it's in black and white in a table.

If they are below this level, then preconstruction monitoring -- let me restate that. Then the project shall be exempt from preconstruction monitoring.

So, our read on the rule says that this project is exempt from preconstruction monitoring, and it's because the impacts and the emissions are below the predetermined thresholds that are in the rule.

So, unfortunately, we do not have the authority to require the applicant to do preconstruction monitoring. What we have done, though, in the technical evaluation which we have written -- and if you don't have a copy and would like one, we can certainly get you one.

We have requested that the applicant consider ozone -- in particular, ozone monitoring

in the area and I believe that the applicant has done that, and I think that the applicant has -- has stated that it's consistent with the department data, which really minimizes a need to do it.

Remember, they are not required, and it minimizes the need. So, that kind of walks into what Tammy is going to talk about, as she is going to try to talk to each of us about the ozone monitoring system we have in the State of Florida and in particular in this area, how it works.

MS. EGAN: As was said, I wanted to provide a little information about Florida's ozone monitoring network. And to start with, just to show you what it looks like, here's the State of Florida in green. Each of the black dots represent an ozone monitoring site in the State of Florida.

We've got 44 around the state, and if you'll notice, they are fairly concentrated towards the coastal region. The federal regulations require that any urban areas, as defined by the Census Bureau with 200,000 people or more has to have two ozone monitors.

So, people like to live in the coastal zone,

the coastal areas of Florida, so that's where most of our ozone monitoring is going to end up being.

The Brevard County area was expected to be over 200,000 people when the 1990 census came out, so in 1988 we set up the two monitors that are here in Brevard County and Cocoa and Palm Bay.

Each monitor that goes into an area has a specified job. The first monitor that goes into an area is required to be a maximum concentration monitor. That means we are required to know where the ozone concentration is likely to be the highest in any given area.

In the coastal areas of Florida, due to the weather patterns that tend to enhance ozone production, that is going to be on the southern side of the city, on the coastal side of the city.

So, in the east coast, that's going to be on the southeast side.

The second monitor that goes into an area is going to be a population monitor. We are not going to be looking for a second place with very high ozone concentrations, but rather a place where there are going to be a lot of people, and look at the nominal exposure that people are going to be living with.

One of the things that you'll notice, if you look at the ozone monitors throughout Florida is in a fairly broad geographic region. They tend to track each other well.

This is data from May of 1996, just picked because May tends to be the month that our ozone levels are relatively high. This is looking at the data maximum eight-hour averages, which is what our standard currently is based on.

You will notice that when the ozone goes down in one area, it will be going down in other areas. This is looking at a four-county area, Brevard, Orange, St. Lucie and Volusia Counties.

Throughout the entire month, those monitors tend to track each other fairly well.

The two monitors that you will see often on the top, the light blue and the light yellow lines represent the two monitors in Orange County. That is the largest urban area that we graph and it's the furthest inland, likely to be the highest monitors that we'd see.

This is looking at data from May of 1997. You can see that it doesn't really matter which year you look at, the monitors in those same four counties will track each other fairly well.

And again, 1998. Even though 1998 is a superlative year when it came to ozone in Florida, the monitors tracked each other continually very well. And again, the two highest monitors tended to be the two that are in the Orlando area.

Again, this is the State of Florida. What I'm going to show you now is an animated graphic. It will take the hourly ozone values and display it temporally and graphically throughout the day.

This is going to be from May 1st of 1998. And what I'm putting this map up for is to show you where our current monitors are and where they basically were in 1998.

The map itself will be showing every monitor that ever existed in Florida, so there will be a lot of little black triangles on this map. The map itself was put together for me by Region Four, which is the southeastern region of EPA, at my request, to look at the ozone values that we experienced here in Florida last year.

Down here at the bottom you'll see the time. This is three o'clock in the morning, so the sun's not quite up yet. By the time just before sunrise occurs, you'll see the state is green, meaning the levels are below 50 PPB, and the background is

estimated between 35 and 45, so the nighttime scavenges occurred, and there's very little ozone out there.

Now that the sun's come up, you're looking at ten or eleven. You'll see that within an hour or two very broad regions are the state are moved from there, those background levels, to levels somewhere between 51 and 65 PPB throughout the day.

They will stay there for most of the day. This is three, four in the afternoon. Some of the areas are starting to get lower levels of ozone and it won't be until six or so that the scavenging will begin to occur throughout the entire state.

Our highest values for that day were occurring over in the Pensacola area, not terribly unusual.

Now that the sun's gone down you can see, throughout the entire state, the values dropped back below fifty.

I'll let this animation run through one more time now that you know what you're going to be looking for. You'll notice for the southeastern region the largest concentrations are going to be

over near Texas. They were already being affected by the fires that were occurring in Mexico and Central America.

Again, you've got a little bit of ozone left from the previous day that's going to be scavenged out as you head towards morning.

Here at six a.m. you've hit basically the lowest level of the day and shortly, as the sun will come up, you will see that ozone production start for the day, beginning in the southwest part of the state down hear Sarasota and quickly spreading throughout the north central areas.

Between eleven and two -- if you've lived in Florida, you know that that's when your told you're going to get the greatest amount of sunshine, and be most careful with the sunshine exposure. It's also going to be the highest production time for ozone because ozone does require sunlight for its own production.

What you are looking at now is a graph from 1989 to 1998, which is basically the data that we have for this area. I think I went forward a slide. Here we go.

Starting with Cocoa Beach, the navy blue dots represent that fourth highest time, eight-

hour daily maximum ozone concentration. That is the parameter with which the standard is associated.

You'll see from year to year it bounces around a little. Three year into this, the first time we could take a three-year average in 1991, you'll see the little pink line begins. It's labeled the design value.

That is the value which will be compared to the standard. The standard is indicated on this graph by the red line at 85 PPB. What you'll notice is that since 1991, the design value for Cocoa Beach has always been under the standard.

You will also notice that the design value is more stable than the year-to-year fourth highest high. That was part of why the ozone standard was changed.

This is the Palm Bay data, same time period. And again, you'll notice that the design value, the value which is compared to the standard, stays well below the annual air quality standard.

This is looking at all the design values for the areas that I've been talking about, Brevard, Orange, Sanford and Volusia Counties.

You're looking at the three-year average,

starting in 1992 to '94, and ending with the '96 to '98 data. Again, the red line indicates where the standard is, and you'll notice that all of those values are below the standard.

From year-to-year you'll see a little fluctuation. And for all of these sites you will see that the 1996 to '98 three-year average is higher than it was previously.

But again, last year was a superlative year for ozone. We had, as you know, if you were here, plenty of fires that created a lot of ozone. The fires that burned in Florida, on the days that they were burning, produced the precursor gases, nitrogen oxides and volatile organic which ozone needs to produce itself in quantities that dwarfed what the people did in terms of contributions from power plants and other permitted sources, as well as mobile sources in the form of vehicles.

The EPA has a natural events policy which allows us to describe which days have been affected by natural events such as fires, and those days which we have requested EPA to review for the Florida fires to exclude from this analysis have been verbally approved. We're still waiting on a written approval.

This data represents that information, that data having been removed from the data set. But this is what we expect the decision is going to be made on, at least for 1998.

The final decision for attainment status will be made on the '97, '98 and '99 data.

I'm giving you a couple of URL's if you want additional information. The first is DEP's ozone website, and on our website you'll find the eight-hour and one-hour maximums for each previous day. The update is five days a week and we're hoping to have this automated to update seven days a week shortly.

The other is EPA's Air Now Web Page. The Air Now Web Page will give you an animation similar to the one I showed you for May 1st of last year, but it will be real time for each day.

We're submitting data currently to EPA to participate in that program, and they are having some technical difficulties. Hopefully they will get those straightened out soon and our web sites will be published.

If you go to the Air Now web site currently and look for the southeast, it will just say "coming soon."

MR. COZLO: Thank you Tammy. Thank you, Mike.

All right. Now, if you will, if anybody has any questions they want to ask as to what has been presented, again, we have the cards back there for people to put their names on there.

One of the reasons, it will be orderly, and secondly, are needed for the recorder, the names of the folks that want to speak.

And Ms. Tober's coming around to pass them out if anybody wants to.

MS. TOBER: I think this is it. Two left.

MR. COZLO: All right. Mr. Doug Sphar. Is he here?

Mr. Clarence Rowe. He's gone.

Ms. Marjorie Derrick.

MS. DERRICK: Marjorie Derrick. I'm affiliated with the Sierra Club, but I'm not representing them. I'm representing myself.

When I first became involved in the Oleander project it was because of the issue of bird migration and it really concerned me because the proposed stack row would lie on an east-west axis across the Atlantic coast migratory bird corridor.

I felt this would present a major hazard to

migrating birds that fly through here by the millions. I have contacted a large number of environmental organizations and the Fish and Wildlife Service to see what I could find on the subject.

And at this point there seems to be no evidence of harm done to migrating birds by power plant emissions.

However, my research has turned up another problem, and that is the problem of bats. I would like to read an excerpt from a news release that was put out by the People For Ethical Treatment of Animals on February 26th of 1998 in Dallas.

After almost four years of campaigning it began when PETA removed hundreds of charred bodies of birds and bats from oil and gas fields in the western United States, the Exxon Corporation has finally capped all but a few of its open exhaust treater stacks.

In 1994, PETA investigators toured oil and gas fields in five states and found that birds and bats fall or fly into the open treater stacks and cannot escape. They die there of starvation or are overcome by fumes or are burned alive when the units ignite.

Some units become clogged with animal parts and must be blasted out with high-pressure hoses. How would this apply to Oleander? The key words are "open stacks."

This is the element Oleander has in common with Exxon. Brevard County is part of the distribution range for the eastern pipistral(ph) bat, the big brown bat, the big-eared bat, the Seminole bat, the evening bat and the Brazilian three-tailed bat.

Occasional bats include the eastern redneck and the hoary bat. That is seven permanent resident species and two occasionals.

There is an effort being made to encourage bats as a natural means of insect control. Bat houses are becoming a part of park facilities as well as residences and the air station at Cape Canaveral is making a deliberate effort to introduce them because they are trying to minimize their use of pesticides.

Open stacks like Oleander's could represent shelter to bats. They like to sleep in dark cave-like places and the congregate in large colonies. Also, they move into deep recesses of caves away from entrances.

If a colony were settled in a stack and the turbines were turned on, it seems there would be very little chance for them to escape.

The irregular schedule of usage would not build up any awareness in the bats of the stack's danger. It seems obvious whole colonies could be wiped out, considering the extreme temperatures and the velocity of the emissions, would there even be any evidence of this destruction afterwards.

Exxon took four years to address the treater stack problem, though the solution was simple with the application of caps over the stacks. Whether that would work with the width of Oleander stacks and the concentrated hurricane force velocity of the emissions is another issue.

I would argue the issue needs to be addressed in view of the potential threat to our bats.

I would like to ask you to include it in the permitting process, especially in view of the number of power plants that are looking at our area to locate.

MR. LINERO: Do you want to submit the document?

MS. DERRICK: Pardon.

MR. LINERO: Do you want to submit the document itself?

MS. DERRICK: You can read it.

MR. LINERO: Certainly. We are on the record, as well.

MS. DERRICK: Okay.

MR. COZLO: Thank you, Ms. Derrick.

MS. DERRICK: You're welcome.

MR. COZLO: Mr. John Derrick.

MR. DERRICK: I am John Derrick also of Melbourne Village. My two concerns, and I'm not well-read-up on what has been done with experts and the engineers here, the presentations, they've been excellent, but I am here on two points.

One is that of decibel noise levels. I can relate as being on a noise committee with Melbourne Village, which is a small residential area of about 300 sites southwest of the Melbourne International Airport.

They had a problem with Northrop-Grummond on turbine noise, and this was resolved after about two years of complaints, and almost civil action and court action between the Village and Northrop-Grummond. And Northrop-Grummond did tone down the

turbine noise.

And I see this as -- I don't know whether 90 DB is the proper maximum level, but people cannot -- could not get their sleep in that area, so Grummond did something about it.

If this Oleander plant is to be placed right here where we are now maybe it could be instead moved to an area like they used to use -- or install airports many years ago, they used to put them on the outside areas of cities because they didn't want the planes flying over the city, making noise and having risk of crashing into buildings of the city and hurting people.

Orlando, as we all know, has quite a power plant array over there to the southeast part of Orlando. That would perhaps take it out of Brevard County, but if this is a worthwhile plant, then maybe it could be located elsewhere to acceptable noise levels for everybody concerned.

The next problem I have is one of air pollution. I believe your technical studies would reflect that there's no problem there. However, I am an asthmatic. I have had considerable problems with bronchitis and I may have to leave this area as well.

Clean air is what I'm talking about. If we have the Oleander plant come in here and perhaps as many as 13 to 15 more plants like it, if they sit right in this axis of where it's cheap for them to get their fuel, that's fine for them, but what is this going to do to the air of this particular area.

And I hope that you keep a close look on that because of the high pollen, asthma problems a lot of people do. OSHA requires that we take care of our workers and our people, and I think that they should keep a lid on this problem.

Thank you.

MR. COZLO: Thank you, Mr. Derrick.

The next speaker, and I guess the last one is Ms. Sharon Barridge.

MS. BARRIDGE: It's kind of awkward to talk to you all. I'm a homeowner that goes out every single day and I ride my bike and I look at the sky and I'm about across from Florida Power & Light.

And, if you go out early in the morning -- I mean, you all know more about the area than I do, but every day -- well, not every day, but the amount of smog that I can see in the sky upsets me

almost every day. And I'm riding my bike and, you know, I've got to do something about this. I can't just lay back and play.

So, when the Oleander came out and here's another polluter coming to our skis with, as Oleander would like us to say, "Oh, my goodness, we're going to employ twelve people."

Well, that certainly doesn't mean too much to me, or I think the economy of this area, and they're going to employ people to build this wonderful power plant. Well, from what I understand, it's a highly technical skill to build this power plant, and I wonder how many people in this county have that high technical quality.

And even if all of them came, it wouldn't be worth it to me, you know, from the county. But the tons of pollution they are going to put in the air is just over the top for me.

I look at it -- I mean, you all have all seen it. I mean, nobody in here's a kid. You've all seen our horizons are a totally different color than our sky, and the density of things you have to look through in the air -- it's there. I mean, you know, it's getting worse.

I'm fifty years old and it seems year-to-

year, when I'm looking at the horizon I'm seeing more and more kind of a gray-brown-pink color, and isn't that smog.

And I don't want Oleander and I want to do what's right, and if anybody wants me on their mailing list for anything I can do to protect the environment, like get the cars inspected again, I want to do something because I do care.

Thanks. Oh, sorry.

MR. COZLO: All right.

MS. BARRIDGE: And all the people that left earlier, they have given their hearts to fighting for -- for our environment and it's really disappointing to them to come and see hardly anybody here.

The only reason I know about it is because I am in contact with some of the people that are the most concerned. So, if there's something I can do to help the environment, my name and address is on there and I care.

Thank you.

MR. COZLO: Thank you, Ms. Barridge.

I guess because we have the small number of people here, I guess nobody else has any further comments on this. And all these folks have given

their presentations.

We are about an hour early here, but --

Yes, ma'am.

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: I just wanted to ask one question on this notification process, since it seems rather controversial.

Is there a way to be contacted if you wanted to get that corrected so it would be published.

MR. COZLO: In reference to --

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: In reference to meetings like this, hearings like this, who would we contact to have that kind of thing if they require it? Would that go through DEP or a legislator or what?

MR. BEASON: I'm not sure I understand the nature of your question. The notice that was published here is the type of notice that's required --

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: I'm saying if we want to change the requirement about --

MR. BEASON: You would contact your legislator.

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: Okay. Okay. Thank you.

MR. COZLO: It's a legal change to do these

things.

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: Okay.

MR. COZLO: This is being done by the book.

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: Sure.

MS. BARRIDGE: Your commissioners will send you things that are in the commission agenda.

I wouldn't have known about this if I wasn't in contact with the people that walked out.

MR. BEASON: I'm sorry. I didn't mean to alienate the others, the people that left. But I was talking to Mr. Linero and there's a possibility we will look into it.

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: That would be a big help because it is such an issue of such public interest.

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: The last meeting -- the last meeting we scheduled, you know, we scheduled it, you know, on our own and we advertised and --

Mike, it was in how many newspapers?

MR. HALPIN: Well, we only put it in the Orlando Sentinel ourselves.

MR. LINERO: We put it in the Orlando Sentinel and that we did on our own.

Now, what happened is that once we issued

the intent, it's up to the applicant to publish it in a local newspaper of general circulation. They did that, and I guess they chose Florida Today. Maybe -- maybe it would have gotten wider distribution had it been in the Sentinel.

But we will do this: We will publish in, you know, at least both newspapers the date of this public -- of this administrative hearing before the administrative law judge, and there will be a forum, as Mr. Beason described, where the group that was here will actually have the opportunity to tell -- to provide their comments to the person who's actually taking the testimony and who can provide the department's secretary with a recommended order.

So, I'd say, you know, they will have their chance again, and we'll see to it that -- we'll notice the hearing as well, which isn't a requirement. We want to do this and, you know, I just apologize about -- about this, but we did E-mail the people that were -- that were the most interested in this.

I mean, there were a number of people that peppered us with questions, did their E-mail, and to whom we responded directly.

And I firmly believe that most people really did know that this meeting was going to take place. They really did.

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: I think one thing that came up with the counties turning it down, that might have made people feel the hearing wasn't going to take place.

We started calling around trying to find out if it was. It was awfully hard to get information. We had to make, I guess, eight or ten phone calls and the times were changed -- I mean, all different kinds of times we were told, that kind of thing.

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: Forgive me. I was actually out of the country for part of the last month, and you said the county --

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: The county commissions have turned down the permit.

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: Have turned down the permit?

UNIDENTIIFED SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. COZLO: Yes, ma'am, please state your name for the reporter, please.

MS. AMELLO: It's Gwendolyn Amello, A-m-e-l-l-o. And I'm the communications consultant, local

communications consultant with the Oleander power project.

Before we get to what happened at the commission, I just wanted to say that the first meeting that DEP scheduled here, we advertized with a quarter-page ad in Florida Today, and I asked people if they had seen the ad and nobody saw it, so we didn't bother to spend another $3,000 to put in an ad in for this particular meeting because nobody said that they saw it and it really was a waste of money.

I mean, as far as what happened at the county commission meeting yesterday, and this is because Florida Today published a completely erroneous article. They did not deny anything yesterday. The only thing that they did not do was give us a determination of vested rights based on a moratorium that they have placed on power plant permits.

They still have our application. They still have all the fees we have paid for the application, and this moratorium runs to August 12th. So, nothing has been denied as far as the county is concerned.

And I sent letters out today to all EDC ph)

members and all chamber members, both organizations of which we are members to let them know that.

I talked to Florida Today and they are going to try and correct that, too. I didn't think that was fair from both sides, actually, for something like that to appear.

But, the project has not been denied anything as far as the county goes. It was basically a legal determination of vested rights that they did not determine that we have. Just, you know, for your information.

MR. COZLO: All right. Well, I guess that -- since there are no other comments, we're going to -- Yes, sir, Mr. Derrick.

MR. DERRICK: Was there ever an environmental impact statement done? Maybe this was way a long time ago.

MR. COZLO: I think it was addressed in the first meeting we had here. That was an issue that was brought up, and I don't know if anybody made a statement on that.

MR. LINERO: Let me address that. No, an environmental impact statement was not done. That's a very specific legal document that can be

required for a federal -- certain federal permitting actions.

We did an impact assessment on the air quality. I just want to make sure that we don't call that an environmental impact statement, because it is not that.

MR. COZLO: I guess, I'll just -- one more. Yes, Ms. Derrick.

MS. DERRICK: I'd like to ask the scientists here, when we were looking at that graph that you were -- for the ozone layer, I thought I heard you say that the pinkish line was the average and that we would --

MS. EGAN: It's the three-year average.

MS. BARRIDGE: Okay. And that we were below it. But when I was looking at the dark dots, it looked like it was just as much above it as it was under it.

MS. EGAN: Those are the single-year figures, and it will bounce around. The standard is based on the three-year average of that, so you can have one year that's up, as long as when you average it with the other two years you stay below the red line.

One of the things that EPA is trying to

address when they changed the standard was to make what we make determinations on a more stable entity, so that we didn't bounce up and down like that does from year to year.

When you take that three-year average it smoothes it out some, but if your air were truly bad, you'd stay on the other side of the line. Florida has always been very near the ozone standards.

MR. COZLO: I'm going to just make one more call and then we're going to close out the session.

Going once, going twice -- this session is now closed. This meeting is closed.

Thank you very much for coming.

(Thereupon, the meeting was concluded.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

THE STATE OF FLORIDA,)

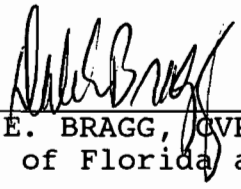
COUNTY OF SEMINOLE,)

I, DALE E. BRAGG, CVR, Court Reporter and Notary Public, State of Florida at Large,

DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-entitled and numbered cause was heard as hereinabove set out; that I was authorized to and did transcribe the proceedings of said hearing, and that the foregoing and annexed pages, numbered 1 through 49, inclusive, comprise a true and correct transcription of the proceedings in said cause.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not related to or employed by any of the parties or their counsel, nor have I any financial interest in the outcome of this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal, this 28th day of May, 1999.



DALE E. BRAGG, CVR, Notary Public
State of Florida at Large

My Commission Expires: 2/18/2000

TECHNICAL EVALUATION

AND

PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

Oleander Power Project, L.P.

Oleander Power Project Units 1-5
Five 190 Megawatt Combustion Turbines
Cocoa, Brevard County

DEP File No. 0090180-001-AC
PSD-FL-258

Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resources Management
Bureau of Air Regulation

March ^, 1999

1. APPLICATION INFORMATION

1.1 Applicant Name and Address

Oleander Power Project
250 West Pratt Street, 23rd Floor
Baltimore, MD 21201

Authorized Representative: Mr.Richard L. Wolfinger, Vice President

1.2 Reviewing and Process Schedule

11-24-98:	Date of Receipt of Application
12-17-98:	DEP Incompleteness Letter
12-22-98:	DEP Incompleteness Letter
02-02-99:	Received Oleander Response to Incompleteness Letters
^-^-99:	Intent Issued

2. FACILITY INFORMATION

2.1 Facility Location

The Oleander Power Project is located at 527 Townsend Road in Cocoa, Brevard County (See Figure 1). This site is approximately 180 kilometers from the Chassahowitzka National Wilderness Area, a Class I PSD Area. The UTM coordinates for this facility are Zone 17; 520.1 km E; 3137.6 km N.

FIGURE 1

2.2 Standard Industrial Classification Codes (SIC)

Industry Group No.	49	Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services
Industry No.	4911	Electric Services

2.3 Facility Category

This facility generates electric power from five 190-MW dual-fuel "F" class combustion turbines. The combustion turbines are serviced by General Electric.

The facility is classified as a Major or Title V Source of air pollution because emissions of at least one regulated air pollutant, such as particulate matter (PM/PM_{10}), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), carbon monoxide (CO), or volatile organic compounds (VOC) exceeds 100 TPY.

This facility is within an industry included in the list of the 28 Major Facility Categories per Table 62-212.400-1, F.A.C. Because emissions are greater than 100 TPY for at least one criteria pollutant, the facility is also a major facility with respect to Rule 62-212.400, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD). Per Table 62-212.400-2, modifications at the facility resulting in emissions increases greater than the following require review per the PSD rules as well as a determination for Best Available Control Technology (BACT) per Rule 62-212.410, F.A.C.: 40 TPY of NO_X, 40 TPY of SO_2, 25/15 TPY of PM/PM10, 7 TPY of Sulfuric Acid Mist, 100 TPY of CO or 40 TPY of VOC.

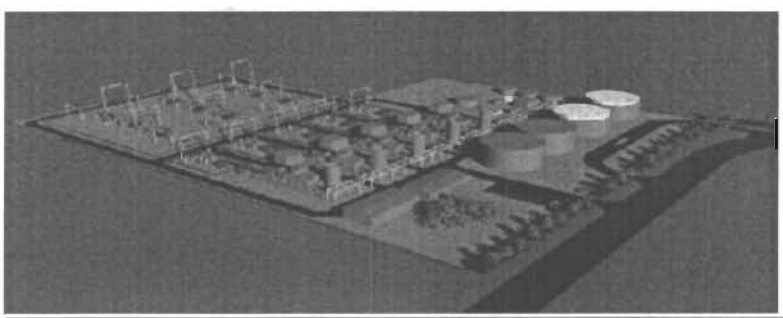
3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This permit addresses the following emissions units:

EMISSION UNIT NO.	SYSTEM	EMISSION UNIT DESCRIPTION
001	Power Generation	190 Megawatt Combustion Turbine
002	Power Generation	190 Megawatt Combustion Turbine
003	Power Generation	190 Megawatt Combustion Turbine
004	Power Generation	190 Megawatt Combustion Turbine
005	Power Generation	190 Megawatt Combustion Turbine
006	Fuel Storage	2.8 Million Gallon Fuel Oil Storage Tank
007	Fuel Storage	2.8 Million Gallon Fuel Oil Storage Tank

Oleander Power Project, L.P. proposes to install a nominal 950-megawatt (MW) independent power production facility (5 new simple cycle combustion turbines, Units 1-5) for the Oleander Power Project located at 527 Townsend Road in Cocoa, Brevard County. The project includes five advanced Frame "7" class (or GE Frame 7FA) combustion turbines operating primarily on natural gas and a two fuel oil storage tanks. See Figure 2.

FIGURE 2



The main fuel will be natural gas and the unit will operate up to 3390 hours per year, of which no more than 1500 hours represent fuel oil operation and approximately 730 represent "low load" operation (2 hours per day). The project will result in emissions of carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), sulfuric acid mist (H_2SO_4), particulate matter (PM/PM_{10}), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_X). PSD review is required for each of these pollutants, since emissions (per the application) will increase by more than their respective significant emissions levels.

4. PROCESS DESCRIPTION

Much of the following discussion is from a 1993 EPA document on Alternative Control Techniques for NO_X Emissions from Stationary Gas turbines. Project specific information is interspersed where appropriate.

A gas turbine is an internal combustion engine that operates with rotary rather than reciprocating motion. Ambient air is drawn into the 18-stage compressor of the GE 7FA where it is compressed by a pressure ratio of about 15 times atmospheric pressure. The compressed air is then directed to the combustor section, where fuel is introduced, ignited, and burned. The combustion section consists of 14 separate can-annular combustors.

An exterior view of the GE MS 7001FA (a predecessor of the MS 7241FA) is shown in Figure 3. An internal view is shown in Figure 4.

FIGURE 3

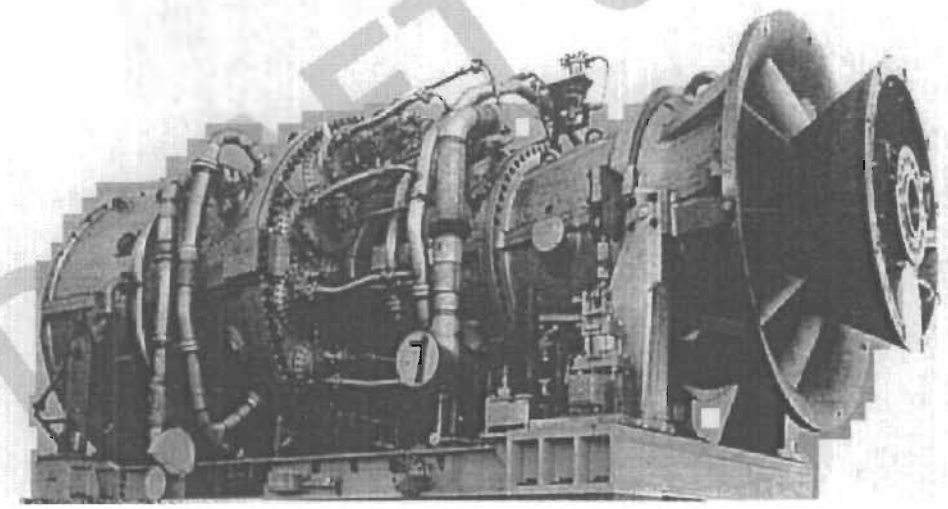
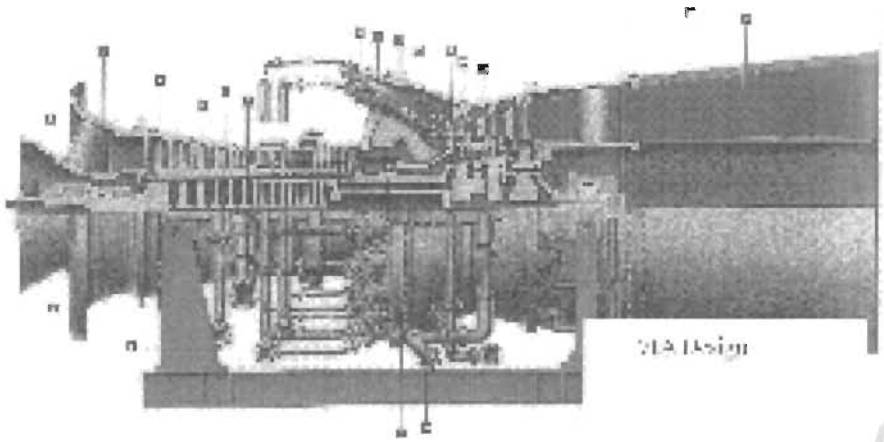


FIGURE 4



Flame temperatures in a typical combustor section can reach 3600 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Units such as the 7FA operate at lower flame temperatures, which minimize NO_X formation. The hot combustion gases are then diluted with additional cool air and directed to the turbine section at temperatures of approximately 2400 °F. Energy is recovered in the turbine section in the form of shaft horsepower, of which typically more than 50 percent is required to drive the internal compressor section. The balance of recovered shaft energy is available to drive the external load unit such as an electrical generator.

In the Oleander project, the units will operate primarily as peaking units in the simple cycle mode. Cycle efficiency, defined as a percentage of useful shaft energy output to fuel energy input, is approximately 35 percent for F-Class combustion turbines in the simple cycle mode. In addition to shaft energy output, 1 to 2 percent of fuel input energy can be attributed to mechanical losses. The balance is exhausted from the turbine in the form of heat. In combined cycle operation, the gas turbine drives an electric generator while the exhausted gases are used to raise steam in a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). In combined cycle mode, the thermal efficiency of the 7FA can exceed 56 percent.

Additional process information related to the combustor design, and control measures to minimize NO_X formation are given in the draft BACT determination.

5. RULE APPLICABILITY

The proposed project is subject to preconstruction review requirements under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-214, 62-296, and 62-297 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

This facility is located in Brevard County, an area designated as attainment for all criteria pollutants in accordance with Rule 62-204.360, F.A.C. The proposed project is subject to review under Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), because the potential emission increases for PM/PM_{10}, CO, SAM, SO_2, VOC and NO_X exceed the significant emission rates given in Chapter 62-212, Table 62-212.400-2, F.A.C.

This PSD review consists of a determination of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for PM/PM_{10}, VOC, CO, SAM and NO_X. An analysis of the air quality impact from proposed project upon soils, vegetation and visibility is required along with air quality impacts resulting from associated commercial, residential, and industrial growth

The emission units affected by this PSD permit shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Florida Administrative Code (including applicable portions of the Code of Federal Regulations incorporated therein) and, specifically, the following Chapters and Rules:

5.1 State Regulations

Chapter 62-4	Permits.
Rule 62-204.220	Ambient Air Quality Protection
Rule 62-204.240	Ambient Air Quality Standards
Rule 62-204.260	Prevention of Significant Deterioration Increments
Rule 62-204.800	Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference
Rule 62-210.300	Permits Required
Rule 62-210.350	Public Notice and Comments
Rule 62-210.370	Reports
Rule 62-210.550	Stack Height Policy
Rule 62-210.650	Circumvention
Rule 62-210.700	Excess Emissions
Rule 62-210.900	Forms and Instructions
Rule 62-212.300	General Preconstruction Review Requirements
Rule 62-212.400	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
Rule 62-213	Operation Permits for Major Sources of Air Pollution
Rule 62-214	Requirements For Sources Subject To The Federal Acid Rain Program
Rule 62-296.320	General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards
Rule 62-297.310	General Test Requirements
Rule 62-297.401	Compliance Test Methods
Rule 62-297.520	EPA Continuous Monitor Performance Specifications

5.2 Federal Rules

40 CFR 60	Applicable sections of Subpart A, General Requirements, NSPS Subparts GG and Kb
40 CFR 72	Acid Rain Permits (applicable sections)
40 CFR 73	Allowances (applicable sections)
40 CFR 75	Monitoring (applicable sections including applicable appendices)
40 CFR 77	Acid Rain Program-Excess Emissions (future applicable requirements)
40 CFR 52	Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality (applicable requirements)

6. SOURCE IMPACT ANALYSIS

6.1 Emission Limitations

The proposed Units 1-5 will emit the following PSD pollutants (Table 212.400-2): particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, and negligible quantities of fluorides, mercury and lead. The applicant's proposed annual emissions are summarized in the Table below and form the basis of the source impact review. The Department's proposed permitted allowable emissions for these Units 1-5 are summarized in the Draft BACT document and Specific Condition Nos.xx-xx of Draft Permit PSD-FL-258.

6.2 Emission Summary

Table 1 PSD Applicability Summary			
POLLUTANTS	**POTENTIAL EMISSIONS (TPY)**	**PSD SIGNIFICANT EMISSION RATE (TPY)**	**PSD REVIEW REQUIRED**
PM	208	25	Yes
PM_{10}	208	15	Yes
SO_2	413	40	Yes
NO_X	1587	40	Yes
CO	704	100	Yes
Ozone (VOC)	95	40	Yes
Sulfuric Acid Mist	63	7	Yes
Total Reduced Sulfur	NEG [b]	10	No
Hydrogen Sulfide	NEG [b]	10	No
Reduced Sulfur Compounds	NEG [b]	10	No
Total Fluorides	NEG [b]	3	No
Mercury	NEG [b]	0.1	No
Beryllium	NEG [b]	0.0004	No
Lead	NEG [b]	0.6	No
MWC Organics	$< 8.8 \times 10^{-8}$	3.5×10^{-6}	No
MWC Metals	NEG [b]	15	No
MWC Acid Gases	17	40	No

a Based on emissions from operating at baseload conditions at 59 °F; firing natural gas and distillate fuel oil for 1,890 and 1,500 hours per year, respectively;

b NEG = negligible emissions

6.3 Control Technology

The PSD regulations require new major stationary sources to undergo a control technology review for each pollutant that may be potentially emitted above significant amounts. The control technology review requirements of the PSD regulations are applicable to emissions of NO_X, SO_2, CO, SAM, VOC and PM/PM_{10}. Emissions control will be accomplished primarily by good combustion of clean natural gas and the limited use of low sulfur (0.05 percent) distillate fuel oil. The combustors will operate in lean pre-mixed mode to minimize the flame temperature and nitrogen oxides formation potential. A full discussion is given in the Draft Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination (see Permit Appendix BD). The Draft BACT is incorporated into this evaluation by reference.

6.4 Air Quality Analysis

6.4.1 Introduction

The proposed project will increase emissions of six pollutants at levels in excess of PSD significant amounts: PM_{10}, CO, SO_2, NO_X, SAM and VOC. PM_{10}, SO_2, and NO_X are criteria pollutants and have national and state ambient air quality standards (AAQS), PSD increments, and significant impact levels defined for them. CO and VOC are criteria pollutants and have only AAQS and significant impact levels defined for them. Since the project's VOC emissions increase is less than

100 tons per year no air quality analysis is required for VOC. SAM is a non-criteria pollutant and has no AAQS or PSD increments defined for it; therefore, no air quality impact analysis was required for SAM. PM is a criteria pollutant, but has no AAQS or PSD increments defined for it; therefore, no air quality impact analysis was required for it either. Instead, the BACT requirement will establish the PM and SAM emission limits for this project.

A review of the applicant's initial PM_{10}, CO, SO_2 and NO_X air quality impact analyses for this project reveled no predicted significant impacts; therefore, further applicable AAQS and PSD increment impact analyses for these pollutants were not required. Based on the preceding discussion the air quality analyses required by the PSD regulations for this project are the following:

- A significant impact analysis for PM_{10}, CO, SO_2 and NO_X;
- An analysis of impacts on soils, vegetation, and visibility and of growth-related air quality modeling impacts.

Based on these required analyses, the Department has reasonable assurance that the proposed project, as described in this report and subject to the conditions of approval proposed herein, will not cause or significantly contribute to a violation of any AAQS or PSD increment. However, the following EPA-directed stack height language is included: "In approving this permit, the Department has determined that the application complies with the applicable provisions of the stack height regulations as revised by EPA on July 8, 1985 (50 FR 27892). Portions of the regulations have been remanded by a panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in NRDC v. Thomas, 838 F. 2d 1224 (D.C. Cir. 1988). Consequently, this permit may be subject to modification if and when EPA revises the regulation in response to the court decision. This may result in revised emission limitations or may affect other actions taken by the source owners or operators." A more detailed discussion of the required analyses follows.

6.4.2 Analysis of Existing Air Quality and Determination of Background Concentrations

Preconstruction ambient air quality monitoring is required for all pollutants subject to PSD review unless otherwise exempted or satisfied. The monitoring requirement may be satisfied by using existing representative monitoring data, if available. An exemption to the monitoring requirement may be obtained if the maximum air quality impact resulting from the projected emissions increase, as determined by air quality modeling, is less than a pollutant-specific de minimus concentration. In addition, if EPA has not established an acceptable monitoring method for the specific pollutant, monitoring may not be required.

If preconstruction ambient monitoring is exempted, determination of background concentrations for PSD significant pollutants with established AAQS may still be necessary for use in any required AAQS analysis. These concentrations may be established from the required preconstruction ambient air quality monitoring analysis or from existing representative monitoring data. These background ambient air quality concentrations are added to pollutant impacts predicted by modeling and represent the air quality impacts of sources not included in the modeling.

The table below shows that predicted SO_2, CO, PM_{10} and NO_x impacts from the project are predicted to be below the appropriate de minimus levels; therefore, preconstruction ambient air quality monitoring is not required for these pollutants.

Maximum Project Air Quality Impacts for Comparison
to De Minimus Ambient Levels

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Max Predicted Impact (ug/m^3)	De Minimus Ambient Impact Level (ug/m^3)	Impact Above/Below De Minimus
SO_2	24-hour	1.1	13	BELOW
PM_{10}	24-hour	0.8	10	BELOW
CO	8-hour	3	500	BELOW
NO_2	Annual	0.3	14	BELOW

6.4.3 Models and Meteorological Data Used in the Significant Impact Analysis

The EPA-approved Industrial Source Complex Short-Term (ISCST3) dispersion model was used to evaluate the pollutant emissions from the proposed project. The model determines ground-level concentrations of inert gases or small particles emitted into the atmosphere by point, area, and volume sources. The model incorporates elements for plume rise, transport by the mean wind, Gaussian dispersion, and pollutant removal mechanisms such as deposition. The ISCST3 model allows for the separation of sources, building wake downwash, and various other input and output features. A series of specific model features, recommended by the EPA, are referred to as the regulatory options. The applicant used the EPA recommended regulatory options. Direction-specific downwash parameters were used for all sources for which downwash was considered. The stacks associated with this project all satisfy the good engineering practice (GEP) stack height criteria.

Meteorological data used in the ISCST3 model consisted of a concurrent 5-year period of hourly surface weather observations and twice-daily upper air soundings from the National Weather Service (NWS) stations at Orlando International Airport, Florida (surface data) and Ruskin, Florida (upper air data). The 5-year period of meteorological data was from 1987 through 1991. These NWS stations were selected for use in the study because they are the closest primary weather stations to the study area and are most representative of the project site. The surface observations included wind direction, wind speed, temperature, cloud cover, and cloud ceiling.

For determining the project's significant impact area in the vicinity of the facility, the highest predicted short-term concentrations and highest predicted annual averages were compared to their respective significant impact levels.

6.4.4 Significant Impact Analysis

Initially, the applicant conducts modeling using only the proposed project's emissions. If this modeling shows significant impacts, further modeling is required to determine the project's impacts on the existing air quality and any applicable AAQS and PSD increments. The receptor grid for predicting maximum concentrations in the vicinity of the project was a polar receptor grid comprised of 578 receptors. This grid included receptors located on 18 radials. Along each radial,

36 receptors were located at 10° intervals and distances of 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 0.5, 0.7, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 7.0, 10.0, 12.0 and 15.0 km from the proposed CT stack locations. The tables below show the results of this modeling.

Maximum Project Air Quality Impacts for Comparison to the PSD Class II Significant Impact Levels in the Vicinity of the Facility

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Max Predicted Impact (ug/m^3)	Significant Impact Level (ug/m^3)	Significant Impact?
PM_{10}	Annual	0.05	1	NO
	24-hour	0.8	5	NO
CO	8-hour	3	500	NO
	1-hour	13	2000	NO
NO_2	Annual	0.30	1	NO
SO_2	Annual	0.08	1	NO
	24-hour	1.1	5	NO
	3-hour	6.8	25	NO

The results of the significant impact modeling show that there are no significant impacts predicted from emissions from this project; therefore, no further modeling was required.

6.4.5 Impacts Analysis

Impact Analysis Impacts On Soils, Vegetation, Visibility, And Wildlife

The maximum ground-level concentrations predicted to occur for PM_{10}, CO, NO_X, SO_2, and VOC as a result of the proposed project, including background concentrations and all other nearby sources, will be below the associated AAQS. The AAQS are designed to protect both the public health and welfare. As such, this project is not expected to have a harmful impact on soils and vegetation in the PSD Class II area.

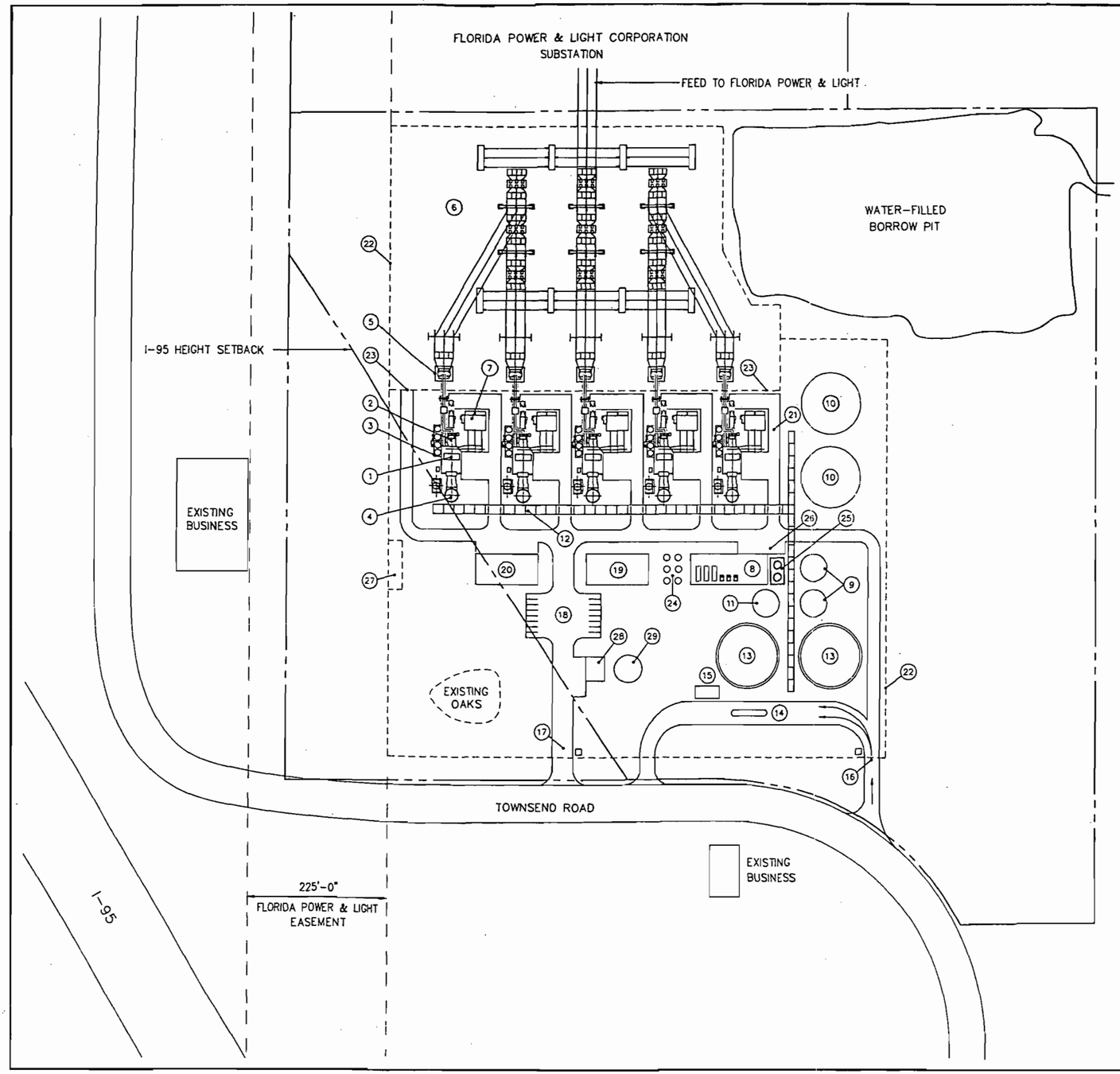
Growth-Related Air Quality Impacts

The proposed project is being constructed to meet electric demands. Additional growth as a direct result of the additional electric power provided by the project is not expected. The project will be constructed and operated with minimum labor and associated facilities and is not expected to significantly affect growth in the area. Therefore, no additional growth impacts are expected as a result of the proposed project.

7. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing technical evaluation of the application and additional information submitted by the applicant, the Department has made a preliminary determination that the proposed project will comply with all applicable state and federal air pollution regulations, provided the Department's BACT determination is implemented.

A. A. Linero, P.E., Administrator
Michael P. Halpin, P.E. Review Engineer
Cleveland Holladay, Meteorologist



LIST OF MAJOR COMPONENTS

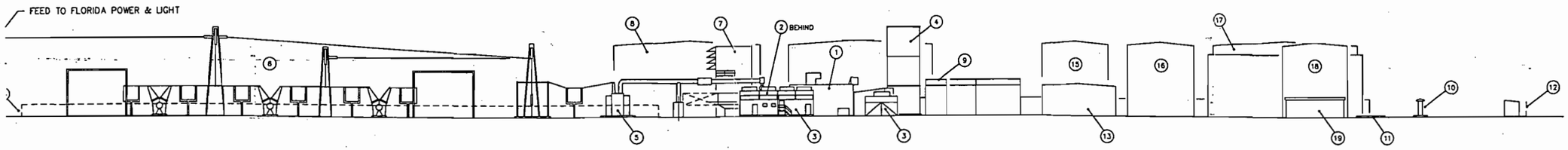
1. GAS TURBINE
2. GENERATOR
3. G/T AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT
4. EXHAUST STACK
5. TRANSFORMER
6. SWITCHYARD
7. INLET FILTER/EVAPORATOR
8. WATER TREATMENT BUILDING
9. SOFT WATER STORAGE TANKS
10. DEMINERALIZED WATER STORAGE TANKS
11. WASTE WATER STORAGE TANK
12. PIPEWAY
13. FUEL OIL STORAGE TANKS
14. FUEL OIL UNLOADING
15. OILY WATER SEPARATOR
16. FUEL OIL/CHEMICAL UNLOADING ENTRANCE
17. MAIN PLANT ENTRANCE
18. PLANT PARKING
19. OPERATIONS BUILDING
20. MAINTENANCE BUILDING
21. TURBINE/GENERATOR MAINTENANCE ACCESS
22. PERIMETER FENCING
23. SWITCHYARD MAINTENANCE ACCESS
24. WATER PRETREATMENT AREA
25. CHEMICAL STORAGE AREA
26. CHEMICAL UNLOADING
27. NATURAL GAS METERING/FILTER AREA
28. FIRE PROTECTION PUMP HOUSE (IF REQUIRED)
29. FIRE PROTECTION WATER TANK (IF REQUIRED)

0' 50' 100' 200' 350' 500'

GRAPHIC SCALE

FIGURE 2-1. SITE PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED OLEANDER POWER PLANT

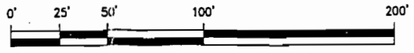
Golder Associates



ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

LIST OF MAJOR COMPONENTS

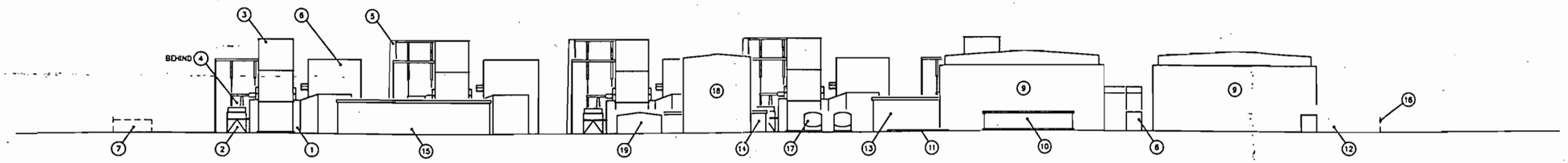
1	GAS TURBINE	6	SWITCHYARD	11	OILY WATER SEPARATOR	16	WASTE WATER STORAGE TANK
2	GENERATOR	7	INLET FILTER/EVAPORATOR	12	MAIN PLANT ENTRANCE	17	FUEL OIL STORAGE TANKS
3	G/T AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT	8	DEMINERALIZED WATER STORAGE TANKS	13	MAINTENANCE BUILDING	18	FIRE PROTECTION WATER TANK (IF REQUIRED)
4	EXHAUST STACK	9	PIPEWAY	14	PERIMETER FENCING	19	FIRE PROTECTION PUMP HOUSE (IF REQUIRED)
5	TRANSFORMER	10	FUEL OIL UNLOADING	15	SOFT WATER STORAGE TANKS		



GRAPHIC SCALE

FIGURE 2-5. SITE ELEVATION LOOKING EAST FOR THE PROPOSED OLEANDER POWER PLANT

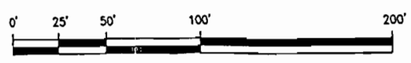
Golder Associates



ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

LIST OF MAJOR COMPONENTS

1	GAS TURBINE	6	INLET FILTER/EVAPORATOR	11	OILY WATER SEPARATOR	16	PERIMETER FENCING
2	G/T AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT	7	NATURAL GAS METERING/FILTER AREA	12	FUEL OIL UNLOADING ENTRANCE	17	WATER PRETREATMENT AREA
3	EXHAUST STACK	8	PIPEWAY	13	WATER TREATMENT BUILDING	18	FIRE PROTECTION WATER TANK (IF REQUIRED)
4	TRANSFORMER	9	FUEL OIL STORAGE TANKS	14	OPERATIONS BUILDING	19	FIRE PROTECTION PUMP HOUSE (IF REQUIRED)
5	SWITCHYARD	10	FUEL OIL UNLOADING	15	MAINTENANCE BUILDING		



GRAPHIC SCALE

FIGURE 2-6. SITE ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH FOR THE PROPOSED OLEANDER POWER PLANT

Golder Associates

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

R:
- items 1 and/or 2 for additional services.
- items 3, 4a, and 4b.
- r name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this ou.
- is form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not

Return Receipt Requested" on the mailpiece below the article number.
urn Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date d.

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):
1. ☐ Addressee's Address
2. ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

Addressed to:
Richard Wolfinger, VP
Alder Power Proj.
W. Pratt St, 23rd Fl
more, MD
21201

4a. Article Number
Z 031 392 008

4b. Service Type
☐ Registered ☒ Certified
☐ Express Mail ☐ Insured
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise ☐ COD

7. Date of Delivery

By: *(Print Name)*

(Addressee or Agent)

8. Addressee's Address *(Only if requested and fee is paid)*

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

Z 031 392 008

US Postal Service
Receipt for Certified Mail
No Insurance Coverage Provided.
Do not use for International Mail *(See reverse)*

Sent to Richard Wolfinger	
Street & Number Alder Power	
Post Office, State, & ZIP Code Baltimore MD	
Postage	$
Certified Fee	
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom, Date, & Addressee's Address	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	$
Postmark or Date 11-22-99	

0090180-001-AC
PSD-FI-258

PS Form **3800**, April 1995

March 30 1999

Department of Environmental Protection

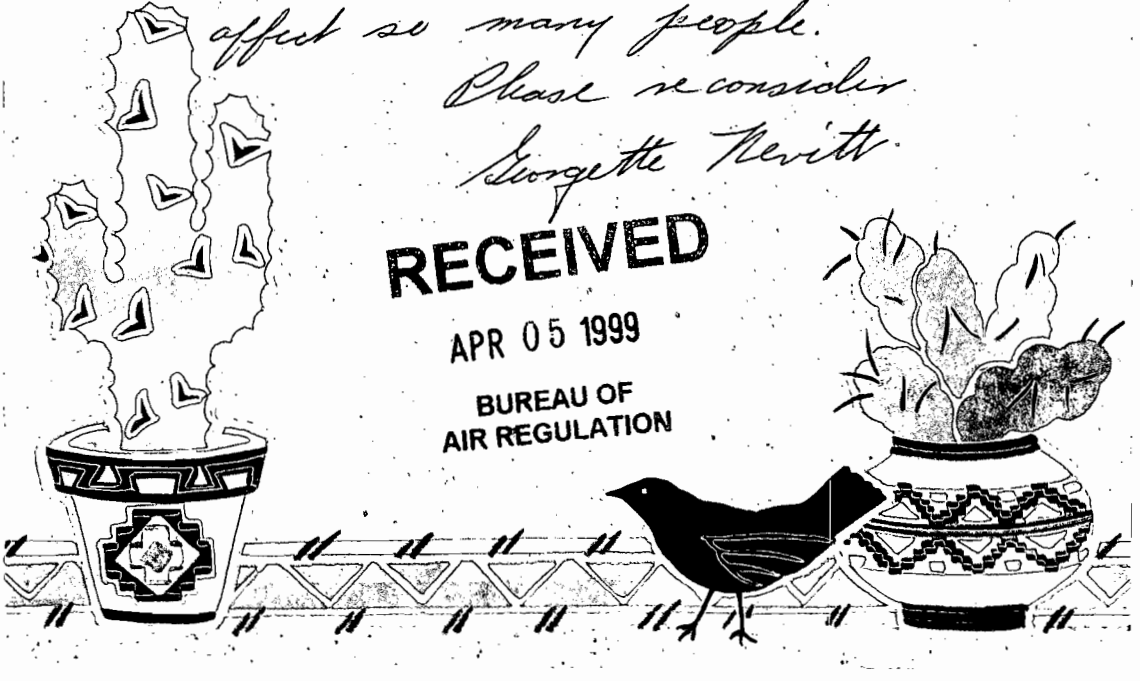
In regards to the Oleander power project, I definitly suggest that it be put further away from residential areas, then 520 and I-95.

I live within blocks of that area. Have been here for 20 years. At age 81 there is no way I am going to change residence. I am very active but do have emphazema, and am very worried about this project.

I'm sure that there are areas where it could be that would not affect so many people.

Please reconsider

Georgette Nevitt



Ms. G. Nevitt
4020 Cottonwood Cir.
Cocoa, FL 32926-3220

ORLANDO FL 328
PM
31 MAR
1999

USA First-Class Rate

FDEP Air Resources Dept.
Michael P Halpin
2600 Blair Stone Road
M.S. No 5505
Tallahassee, Fl.

Dear People,

If the Oleander Plant is built I will be downwind of it a good part of the time and am not happy about. I urge you please reconsider the issuance of the permit. I have read the entire manifesto they sent the Brevard County Commissioners. Even if their statements are true, I would rather live with the attendant pollution of a 200 room hotel rather than breathe the smog from stacks providing power to people outside our county. I already have to look at the dirty stacks at FPL's Canaveral Plant and would rather not look at four more so close to my house.

Sincerely,

Al Henang

Alfred Hernandez
3717 Bayfield St
Cocoa Fl 32926

FDEP Air Resources Department
Michael P Halpin
2600 Blair Stone ~~Street~~ Road
M.S. No. 5505
Tal

April 2, 1999

James Eide
595 Cox Rd
Cocoa Fl 32926
407-632-6971

Michael P. Halpin
FDEP Air Resources Dept.

Dear Mr. Halpin,

I am writing to protest the building of a third power plant in central Brevard County. We have two plants about ten miles from the proposed site of the Oleander Power Project. We do not need more pollution no matter how minor added to what we have now! I'm sure you've heard the saying? Every Litter Bit Hurts!

We were told there would be an air quality test in the area before it is approved.

We have an Auto Auction and a truck terminal in the immediate area. The reefers run all night ~~Emitting~~ emitting diesel fumes. The auto auction is on Monday night. The cars idle waiting to go through the auction. You can see the pollution hanging in the air.

The Cocoa Auto Auction is at 500 Cox Rd.. The truck terminal is at 480 Cox Rd.. We also have I-95 and S.R. 520 exhaust.

Please consider the people in the Cocoa area when this comes up.

Thank You Sincerely

Janice Eide

Janice Eide
595 Coc Rd
Cocoa Fl 32926

ORLANDO FL 328
PM
02 APR
1999

F.D.E.P. Air Resources Dept.
Michael P. Halpin
2600 Blair Stone Rodd
M.S. No. 5505
Tallahassee Fl
32399-2400

Eugene Murphy
500 HAMMOCK Rd
Melbourne Vg, FL, 32904

F.D.E.P. Air Resources Dept.
Michael P. HALpin
2600 BLAIR Stone Rd.
MS No. 5505
TALLAHASSEE, FL, 32399-2600

3.30.99

Mr Halpin,

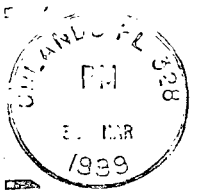
This is to register my opposition to the proposed Oleander power project to be located west of Cocoa.

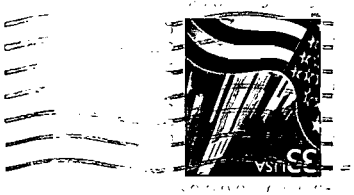
We don't want or need the pollution this maryland corporation's plant would generate along with electricity.

It's a crime in my opinion to let a project of this type be placed at THIS location.

Eugene Murphy

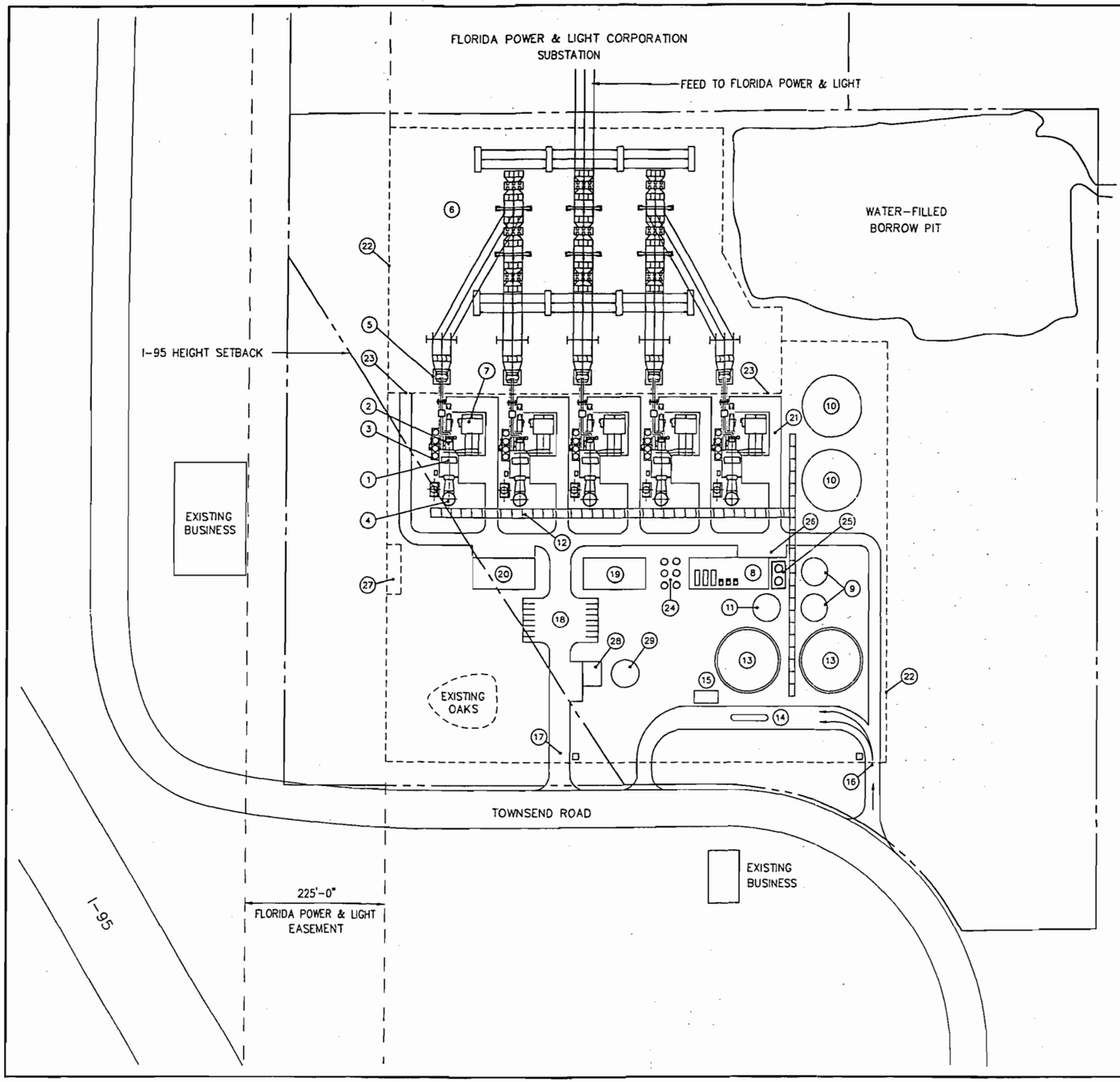
Eugene. Murphy
500 HAMMOCK Rd
Melbourne Vlg, FL 32904





F.D.E.P. - Air Resources Dept
Michael D. Halpin
2600 BLAIR STONE Rd MS # 5505
TALLAHASSEE, FL, 32399-2400

32399+2400



LIST OF MAJOR COMPONENTS

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3. G/T AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT
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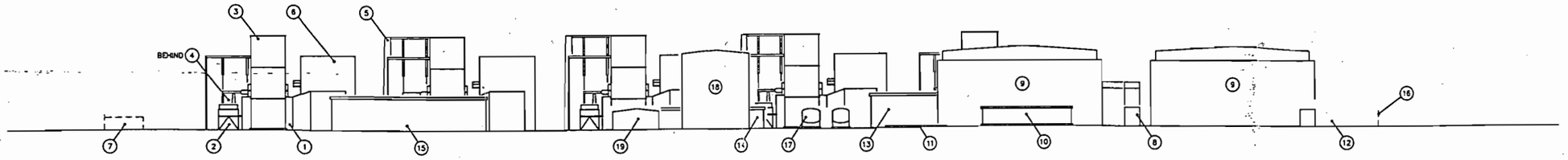
29. FIRE PROTECTION WATER TANK (IF REQUIRED)

0' 50' 100' 200' 350' 500'

GRAPHIC SCALE

FIGURE 2-1. SITE PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED OLEANDER POWER PLANT

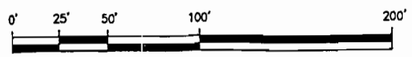
Golder Associates



ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

LIST OF MAJOR COMPONENTS

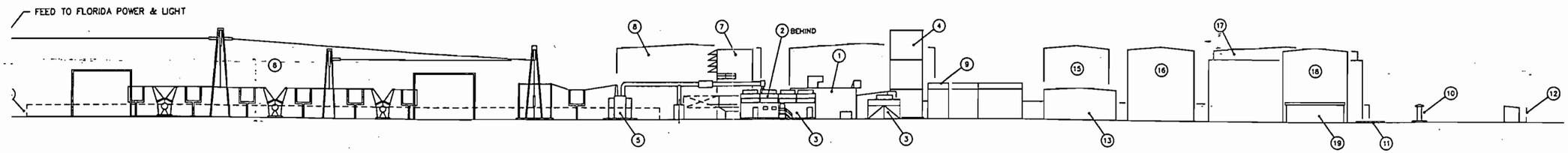
(1)	GAS TURBINE	(6)	INLET FILTER/EVAPORATOR	(11)	OILY WATER SEPARATOR	(16)	PERIMETER FENCING
(2)	G/T AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT	(7)	NATURAL GAS METERING/FILTER AREA	(12)	FUEL OIL UNLOADING ENTRANCE	(17)	WATER PRETREATMENT AREA
(3)	EXHAUST STACK	(8)	PIPEWAY	(13)	WATER TREATMENT BUILDING	(18)	FIRE PROTECTION WATER TANK (IF REQUIRED)
(4)	TRANSFORMER	(9)	FUEL OIL STORAGE TANKS	(14)	OPERATIONS BUILDING	(19)	FIRE PROTECTION PUMP HOUSE (IF REQUIRED)
(5)	SWITCHYARD	(10)	FUEL OIL UNLOADING	(15)	MAINTENANCE BUILDING		



GRAPHIC SCALE

FIGURE 2-6. SITE ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH FOR THE PROPOSED OLEANDER POWER PLANT

Golder Associates



ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

LIST OF MAJOR COMPONENTS

(1)	GAS TURBINE	(6)	SWITCHYARD	(11)	OILY WATER SEPARATOR	(16)	WASTE WATER STORAGE TANK
(2)	GENERATOR	(7)	INLET FILTER/EVAPORATOR	(12)	MAIN PLANT ENTRANCE	(17)	FUEL OIL STORAGE TANKS
(3)	G/T AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT	(8)	DEMINERALIZED WATER STORAGE TANKS	(13)	MAINTENANCE BUILDING	(18)	FIRE PROTECTION WATER TANK (IF REQUIRED)
(4)	EXHAUST STACK	(9)	PIPEWAY	(14)	PERIMETER FENCING	(19)	FIRE PROTECTION PUMP HOUSE (IF REQUIRED)
(5)	TRANSFORMER	(10)	FUEL OIL UNLOADING	(15)	SOFT WATER STORAGE TANKS		

0' 25' 50' 100' 200'

GRAPHIC SCALE

FIGURE 2-5. SITE ELEVATION LOOKING EAST FOR THE PROPOSED OLEANDER POWER PLANT

Golder Associates