STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit

Mr. W. Jeffrey Pardue
Florida Power Corporation
3201 34th Street South
St. Petersburg, Florida 33733

DEP File No. 0170004-003-AC
Citrus County

Enclosed is the FINAL Permit Number 0170004-003-AC to add the capability of blending petroleum coke with the coal burned in Units 1 and 2 of the Crystal River Plant located at Power Line Road, West of U.S. Hwy. 19, Crystal River, Citrus County. This permit is issued pursuant to Final Order on Remand issued January 4, 1999.

Any party to this order (permit) has the right to seek judicial review of the permit pursuant to Section 120.68, F.S., by the filing of a Notice of Appeal pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, with the Clerk of the Department in the Legal Office; and by filing a copy of the Notice of Appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The Notice of Appeal must be filed within 30 (thirty) days from the date this Notice is filed with the Clerk of the Department.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

Howard L. Rhodes

Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division of Air Resources Management

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT (including the FINAL permit) was sent by certified mail (*) and copies were mailed by U.S. Mail before the close of business on 1-11-99 to the person(s) listed:

W. Jeffrey Pardue, FPC*
Perry Odum, DEP
Gregg Worley, EPA
John Bunyak, NPS
Bill Thomas, DEP
Jim Alves, Esq., HGSS
Gail Kamaras, Esq., LEAF
Peter Belmont, Sierra Club
Ann Cole, DOAH
Donald Alexander, DOAH
David Genesion, Esq.
F. William Brownell, Esq.

Clerk Stamp

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT FILED, on this date, pursuant to §120.52, Florida Statutes, with the designated Department Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

Kimi Tolbert (Clerk) 1-11-99 (Date)

Department of
Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

Permittee:

Florida Power Corporation
3201 34th Street South
St. Petersburg, FL 33711

Permit No. 0170004-003-AC
Facility ID No. 0170004
SIC Nos. 49, 4911
Project: Petroleum Coke and Coal Blending

This construction permit is to add the capability of blending petroleum coke with the coal burned in Units 1 and 2 of the Crystal River Plant. This facility is located Power Line Road, West of U.S. Hwy. 19, Crystal River, Citrus County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 334.3 km East and 3204.5 km North; Latitude: 28° 57' 34" North and Longitude: 82° 42' 1" West.

STATEMENT OF BASIS: This Air Construction Permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, and 62-212. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:

- Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/07/96)
- Table 297.310-1, Calibration Schedule (version dated 10/07/96)
- Alternate Sampling Procedure: ASP Number 97-B-01
- Order Granting Petition for Reduced Frequency of Particulate Testing, OGC Case No. 86-1576, Order dated December 12, 1986 (Emissions Unit 001)

Effective Date: January 8, 1999
Expiration Date: December 31, 1999

Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division of Air Resources
Management

Section I. Facility Information.

Facility Description.

This facility consists of four coal-fired fossil fuel steam generating units with electrostatic precipitators and one nuclear unit; two natural draft cooling towers for Units 4 and 5; helper mechanical cooling towers for Units 1, 2, 3; coal-, fly ash-, and bottom ash-handling facilities.

This permit addresses only Fossil Fuel Steam Generating Units 1 and 2. It relates only to adding the capability of blending petroleum coke with the coal burned in Units 1 and 2. It recognizes present use of coal and the use of No. 2 fuel oil for start up. It does not permit or prohibit other activities related to this facility, including these units, and addressed in separate permits. It addresses only the pollutants for which limits were requested or specified in the application. It does not address additional phased and permitting requirements of Title IV, "Acid Rain," and Title V, "Operation Permits," of the Clean Air Act and Chapters 62-213 and 214, F.A.C.

Summary of Emissions Unit ID No(s). and Brief Description(s).

Emissions Unit ID No.	Brief Description
001	Fossil Fuel Steam Generator Unit 1
002	Fossil Fuel Steam Generator Unit 2

Relevant Documents.

The documents listed below are not a part of this permit; however, they are specifically related to this permitting action and are on file with the Bureau of Air Regulation.

- Application and Summary of Request to burn a blend of coal and petroleum coke received December 26, 1995.
- Recommended Order, DOAH Case No. 96-5344 dated September 23, 1997.
- Final Order on Remand dated January 4, 1999.

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. [Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.]

2. General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard. Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4, F.A.C.]

3. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store,

pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department. The owner or operator shall:

a. Tightly cover or close all VOC or OS containers when they are not in use.
b. Tightly cover all open tanks which contain VOC or OS when they are not in use.
c. Maintain all pipes, valves, fittings, etc., which handle VOC or OS in good operating condition.
d. Immediately confine and clean up VOC or OS spills and make sure wastes are placed in closed containers for reuse, recycling or proper disposal.

[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

4. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility may include, as needed:

a. Maintenance of paved areas as needed.
b. Regular mowing of grass and care of vegetation.
c. Limiting access to plant property by unnecessary vehicles.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)1-4., F.A.C.]

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

Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District Office
3804 Coconut Palm Drive
Tampa, FL 33619-8218
Telephone: 813/744-6100
Fax: 813/744-6458

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
001	Fossil Fuel Steam Generator, Unit 1: a tangentially fired unit, rated at 440.5 MW, 3750 MMBtu/hr, burning bituminous coal or (by this permit) a bituminous coal and petcoke blend. Distillate fuel oil may be burned as a startup fuel. Emissions are exhausted through a 499 ft. stack.
002	Fossil Fuel Steam Generator, Unit 2: a tangentially fired unit, rated at 523.8 MW, 4795 MMBtu/hr, burning bituminous coal or (by this permit) a bituminous coal and petcoke blend. Distillate fuel oil may be burned as a startup fuel. Emissions are exhausted through a 502 ft. stack.

FFSG Unit 1 is a pulverized coal dry bottom boiler, tangentially-fired. Generator Nameplate Rating: 440.5 MW. Emissions unit control equipment consists of an electrostatic precipitator - high efficiency.

FFSG Unit 2 is a pulverized coal dry bottom boiler, tangentially-fired. Generator Nameplate Rating: 523.8 MW. Emissions unit control equipment consists of an electrostatic precipitator - high efficiency.

{Permitting Notes: These emissions units are regulated under Title IV, "Acid Rain," Phase I and II (addressed under separate permitting actions). They are also regulated under Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., "Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input," and certain requirements applicable to FFSG Units 1 and 2 given in permitting and certification actions related to FFSG Units 4 and 5. The referenced FFSG Units 4 and 5 actions are Power Plant Siting Certification PA 77-09 and Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit PSD-FL-007 issued by EPA in February, 1978. FFSG Unit 1 began commercial operation in 1966. FFSG Unit 2 began commercial operation in 1969.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rates are as follows:

Unit No.	Heat Input MMBtu/hr [1]	Fuel Type
001	3750	Bituminous Coal or Bituminous Coal and Petroleum Coke Blend
002	4795	Bituminous Coal or Bituminous Coal and Petroleum Coke Blend

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

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation During and After Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. [Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

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

4. Methods of Operation. Fuels. The only fuels allowed to be burned by this permit are: bituminous coal; a five percent (plus or minus two percent) blend of petroleum coke with coal by weight, and distillate fuel oil for startup.

Emission Limitations and Standards

5.a. Visible Emissions - Emissions Unit 001. Visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. Emissions units governed by this visible emissions standard shall compliance test for particulate matter emissions annually. [Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; and OGC Case No. 86-1576, Order dated December 12, 1986.]

5.b. Visible Emissions - Emissions Unit 002. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, except for one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent. Emissions units governed by this visible emissions limit shall compliance test for particulate matter emissions annually and as otherwise required by Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.]

6. Visible Emissions - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Excess emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators resulting from boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change shall be permitted provided the duration of such excess emissions shall not exceed 3-hours in any 24 hour period and visible emissions shall not exceed Number 3 of the Ringelmann Chart (60 percent opacity), and providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of the excess emissions shall be minimized.

   A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.

   Visible emissions above 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for not more than 4, six (6)-minute periods, during the 3-hour period of excess emissions allowed by this condition, for boiler cleaning and load changes, at units which have installed and are operating continuous opacity monitors.

   [Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C., These units have operational continuous opacity monitors.]

7. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input , as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C.]

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

9. Sulfur Dioxide. When burning coal or coal blended with petcoke, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.1 pounds per million Btu heat input. [PPSC PA 77-09 and PSD-FL-007]

Test Methods and Procedures

10. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17 or 5 incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance. EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when the oxygen based F-factor, computed according to EPA Method 19, is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)2., and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

11. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure is incorporated into the operation permit for the emissions unit. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedences of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards. **The permittee may use the EPA test methods, referenced above, to demonstrate compliance; however, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, the permittee may demonstrate compliance using fuel sampling and analysis.** If the permittee elects to discontinue fuel sampling and analysis, it shall perform a stack test for sulfur dioxide at the time of the next particulate matter test, and annually thereafter until fuel sampling and analysis is resumed.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

12. Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator may demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide limitation using fuel sampling and analysis. This protocol is allowed because the emissions units do not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. See specific conditions 11 and 13. [Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]

13. Sulfur Dioxide - Fuel Sampling. The following fuel sampling and analysis program shall be used as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard:
    a. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for coal or coal blended with petroleum coke using appropriate ASTM methods such as, ASTM D2013-72, ASTM D3177-75, and ASTM D4239-85, or latest ASTM edition methods, to analyze a representative sample of coal following each fuel delivery.
    b. Record daily the amount of coal fired and the amount of petroleum coke fired, the density of the blended fuel, the Btu value, and the percent sulfur content by weight of the blended fuel.
    c. Utilize the information in a. and b., above, to calculate the SO_2 emission rate to ensure compliance at all times.

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

Monitoring of Operations

14. Annual Tests Required - PM and VE. Except as provided in specific conditions 21 of this permit, emission testing for particulate matter emissions and visible emissions shall be performed annually. [Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-213.440, and 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.]

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

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

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

18. Excess Emissions - Report. Submit to the Southwest District Air Section a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in this permit, for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

19. Malfunctions - Notification. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Southwest District Air Section in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Southwest District Air Section. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

20. Determination of Process Variables.

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

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

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

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

(a) General Compliance Testing.

2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

   a. Did not operate; or
   b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 -- September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:

   a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;

b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and

5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.

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

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

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

Test Methods and Procedures

22. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and referenced in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rules 62-204.800 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

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

valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

24. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

25. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
   c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

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

(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.

(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1.

(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.

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

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

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

27. Test Reports.
    (a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Southwest District Air Section on the results of each such test.
    (b) The required test report shall be filed with the Southwest District Air Section as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
    (c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Southwest District Air Section to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:
        1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
        2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
        3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
        4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
        5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used , and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
        6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
        7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.
        8. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.
        9. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.
        10. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.
        11. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
        12. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
        13. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
        14. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.

15. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
16. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.
17. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
18. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
19. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
20. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.
21. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

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

SENDER:

- Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services.
- Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b.
- Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you.
- Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit.
- Write "*Return Receipt Requested*" on the mailpiece below the article number.
- The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered.

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):

1. ☐ Addressee's Address
2. ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to:
Jeffrey Pardue
FPC
3201 34th St. South
St. Pete, Fl
33733

4a. Article Number
Z 333 612 589

4b. Service Type
☐ Registered ☒ Certified
☐ Express Mail ☐ Insured
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise ☐ COD

7. Date of Delivery JAN 14 1999

5. Received By: *(Print Name)*

8. Addressee's Address *(Only if requested and fee is paid)*

6. Signature: *(Addressee or Agent)*
X

PS Form **3811**, December 1994 102595-97-B-0179 **Domestic Return Receipt**

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

Z 333 612 589

US Postal Service
Receipt for Certified Mail
No Insurance Coverage Provided.
Do not use for International Mail *(See reverse)*

Sent to Jeff Pardue	
Street & Number FPC	
Post Office, State, & ZIP Code St. Pete, Fl	
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 0170004-003-AC 1-11-99 Citrus CO.	

PS Form **3800**, April 1995