



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

AUG 0 1 1989

345 COURTLAND STREET ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

REF: 4APTM/APB/sch

Mr. Billy L. Griffin
Executive Vice President
Florida Power Company
3201 Thirty Fourth Street South
P.O. Box 14042
St. Petersburg, FL 33737

Dear Mr. Griffin:



This letter is in response to Mr. Eustice Parnelle's letter of July 10, 1989 to Mr. Bruce Miller, regarding the Heated Glass Bead Isokinetic Test Method (IK Method) developed by Environmental Systems Corporation. This method to determine particulate emissions from the proposed mechanical cooling towers, will be acceptable to EPA as an alternate compliance method for particulate matter provided the following commitments and classifications are addressed to EPA's satisfaction:

- 1. Supporting data that demonstrate the validity of the IK method must be provided. As a minimum, comparative test data under laboratory or field conditions with either Method 13A or Method 5 must be provided. At least nine sets of data at representative levels of concentration (close to the emission standard) is adequate. A Student t-test evaluation of the data must show that the IK method has no bias at the 95 percent confidence level or that the bias is positive.
- 2. Sample train leak check procedures, nozzle calibration procedures and analytical procedures must be provided.
 - 3. Example calculations for particulate emission rate and isokineticity.
- 4. Address the following calculations for determination of mineral mass flux (F_{kj}) and drift mass flux (D_j) . Please note that the basis for these calculations is on the IK method sample volume (V_S) and the tower's volumetric flowrate (Q) instead of the nozzle area and stack area as specified in the IK method

$$F_{kj} = \underline{M}_{kj} - \underline{M}_{bk}$$

where: M_{kj} and M_{bk} as defined in the IK method

Fk; mg/dscf of component k in sample j

$$D_j = F_{kj} \times Q$$

where: $D_{i} = mg/hr$ of component k in sample j

> Q = tower's volumetric flowrate in dscf per hour.

5. Data to show the adequacy of the quality assurance and quality control procedures.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me or Mr. Paul Reinermann, of my staff, at 404/347-2904.

Sincerely yours,

bene l. Miller for Winston A. Smith, Director Air, Pesticides, and Toxics

Management Division

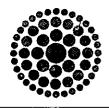
cc: Steve Smallwood, FDER

Copied CF/B7/file 9
Barry PK
Tom 9-8-89
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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACENCY, REGION IV 345 Courtland Street, N.E. ATLANTA, GA 30308

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SHEET

			(Included Cover Sheet)
To: Clair For	ocy	PHONE: 48	-3618.
ADDRESS: Florida	DER	FAX NUMBER:	(904) 487-3618
FROM: Wayne). Aronson	PHONE: 404	-347-2864
If the following	message is raceived poorl	y or verificat	ion, please call or commercial
(404) 347- <u>2864</u>			
SPECIAL INSTRUCTI	ONS:		
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	PLEASE NUM	BER ALL PAGES	
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MACHINE TYPE	TELEPHONE NUMBERS		
3H, EHT 9165	FTS 257-4486 (AUTO) COMM. (404) 347-4486	_	
PANAFAX	FTS 257-4702 COMM. (404) 347-4702		







July 24, 1989

Mr. Pradeep Raval
Florida Department of
Environmental Regulation
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Dear Mr. Raval:

Subject:

Crystal River Units 1, 2, & 3

Proposed Helper Cooling Towers

In response to EPA and FDER's suggestion that Florida Power Corporation (FPC) explore the feasibility of using EPA test method 5 to measure drift rate from the proposed helper towers, a request was made through Black & Veatch (FPC's A & E Contractor) to Zurn and Marley for any information they might have concerning this test method. Their response is attached and indicates that neither have used method 5. This would appear to eliminate method 5 as the basis for a manufacturer's guarantee or be a method that FPC could accept.

Should you have further questions, please let me know.

R. E. Parnelle, P.E.

bm

cc B. L. Griffin



JUL 18 1989

July 17, 1989

Black & Veatch Architects-Engineers 11401 Lamar Overland Park, Kansas 66211

Attention: Mr. Gary L. Christensen

Project Manager

Subject:

Florida Power Corporation

Crystal River Units 1, 2 and 3

Helper Cooling Tower Project

Contract PRO-01100 Zurn Order No. CT-1023

Drift Testing - EPA Method 5



Confirming our recent conversation, we have no direct knowledge of either the methodology or the results that may be anticipated using EPA Method 5 as the sampling technique.

Very truly yours,

ZURN CONSTRUCTORS, INC.

Cooling Tower Div

John K. Arntson

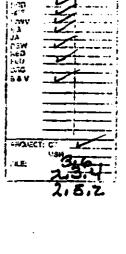
Vice President-Engineering

JKA:bgb

cc: J. Gallagher, FPC, St. Petersburg

J. Lander, FPC, Crystal River

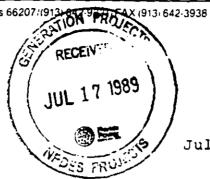
J. Raysik, Raysik Equipment Co.





THE MARLEY COOLING TOWER COMPANY

9401 Nall - Suite 102/Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66207/(913)



July 11, 1989 :==

Black & Veatch Engineers/Architects P.O. Box 8405 Kansas City, Missouri 64114

Attention: G. L. Christensen

Re: Florida Power Corporation

Crystal River Helper Cooling Tower

B&V Project #14774

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Dear Sir:

We do not have any experience with EPA Method 5 for determining cooling tower drift. We are not familiar with this procedure at all. Sorry we cannot be of any help on this matter.

Very truly yours,

COOLING TOWER COMPANY

Regional Manager

COOLING TOWER company



State of Florida DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

	For Routing To Other Than The Addresses
To:	Location:
To:	Location
To:	Location:
From	Date:

Interoffice Memorandum

TO: Clair Fancy

FROM: Tom Rogers

DATE: July 21, 1989

SUBJECT: Florida Power Corp. Crystal River Cooling Towers

We are currently processing a PSD permit application for the construction of mechanical draft cooling towers to be used with Units 1, 2, and 3 at the FPC Crystal River plant. The application was deemed complete May 30, 1989 with a day 60 of July 28. There remains a conflict between the EPA and FPC on the measurement method to be used for particulates. FPC wants to use a sensitive paper method and the EPA wants to use an isokinetic method, 13-A. The Department (i.e., Pradeep) is leaning toward a modified 13-A method which uses glass beads.

The limiting factor in their air quality analysis is compliance with the PSD increments. Their submitted analysis shows that the 24-hour average increment will just be met using an emission factor of 0.002 percent of the water flow. The sensitive paper method will easily show that the 0.002 level can be achieved. Unfortunately, this method does not count particle sizes below about 15 micrometers. The other test methods tend to show considerably higher particulate emissions, sometimes higher than the 0.002 value. Method 13-A, however, is highly variable. The glass bead method, although it generally shows higher emissions, seems to be a more stable measurement technique.

I'm not sure how either the EPA or FPC will respond to the Department's determination. Thusfar, both the EPA and FPC are sticking to their guns.

DIVISION OF AIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (For Internal Use Only) TRANSMITTAL SLIP ACTION DUE DATE INFORMATION Review & Return Review & File Initial & Forward DISPOSITION Review & Respond Prepare Response For My Signature For Your Signature Let's Discuss Set Up Meeting Investigate & Report Initial & Forward Distribute Concurrence

FROM:

For Processing Initial & Return

DATE

PHONE

Dated: January 12, 1989.

David Schwarz,

Acting Director. Information and Regulatory Systems Division.

[FR Doc. 89-1482 Filed 1-23-89; 8:45 am]

[FRL-3508-2; PSD-FL-007]

PSD Permit Modification for the Florida Power Corp.; Citrus County, FL

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a modification to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit (PSD-FL-007) was issued to Florida Power Corporation, Citrus County, Florida on November 30, 1988. This modification became effective on November 30, 1988. The PSD permit was modified for the purpose of allowing the company to make changes to the two natural draft cooling towers serving units 4 and 5, and to remove the natural draft cooling tower sait drift limits from the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit No. FL 0036366 issued on April 3, 1981, and reissued on June 25, 1986 and incorporate these changes into the PSD

DATE: This action is effective as of November 30, 1988, the date of issuance of the PSD permit modification.

application, preliminary determination, and final determination and modified PSD permit are available for public inspection upon request at the following locations:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Programs Branch! 345 Courtland Street NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365.

Bureau of Air Quality Management, Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, Twin Towers Office Building, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399–2400.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lewis Nagler or Wayne Aronson of the EPA Region IV, Air Programs Branch at the Atlanta address given above. telephone (404) 347-2864; (FTS) 257-2864.

supplementary information: On May 11, 1988, the Florida Power Corporation submitted an application to EPA for a permit modification to their Crystal River Plant located in Citrus County, Florida. Specifically, the permit modification allows the company to make changes to the natural draft cooling towers serving units 4 and 5. In addition, this modification removes the

salt drift limits from the NPDES permit and incorporates them into the PSD permit. The preliminary determination was made by the EPA Region IV Air Programs Branch on October 5, 1988. Comment letters were received from Florida Power Corporation, Hollins Corporation and the Florida Department of Environmental Regulations (DER) during the public comment period. Subsequent to the public comment period. Florida Power Corporation and Hollins Corporation withdrew their comments submitted regarding Public Notice No. 88 FL149. The Florida DER concurred with the BACT analysis and had no other comments regarding the preliminary determination and draft permit.

On November 30, 1938 EPA prepared the Final Determination and Permit Conditions. These conditions require that each of the two natural draft cooling towers not exceed a total suspended particulate emissions rate of 175 lb/hr and that each tower be tested once every five years. Unit 4 is to be tested initially no later than Februasry 17, 1989, and Unit 5 is to be tested by May 1, 1992. Also, the permittee is required to continue salt drift monitoring and expand and modify the existing monitoring program.

The modification to the PSD permit (PSD-FL-007) was issued on November 30, 1988, and became effective on the date of issuance pursuant to § 124.15(b)(3) of the Consolidated Permit Regulations (45 FR 33290, May 19, 1980). The effective date of this permit constitutes final agency action under 40 CFR 124.19(Γ)(1) and section 307 of the Clean Air Act, for purpose of judicial review. Under section 307(b)(1) of the Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by March 27, 1989. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements (see § 307(b)(2)).

Date: January 10, 1989.
Lee A. DeHihns, III,
Acting Regional Administrator
[FR Doc. 88-1483 Filed 1-23-88; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Agency Information Collection Submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for Clearance

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget the following information collection package for clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

Type: Existing Collection in use without an OMB Control Number.

Title: Behavioral Analysis Survey in Support of Hurricane Evacuation

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Abstract: The information collected from the bahavioral analysis survey will be used to develop reliable data concerning the expected evacuation response of the public vulnerable to hurricane hazards. The data is needed to estimate the time necessary to evacuate the public in the face of various hurricane scenarios.

Type of Respondents: Individuals or households.

Estimate of Total Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping burden: 600. Number of Repsondents: 3,600. Estimated Average burden Hours Per Response: 17.

Frequency of Response: One-Time.
Copies of the above information
collection request and supporting
documentation can be obtained by
calling or writing the FEMA Clearance
Officer, Linda Shiley, (202) 646–2624, 500
C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472.

Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this information collection, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the FEMA Clearance Officer at the above address; and to Francine Piccult, (202) 395–7231, Office of Management and Budget, 3235, NEOB, Washington. DC 20503 within two weeks of this notice.

Date: January 11, 1989.

Wesley C. Moore,

Director, Office of Administrative Support.

[FR Doc. 89-1485 Filed 1-23-89, 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6719-01-M

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

[No. 89-5]

Applications for Unlisted Trading Privileges and Opportunity for Hearing; Midwest Stock Exchange, Inc.

Date: January 9, 1989.

AGENCY: Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: The Midwest Stock Exchange, Inc. has filed, pursuant to section 12(f)(1)(B) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 12f-1 thereunder, applications ["Applications") with the Federal Home

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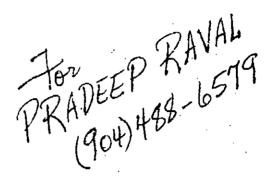
JUL 1 0 1989

DEIC -- AQM

-Environmental systems corpuration • 200 fech center drive • knoxville, tennessee 37912 • (615) 688-7900-

July 6, 1989

Mr. Eustice Parnell Florida Power Corporation 3201 Thirty-fourth Street St. Petersburg, FL, 33733



Dear Eustice:

Subject: Application of a "Method 5" - type Sampling to the Proposed Crystal River Cooling Tower Drift Emissions Testing

Confirming our telephone conversation today, outlined below is an example calculation indicating expected particulate collection from the subject tower.

· Assumptions:

Water Quality - 30,000 ppm TDS

Fan Stack Exit Area - 1256 ft² (40' diameter)

Probe Sampling Area - 0.00096 ft² (0.42" diameter)

Water Flow per cell - 15,000 gpm

Drift Emission Rate . 0.002% of circulating water rate

Sampling Time 1 hour - (60 minutes)

$$\left(\frac{0.002}{100}\right) \times \left(\frac{15,000 \text{ gai}}{\text{min} + \text{cell}}\right) \times \left(\frac{8.33 \text{ lbs}}{\text{gal}}\right) \times \left(\frac{454 \text{ gms}}{\text{lb}}\right) \times \left(\frac{0.00096 \text{ft}^2}{1256 \text{ft}^2}\right)$$

$$X \left(\frac{30,000}{10^6} \text{ ppm} \right) X 60 \text{ min} \sim 0.00156 \text{ grams} = \frac{1.56 \text{ mg}}{1.000}$$

Mr. Eustice Parnell July 6, 1989 Page 2

As I indicated, it would be desirable to collect at least 10 mg of sample. At least 6 hours of testing would be required during which time test conditions (eg. wind, heat load, etc.) could change. Since this method is untested in a cooling tower, (and I would expect some shakedown problems such as excessive moisture on the heated filter and possible carryover), it would be difficult to pre-judge our success. Finally, no data base currently exists upon which to judge the prospects for successfully achieving 0.002% drift rate.

If you need any additional information, please call me.

Sincerely,

ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS CORPORATION

Karl R. Wilber, P.E. Senior Vice President

KRW lhc

cc: Joe Lander, FPC, Cryscal River Dennis Dingle, FFC, Crystal River

capied W. Thomas. Sw Brotrict

W. Attroposi, EPA

C. Shaver, NPS

B. Andrew BATH

In British grand Branch

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JUL 1 6 1989

DER - DAQM

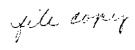
FLORIDA POWER CORPORATION

3201 - 34 Street South
P.O. Box 14042
St. Petersburg, FL 33733

TELECOPIER NUMBER 813/866-4390 OMNIFAX C95 -- Automatic

TELECOPIER NUMBER: 904 488 6579
*CONFIRMATION NUMBER:
7/7/00
TO: Pradlep Raval
TO: Malle Raval
FROM: Eustice Parnell
NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 2
If all of the pages are not received, please call 813/866-4678.
Thank you
*If confirmation number is not included, we are not responsible for verification of receipt of this telecopy.
After my FAX has been sent, please do the following with the originals:
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PM 6-88-89 St. Peters burg







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JUN 27 1989

DER-BAOM

June 21, 1989

Mr. Pradeep Raval
Air Resources Management
Florida Department of
Environmental Regulation
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Dear Mr. Raval:

Subject: Crystal River Units 1, 2, & 3

Proposed Helper Cooling Towers

Your question as to whether it is possible to measure the water flow to and from the towers and consider the difference in the two measurements to be drift was posed to our consultant. Their answer is that this would not be possible because the difference in the two measurements would include both evaporation and drift. Since the drift is only 6.87 gpm out of a total flow rate of 687,000 gpm, it would be too small to distinguish between evaporation and drift.

Also the ability to measure tower flow rates is not accurate enough to measure a difference of 6.87 gpm.

Should there be further questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

R. E. Parnelle, P.E.

Supervisor, Air Programs

bm

copied: P. Raval.
B. Andrew

O. Rager

G. Shen on, son Dist



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M.A.C. <u>H2G</u> POST OFFICE BOX 14042, ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA 33733

Florida Power

Mr. Pradeep Raval Air Resources Management Florida Department of Environmental Regulation 2600 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

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951 675(5)

PERMIT #: AC 09-162037 APPLICANT NAME: Florida Power Corp.

TYPE OF PERMIT: AC SUBTYPE: 1A

STATUS: ___(IS, DE, GP, EX, WI) PERMIT PROCESSING [FORM #: DER-CA 01]

OFFICE: BAQ

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Bid. Cxp. 3027334984 5-26-89 St. Peterslung, FL





May 26, 1989

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Mr. C. H. Fancy
Deputy Chief, Bureau of Air
Quality Management
Florida Department of Environmental
Regulation
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

MAY 30 1989

DER - BAOM

Re: Air Construction Permit Application CR 1, 2 & 3 Helper Cooling Towers AC09-162037. PSD-FL-139

Dear Mr. Fancy:

Your letter of April 7, 1989 has been received and a thorough research effort has been undertaken to ensure accurate answers to your five questions. With this submittal, I trust that you will find the application to be complete.

Question 1: Please submit a copy of the process flow diagram referred to in Section III of the application form.

Reply: The process flow diagram referred to in Section III of the application form is enclosed as Attachment 1.

Question 2: Verify the projected particulate emission rate from the proposed cooling tower (428.2 TPY vs. 438.3 TPY).

Reply: Particulate emissions from the proposed Helper Cooling Towers were calculated by two different methods, as shown below. The two methods result in nearly identical annual emission rates (432.2 TPY vs. 432.5 TPY). It should be noted that the solids loading in the cooling water (29,100 ppm) has units of weight per volume (mg/l), and using units of weight per weight or volume per volume will result in incorrect emissions.

Method I -

687,000 gpm x 3.785 1/gal x 29,100 mg/l x 0.00002 x g/1000 mg

= 1513.37 g/min

= 25.223 g/s

= 200.186 lb/hr

200.186 lb/hr x 24 hr/day x 180 day/yr / 2,000 lb/ton = 432.40 tons/yr

AIRBILL USE THIS AIRBILL FOR DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL U.S.A. ALASKA AND HAWAR. USE THE INTERNATIONAL AIR MAYBUL FOR SHIPMENTS TO PUERTO RICE. OUESTIONST CALL SOC. 258-2585 TIM. 1985. RECIPIENT'S COPY lotida Power Corporation (813) 866-5525 Mr. C. H. Fancy Pork Department/Floor No. - -LURIDA PONER CORD Deputy Chief, Bureau of Air Quality Mg Street Address Exact Street Address (We Cannot Deliver to P.O. Boxes or P.O. . Zie Codes.) " 1201 34TH ST SOUTH 2600 Blair Stone Road ZIP Required THIS PETERSTURG. 3 3 7 1 16 32399-2400 YOUR BILLING REFERENCE INFORMATION (FIRST 24 CHARACTERS WILL APPEAR ON INVOICE.) IF HOLD FOR PICK-UP, Print FEDEX Address Hore 927-616000-EL001 PRYMENT A Bill Sender Bill Recipient's FedEx Acct. No Bill 3rd Party FedEx Acct. No . Emp. No. DELIVERY AND SPECIAL HANDLING Federal Express Use Cash Received Base Charges 1 PRIORITY I 6 OVERNIGHT 1 HOLD FOR PICK-UP FEED BOST ☐ Return Shipment Third Party Cho To Del Chg. To Hold 2 5/392 DELIVER WEEKDAY Declared Value Charge Street Address 2 COURTER-PAK 7 3 DELIVER SATURDAY (Extra Charges) ENVELOPE-4 MARGEROUS GOODS 5 CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE SERVICE (CSS) Total Other 2 Received By: 6 MI MI KE _ leceived At Total Charges 4 OVERMENT Heceived At

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Drop Box B.S.C. Station 7 THER SPECIAL SERVICE в 🔲 REVISION DATE 10/86 9 SATURDAY PICE-UP FEDEX Corp. Employee No. Sender authorizes Federal Express to deliver this ship-5 STANBARD 10 AIR Delivery not later than ment without obtaining a delivery signature and shall 10 indemnity and hold harmless Federal Express from any 11 claims resulting therefrom. Date/Time for FEDEX Use © 1988 F E.C. 12 MOLIDAY BELIVERY IN OR *Declared Value Limit \$100

a Adam. Sac

Mr. C. H. Fancy May 26, 1989 Page Two

Method 2 -

687,00 gpm x 0.00002 x 1,440 min/day x $ft^3/7.4805$ gal = 2,644.96 ft^3/day of drift

 $2,644.96 \text{ ft}^3/\text{day} \times 28.32 \text{ } 1/\text{ft}^3 \times 29,100 \text{ mg/l} \times \text{g/}1000 \text{ mg} = 2,179,743 \text{ g/}\text{day}$

2,179,743 g/day x 180 day/yr x 1b/453.59 g x ton/2000 1b = 432.50 tons/yr

Question 3: Indicate which operation parameters will be recorded in the daily logs as compliance indicators, since annual emissions are based on limited operation.

Reply: The cooling tower control system will log the number of cooling tower pumps and the number of cooling tower fans which are in operation. This data, recorded and logged hourly, will be used to compute the hourly emissions. Hourly emissions will then be summed to arrive at the annual emissions.

Question 4: The Department has noted that sensitive paper has been proposed for compliance tests. Please explain your reasons for not using EPA Method 13A, which EPA considers more accurate for determining emissions.

Reply: Florida Power Corporation proposed using the sensitized paper (SP) for compliance tests since it is the standard used throughout the cooling tower industry. Also, the SP method is the EPA's accepted method for FPC's natural draft towers at Crystal River. The SP method is a proven test which yields repeatable results, with multiple tests, on the same cell.

The EPA does not have a designated standard test for measuring cooling tower emissions. The EPA has experimented with modifying a stack gas particulate emission test, method 13A, to measure fluorides and chromates from cooling towers. The limited testing has yielded excessive variability with multiple tests on the same cell. In addition, the use of different trace elements yields different drift rates. The existing data base for method 13A testing on cooling towers is too small to determine its application as a standard accepted cooling tower drift test method.

The variability of 13A test results coupled with the limited data base causes FPC considerable concern. FPC cannot confidently or prudently make a large capital dollar investment based upon an unreliable (non-repeatable) test method, which will determine whether or not FPC can ultimately operate the cooling towers. Therefore, FPC requests that the SP method be accepted for compliance tests.

Mr. C. H. Fancy May 26, 1989 Page Three

Question 5: Please evaluate the type of mist eliminator required for control of drift from the cooling tower using a top-down Best Available Control Technology (BACT) approach.

Reply: The emission of particulate matter (drift) from the mechanical draft cooling towers will be controlled through installation of drift eliminators. The drift eliminator is a device which is placed in the air stream between the tower spray nozzles and the inducted draft cooling tower fan as shown on Attachment 3.

Mist generated by the spray nozzles will become entrained in the air stream and will be discharged from the cooling tower through the induced draft cooling tower fan stacks. The mist contains water droplets which range in size from 10 microns to 500 microns in diameter. The larger particles will settle to the ground and will become deposited in the general vicinity of the cooling tower. The smaller droplets will evaporate, turning into a solid particle. This particle, remaining airborne, will contribute to the total airborne particulate matter at the site.

The basic principle of operation of the drift eliminator is to cause the air stream to change direction several times before it enters the inlet plenum of the induced draft cooling tower fan. As the air changes direction, the water droplets cannot rapidly change direction because of their mass. This causes the droplets to impinge against the drift eliminator where they coalesce and eventually drain back into the tower. Drift eliminator technology has evolved over the years with the aim of developing a drift eliminator which achieves high efficiency without causing excessive air flow restrictions and subsequent increase in fan power. Today, state of the art drift eliminators for large mechanical draft cooling towers are manufactured by Brentwood Industries, Munters Corporation and XCEL (subsidiary of the Marley Cooling Tower Company). These eliminators all have similar physical characteristics and have the same basic principle of operation. There is no documented evidence to indicate any difference in the efficiencies between these three manufacturers.

FPC proposed a permit drift rate of .002% based upon a sensitized paper test method. In order to achieve the desired results in the field and not exceed .002%, vendors were asked to guarantee a tower drift rate of .001%. All vendors provided FPC with a guarantee of .001% using the SP method.

Mr. C. H. Fancy May 26, 1989 Page Four

In order to meet guarantees, a test method and value must be agreed A problem arises when BACT is equated to a drift rate without consideration of the test method to be utilized and the accuracy and repeatability of the test method. FPC is committed to use state-of-the-art technology in drift eliminators to achieve BACT. FPC believes the proposed tower with Munters D-15 drift eliminators represents BACT.

Please contact me at (813) 866-4491 if you should need additional information.

Sincerely,

Patsy Yeates Baynard

Director, Environmental &

Licensing Affairs

cc: Wayne Aronson EPA/ATL

> Richard Drew NPDES Coordinator

FDER

Peter T. McGarry Water Compliance Section

EPA/ATL

copied: P. Rewal
B. Andrews
G. Rozers
B. Shomas, SWDist.
C. Shaver, NPS

CHF/13T

PROJECT DESIGN MANUAL	FILE NO. 14774.23.0200		
PROJECT DEFINITION	FPC	050489-0	

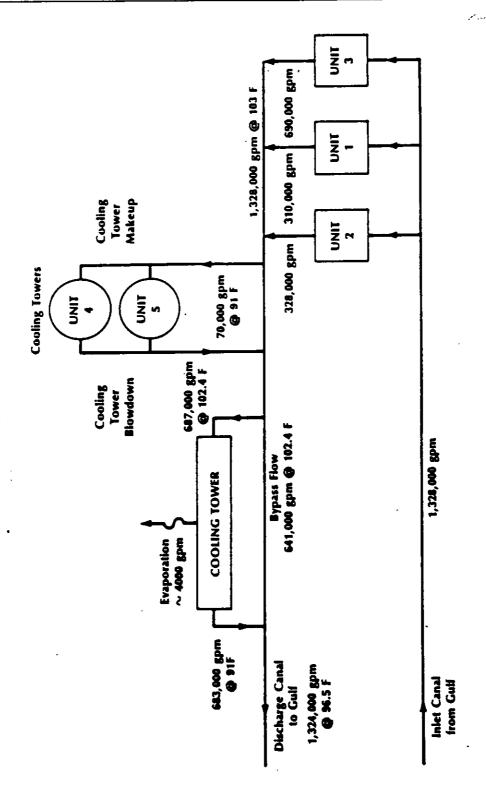


FIGURE 1.1-1. CRYSTAL RIVER SITE FLOW DIAGRAM WITH HELPER COOLING TOWER SYSTEM IN OPERATION



-ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS CORPORATION ● 200 TECH CENTER DRIVE ● KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37912 ● (615) 688-7900-

February 20, 1989

Mr. Winston A. Smith
Division Director
Air, Pesticides & Toxics
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street
Atlanta. GA 30365

Dear Mr. Smith:

Subject: Cooling Tower Drift Emissions Tests Results

Pursuant to our meeting in Tampa on February 7, 1989 and the request of Mr. Eustice Parnell (Florida Power Corporation), summarized below are the results of drift measurements using Method 13A and the Sensitive Paper (SP) method. The test results provide the basis of being able to contrast repeat tests of the same cell, as well as compare the indications of drift emissions based on two different test methods.

The majority of the 13A tests were conducted as part of the EPA/Entropy work on chromium emissions from cooling towers. ESC made Sensitive Paper exposures during the tests, however, none of these were concurrent with a specific 13A test time frame.

In reviewing the results, we had the following conclusions and concerns.

- 1. The results of the 13A "repeat" tests yielded excessive variability (this may be in part due to the problems with chromium analyses/conversion).
- 2. Two of the tests indicated drift rates of greater than 0.2%, a rate which we have not seen with any methods, even on a tower with drift eliminators in disrepair.
- 3. The Method 13A results were nearly always somewhat higher than the Sensitive Paper results this is not unexpected and is what we have seen when comparing Sensitive Paper results with our own Isokinetic tests results. Contributing factors including droplet evaporation, interference of ambient, unscrubbed particulate, recirculation of the drift plume, and the inability of the Sensitive Paper to pick up small dry particulates.
- 4. It is difficult, with this limited and variable data base, to confidently guarantee a drift rate if Method 13A is the basis and if 0.002 percent of circulating water is the desired limit.

Mr. Winston A. Smith February 20, 1989 Page 2

If you have any questions, please call me.

Sincerely,

YOR RUE

Karl R. Wilber, P.E. Senior Vice President

KRW:dlh

Attachment

cc: Lee DeHihns, Deputy Regional Administration Eustice Parnell, Florida Power Corporation (Federal Express)

RESULTS OF REPEAT TESTS

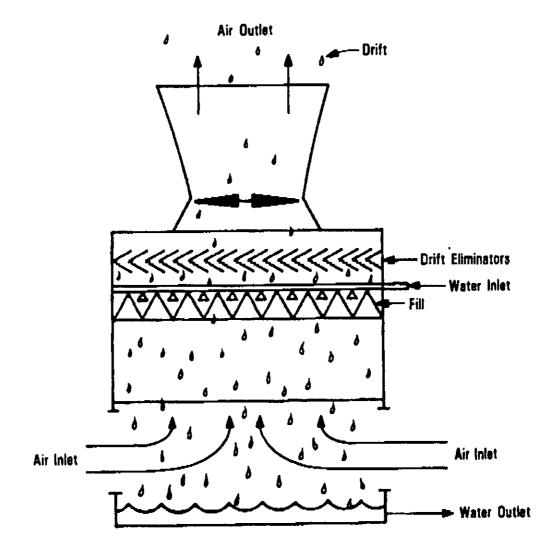
TEST	TYPE OF TOWER	DRIFT ELIMINATOR	METHOD 13A RESULTS	RATIO OF HIGH TO LOW (13A)	SP RESULTS	RATIO OF 13A TO SP
1 .	Crossflow	Herringbone Blade-Type	0.484 0.0574 0.0205	23.6	0.0045	8.6 ^A
2	Crossflow	PVC Honeycomb	0.0452 0.0045	10	0.0009	5 ^A
3	Counterflow	PVC Honeycomb	0.0068 0.0022	3.09	0.0006	7.5
4	Counterflow	PVC Honeycomb	0.0749 0.0031	24.2	0.0005	6.0
5	Crossflow	PVC Honeycomb	0.0130 0.0019	6.8	0.0002	9.5 ^A
6	Crossflow	PVC Honeycomb	0.002 0.001	2	0.0004	3.75
7	Crossflow	PVC Honeycomb	0.0823 0.0019	43	0.0008	2.37 ^A
8	Crossflow	PVC Honeycomb	0.0012 0.0014	1.1	0.0002	6.5

A High 13A reading omitted

ADDITIONAL TESTS

			Ť			
9A Cell	Crossflow	Herringbone	0.344	N/A	0.0047	73.2
			0.068	·	0.0103	6.6
			0.0089		0.0072	1.2
			0.0039		0.0040	0.98
10A Cell	Counterflow	PVC	0.0087	N/A	0.0037	2.4
		Honeycomb	0.0122	•	0.0042	2.9

Induced Draft



MECHANICAL DRAFT COUNTERFLOW



5-3-89 Atlanta, BA

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

345 COURTLAND STREET ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

4APT-APB-cdw

MAY 3 _ 1999

Ms. Patty Adams
Planner
Bureau of Air Quality Management
Florida Department of Environmental
Regulation
Twin Towers Office Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

RECEIVED

DER - BAQM

Re: Florida Power Corporation (PSD-FL-139)

Dear Ms. Adams:

We acknowledge receipt of your March 23, 1989, letter containing the permit application for the proposed construction of a Helper Cooling Tower (mechanical draft-counterflow) for Crystal River Units 1, 2, and 3. We offer the following comments which were discussed on April 25, 1989, during a telephone conversation between Pradeep Raval of your agency and Karrie-Jo Shell of my staff.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for Particulate Matter (PM)

The BACT analysis was not performed in a "top-down" manner. The applicant chose a 0.002 percent drift rate (PM emission rate of 198.4 lbs/hr) as BACT without evaluating a more stringent limit. According to information submitted to our office from the Marley Cooling Tower Company (Marley), Marley manufactures mechanical draft cooling towers that are guaranteed to meet a drift rate of 0.001 percent. Therefore, we recommend the applicant evaluate the more stringent limit. As you know, the more stringent limit can only be rejected as BACT once it has been determined that meeting this limit is technologically or economically infeasible.

Compliance Test Methods

The application states that compliance with the PM emission limit will be determined by using sensitive paper. EPA had previously agreed that the sensitive paper method could be used because the applicant had presented a testing protocol that indicated that test results using the sensitive paper method and method 13A for PM emissions from natural draft cooling towers were comparable. However, it has been determined that this method is not acceptable for mechanical draft cooling towers. Therefore, EPA feels that method 13A with modified analytical procedures for determining PM emissions should be required. (The use of method 13A was discussed on April 20, 1989, during the meeting between representatives from EPA and Florida Power.)

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION IV 345 COURTLAND STREET ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

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AIR-4



Ms. Patty Adams

Planner
Bureau of Air Quality Management
Florida Department of Environmental
Regulation
Twin Towers Office Building
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

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Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to provide our input prior to completion of the preliminary determination. If you have any questions concerning our review feel free to call me or Karrie-Jo Shell of my staff at (404) 347-2864.

Sincerely yours,

Bruce & Willer

Bruce P. Miller, Chief Air Programs Branch Air, Pesticides, and Toxics Management Division

cc: Mr. C. H. Fancy, Deputy Chief
Bureau of Air Quality Management
Florida Department of Environmental
Regulation
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Florida Power Corporation Attn: Ms. Patsy Y. Baynard Post Office Box 14042 St. Petersburg, Florida 33233

Copied: P. Raval

J. Rogers

B. Andrews

B. Stomas Swellest.

C. Shawer, NPS

C. Hawer, NPS

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

TWIN TOWERS OFFICE BUILDING 2600 BLAIR STONE ROAD 1ALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-2400

TO:

AGENCY:

FROM:

Name:

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

SENDERS NAME:

COMMENTS:



BOB MARTINEZ GOVERNOR DALE IWACHTMANN SECRETARY

FAX TRANSMITTAL LETTER	Emitice Progradia		
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(See Reversal

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3. Article Addressed to: Ms. Patsy Y. Baynard	4. Article Number P 274 010 422
Florid- Power Corp. P. O. Box 14041 St. Petersburg, FL 33233	Type of Service: Registered Insured COD Express Mail Return Receipt for Merchandise Always obtain signature of addressee or agent and DATE DELIVERED.
5. Signature — Address	8. Addressee's Address (ONLY if requested and fee paid)
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Florida Department of Environmental Regulation

Twin Towers Office Bldg. ● 2600 Blair Stone Road ● Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Bob Martinez, Governor

Dale Twachtmann, Secretary

John Shearer, Assistant Secretary

April 7, 1989

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Patsy Y. Baynard Florida Power Corporation Post Office Box 14042 St. Petersburg, Florida 33233

Dear Ms. Baynard:

Re: Air Construction Permit Application for Helper Cooling Tower at Crystal River, AC 09~162037, PSD-FL-139

The Department has reviewed your application package dated March 8, 1989, for the construction of a helper cooling tower at Crystal River, and has deemed it incomplete. Please submit the following including all assumptions, calculations, and reference material, to resume the completeness review:

- Please submit a copy of the process flow diagram referred to in Section III of the application form.
- Verify the projected particulate emission rate from the proposed cooling tower (428.2 TPY vs. 438.3 TPY).
- 3. Indicate which operation parameters will be recorded in the daily logs as compliance indicators, since annual emissions are based on limited operation.
- 4. The Department has noted that sensitive paper has been proposed for compliance tests. Please explain your reasons for not using EPA Method 13A, which EPA considers more accurate for determining emissions.
- 5. Please evaluate the type of mist eliminator required for control of drift from the cooling tower using a top-down Best Available Control Technology (BACT) approach.

Ms. Patsy R. Baynard Page Two April 7, 1989

If you have any questions, please contact Pradeep Raval (permitting), Tom Rogers (modeling), or Barry Andrews (BACT) at (904)488-1344 or write to me at the above address.

Sincerely,

C. H. Faney, P.E.

Deputy Chief

Bureau of Air Quality

Management

CHF/PR/s

cc: B. Thomas, SW District

W. Aronson, EPA

C. Shaver, NPS

G. Christensen, P.E., Black & Veatch

D. Buff, KBN



Florida Department of Environmental Regulation

Twin Towers Office Bldg. • 2600 Blair Stone Road • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Bob Martinez, Governor Dale Twachtmann, Secretary John Sheiner, Assistant Secretary

March 23, 1989

Mr. Wayne Aronson, Chief Program Support Section U.S. EPA, Region IV 345 Courtland Street, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Dear Mr. Aronson:

RE: Florida Power Corporation
Helper Cooling Towers, Crystal River Units 1, 2, &3
State Permit Number AC 09-162037
Federal Permit Number PSD-FL-139

Enclosed for your review and comment is the permit application for the above referenced project. If you have any comments or questions, please contact Pradeep Raval, Barry Andrews, or Tom Rogers at the above address or at (904)488-1344.

Sincerely,

Patty Adams

Fill adams

Planner

Bureau of Air Quality Management

/pa

Enclosure



Florida Department of Environmental Regulation

Twin Towers Office Bldg. • 2600 Blair Storie Road • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 Bob Martinez, Governor Dale Twachtmann, Secretary John Shearer, Assistant Secretary

March 21, 1989

Mrs. Chris Shaver, Chief Policy, Planning and Permit Review Branch Dept. of Interior, National Park Service Post Office Box 25287 Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mrs. Shaver:

RE: Florida Power Corporation
Helper Cooling Towers, Crystal River Units 1, 2, & 3
State Permit Number AC 09-162037
Federal Permit Number PSD-FL-139

Enclosed for your review and comment is the permit application for the above referenced project. If you have any comments or questions, please contact Pradeep Raval, Barry Andrews, or Tom Rogers at the above address or at (904)488-1344.

Sincerely,

Patty Adams

Milly Odans

Planner

Bureau of Air Quality Management

/pa

Enclosure