Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

Colleen M. Castille
Secretary

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:

Gene L. Ussery, Jr.
Gulf Power Company
One Energy Place
Pensacola, Florida 32520-0100

DEP File No. 0330045-009-AV
Crist Electric Generating Plant
Escambia County

Enclosed is Final Permit Number 0330045-009-AV. This Title V renewal permit authorizes Gulf Power Company to continue commercial operation of the Crist Electric Generating Plant in accordance with Title IV and Title V of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. This permit is issued pursuant to Chapter 403, Florida Statutes.

Any party to this order has the right to seek judicial review of it under section 120.68 of the Florida Statutes, by filing a notice of appeal under rule 9.110 of the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure with the clerk of the Department of Environmental Protection in the Office of General Counsel, Mail Station #35, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000, 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 must be filed within thirty days after this order is filed with the clerk of the Department.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

Trina L. Vielhauer, Chief
Bureau of Air Regulation

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 electronically mailed by Internet e-mail before the close of business on 12/28/04 to the person(s) listed:

Mr. Gene L. Ussery, Jr., Gulf Power Company*
Mr. Kennard Kosky, P.E. (kkosky@golder.com)
Mr. Kevin White, P.E., DEP-NWD (kevin.white@dep.state.fl.us)
Mr. G. Dwain Waters, QEP, Gulf Power Company (GDWATERS@southernco.com)

12/28/04 cc: Jonathan Holtzer
Reading File

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.

Barbara J. Friday 12/28/04
(Clerk) (Date)

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- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Gene L. Ussery, Jr.
Gulf Power Company
One Energy Place
Pensacola, Florida 32520-0100

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature
x Bruce ☒ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name) BRUCE C. Date of Delivery 12-30-04

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Gene L. Ussery, Jr. OFFICIAL USE

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Gene L. Ussery, Jr.
Street, Apt. No.; or PO Box No. One Energy Place
City, State, ZIP+4
Pensacola, Florida 32520-0100

7004 1350 0000 1910 3055

PS Form 3800, June 2002 See Reverse for Instructions

FINAL Determination

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
FINAL Title V Air Operation Permit No.: 0330045-009-AV
Gulf Power Company
Crist Electric Generating Plant

I. Comment(s).

No comments were received from the USEPA during their 45 day review period of the PROPOSED Permit.

II. Conclusion.

In conclusion, the permitting authority hereby issues the FINAL Permit.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Gulf Power Company
Crist Electric Generating Plant
Facility ID No.: 0330045
Escambia County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-009-AV

This Title V air operation 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 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

This facility consists of six active fossil fuel fired steam generators (boilers) and two fly ash silos. Boilers 4 and 5 are substitution Acid Rain Phase I Units. Boilers 6 and 7 are Acid Rain Phase I Units. All six boilers are subject to the Acid Rain Phase II requirements. Natural gas is the primary fuel for boilers 2 and 3. Pulverized coal is the primary fuel for boilers 4, 5, 6 and 7. Fuel oil is used as supplemental fuel in all six of the boilers. Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Emissions unit number -001 was a Riley front wall-fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 1". It was permanently removed from service on March 31, 2003. Emissions unit number -002 is a Riley front wall-fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 2". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 420 MMBtu/hour when firing natural gas and 320 MMBtu/hour when firing fuel oil. Natural gas is the primary fuel. Emissions unit number -003 is a Riley front wall-fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 3". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 550 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing natural gas and/or fuel oil. Natural gas is the primary fuel. Units 2 and 3 are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II. These emissions units pre-date PSD regulations, but are regulated under Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators with more than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input. Emissions from these boilers are uncontrolled. Units 2 and 3 are scheduled to be removed from service no later than May 1, 2006. The Department feels that additional periodic monitoring for particulate matter (PM) emissions is not needed for these units. For each of the past ten years, these units have burned fuel oil for less than 400 hours. Under the approval granted by an alternate sampling procedure (ASP 97-B-01) accepted by EPA, as long as these units do not burn liquid or solid fuel for greater than 400 hours per year, annual particulate matter tests are not required.

Emissions unit number -004 is a Combustion Engineering tangentially fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 4". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 1,096.7 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing pulverized coal, natural gas or distillate No. 2 fuel oil (used as back-up fuel). Emissions unit number -005 is a Combustion Engineering tangentially fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 5". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 1,096.7 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing pulverized coal, natural gas or distillate No. 2 fuel oil (used as back-up fuel). Both units are Phase I Substitution and Phase II Acid Rain Units. These emissions units pre-date PSD regulations, but are regulated under Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators with more than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input. PM emissions from units -004 and -005 are controlled by hot side (Buell Model # Bal. 2x34n333-4-3p) and cold side (Buell Model # 1.1x48k33-1p) electrostatic precipitators.

Emissions unit number -006 is a Foster Wheeler front wall fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 6". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 3,704.8 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing pulverized coal, natural gas or distillate fuel oil (used as back-up fuel). Emissions unit number -007 is a Foster Wheeler front and rear wall fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 7". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 6,406.4 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing pulverized coal, natural gas or distillate fuel oil (used as back-up fuel). These emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase I. These emissions units pre-date PSD regulations, but are regulated under Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators with more than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input. PM emissions from unit -006 are controlled by a cold side electrostatic precipitator (Wheelabrator Model # HaRDE). PM emissions from unit -007 are controlled by cold side Alstom Power electrostatic precipitators. NO_X emissions from units -006 and -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_x Burners.

Boilers 4, 5, 6 and 7 are utilizing CEMS for compliance purposes for NO_X, SO_2 and opacity.

Boilers 4, 5, 6 and 7 are subject to CAM for controlled emissions of particulate matter.

Compliance with the heat input limitations is through the use of on-site composite fuel sampling and analysis. The permittee may use vendor supplied data to determine the heat content of the natural gas.

Emissions unit number 8 consists of two Fly Ash Storage Silos. Fly ash collection systems from precipitators on boilers numbers 4, 5, 6 & 7, which deliver fly ash to three transfer tanks, are totally enclosed with no emission points. Three blowers pneumatically convey dry fly ash to 2 silos at a maximum solids rate of 150 tons per hour to either silo or to both. The majority of the solids (99.4%) settle by gravity upon entering the silo, the residual particulates are controlled by a baghouse on each silo. Each baghouse is a Pulse Jet Fabric Filter - model #100 - WMWC - 420 (IIG) manufactured by Flex-Kleen. Dry fly ash will be transported in closed tanker trucks away from the site (approximately 20% sold annually) or conditioned (12-15% water added) fly ash will be transported to an approved landfill area on the site. This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required and Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. There is one baghouse on each silo. Historical test data presented by Gulf Power shows less than 2.2% opacity from these units for the past 5 years. Based on these results, the Department does not feel that additional periodic monitoring is necessary.

Based on the Title V permit renewal application received June 22, 2004, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Gulf Power Company
Crist Electric Generating Plant
Facility ID No.: 0330045
Escambia County

Title V Air Operation Permit
FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-009-AV

(Renewal of Initial Title V Air Operation Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV)

Permitting Authority
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resources Management
Bureau of Air Regulation
Title V Section

Mail Station #5505
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Telephone: 850/488-1344
Fax: 850/922-6979

Title V Air Operation Permit

FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-009-AV

Table of Contents

Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

Colleen M. Castille
Secretary

Permittee:
Gulf Power Company
500 Bay Front Parkway
Pensacola, Florida 32520-0100

FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-009-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045
SIC Nos.: 49, 4911
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

This permit is for the operation of the Crist Electric Generating Plant. This facility is located on Pate Road, off of 10 Mile Road on Governors Bayou, Escambia County, North of Pensacola.

This Title V air operation 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, 62-213, and 62-214. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:
Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application/Compliance Plan Signed 06/01/04
Phase II Acid Rain NO_X Compliance Plan Signed 06/01/04
Revised Phase II Acid Rain NO_X Averaging Plan Signed 11/18/03
Appendix SO-1, Secretarial ORDER(s)
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions (version dated 2/12/02)
ASP Number 97-B-01
Scrivener's Order Correcting ASP Number 97-B-01 (dated July 9, 1997)
Appendix CAM, Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan

Effective Date: January 1, 2005
Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2009
Expiration Date: December 31, 2009

Michael G. Cooke, Director
Division of Air Resource Management

MGC/jkp/jh

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of six fossil fuel fired steam generators (boilers) and two fly ash silos. Boilers 4 and 5 are substitution Acid Rain Phase I Units. Boilers 6 and 7 are Acid Rain Phase I Units. All five boilers are subject to the Acid Rain Phase II requirements. Natural gas is the primary fuel for boilers 2 and 3. Pulverized coal is the primary fuel for boilers 4, 5, 6 and 7. Fuel oil is used as supplemental fuel in all six of the boilers. Boiler 1 was permanently retired on March 31, 2003. Boilers 2 and 3 will be retired on, or before, May 1, 2006. Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Based on the Title V permit renewal application received June 22, 2004, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

The existing facility is a PSD-major source of air pollution in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.

The use of 'Permitting Notes' throughout this permit are for informational purposes, only, and are not permit conditions.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 420 MMBtu/hour (retired March 31, 2003)
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 420 MMBtu/hour **(to be retired by May 1, 2006)**
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hour **(to be retired by May 1, 2006)**
-004	Boiler Number 4 - 1,096.7 MMBtu/hour
-005	Boiler Number 5 - 1,096.7 MMBtu/hour
-006	Boiler Number 6 - 3,704.8 MMBtu/hour
-007	Boiler Number 7 - 6,406.4 MMBtu/hour
-008	Fly Ash Silos (2)
-009	Material Handling of Coal and Ash (See Appendix U-1)
-010	Fugitive PM Sources - On-site Vehicles (See Appendix U-1)
-011	General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines (See Appendix U-1)
-012	Cooling Towers (3) (See Appendix U-1)
-013	Fugitive PM Sources - sandblasting operations (See Appendix U-1)

Please reference the Permit Number, the Facility Identification Number, and the appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID Number(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

The following documents are part of this permit:
Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application/Compliance Plan Signed 6/1/04
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ASP Number 97-B-01
Scrivener's Order Correcting ASP Number 97-B-01 (dated July 9, 1997)
Appendix CAM, Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan

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

These documents are provided to the permittee for informational purposes only:
Appendix H-1, Permit History / ID Number Transfers
Phase I Acid Rain Permits Issued December 27, 1994
Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers (version dated 2/5/97)
Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms
Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:
Title V Permit Renewal Application Received June 22, 2004

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions, is a part of this permit.

{Permitting note: Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided one copy when requested or otherwise appropriate. If desired, a copy of Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions can be downloaded from the Division of Air Resources Management's Internet Web site located at the following address:
http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/permitting/writertools/t5/TV-4.doc.

2. Not federally enforceable. 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.]

3. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).

(a) The permittee shall submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent to:

RMP Reporting Center
Post Office Box 1515
Lanham-Seabrook, MD 20703-1515
Telephone: 301/429-5018

and,

(b) The permittee shall submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.
[40 CFR 68]

4. Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.
[Rules 62-213.440(1), 62-213.430(6), and 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C.]

5. Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.
[Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

6. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions or Organic Solvents Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.
{Permitting Note: No vapor emission control devices or systems are deemed necessary nor ordered by

the Department as of the issuance date of this permit.}
[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

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

8. Emissions of Unconfined Particulate Matter. Pursuant to Rules 62-296.320(4)(c)1., 3. & 4., F.A.C., reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include the following requirements (see Condition 57. of APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS):

a) Ash leaving the facility will be hauled in closed container trucks. Ash being disposed of on plant property will be mixed with water as it is being loaded into the trucks for transport to the landfill.

b) The plant ash haul roads will be watered as necessary.

c) Grassing over each section of the ash landfill as it reaches its capacity.

d) Regular packing of the coal pile to reduce blowing dust and aid in the prevention of coal fires.

e) Application of a dust suppressant to the coal on the conveyor belts as necessary.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; and, Proposed by applicant in Title V permit renewal application received June 22, 2004.]

9. When appropriate, any recording, monitoring, or reporting requirements that are time-specific shall be in accordance with the effective date of the permit, which defines day one.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

10. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3)(a)2., F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department and EPA within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year using DEP Form No. 62-213.900(7), F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440(3) and 62-213.900, F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: This condition implements the requirements of Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3., F.A.C. (see Condition 51. of APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS)}

11. The Department's Northwest District Office (Pensacola) telephone number for reporting problems, malfunctions or exceedances under this permit is 850/595-8364, day or night, and for emergencies involving a significant threat to human health or the environment is 850/413-9911. The Department's Northwest District Office (Pensacola) telephone number for routine business, including compliance test notifications, is 850/595-8364 during normal working hours.

12. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit (other than Acid Rain Program Information) to the Department's Northwest District office:

Department of Environmental Protection
Northwest District Office
160 Governmental Center
Pensacola, Florida 32501-5794
Telephone: 850/595-8364
Fax: 850/595-8417

Acid Rain Program Information shall be submitted, as necessary, to:
Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road
Mail Station #5510
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
Telephone: 850/488-6140
Fax: 850/922-6979

13. Any reports, data, notifications, certifications, and requests (other than Acid Rain Program Information) required to be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, should be sent to:

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

14. Certification by Responsible Official (RO). In addition to the professional engineering certification required for applications by Rule 62-4.050(3), F.A.C., any application form, report, compliance statement, compliance plan and compliance schedule submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall contain a certification signed by a responsible official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. Any responsible official who fails to submit any required information or who has submitted incorrect information shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary information or correct information.
[Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

15. In lieu of Condition 52. of APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS, the following condition applies:

Permit Shield. Except as provided in Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., compliance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall, as of the effective date of the permit, be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements in effect, provided that the source included such applicable requirements in the permit application. Nothing in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., or in any permit shall alter or
affect the ability of EPA or the Department to deal with an emergency, the liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance, or the requirements of the Federal Acid Rain Program. [Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C.]

In addition, this permit shield does not currently encompass major or minor source construction permit requirements that are deemed applicable to the source by a court of competent jurisdiction. The source shall not be shielded from any such requirements found, after the exhaustion of appeals, to be applicable by such court, and in the event that such a finding is made and the appeals therefrom are exhausted, this will provide a basis for reopening the permit to establish a schedule for complying with these requirements. Until such time as a final decision is reached after the exhaustion of appeals, no compliance schedule shall be necessary or required. Furthermore, the annual compliance certification shall not be required to address such matters until a final decision is reached. It is specifically recognized that this exception to the permit shield applies to a determination by such court, after exhaustion of appeals, that major or minor new source construction permit requirements apply to the source. Nothing in the permit has made any specific finding of non-applicability of any PSD, NSPS, or SIP minor source review requirements for any modifications to which these requirements should have applied.

Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 420 MMBtu/hr (Retired March 31, 2003)
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 420 MMBtu/hr **(to be retired by May 1, 2006)**
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hr **(to be retired by May 1, 2006)**

Emissions unit number -001 was permanently retired on March 31, 2003. Emissions unit number -002 is a Riley front wall-fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 2". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 420 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing natural gas and 320 MMBtu/hour when firing fuel oil. Natural gas is the primary fuel. Emissions unit number -003 is a Riley front wall-fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 3". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 550 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing natural gas and/or fuel oil. Natural gas is the primary fuel. Units -002 and -003 are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II. Units -002 and -003 will be permanently retired by My 1, 2006.

{Permitting notes: These emissions units pre-date PSD regulations and are regulated under Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators with more than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input. Emissions from these boilers are uncontrolled. Unit -002 began commercial operation on June 1, 1949. Unit -003 began commercial operation on September 1, 1952. The generator nameplate rating for unit -002 is 28 megawatts (MW). The generator nameplate rating for unit -003 is 39 MW. Units -002 and -003 share a common stack with units -004 and -005. Stack height = 450 feet, exit diameter = 18.0 feet, exit temperature = 290 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 802,500 acfm.}

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

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is as follows:

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
-002	420	Natural Gas
	320	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	320	No. 6 Fuel Oil
	320	On-Specification Used Oil
-003	550	Natural Gas
	550	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	550	No. 6 Fuel Oil
	550	On-Specification Used Oil

Note: When a blend of fuel oils and natural gas are fired, the heat input shall be prorated based on the percent heat input of each fuel.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; and, 0330045-010-AC.]

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **A.25.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. The fuels that are allowed to be burned in these boilers, in any combination with respect to the proration of heat contents, are natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil, No. 6 fuel oil and on-specification used oil (see Specific Condition **A.35.**).
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's requests in Title V permit renewal application received June 22, 2004.]

A.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain a daily operations log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including an account of the hours operated on each of the allowable fuels.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Applicant's requests in Title V permit renewal application received June 22, 2004.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

A.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity except for one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent. Because units -002 and-003 share a common stack with units -004 and -005, visible emissions violations from the stack will be attributed to all five units unless opacity meter results show the specific unit causing the violation.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; and, AO17-249656, Specific Condition 8.]

A.6. Visible Emissions - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Visible emissions shall not exceed 60 percent opacity during the 3-hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.

A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Load changes may be demonstrated by monitoring megawatt output.}

A.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.]

{Permitting Note: The averaging time shall correspond to the cumulative sample time, as specified in the reference test method (see Specific Condition **A.18.**).}

A.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.]

A.9. Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel. When burning liquid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 1.98 pounds per million Btu heat input , as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.e., F.A.C.]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in Specific Condition **A.9.**, the liquid fuel sulfur content shall not exceed 1.8 percent, by weight, as measured by applicable test methods.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's Request.]

Excess Emissions

A.11. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

A.12. Excess emissions resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.
[Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.]

A.13. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

A.14. Sulfur Dioxide. Those emissions units not having an operating flue gas desulfurization device may monitor sulfur dioxide emissions by fuel sampling and analysis according to methods approved by the EPA. **Compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit will be verified by performing a daily, as-fired, fuel analysis.** This protocol is allowed because these emissions units do not have operating flue gas desulfurization devices. See Specific Conditions **A.10. and A.20.** of this permit.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; and, applicant request.]

Required Tests, Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.15. Annual Tests Required. Except as provided in Specific Conditions **A.28. – 30.**, units -002 and -003 shall conduct annual testing for particulate matter and visible emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.]

A.16. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9 (see Specific Condition **A.17.**), incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.]

A.17. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

1. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.
2. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:
   a. For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity) the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.
   b. For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.

In order to be valid, any required average (i.e., a six-minute or two-minute average) shall be based on all of the valid observations in the sequential subset of observations selected, and the selected subset shall contain at least 90 percent of the observations possible for the required averaging time. Each required average shall be calculated by summing the opacity value of each of the valid observations in the appropriate subset, dividing this sum by the number of valid observations in the subset, and rounding the result to the nearest whole number. The number of missing observations in the subset shall be indicated in parenthesis after the subset average value.
[Rules 62-297.310 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.18. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. 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., 62-297.310, and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.19. 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 this permit, the permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by performing a daily, as-fired, fuel analysis.** See Specific Conditions **A.10. and A.20.**
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-297.310 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.20. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

A.21. Heat Input. Compliance with the heat input limitations specified in Specific Condition **A.1.** shall be demonstrated solely through the use of the composite fuel samples taken by on-site personnel (following the testing requirements contained in Specific Condition **B.25.c. & d.**) (see Specific Condition **A.31.**). The permittee may use vendor supplied data to determine the heat content of the natural gas. Records of the composite samples (typically taken daily as-fired for solid fuel and per shipment (after blending) for liquid fuel) and the natural gas vendor's information shall be maintained on-site for a period of five years and shall be made available for Department inspection upon request.
[0330045-010-AC]

{Permitting Note: The permittee and the Department agree that the CEMS used for the federal Acid Rain Program conservatively overestimates the heat input for this unit. The Acid Rain monitoring data for heat input is therefore not appropriate for purposes of compliance, including annual compliance certification.}

A.22. 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 and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
   a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard (see Specific Condition **A.28.**);
   b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
   c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
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.; and SIP Approved]

Compliance Test Requirements

A.23. 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.]

A.24. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

A.25. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

A.26. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

A.27. 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:
    a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.
    b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the

relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.

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

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

{Permitting Note: Specific Condition A.18. specifies a minimum sample volume of 30 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.]

TABLE 297.310-1
CALIBRATION SCHEDULE

ITEM	MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY	REFERENCE INSTRUMENT	TOLERANCE
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer or equivalent, or thermometric points	+/-2%
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass thermometer	5 degrees F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5 degrees F
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	+/-1% scale
Pitot Tube	When required or when damaged	By construction or measurements in wind tunnel D greater than 16" and standard pitot tube	See EPA Method 2, Fig. 2-2 & 2-3
Probe Nozzles	Before each test or when nicked, dented, or corroded	Micrometer	+/-0.001" mean of at least three readings
		Max. deviation between readings	.004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, When 5% change observed, Annually 2. One Point: Semiannually	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
	3. Check after each test series	Comparison check	5%

A.28. Visible Emissions Testing - Annual. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

a. only gaseous fuel(s); or,
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or,
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

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

A.29. Particulate Matter Testing - Annual. Annual compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

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

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

A.30. Particulate Matter Testing - Permit Renewal. Permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

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

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.31. The owner or operator shall maintain daily records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. These records must be of sufficient detail to determine compliance with the conditions of this permit.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Daily records of fuel consumption are maintained on a 24-hour block (midnight to midnight) basis. Gulf Power will meet greater than a 95% daily sampling rate.}

A.32. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

A.33. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

A.34. Test Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Conditions.

A.35. Used Oil. Burning of on-specification used oil is allowed in this emissions unit in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following conditions:

a. On-specification Used Oil Emissions Limitations: This emissions unit is permitted to burn on-specification used oil, which contains a PCB concentration of less than 50 ppm. On-specification used oil is defined as used oil that meets the specifications of 40 CFR 279 - Standards for the Management of Used Oil, listed below. "Off-specification" used oil shall not be burned. Used oil which fails to comply with any of these specification levels is considered "off-specification" used oil.

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

b. Quantity Limitation: This emissions unit is permitted to burn "on-specification" used oil that is generated by Gulf Power, not to exceed 10,000 gallons per calendar year in each boiler (units -002 & -003).

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

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

e. Testing Requirements: For each batch of used oil to be burned, the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the used oil qualifies as on-specification used oil and that the PCB content is less than 50 ppm.

The requirements of this demonstration are governed by the following federal regulations:

Analysis of used oil fuel. A generator, transporter, processor/re-refiner, or burner may determine that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the fuel specifications of Sec. 279.11 by performing analyses or obtaining copies of analyses or other information documenting that the used oil fuel meets the specifications.
[40 CFR 279.72(a)]

Testing of used oil fuel. Used oil to be burned for energy recovery is presumed to contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCB unless the marketer obtains analyses (testing) or other information that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels of PCBs.

(i) The person who first claims that a used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable level (2 ppm) PCB must obtain analyses or other information to support that claim.

(ii) Testing to determine the PCB concentration in used oil may be conducted on individual samples, or in accordance with the testing procedures described in Sec. 761.60(g)(2). However, for purposes of this part, if any PCBs at a concentration of 50 ppm or greater have been added to the container or equipment, then the total container contents must be considered as having a PCB concentration of 50 ppm or greater for purposes of complying with the disposal requirements of this part.

(iii) Other information documenting that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCBs may consist of either personal, special knowledge of the source and composition of the used oil, or a certification from the person generating the used oil claiming that the oil contains no detectable PCBs.

[40 CFR 761.20(e)(2)]

When testing is required, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the following parameters:

Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point and PCBs.

Testing (sampling, extraction and analysis) shall be performed using approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).

Additionally, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the sulfur content (by weight), density and heat content in accordance with applicable test methods (see Specific Condition **A.20.**).

f. Record Keeping Requirements: The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep the following records related to the use of used oil in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department:
(1) The gallons of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the gallons of on-specification used oil burned each month, and
(2) For each deposit of used oil, results of the analyses as required by the above conditions, or
(3) Other information, besides testing, used to make a claim that the used oil meets the requirements of on-specification used oil or that the used oil contains less than 50 ppm of PCBs.

[40 CFR 279.72(b), 40 CFR 279.74(b) and 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

g. Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results required above, the total amount of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year.

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

A.36. Common Conditions. These emissions units are also subject to the conditions in Subsection E. [0330045-005-AC]

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-004	Boiler Number 4 (Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit)
-005	Boiler Number 5 (Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit)

Emissions unit number -004 is a Combustion Engineering tangentially fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 4". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 1,096.7 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing pulverized coal, natural gas or distillate No. 2 fuel oil (used as back-up fuel). Emissions unit number -005 is a Combustion Engineering tangentially fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 5". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 1,096.7 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing pulverized coal, natural gas or distillate No. 2 fuel oil (used as back-up fuel). Both units are Phase I Substitution and Phase II Acid Rain Units.

{Permitting notes: These emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase I and Phase II. These emissions units pre-date PSD regulations and are regulated under Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators with more than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input. PM emissions from units -004 and -005 are controlled by hot side (Buell Model # Bal. 2x34n333-4-3p) and cold side (Buell Model # 1.1x48k33-1p) electrostatic precipitators. Unit -004 began commercial operation on July 1, 1959. Unit -005 began commercial operation on June 1, 1961. The generator nameplate rating for unit -004 is 93 MW. The generator nameplate rating for unit -005 is 93 MW. Units -004 and -005 share a common stack with units -002 and -003. Stack height = 450 feet, exit diameter = 18.0 feet, exit temperature = 290 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 802,500 acfm.}

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

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is as follows:

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
-004	1,096.7	Coal
	1,096.7	Natural Gas
	1,096.7	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	1,096.7	On-Specification Used Oil
-005	1,096.7	Coal
	1,096.7	Natural Gas
	1,096.7	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	1,096.7	On-Specification Used Oil

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-204.800, 62-210.200(PTE), 62-214.330 & 62-296.405, F.A.C.; and, permits AC17-2126, AC17-2127 & 0330045-010-AC.]

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **B.31.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

B.3. Methods of Operation.

a. Fuels. The fuels that are allowed to be burned in these boilers are coal, natural gas, new No. 2 fuel oil and/or on-specification used oil (see Specific Condition **B.38.**). Fuel oil is only used for periods of start-up and as needed for flame stabilization. Also, on-site generated "oil contaminated soil" is periodically combusted for energy recovery purposes.

b. Other.

i. Supplemental injection of "GAM 60" for purposes of maintaining boiler tube temperatures.

ii. Supplemental injection of sodium carbonate or sodium sulfate at a rate of 440 pounds per hour as necessary to enhance the operation of the particulate control devices on these units

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in Title V permit renewal application received June 22, 2004.]

B.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain a daily operations log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including an account of the hours operated on each of the allowable fuels.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in Title V permit renewal application received June 22, 2004.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **B.5.-B.10.** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

B.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. Because units -004 and -005 share a common stack with units -002 and -003, visible emissions violations from the stack will be attributed to all five units unless opacity meter results show the specific unit causing the violation.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; and, Secretarial ORDER(s) signed October 18, 1985 & January 3, 1986; and, AO17-211303, Specific Condition 10.]

B.6. Visible Emissions - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Visible emissions shall not exceed 60 percent opacity during the 3-hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.

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 for boiler cleaning and load changes, at units which have installed continuous opacity monitors.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Load changes may be demonstrated by monitoring megawatt output.}

B.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.]

B.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.]

B.9. Sulfur Dioxide - Solid Fuel. When burning solid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 5.90 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)2.c., F.A.C.]

B.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel. When burning liquid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.40 pounds per million Btu heat input , as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[0330045-010-AC]

B.11. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in Specific Condition **B.10.**, the liquid fuel sulfur content shall not exceed 2.18 percent, by weight, as measured by applicable test methods.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

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

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

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

Monitoring of Operations

{Permitting Note: In accordance with the Acid Rain Phase II requirements, the following continuous monitors are installed on these units: SO_2, NO_X, CO_2 and stack gas flow.}

B.15. Continuous Monitors. For these emissions units, the permittee shall calibrate, operate and maintain continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for monitoring opacity, SO_2 and CO_2.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1., F.A.C.; and, Permit AO17-211303.]

B.16. Sulfur Dioxide. Those emissions units not having an operating flue gas desulfurization device may monitor sulfur dioxide emissions by fuel sampling and analysis according to methods approved by the EPA. **The permittee elected to satisfy the monitoring requirements using SO_2 continuous emissions monitors.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; and, Applicant request.]

Required Tests, Test Methods and Procedures

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

B.17. Annual Tests Required. Units -004 and -005 shall be tested annually for SO_2 and PM emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: The annual SO_2 test that is required by Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., can be done during the annual RATA as satisfaction of this requirement, provided all other testing requirements specified in the permit are met.}

B.18. Testing While Injecting Additives. The owner or operator shall conduct all emissions tests while injecting additives consistent with normal operating practices approved by the Department.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

B.19. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9 (see Specific Condition **B.20.**), incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C. **The permittee has elected to utilize a transmissometer (opacity meter) for demonstrating compliance with the visible emissions limit.** As long as the transmissometer is calibrated, maintained, and operated in accordance with Performance Specification 1 of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B (see Specific Condition **B.24.**), the annual test for visible emissions is not required.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in Title V permit renewal application received June 22, 2004.]

{Permitting Note: A transmissometer used to demonstrate compliance should record sufficient data so as to be equivalent to a Method 9 test. Method 9 requires determining an average based on 24 readings at 15-second intervals, thus, a six-minute average. The transmissometers in use at this facility make a permanent recording every six-minutes based on an average of readings taken every 15 seconds. After the 6-minute average is recorded, the individual readings are erased and a new 6-minute average is determined based on the next set of 24 individual readings. This 6-minute block recording is consistent with the requirements of Method 9.}

B.20. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

1. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.
2. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:
   a. For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity) the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.
   b. For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.

In order to be valid, any required average (i.e., a six-minute or two-minute average) shall be based on all of the valid observations in the sequential subset of observations selected, and the selected subset shall contain at least 90 percent of the observations possible for the required averaging time. Each required average shall be calculated by summing the opacity value of each of the valid observations in the appropriate subset, dividing this sum by the number of valid observations in the subset, and rounding the result to the nearest whole number. The number of missing observations in the subset shall be indicated in parenthesis after the subset average value.
[Rules 62-297.310 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

B.21. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. 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., 62-297.310, and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

B.22. 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.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-297.310, and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, AO17-211303.]

{Permitting Note: The permittee has elected to demonstrate compliance by means of a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS). In addition to any other requirements associated with the operation and maintenance of these CEMS (i.e., Acid Rain requirements), operation of the CEMS shall be in accordance with the requirements listed below. The annual calibration RATA associated with these CEMS may be used in lieu of the required annual EPA Reference Method 6, as long as all of the

requirements of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C., are met (i.e., prior test notification, proper test result submittal, etc.).}

B.23. Continuous SO_2 emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (see Specific Conditions **B.9. - B.11.**). A valid 24-hour average shall consists of no less than 18 hours of valid data capture per calendar day. In the event that valid data capture is interrupted, the permittee shall initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 emissions standard. The as-fired fuel sampling shall be initiated no later than 36 hours after the permittee has verified the problem or no later than 36 hours after the end of the affected calendar day. As-fired fuel sampling shall continue until such time as valid data capture is restored. In lieu of as-fired fuel sampling, the permittee may elect to demonstrate SO_2 emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO_2 emissions monitor. The spare, previously calibrated, SO_2 emissions monitor must be installed and collecting data in the same time frame as required above for as-fired fuel sampling.

A quality control (QC) program must be maintained. At a minimum, the QC program must include written procedures which shall describe in detail complete, step-by-step procedures and operations for each of the following activities:

1. Calibration of CEMS.
2. Calibration Drift (CD) determination and adjustment of CEMS.
3. Preventative maintenance of CEMS (including spare parts inventory).
4. Data recording, calculations and reporting.
5. Accuracy audit procedures including sampling and analysis methods.
6. Program of corrective action for malfunctioning CEMS.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-204.800(7)(e)5. and 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; and, AO17-211303.]

B.24. Continuous Monitor Performance Specifications. If continuous monitoring systems are required by rule or are elected by the permittee to be used for demonstrating compliance with the standards of the Department, they must be installed, maintained and calibrated, either:

(a) in accordance with the EPA performance specifications listed below. These Performance Specifications are contained in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, and are adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
  (1) Performance Specification 1--Specifications and Test Procedures for Opacity Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
  (2) Performance Specification 2--Specifications and Test Procedures for SO_2 and NO_X Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
  (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for CO_2 Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources. Or,

(b) in accordance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 75, Subparts B and C. Excess emissions pursuant to Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., shall be determined using the 40 CFR part 75 CEMS.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 75; and, Applicant request.]

B.25. Fuel Sampling and Analysis. The following fuel sampling and analysis protocol shall be used as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard in the event that the SO_2 continuous emissions monitor is not able to capture valid data:

a. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended fuel following each fuel delivery.

b. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for coal using ASTM D2013-72 and either ASTM D3177-75 or ASTM D4239-85, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended as-fired pulverized coal.
c. Determine and record the density (using ASTM D 1298-80, or equivalent) and the calorific heat value in Btu per pound (using ASTM D 240-76, or the latest edition) of the fuel oil combusted.
d. Determine and record the calorific heat value in Btu per pound of the blended, as-fired pulverized coal using ASTM D2013-72 and either ASTM D2015-77 or D3286-(latest version), or the latest edition.
e. Record daily the amount of each fuel fired, the density of the fuel oil, the heating value of each fuel fired, and the percent sulfur content, by weight, of each fuel fired.
f. Utilize the information in a., b., c., d. and e., 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.]

B.26. Heat Input. Compliance with the heat input limitations specified in Specific Condition **B.1.** shall be demonstrated solely through the use of the composite fuel samples taken by on-site personnel (following the testing requirements contained in Specific Condition **B.25.c. & d.**) (see Specific Condition **B.33.**). The permittee may use vendor supplied data to determine the heat content of the natural gas. Records of the composite samples (typically taken daily as-fired for solid fuel and per shipment (after blending) for liquid fuel) and the natural gas vendor's information shall be maintained on-site for a period of five years and shall be made available for Department inspection upon request.
[0330045-010-AC]

{Permitting Note: The permittee and the Department agree that the CEMS used for the federal Acid Rain Program conservatively overestimates the heat input for this unit. The monitoring data for heat input is therefore not appropriate for purposes of compliance, including annual compliance certification.}

B.27. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid 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 and/or solid 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
   c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
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.; and, SIP approved]

Compliance Test Requirements

B.28. 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.]

B.29. 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.]

B.30. 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.]

B.31. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the 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.]

B.32. 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:
   a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.
   b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the

relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.

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

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

{Permitting Note: Specific Condition **B.21.** specifies a minimum sample volume of 30 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.]

TABLE 297.310-1
CALIBRATION SCHEDULE

ITEM	MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY	REFERENCE INSTRUMENT	TOLERANCE
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass	+/-2% ref. thermometer or equivalent, or thermometric points
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass thermometer	5 degrees F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass	5 degrees F ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	+/-1% scale
Pitot Tube	When required or when damaged	By construction or measurements in wind tunnel D greater than 16" and standard pitot tube	See EPA Method 2, Fig. 2-2 & 2-3
Probe Nozzles	Before each test or when nicked, dented, or corroded	Micrometer	+/-0.001" mean of at least three readings Max. deviation between readings .004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, When 5% change observed, Annually 2. One Point: Semiannually	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
	3. Check after each test series	Comparison check	5%

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.33. The owner or operator shall maintain daily records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. These records must be of sufficient detail to determine compliance with the conditions of this permit.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Daily records of fuel consumption are maintained on a 24-hour block (midnight to midnight) basis. Gulf Power will meet greater than a 95% daily sampling rate.}

B.34. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

B.35. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

B.36. A maintenance log of the continuous monitoring systems shall be kept showing the following:
a. Time out of service.
b. Calibration and adjustments.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AO17-211303, Specific Condition 8.]

B.37. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:
1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.

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

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

Miscellaneous Conditions.

B.38. Used Oil. Burning of on-specification used oil is allowed in this emissions unit in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following conditions:

a. On-specification Used Oil Emissions Limitations: This emissions unit is permitted to burn on-specification used oil, which contains a PCB concentration of less than 50 ppm. On-specification used oil is defined as used oil that meets the specifications of 40 CFR 279 - Standards for the Management of Used Oil, listed below. "Off-specification" used oil shall not be burned. Used oil which fails to comply with any of these specification levels is considered "off-specification" used oil.

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

b. Quantity Limitation: This emissions unit is permitted to burn "on-specification" used oil that is generated by Gulf Power Company, not to exceed 50,000 gallons per calendar year in each boiler (-004 & -005).

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

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

e. Testing Requirements: For each batch of used oil to be burned, the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the used oil qualifies as on-specification used oil and that the PCB content is less than 50 ppm.

The requirements of this demonstration are governed by the following federal regulations:

Analysis of used oil fuel. A generator, transporter, processor/re-refiner, or burner may determine that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the fuel specifications of Sec. 279.11 by performing analyses or obtaining copies of analyses or other information documenting that the used oil fuel meets the specifications.
[40 CFR 279.72(a)]

Testing of used oil fuel. Used oil to be burned for energy recovery is presumed to contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCB unless the marketer obtains analyses (testing) or other information that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels of PCBs.

(i) The person who first claims that a used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable level (2 ppm) PCB must obtain analyses or other information to support that claim.

(ii) Testing to determine the PCB concentration in used oil may be conducted on individual samples, or in accordance with the testing procedures described in Sec. 761.60(g)(2). However, for purposes of this part, if any PCBs at a concentration of 50 ppm or greater have been added to the container or equipment, then the total container contents must be considered as having a PCB concentration of 50 ppm or greater for purposes of complying with the disposal requirements of this part.

(iii) Other information documenting that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCBs may consist of either personal, special knowledge of the source and composition of the used oil, or a certification from the person generating the used oil claiming that the oil contains no detectable PCBs.

[40 CFR 761.20(e)(2)]

When testing is required, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the following parameters:

Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point and PCBs.

Testing (sampling, extraction and analysis) shall be performed using approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).

Additionally, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the sulfur content (by weight), density and heat content in accordance with applicable test methods (see Specific Condition **B.25.**).

f. Record Keeping Requirements: The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep the following records related to the use of used oil in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department:
   (1) The gallons of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the gallons of on-specification used oil burned each month, and
   (2) For each deposit of used oil, results of the analyses as required by the above conditions, or
   (3) Other information, besides testing, used to make a claim that the used oil meets the requirements of on-specification used oil or that the used oil contains less than 50 ppm of PCBs.

[40 CFR 279.72(b), 40 CFR 279.74(b) and 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

g. Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results required above and the total amount of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year.

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

B.39. Compliance Assurance Monitoring. These emissions units are subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.
[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

B.40. Common Conditions. These emissions units are also subject to the conditions in Subsection E.
[0330045-005-AC]

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-006	Boiler Number 6 (Phase I Acid Rain Unit)
-007	Boiler Number 7 (Phase I Acid Rain Unit)

Emissions unit number -006 is a Foster Wheeler front wall fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 6". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 3,704.8 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing pulverized coal and/or natural gas. Emissions unit number -007 is a Foster Wheeler front and rear wall fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 7". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 6,406.4 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing pulverized coal and/or natural gas. Fuel oil is used as a back-up fuel in both units and for periods of start-up and flame stabilization.

{Permitting notes: These emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase I. These emissions units pre-date PSD regulations and are regulated under Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators with more than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input. Particulate matter emissions from unit -006 are controlled by a cold side electrostatic precipitator (Wheelabrator Model # HaRDE). Particulate matter emissions from unit -007 are controlled by cold side electrostatic precipitators designed by Alstom Power Inc. NO_X emissions from units -006 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_X Burners. NO_X emissions from unit -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_X Burners and by an SCR system designed to achieve no less than an 85% reduction in NO_X emissions as measured across the SCR unit inlet and outlet. The designed target ammonia slip level is 5 ppmv based on a 24-hour average. Unit -006 began commercial operation on May 1, 1970. Unit -007 began commercial operation on August 1, 1973. Units -006 and -007 share a common stack. Stack height = 450 feet, exit diameter = 23.2 feet, exit temperature = 320 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 2,462,700 acfm.}

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

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is as follows:

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
-006	3,704.8	Coal
	3,704.8	Natural Gas
	714.8	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	714.8	On-Specification Used Oil
-007	6,406.4	Coal
	6,406.4	Natural Gas
	1,282	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	1,282	On-Specification Used Oil

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-204.800, 62-210.200(PTE), 62-214.330 & 62-296.405, F.A.C.; and, permits AC17-2126, AC17-2127 & 0330045-010-AC.]

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **C.39.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

C.3. Methods of Operation.

a. Fuels. The fuels that are allowed to be burned in these boilers are coal, natural gas, new No. 2 fuel oil and/or on-specification used oil (see Specific Condition **C.48.**). Fuel oil is only used for periods of start-up and as needed for flame stabilization. Also, on-site generated "oil contaminated soil" is periodically combusted for energy recovery purposes.

b. Other.
   1. Supplemental injection of ammonia at a rate of 25 to 40 pounds per hour.
   2. Supplemental injection of sulfur trioxide at a rate of 4 to 20 ppm.
   3. Supplemental injection of "GAM 60" for purposes of maintaining boiler tube temperatures.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in Title V permit renewal application received June 22, 2004.]

C.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain a daily operations log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including an account of the hours operated on each of the allowable fuels.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in Title V permit renewal application received June 22, 2004.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions **C.5.-C.12.** are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

C.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from unit -006 shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. Visible emissions from unit -007 shall not exceed 20% based on a 6-minute block average, except for one 6-minute block per hour that shall not exceed 27%. Because units -006 and -007 share a common stack, visible emissions violations from the stack will be attributed to both units unless opacity meter results show the specific unit causing the violation.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; and, Secretarial ORDER(s) signed May 12, 1988 & June 24, 1988; and, permits AC17-2234016, Specific Condition 14, AO17- 171806, Specific Condition 23 & 0330045-005-AC.]

C.6. Visible Emissions - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Visible emissions shall not exceed 60 percent opacity during the 3-hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.

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 for boiler cleaning and load changes, at units which have installed continuous opacity monitors.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Load changes may be demonstrated by monitoring megawatt output.}

C.7. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. Particulate matter emissions from unit 6 shall not exceed 1,475 tons per year.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C.; and, AC17-234016.]

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.]

C.9. Sulfur Dioxide - Solid Fuel. When burning solid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.40 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. When burning solid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions from unit 6 shall not exceed 38,945 tons per year.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)2.c., F.A.C.; and, 0330045-008-AC.]

C.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel. When burning liquid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.40 pounds per million Btu heat input , as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[0330045-010-AC]

C.11. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in Specific Condition **C.10.**, the liquid fuel sulfur content shall not exceed 2.18 percent, by weight, as measured by applicable test methods.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

C.12. Nitrogen Oxides.

a. (Interim). Prior to implementing the required NO_X control strategy for Units -004, -005 and -006, the NO_X emissions from Unit -007 shall not exceed 0.15 lb/MMBtu of heat input based on a 30-day rolling average when the SCR system is operational with a catalyst temperature of at least 600° F. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with data collected from the certified CEMS.

b. Permanent. After the required NO_X control strategy is implemented for Units -004, -005, and -006, the plant-wide NO_X standard specified in Subsection E. shall supersede this interim standard.
[0330045-005-AC]

Excess Emissions

C.13. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

C.14. 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.]

C.15. 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.]

SCR Operation

C.16. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) System. The permittee shall operate and maintain an SCR system for Unit -007 to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_X) as described in the application, approved drawings, plans, and other documents on file with the Department. The SCR system shall be designed to achieve no less than an 85% reduction in NO_X emissions as measured across the SCR unit inlet and outlet. The designed target ammonia slip level is 5 ppmv based on a 24-hour average. The storage of ammonia shall comply with all applicable requirements of the Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions in 40 CFR 68.
[0330045-005-AC]

SCR Bypass Operation

C.17. SCR Bypass, Startup/Shutdown. During Unit -007 startup and shutdown, the SCR system may be bypassed in accordance with manufacturer's recommended procedures to allow for controlled catalyst heating and cooling. During startup, the SCR system shall be on line and functioning when the minimum operating temperature of the catalyst is achieved (≥ 600° F). During shutdown, the SCR system may be removed from service when the catalyst temperature drops below 600° F.
[Design; Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. ; and, 0330045-005-AC.]

C.18. SCR Bypass, Catalyst Maintenance and Repair. The permittee may bypass the SCR system to perform catalyst maintenance and repair for up to 15 days per year during the non-ozone season. During such allowable bypass periods, the uncontrolled NO_X emissions from Unit -007 shall not exceed 0.35 lb/MMBtu based on a 24-hour average. The daily NO_X emission rates for these periods may be excluded from the plant-wide 30-day NO_X standard specified in Specific Condition **E.2.** The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority *in* advance of the purpose of the SCR bypass, the expected dates of SCR bypass, and the expected duration of SCR bypass.
[Rules 62-210.700 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0330045-005-AC.]

{Permitting Note: The ozone season is defined as May 1st through September 15th.}

Monitoring of Operations

{Permitting Note: In accordance with the Acid Rain Phase II requirements, the following continuous monitors are installed on these units: SO_2, NO_X, CO_2 and stack gas flow.}

C.19. Continuous Monitors. For these emissions units, the permittee shall calibrate, operate and maintain continuous monitoring systems for monitoring opacity, SO_2, NO_X and CO_2.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1., F.A.C.; and, Permits AC17-234016, AO17-171806 & 0330045-005-AC.]

C.20. COMS. The permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) to demonstrate compliance with the stack opacity standard. The COMS shall monitor and record data during all periods of Unit -007 operation including startup, shutdown, malfunction or emergency conditions, but not including continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, or calibration checks.
[0330045-005-AC]

{Permitting Note: The existing COMS required by the Acid Rain program satisfies this requirement.}

C.21. NO_X CEMS: To demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards, the permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) to continuously monitor and record the emissions of nitrogen oxides and an appropriate diluent gas (carbon dioxide or oxygen). The CEMS shall monitor and record data during all periods of Unit -007 operation including startup, shutdown, malfunction or emergency conditions, but not including continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, or zero and span adjustments. For each calendar quarter, monitor availability shall be 95% or greater. If unable to achieve this level, the permittee shall submit a report identifying the problems in achieving 95% monitor availability and a plan of corrective actions. The permittee shall implement the reported corrective actions within the next calendar quarter.
[0330045-005-AC]

{Permitting Note: The existing NO_X CEMS required by the Acid Rain program satisfies this requirement.}

C.22. Sulfur Dioxide. Those emissions units not having an operating flue gas desulfurization device may monitor sulfur dioxide emissions by fuel sampling and analysis according to methods approved by the EPA. **The permittee elected to satisfy the monitoring requirements using SO_2 continuous emissions monitors.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; Permits AC17-234016 & AO17-171806; and, Applicant request.]

Required Tests, Test Methods and Procedures

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

C.23. Tests Required.

a. Annual Tests Required. Units -006 and -007 shall be tested annually for NO_X, SO_2, and PM in accordance with the requirements listed below. In addition, Unit -007 shall be tested annually for ammonia slip emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.
b. Semi-annual Tests required. Unit -007 shall be tested semi-annually for PM emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.; 0330045-005-AC; and, Applicant Request.]

{Permitting Note: After 18 months, the permittee may petition for removal of the semi-annual test requirement.}

{Permitting Note: The annual SO_2 test that is required by Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., can be done during the annual RATA as satisfaction of this requirement, provided all other testing requirements specified in the permit are met.}

C.24. Testing While Injecting Additives. The owner or operator shall conduct all emissions tests while injecting additives consistent with normal operating practices approved by the Department.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

C.25. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C. **The permittee has elected to utilize a transmissometer (opacity meter) for demonstrating compliance with the visible emissions limit**. As long as the transmissometer is calibrated, maintained, and operated in accordance with Performance Specification 1 of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B (see Specific Condition **C.32.**), the annual test for visible emissions is not required.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in Title V permit renewal application received June 22, 2004.]

{Permitting Note: A transmissometer used to demonstrate compliance should record sufficient data so as to be equivalent to a Method 9 test. Method 9 requires determining an average based on 24 readings at 15-second intervals, thus, a six-minute average. The transmissometers in use at this facility make a permanent recording every six-minutes based on an average of readings taken every 15 seconds. After the 6-minute average is recorded, the individual readings are erased and a new 6-minute average is determined based on the next set of 24 individual readings. This 6-minute block recording is consistent with the requirements of Method 9.}

C.26. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

1. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.
2. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:
    a. For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity) the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.
    b. For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.

In order to be valid, any required average (i.e., a six-minute or two-minute average) shall be based on all of the valid observations in the sequential subset of observations selected, and the selected subset shall contain at least 90 percent of the observations possible for the required averaging time. Each required average shall be calculated by summing the opacity value of each of the valid observations in

the appropriate subset, dividing this sum by the number of valid observations in the subset, and rounding the result to the nearest whole number. The number of missing observations in the subset shall be indicated in parenthesis after the subset average value.
[Rules 62-297.310 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

C.27. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. 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., 62-297.310, and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

C.28. 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.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3. 62-297.310 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, Permits AC17-234016 and AO17-171806.]

{Permitting Note: The permittee has elected to demonstrate compliance by means of a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS). In addition to any other requirements associated with the operation and maintenance of these CEMS (i.e., Acid Rain requirements), operation of the CEMS shall be in accordance with the requirements listed below. The annual calibration RATA associated with these CEMS may be used in lieu of the required annual EPA Reference Method 6, as long as all of the requirements of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C., are met (i.e., prior test notification, proper test result submittal, etc.).}

C.29. Continuous SO_2 emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (see Specific Conditions **C.9. - C.11.**). A valid 24-hour average shall consist of no less than 18 hours of valid data capture per calendar day. In the event that valid data capture is not available, the permittee shall initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 emissions standard. The as-fired fuel sampling shall be initiated no later than 36 hours after the permittee has verified the problem or no later than 36 hours after the end of the affected calendar day. Fuel sampling shall continue until such time as the valid data capture is restored. In lieu of as-fired fuel sampling the permittee may elect to demonstrate SO_2 emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO_2 emissions monitor. The spare SO_2 emissions monitor must be installed and collecting data in the same time frame as required above for as-fired fuel sampling.

Maintain a QC program. At a minimum, the QC program must include written procedures which shall describe in detail complete, step-by-step procedures and operations for each of the following activities:

1. Calibration of CEMS.

2. Calibration Drift (CD) determination and adjustment of CEMS.
3. Preventative maintenance of CEMS (including spare parts inventory).
4. Data recording, calculations and reporting.
5. Accuracy audit procedures including sampling-and analysis methods.
6. Program of corrective action for malfunctioning CEMS.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-204.800(7)(e)5., and 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; and, Permits AC17-234016 and AO17-171806.]

C.30. Nitrogen Oxides, Compliance Tests. During each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th), the permittee shall conduct tests to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits contained in Specific Condition C.12. and with the design specification to achieve no less than an 85% reduction in the nitrogen oxide emission rate. The permittee shall concurrently test the SCR inlet and SCR outlet in accordance with EPA Method 7E as adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Data collected during the annual NO_X RATA testing may be used to represent NO_X emissions at the SCR outlet. Alternatively, the permittee may submit data collected from the NO_X rate process monitors at the SCR inlet and SCR outlet, which are part of the ammonia injection system. The data shall be collected for at least three consecutive hours.
[Rules 62-4.070(3) & 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, 0330045-005-AC.]

C.31. Ammonia Slip, Performance Tests. During each federal fiscal year, the permittee shall conduct tests to determine the ammonia slip rate (from Unit -007) in accordance with EPA Method CTM-027 or other methods approved by EPA. If tests show ammonia slip emissions are greater than the design target level specified in Specific Condition **C.16.** of this subsection, the permittee shall take corrective actions such as repair, addition of catalyst, replacement of catalyst, etc.
[Rules 62-4.070(3) & 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, 0330045-005-AC.]

C.32. Continuous Monitor Performance Specifications. If continuous monitoring systems are required by rule or are elected by the permittee to be used for demonstrating compliance with the standards of the Department, they must be installed, maintained and calibrated, either:

(a) in accordance with the EPA performance specifications listed below. These Performance Specifications are contained in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, and are adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
   (1) Performance Specification 1--Specifications and Test Procedures for Opacity Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
   (2) Performance Specification 2--Specifications and Test Procedures for SO_2 and NO_X Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
   (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for CO_2 Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources. Or,

(b) in accordance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 75, Subparts B and C. Excess emissions pursuant to Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., shall be determined using the 40 CFR part 75 CEMS.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 75; and, Applicant request.]

C.33. Fuel Sampling and Analysis. The following fuel sampling and analysis protocol shall be used as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard in the event that the SO_2 continuous emissions monitor is not able to capture valid data:

a. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended fuel following each fuel delivery.
b. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for coal using ASTM D2013-72 and either ASTM D3177-75 or ASTM D4239-85, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended as-fired pulverized coal.
c. Determine and record the density (using ASTM D 1298-80, or equivalent) and the calorific heat value in Btu per pound (using ASTM D 240-76, or the latest edition) of the fuel oil combusted.
d. Determine and record the calorific heat value in Btu per pound of the blended, as-fired pulverized coal using ASTM D2013-72 and either ASTM D2015-77 or D3286-(latest version), or the latest edition.
e. Record daily the amount of each fuel fired, the density of the fuel oil, the heating value of each fuel fired, and the percent sulfur content, by weight, of each fuel fired.
f. Utilize the information in a., b., c., d. and e., 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.]

C.34. Heat Input. Compliance with the heat input limitations specified in Specific Condition **C.1.** shall be demonstrated solely through the use of the composite fuel samples taken by on-site personnel (following the testing requirements contained in Specific Condition **C.33.c. & d.**) (see Specific Condition **C.41.**). The permittee may use vendor supplied data to determine the heat content of the natural gas. Records of the composite samples (typically taken daily as-fired for solid fuel and per shipment (after blending) for liquid fuel) and the natural gas vendor's information shall be maintained on-site for a period of five years and shall be made available for Department inspection upon request.
[0330045-010-AC]

{Permitting Note: The permittee and the Department agree that the CEMS used for the federal Acid Rain Program conservatively overestimates the heat input for this unit. The monitoring data for heat input is therefore not appropriate for purposes of compliance, including annual compliance certification.}

C.35. 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 and/or solid 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
   c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
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.; and, SIP approved.]

Compliance Test Requirements

C.36. 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.]

C.37. 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.]

C.38. 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.]

C.39. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the 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.]

C.40. 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:
   a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.
   b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of

Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.

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

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

{Permitting Note: Specific Condition C.21. specifies a minimum sample volume of 30 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.]

TABLE 297.310-1
CALIBRATION SCHEDULE

ITEM	MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY	REFERENCE INSTRUMENT	TOLERANCE
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass	+/-2% ref. thermometer or equivalent, or thermometric points
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass thermometer	5 degrees F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass	5 degrees F ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	+/-1% scale
Pitot Tube	When required or when damaged	By construction or measurements in wind tunnel D greater than 16" and standard pitot tube	See EPA Method 2, Fig. 2-2 & 2-3
Probe Nozzles	Before each test or when nicked, dented, or corroded	Micrometer	+/-0.001" mean of at least three readings Max. deviation between readings .004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, When 5% change observed, Annually 2. One Point: Semiannually	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
	3. Check after each test series	Comparison check	5%

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.41. The owner or operator shall maintain daily records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. These records must be of sufficient detail to determine compliance with the conditions of this permit.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Daily records of fuel consumption are maintained on a 24-hour block (midnight to midnight) basis. Gulf Power will meet greater than a 95% daily sampling rate.}

C.42. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

C.43. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

C.44. A maintenance log of the continuous monitoring systems shall be kept showing the following:
a. Time out of service.
b. Calibration and adjustments.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Permits AC17-234016 & AO17-171806.]

C.45. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:
1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.

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

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

C.46. Test Reports. The permittee shall prepare and submit reports for all required tests in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C. For each required test run, the report shall indicate the actual heat input rate (MMBtu/hour), the NO_X emission rate (lb/MMBtu) as recorded by the CEMS, the ammonia injection rate (lb/hour), and the ammonia slip rate. The report shall also include copies of the continuous monitoring records for opacity and NO_X emissions.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, 0330045-005-AC.]

C.47. Quarterly Report.

a. NO_X Summary. For each calendar day during the reporting quarter, the permittee shall report the following information related to the NO_X CEMS for Unit -007:
   1. Hours of operation for Unit -007;
   2. Daily average NO_X emission rate, lb/MMBtu;
   3. 30-day average NO_X emission rate, lb/MMBtu; and
   4. Whether or not the day included a startup, shutdown, malfunction or bypass of the SCR.

   Identify the "F" factor used for any calculations, the method of determination, and type of fuel combusted. For each day that CEMS data was not obtained for at least 18 hours of Unit 7 operation, provide a justification for not obtaining sufficient data and describe the corrective actions taken to prevent this in the future. Identify any emissions data excluded from the calculation of emission rates due to startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

b. Opacity Summary. For each calendar day during the reporting quarter, the permittee shall report each 6-minute period in excess of the opacity standard.
c. Gas Sampling Grid (GSG). The permittee shall summarize any tests using the GSG that were conducted during the calendar quarter.

Each quarterly report is due within 30 days of the calendar quarter being reported.
[0330045-005-AC]

Miscellaneous Conditions.

C.48. Used Oil. Burning of on-specification used oil is allowed in this emissions unit in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following conditions:

a. On-specification Used Oil Emissions Limitations: This emissions unit is permitted to burn on-specification used oil, which contains a PCB concentration of less than 50 ppm. On-specification used oil is defined as used oil that meets the specifications of 40 CFR 279 - Standards for the Management of Used Oil, listed below. "Off-specification" used oil shall not be burned. Used oil which fails to comply with any of these specification levels is considered "off-specification" used oil.

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

b. Quantity Limitation: This emissions unit is permitted to burn "on-specification" used oil that is generated by Gulf Power Company, not to exceed 50,000 gallons per calendar year in each boiler (-006 & -007).

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

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

e. Testing Requirements: For each batch of used oil to be burned, the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the used oil qualifies as on-specification used oil and that the PCB content is less than 50 ppm.

The requirements of this demonstration are governed by the following federal regulations:

Analysis of used oil fuel. A generator, transporter, processor/ re-refiner, or burner may determine that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the fuel specifications of

Sec. 279.11 by performing analyses or obtaining copies of analyses or other information documenting that the used oil fuel meets the specifications.
[40 CFR 279.72(a)]

Testing of used oil fuel. Used oil to be burned for energy recovery is presumed to contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCB unless the marketer obtains analyses (testing) or other information that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels of PCBs.

(i) The person who first claims that a used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable level (2 ppm) PCB must obtain analyses or other information to support that claim.

(ii) Testing to determine the PCB concentration in used oil may be conducted on individual samples, or in accordance with the testing procedures described in Sec. 761.60(g)(2). However, for purposes of this part, if any PCBs at a concentration of 50 ppm or greater have been added to the container or equipment, then the total container contents must be considered as having a PCB concentration of 50 ppm or greater for purposes of complying with the disposal requirements of this part.

(iii) Other information documenting that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCBs may consist of either personal, special knowledge of the source and composition of the used oil, or a certification from the person generating the used oil claiming that the oil contains no detectable PCBs.

[40 CFR 761.20(e)(2)]

When testing is required, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the following parameters:

Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point and PCBs.

Testing (sampling, extraction and analysis) shall be performed using approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).

Additionally, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the sulfur content (by weight), density and heat content in accordance with applicable test methods (see Specific Condition **C.25.**).

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

(1) The gallons of on-specification used oil placed into inventory to be burned and the gallons of on-specification used oil burned each month, and

(2) For each deposit of used oil, results of the analyses as required by the above conditions, or

(3) Other information, besides testing, used to make a claim that the used oil meets the requirements of on-specification used oil or that the used oil contains less than 50 ppm of PCBs.

[40 CFR 279.72(b), 40 CFR 279.74(b) and 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

g. Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results required above and the total amount of on-specification used oil

placed into inventory to be burned and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year.

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

C.49. Compliance Assurance Monitoring. These emissions units are subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.
[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

C.50. Common Conditions. These emissions units are also subject to the conditions in Subsection E.
[0330045-005-AC]

Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-008	Fly Ash Storage Silos (2)

This emissions unit consists of two Fly Ash Storage Silos. The fly ash collection systems from the precipitators on boilers numbers 4, 5, 6 & 7, which deliver fly ash to the three transfer tanks, are totally enclosed (i.e. no emission points). Three blowers pneumatically convey dry fly ash to 2 silos at a maximum solids rate of 150 tons per hour to either silo or to both. The majority of the solids (99.4%) settles by gravity upon entering the silo and the residual particulates are controlled by a baghouse on each silo. Each baghouse is a Pulse Jet Fabric Filter - model #100 - WMWC - 420 (IIG) manufactured by Flex-Kleen. Dry fly ash will be transported off-site in closed tanker trucks (approximately 20% sold annually) or conditioned fly ash (12-15% water added) will be transported to an approved landfill area on-site.

{Permitting notes: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required, and Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. There is one baghouse on each silo. Each silo has two vents. Stack height = 124.5 feet, exit dimensions = 18" x 24" rectangle, exit temperature = 100 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 5,452 acfm per vent, velocity = 30 feet per second. The two silos were built between October 27, 1981 and June 1, 1983.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operating rate is as follows:

Unit No.	Operating Rate
-008	150 Tons Per Hour of Fly Ash Transported to Either or Both Silos

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AC17-47675.]

D.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **D.8.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

D.3. Hours of Operation. Each fly ash storage silo may operate continuously, i.e. 8,760 hours per year.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

D.4. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each baghouse vent (2 on each baghouse) shall be less than 20 percent opacity.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; and, AC17-47675.]

Excess Emissions

D.5. Excess emissions from this emissions unit resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

D.6. 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.]

Required Tests, Test Methods and Procedures

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

D.7. Annual Tests Required. Unit -008 must be tested annually for visible emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

D.8. 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, 62-296.320(4)(b)4.a. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

D.9. Not federally enforceable. Operating Rate During Testing. Compliance shall be demonstrated at an operating rate which typifies normal operation of the fly ash system. This operating rate may be lower than the maximum allowable operating rate. Should the Department feel that test results do not provide reasonable assurance that the source is capable of compliance at the permitted maximum operating rate, the Department may request that a visible emissions test be conducted at a higher operating rate up to the maximum allowable operating rate.
[January 16, 1984 letter modifying permit AO17-70422, Specific Condition 15.]

D.10. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
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.

[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2., F.A.C.]

D.11. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

3. 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, 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;
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.

[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, SIP Approved.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D.12. Malfunction Reporting. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

D.13. Test Reports.

(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.

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

Subsection E. Common Conditions. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 420 MMBtu/hour (retired March 31, 2003)
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 420 MMBtu/hour **(to be retired by May 1, 2006)**
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hour **(to be retired by May 1, 2006)**
-004	Boiler Number 4 - 1,096.7 MMBtu/hour
-005	Boiler Number 5 - 1,096.7 MMBtu/hour
-006	Boiler Number 6 - 3,704.8 MMBtu/hour
-007	Boiler Number 7 - 6,406.4 MMBtu/hour

{Permitting Note: August 28, 2002, Gulf Power Company and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection entered into an agreement titles, "Agreement for the Purpose of Ensuring Compliance with the Ozone Ambient Air Quality Standards". This agreement is the basis for the following permit conditions.}

REQUIREMENTS OF THE AGREEMENT

E.1. Supplemental Conditions. The conditions of this section supplement all other valid air construction and operation permits for these units. These conditions are in addition to all other applicable permit conditions and regulations.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, 0330045-005-AC]

E.2. Plant-Wide NO_X Limit. Emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_X) from the combined operation of Units -004, -005, -006, and -007 shall not exceed 0.2 lb/MMBtu heat input based on a 30-day rolling average except for periods when Unit -007 is shutdown. The plant-wide daily NO_X emission rate shall be determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Plant-Wide Daily MMBtu-Weighted } NO_X \text{ Emission Rate} = \frac{\sum_{\text{Units 4, 5, 6, 7}} [(\text{Unit \# daily MMBtu}) \times (\text{Unit \# daily } NO_X \text{ CEMS Rate})]}{\sum_{\text{Units 4, 5, 6, 7}} (\text{Unit \# daily MMBtu})}$$

The "Unit # daily MMBtu" shall be determined by the daily as-burned fuel analysis and the fuel fired for each unit. The "Unit # daily NO_X CEMS Rate" shall be determined by the daily average of NO_X CEMS data for each unit and reported in terms of "lb/MMBtu heat input". The plant-wide daily NO_X emissions rate shall be determined each day regardless of the operating status for Unit -007. The plant-wide 30-day rolling NO_X average shall be determined for each 30 sequential Unit -007 operating days, which need not be consecutive. A Unit -007 operating day means any calendar day that Unit -007 operates a minimum of 18 hours. The Unit -007 daily NO_X CEMS rate may consist of less than 18 hours of data if this is due to CEMS malfunction or invalid CEMS data. When the catalyst temperature is below 600° F during a startup or shutdown, NO_X emissions data collected during such periods may be excluded from the daily NO_X average. In accordance with Specific Condition **C.18.**, NO_X emissions data collected during SCR bypass during the non-ozone season may be excluded from the daily NO_X average. The plant-wide NO_X emission standard shall be achieved by utilizing the SCR system for Unit -007 and implementing the selected NO_X control strategy for Units -004, -005, and -006. The effective date for the plant-wide NO_X emission standard is:

a. The startup date of the selected additional NO_X reduction project, (excluding an SCR project for Unit -006), but no later than May 1, 2006; or

b. The startup date of the SCR project for Unit -006, but no later than December 31, 2007.

For purposes of this condition, "startup date" shall mean the date that the permittee demonstrates initial compliance with the terms of the required air construction permit (or other Department approval) that authorized implementation of the additional NO_X reduction project. [Paragraphs 2, 3 and Exhibit B of the Agreement]
[0330045-005-AC]

E.3. NO_X CEMS. To demonstrate compliance with the plant-wide NO_X emissions standard, the permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) to continuously monitor and record the emissions of nitrogen oxides and an appropriate diluent gas (carbon dioxide or oxygen) from Units -004, -005, -006, and -007.
[Exhibit B of the Agreement; and, 0330045-005-AC]

{Permitting Note: The existing NO_X CEMS required by the Acid Rain program satisfy this requirement.}

E.4. Quarterly Report. For each calendar day during the reporting quarter, the permittee shall report the following information related to the NO_X CEMS for Unit -007:

- Daily NO_X emission rate for each boiler, lb/MMBtu;
- Daily heat input rate for each boiler, MMBtu/day;
- 30-day plant-wide NO_X emissions rate, lb/MMBtu;
- Identify whether Unit -007 operated less than 18 hours;
- Identify the occurrence of a Unit -007 startup or shutdown; and
- Identify operation of Unit -007 with SCR bypass for catalyst maintenance or repair and the duration of bypass (hours).

Identify the "F" factor used for any calculations, the method of determination, and type of fuel combusted. For each day that CEMS data was not obtained for at least 18 hours of Unit -007 operation, provide a justification for not obtaining sufficient data and describe the corrective actions taken to prevent this in the future. Identify any emissions data excluded from the calculation of emission rates due to startup, shutdown, or malfunction.
[0330045-005-AC]

{Permitting Note: To achieve the plant-wide NO_X standard for the Crist Plant, Gulf Power Company will take the following additional actions.}

E.5. Unit Retirements. The Agreement requires the retirement of Unit -001 within 120 days of receiving a final order from the Public Service Commission that authorizes the recovery of costs associated with the pollution control equipment incurred pursuant to the Agreement though the Environmental Cost Recovery Clause. **(Unit -001 was retired on March 31, 2003.)** A final order is one that is no longer subject to review or appeal by a court of competent jurisdiction. The Agreement also requires the retirement of Units -002 and -003 on or before May 1, 2006.
[Paragraph 4 of the Agreement]

E.6. Additional NO_X Reduction Projects. The Agreement requires Gulf Power Company to conduct a variety of engineering studies to determine the feasibility of NO_X reduction technologies for one or more

of the three remaining coal-fired units (Units -004, -005, and -006). The studies and related unit-specific demonstration projects may include (but are not limited to) SCR, selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) technology, over-fired air (OFA) technology, natural gas re-burn technology, selective use of biomass fuel, etc. The studies must be complete by May 1, 2005. Before implementing any NO_X reduction technology or combination of technologies, Gulf Power Company must obtain written concurrence from the Department that the use thereof is reasonable and necessary to achieve the overall plant-wide NO_X emission standard. If a NO_X reduction technology or a combination of technologies other than an SCR project for Unit 6 is identified as appropriate, Gulf Power Company will implement the technology or combination of technologies on one or more of the three remaining coal-fired units by May 1, 2006. If an SCR project for Unit -006 is identified as the appropriate NO_X reduction technology, Gulf Power Company will implement, begin and continue operating the SCR system by December 31, 2007.
[Paragraph 2 of the Agreement]}

Section IV. Acid Rain Part.

Operated by: Gulf Power Company
ORIS Code: 641

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

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
	(retired March 31, 2003)
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 420 MMBtu/hour **(to be retired by May 1, 2006)**
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hour **(to be retired by May 1, 2006)**
-004	Boiler Number 4 - 1,096.7 MMBtu/hour
-005	Boiler Number 5 - 1,096.7 MMBtu/hour
-006	Boiler Number 6 - 3,704.8 MMBtu/hour
-007	Boiler Number 7 - 6,406.4 MMBtu/hour

A.1. The Phase II permit applications, the Phase II NO_X compliance plans and the Phase II NO_X averaging plans submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, are a part of this permit (included as Attachments). The owners and operators of these Phase II acid rain units must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the applications listed below:

a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), F.A.C., Signed 6/1/04.
b. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)4., F.A.C., Signed 6/1/04.
c. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)5., F.A.C., Signed 11/18/03.

[Chapter 62-213 and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) allowance allocations and nitrogen oxide (NO_X) requirements for each Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
-001	ID No. 01 1	SO_2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR 73	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*
-002	ID No. 02 2	SO_2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR 73	3*	3*	3*	3*	3*

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
-003	ID No. 03 3	SO_2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR 73	4*	4*	4*	4*	4*
-004	ID No. 04 4	SO_2 allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2467*	2467*	2467*	2467*	2467*
		NO_X limit	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves five (5) NO_X emissions averaging plans for this unit. Each plan is effective for one calendar year for the years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. Under each plan, this unit's NO_X emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of **0.52** lb/MMBtu. In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input **greater than 5,591,320** MMBtu. Also, see Additional Requirements 1, 2 and 3, below.				
-005	ID No. 05 5	SO_2 allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2430*	2430*	2430*	2430*	2430*
		NO_X limit	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves five (5) NO_X emissions averaging plans for this unit. Each plan is effective for one calendar year for the 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. Under each plan, this unit's NO_X emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of **0.60** lb/MMBtu. In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input **greater than 5,479,586** MMBtu. Also, see Additional Requirements 1, 2 and 3, below.				
-006	ID No. 06 6	SO_2 allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	8396*	8396*	8396*	8396*	8396*

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
-006 (cont')		**NO_X limit**	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves five (5) NO_X emissions averaging plans for this unit. Each plan is effective for one calendar year for the 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. Under each plan, this unit's NO_X emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of **0.45** lb/MMBtu. In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input **less than 21,086,630** MMBtu. Also, see Additional Requirements 1, 2 and 3, below.				
-007	**ID No. 07 7**	**SO_2 allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73**	12522*	12522*	12522*	12522*	12522*
		NO_X limit	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves five (5) NO_X emissions averaging plans for this unit. Each plan is effective for one calendar year for the 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. Under each plan, this unit's NO_X emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of **0.45** lb/MMBtu. In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input **less than 34,569,955** MMBtu. Also, see Additional Requirements 1, 2 and 3, below.				

* The number of allowances held by an Acid Rain source in a unit account may differ from the number allocated by the USEPA under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73.

Additional Requirements

1. Under the plan (NO_X Phase II averaging plan), the actual Btu-weighted annual average NO_X emission rate for the units in the plan shall be less than or equal to the Btu-weighted annual average NO_X emission rate for the same units had they each been operated, during the same period of time, in compliance with the applicable emission limitations under 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7, except that for any early election units, the applicable emission limitations shall be under 40 CFR 76.7. If the designated representative demonstrates that the requirement of the prior sentence (as set forth in 40 CFR 76.11(d)(1)(ii)(A)) is met for a year under the plan, then this unit shall be deemed to be in compliance for that year with its alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation and annual heat input limit.

2. In accordance with 40 CFR 72.40(b)(2), approval of the averaging plan shall be final only after the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, the Jefferson County (Alabama) Department

of Health, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, have also approved this averaging plan.

3. In addition to the described NO_X compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_X compliance plan and requirements covering excess emissions.

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

1. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision pursuant to Rule 62-213.400(3), F.A.C.
2. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
3. Allowances shall be accounted for under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(c)1., 2. & 3., F.A.C.]

A.4. Fast-Track Revisions of Acid Rain Parts. Those Acid Rain sources making a change described at Rule 62-214.370(4), F.A.C., may request such change as provided in Rule 62-213.413, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.413 and 62-214.370(4), F.A.C.]

A.5. Where an applicable requirement of the Act is more stringent than applicable regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be enforceable by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 70.6(a)(1)(ii); and, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions – Applicable Requirements.]

A.6. Comments, notes, and justifications: The Designated Representative has changed from Frederick Kuester to G. Edison Holland, Jr. to Robert G. Moore to Bill M. Guthrie to Charles D. McCrary to W. Paul Bowers.

The alternative designated representatives have been changed to include Gene L. Ussery, Jr. and James O. Vick.

Reporting Requirements

A.7. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3), F.A.C., shall be submitted within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year. {See condition 51., APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS}
[Rule 62-214.420(11), F.A.C.]

A.8. Demonstration of Compliance With the Phase II NO_X Averaging Plan. The Designated Representative shall provide a copy of the demonstration of compliance, prepared in accordance with 40 CFR 76.11(d), to the Department within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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

{Permitting note: The U.S. EPA issues Acid Rain Phase I permits.}

The emissions unit(s) listed below are regulated under Acid Rain Part, Phase I

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-004	Boiler Number 4 – 1,096.7 MMBtu/hour (Substitution for Unit -007)
-005	Boiler Number 5 – 1,096.7 MMBtu/hour (Substitution for Unit -007)
-006	Boiler Number 6 – 3,704.8 MMBtu/hour
-007	Boiler Number 7 – 6,406.4 MMBtu/hour

B.1. The Phase I permits, issued by the U.S. EPA, are attached to this permit. The owners and operators of these Phase I acid rain units must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the Phase I permits issued December 27, 1994.
[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.]

B.2. Comments, notes, and justifications: None.

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

Gulf Power Company
Crist Electric Generating Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-009-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Categorical Exemptions, are exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210 and 62-4, F.A.C.; provided, however, that exempt emissions units shall be subject to any applicable emission limiting standards and the emissions from exempt emissions units or activities shall be considered in determining the potential emissions of the facility containing such emissions units. Emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempt from permitting under Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., shall not be exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if they are contained within a Title V source; however, such emissions units and activities shall be considered insignificant for Title V purposes provided they also meet the criteria of Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. No emissions unit shall be entitled to an exemption from permitting under Rule 62.210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., if its emissions, in combination with the emissions of other units and activities at the facility, would cause the facility to emit or have the potential to emit any pollutant in such amount as to make the facility a Title V source.

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

	State Registration Number	Contents	Size (Gallons)
1.	1	#2 Diesel – Tractor Fuel	20,000
2.	3	#2 Diesel – Lighter Oil	100,000
3.	4	#2 Diesel – Lighter Oil	100,000
4.	5	#6 Bunker "C"	1,387,000
5.	6	#6 Bunker "C"	1,387,000
6.	7	#6 Bunker "C"	1,387,000
7.	8	Used Oil	15,000
8.	9	Lube Oil	7,000
9.	10	Lube Oil	7,000
10.	11	Waste Oil	12,000
11.	12	Lube Oil	7,000
12.	13	Lube Oil	4,000
13.	14	Lube Oil	4,000
14.	15	Lube Oil	3,000
15.	16	Sulfuric Acid	4,000
16.	17	Sulfuric Acid	6,000
17.	2R1	Gasoline	2,000
18.	--	Used Oil	300

Miscellaneous

19. Fire Safety Equipment
20. Vacuum Pumps
21. Laboratory Equipment
22. Welding Equipment
23. Gulf Power Company Generated Non-hazardous Boiler Chemical Cleaning Wastes (Not to exceed 50 gallons per minute)

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

Gulf Power Company
Crist Electric Generating Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-009-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

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

The below listed emissions units and/or activities are neither 'regulated emissions units' nor 'insignificant emissions units'.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity
-009	Material Handling of Coal and Ash
-010	Fugitive PM Sources – On-site Vehicles
-011	General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines
-012	Cooling Towers (3)
-013	Fugitive PM Sources – Sandblasting Operations

-009 Material Handling of Coal and Ash. Fugitive PM emissions generated from the transfer and handling of coal and ash. SCC: 3-05-101-03.

-010 Fugitive PM Sources. Fugitive PM emissions generated by haul trucks and other on-site vehicles. SCC: 3-05-101-50.

-011 General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines. Located for use at this source are miscellaneous internal combustion engines used to operate the following: welders, compressors, generators, water pumps, sweepers, and other auxiliary equipment.

-012 Cooling Towers. SCC: 3-90-900-04

-013 Fugitive PM Sources. Fugitive PM emissions generated by sandblasting operations. SCC: 3-05-101-99.

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

(For Tracking Purposes Only)

Gulf Power Company — **FINAL Permit No.**: 0330045-009-AV

Crist Electric Generating Plant — **Facility ID No.:** 0330045

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

E.U. ID No	Description	Permit No.	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Extended Date [2, 3]	Revised Date(s)
-001	Crist Unit #1	AO17-249656	5/19/94	1/15/96	8/14/96	
-002	Crist Unit #2	AO17-249656	5/19/94	1/15/96	8/14/96	
-003	Crist Unit #3	AO17-249656	5/19/94	1/15/96	8/14/96	
-004	Crist Unit #4	AO17-211303	4/17/92	4/1/97		
		Secretarial ORDER [1]	1/3/86			
		AC17-2126	10/15/75	3/1/77		
-005	Power Boiler No. 5	AO17-211303	4/17/92	4/1/97		
		Secretarial ORDER [1]	10/18/85			
		AC17-2127	10/15/75	3/1/77		
-006	Power Boiler No. 6	AC17-234016	10/7/93	12/1/94		
		AO17-171809	6/6/90	9/2/95	8/14/96	
		Secretarial ORDER [1]	5/12/88			
-007	Crist No. 7	AO17-171806	6/6/90	9/2/95	8/14/96	
		Secretarial ORDER [1]	6/24/88			
-008	Fly Ash Storage Silos (2)	AO17-234356	7/30/93	7/1/98		
		AC17-47675	10/27/81	2/1/83	6/1/83	
All	Initial Title V permit	0330045-001-AV	1/1/00	12/31/04		
-004, -055	Biomass project	0330045-004-AC	12/9/02	10/4/03		
-007	Addition of ESP and SCR	0330045-005-AC	3/3/03	12/1/05		
All	Ambient limit on SO_2	0330045-008-AC	5/18/04	-----		
All	Title V permit Renewal	0330045-009-AV	1/1/05	12/31/09		
All	Revision to SO_2 limit	0330045-010-AC	11/10/04	-----		

1 Secretarial ORDER issued to relax semi-annual PM testing requirement to annual. Previous ORDERs had been issued to relax the Rule required quarterly testing requirement to semi-annual.

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

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

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

Referenced Attachments

Phase I Acid Rain Permits

Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan

Phase II Acid Rain NO_X Compliance Plan

Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Definitions, Citations, and Identification Numbers

Appendix CAM, Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan

Appendix SO-1, Secretarial ORDER(s)

Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)

Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions (version dated 2/12/02)

ASP Number 97-B-01
(With Scrivener's Order Dated July 9, 1997)

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

Table 2-1, Compliance Requirements

Acid Rain Part Application

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 72.30 and 72.31 and Chapter 62-214, F.A.C.

This submission is: ☐ New ☒ Revised

STEP 1
Identify the source by plant name, State, and ORIS code

Plant Name **CRIST ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT** State **FL** ORIS Code **641**

STEP 2

Enter the unit ID# for every Acid Rain unit at the Acid Rain source in column "a." For new units, enter the requested information in columns "c" and "d."

a Unit ID#	b Unit will hold allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	c New Units Commence Operation Date	d New Units Monitor Certification Deadline
002	Yes		
003	Yes		
004	Yes		
005	Yes		
006	Yes		
007	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Yes		

CRIST ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT
Plant Name (from Step 1)

STEP 3
Read the standard requirements

Acid Rain Part Requirements

(1) The designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Submit a complete Acid Rain part application (including a compliance plan) under 40 CFR part 72 and Rules 62-214.320 and 330, F.A.C., in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.; and
(ii) Submit in a timely manner any supplemental information that the Department determines is necessary in order to review an Acid Rain part application and issue or deny an Acid Rain part;
(2) The owners and operators of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Operate the unit in compliance with a complete Acid Rain part application or a superseding Acid Rain part issued by the Department; and
(ii) Have an Acid Rain Part.

Monitoring Requirements

(1) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in 40 CFR part 75, and Rule 62-214.420, F.A.C.
(2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR part 75 shall be used to determine compliance by the unit with the Acid Rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program.
(3) The requirements of 40 CFR part 75 shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at the unit under other applicable requirements of the Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements

(1) The owners and operators of each source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the unit's compliance subaccount (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)), or *in the compliance subaccount of another Acid Rain unit at the same source to the extent provided in 40 CFR 73.35(b)(3), not less than the* total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from the unit; and
(ii) Comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.
(2) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Act.
(3) An Acid Rain unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:
(i) Starting January 1, 2000, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or
(ii) Starting on the later of January 1, 2000 or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR part 75, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).
(4) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.
(5) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.
(6) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the Acid Rain part application, the Acid Rain part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
(7) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

Nitrogen Oxides Requirements The owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation for nitrogen oxides.

Excess Emissions Requirements

(1) The designated representative of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall submit a proposed offset plan, as required under 40 CFR part 77.
(2) The owners and operators of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall:
(i) Pay without demand the penalty required, and pay upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR part 77; and
(ii) Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by 40 CFR part 77.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the EPA or the Department:
(i) The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with Rule 62-214.350, F.A.C.; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative;
(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR part 75 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply;
(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,

CRIST ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT
Plant Name (from Step 1)

STEP 3.
Cont'd.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements (cont)

(iv) Copies of all documents used to complete an Acid Rain part application and any other submission under the Acid Rain Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

(2) The designated representative of an Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the Acid Rain Program, including those under 40 CFR part 72 subpart I and 40 CFR part 75.

Liability.

(1) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete Acid Rain part application, an Acid Rain part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act.
(2) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001.
(3) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.
(4) Each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
(5) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the Acid Rain units at the source.
(6) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit. Except as provided under 40 CFR 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans) and 40 CFR 76.11 (NO_x averaging plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under 40 CFR part 75 (including 40 CFR 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18), the owners and operators and the designated representative of one Acid Rain unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other Acid Rain unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.
(7) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, and 78 by an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit, or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit, shall be a separate violation of the Act.

Effect on Other Authorities.

No provision of the Acid Rain Program, an Acid Rain part application, an Acid Rain part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7or 72.8 shall be construed as:
(1) Except as expressly provided in title IV of the Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit from compliance with any other provision of the Act, including the provisions of title I of the Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;
(2) Limiting the number of allowances a unit can hold; *provided*, that the number of allowances held by the unit shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Act;
(3) Requiring a change of any kind in any State law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any State law regarding such State regulation, or limiting such State regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such State law;
(4) Modifying the Federal Power Act or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or,
(5) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a State in which such program is established.

STEP 4

Read the certification statement, sign, and date

Certification

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the Acid Rain source or Acid Rain units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

JAMES O. VICK Name	
Signature James O Vick	Date 6/1/04

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 76.9

This submission is: ☐ New ☒ Revised

STEP 1 Indicate plant name, state, and ORIS code from NADB, if applicable.	Crist Electric Generating Plant Plant Name	FL State	641 ORIS Code
STEP 2	Identify each affected Group 1 and Group 2 boiler using the boiler ID# from NADB, if applicable. Indicate boiler type: "CB" for cell burner, "CY" for cyclone, "DBW" for dry bottom wall-fired, "T" for tangentially fired, "V" for vertically fired, and"WB" for wet bottom. Indicate the compliance option selected for each unit.		

	ID# 004 Type T	ID# 005 Type T	ID# 006 Type DBW	ID# 007 Type DBW	ID# Type	ID# Type
(a) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.50 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.45 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I tangentially fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) EPA-approved early election plan under 40 CFR 76.8 through 12/31/07 (also indicate above emission limit specified in plan)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.46 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.40 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II tangentially fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.68 lb/mmBtu (for cell burner boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.86 lb/mmBtu (for cyclone boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(h) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.80 lb/mmBtu (for vertically fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.84 lb/mmBtu (for wet bottom boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(j) NO_x Averaging Plan (include NO_x Averaging form)	☒	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐
(k) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(A) (check the standard emission limitation box above for most stringent limitation applicable to any unit utilizing stack)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

CRIST ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT Plant Name (from Step 1)	Page _1_ of _1_

STEP 2, cont'd.

	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#
	Type	Type	Type	Type	Type	Type
(l) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(B) with NO_x Averaging (check the NO_x Averaging Plan box and include NO_x Averaging Form)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(m) EPA-approved common stack apportionment method pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17 (a)(2)(i)(C), (a)(2)(iii)(B), or (b)(2)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(n) AEL (include Phase II AEL Demonstration Period, Final AEL Petition, or AEL Renewal form as appropriate)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(o) Petition for AEL demonstration period or final AEL under review by U.S. EPA or demonstration period ongoing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(p) Repowering extension plan approved or under review	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

STEP 3
Read the standard requirements and certification, enter the name of the designated representative, sign and date.

Standard Requirements

General. This source is subject to the standard requirements in 40 CFR 72.9 (consistent with 40 CFR 76.8(e)(1)(i)). These requirements are listed in this source's Acid Rain Part of its Title V permit.

Special Provisions for Early Election Units

Nitrogen Oxides. A unit that is governed by an approved early election plan shall be subject to an emissions limitation for NO_x as provided under 40 CFR 76.8(a)(2) except as provided under 40 CFR 76.8(e)(3)(iii).

Liability. The owners and operators of a unit governed by an approved early election plan shall be liable for any violation of the plan or 40 CFR 76.8 at that unit. The owners and operators shall be liable, beginning January 1, 2000, for fulfilling the obligations specified in 40 CFR Part 77.

Termination. An approved early election plan shall be in effect only until the earlier of January 1, 2008 or January 1 of the calendar year for which a termination of the plan takes effect. If the designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan fails to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions limitation under 40 CFR 76.5 for any year during the period beginning January 1 of the first year the early election takes effect and ending December 31, 2007, the permitting authority will terminate the plan. The termination will take effect beginning January 1 of the year after the year for which there is a failure to demonstrate compliance, and the designated representative may not submit a new early election plan. The designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan may terminate the plan any year prior to 2008 but may not submit a new early election plan. In order to terminate the plan, the designated representative must submit a notice under 40 CFR 72.40(d) by January 1 of the year for which the termination is to take effect. If an early election plan is terminated any year prior to 2000, the unit shall meet, beginning January 1, 2000, the applicable emissions limitation for NO_x for Phase II units with Group 1 boilers under 40 CFR 76.7. If an early election plan is terminated on or after 2000, the unit shall meet, beginning on the effective date of the termination, the applicable emissions limitation for NO_x for Phase II units with Group 1 boilers under 40 CFR 76.7.

STEP 3, cont'd.

Certification

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name James O. Vick	
Signature James O Vick	Date 6/1/04

Phase II Acid Rain NO_X Averaging Plan

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Phase II NO_x Averaging Plan

For more information, see instructions for DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)4.and refer to 40 CFR 76.11

This submission is: ☐ New ☒ Revised

STEP 1

Identify the units participating in this averaging plan by plant name, state, and boiler ID# from NADB. In column (a), fill in each unit's applicable emission limitation from 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7. In column (b), assign an alternative contemporaneous annual emissions limitation in lb/mmBtu to each unit. In column (c), assign an annual heat input limitation in mmBtu to each unit. Continue to page 3 if necessary.

Plant Name	State	ID#	(a) Emission Limitation	(b) Alt. Contemp. Emission Limitation	(c) Annual Heat Input Limit
See Page 3.					

STEP 2

Use the formula to enter the Btu-weighted annual emission rate averaged over the units if they are operated in accordance with the proposed averaging plan and the Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for the same units if they are operated in compliance with 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7. The former must be less than or equal to the latter.

Btu-weighted annual emission rate averaged over the units if they are operated in accordance with the proposed averaging plan		Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for same units operated in compliance with 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6 or 76.7
0.47	≤	0.47

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (R_{Li} \times HI_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} HI_i} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} [R_{li} \times HI_i]}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} HI_i}$$

Where,

R_{Li} = Alternative contemporaneous annual emmision limitation for unit i, in 16/mmBtu, as specified in column (b) of Step 1;

R_{li} = Applicable emission limitation for unit i, in lb/mmBtu, as specified in column (a) of Step 1;

HI_i = Annual heat input for unit i, in mmBtu, as specified in column (c) of Step 1;

n = Number of units in the averaging plan

Southern Company Averaging Plan
Participating Plants

STEP 3

Mark one of the two options and enter dates.

☐ This plan is effective for calendar year _____ through calendar year _____ unless notification to terminate the plan is given.

☒ Treat this plan as 5 identical plans, each effective for one calendar year for the following calendar years: 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 unless notification to terminate one or more of these plans is given.

STEP 4

Read the special provisions and certification, enter the name of the designated representative, and sign and date.

Special Provisions

Emission Limitations

Each affected unit in an approved averaging plan is in compliance with the Acid Rain emission limitation for NO_x under the plan only if the following requirements are met:

(i) For each unit, the unit's actual annual average emission rate for the calendar year, in lb/mmBtu, is less than or equal to its alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation in the averaging plan, and
(a) For each unit with an alternative contemporaneous emission limitation less stringent than the applicable emission limitation in 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7, the actual annual heat input for the calendar year does not exceed the annual heat input limit in the averaging plan,
(b) For each unit with an alternative contemporaneous emission limitation more stringent than the applicable emission limitation in 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7, the actual annual heat input for the calendar year is not less than the annual heat input limit in the averaging plan, or
(ii) If one or more of the units does not meet the requirements of (I), the designated representative shall demonstrate, in accordance with 40 CFR 76.11(d)(1)(ii)(A) and (B), that the actual Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for the units in the plan is less than or equal to the Btu-weighted annual average rate for the same units had they each been operated, during the same period of time, in compliance with the applicable emission limitations in 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7.
(iii) If there is a successful group showing of compliance under 40 CFR 76.11(d)(1)(ii)(A) and (B) for a calendar year, then all units in the averaging plan shall be deemed to be in compliance for that year with their alternative contemporaneous emission limitations and annual heat input limits under (i).

Liability

The owners and operators of a unit governed by an approved averaging plan shall be liable for any violation of the plan or this section at that unit or any other unit in the plan, including liability for fulfilling the obligations specified in part 77 of this chapter and sections 113 and 411 of the Act.

Termination

The designated representative may submit a notification to terminate an approved averaging plan, in accordance with 40 CFR 72.40(d), no later than October 1 of the calendar year for which the plan is to be terminated.

Certification

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name W. Paul Bowers	
Signature W. Paul Bowers	Date 18 Nov 03'

Southern Company Averaging Plan Participating Plants

Plant Name (from Step 1) as Listed in Step 1.

STEP 1
Continue the identification of units from Step 1, page 1, here.

Plant Name	State	ID #	(a) Emission Limitation	(b) Alt. Contemp. Emission Limitation	(c) Annual Heat Input Limit
Barry	AL	1	0.40	0.57	9,899,353
Barry	AL	2	0.40	0.57	8,827,877
Barry	AL	3	0.40	0.57	16,115,170
Barry	AL	4	0.40	0.45	26,192,590
Barry	AL	5	0.40	0.45	51,553,955
Bowen	GA	1	0.45	0.42	45,308,998
Bowen	GA	2	0.45	0.43	44,124,507
Bowen	GA	3	0.45	0.43	59,801,873
Bowen	GA	4	0.45	0.43	60,182,168
Branch	GA	1	0.68	0.99	13,188,369
Branch	GA	2	0.50	0.72	18,342,165
Branch	GA	3	0.68	0.84	26,905,201
Branch	GA	4	0.68	0.84	30,127,590
Crist	FL	4	0.45	0.52	5,591,320
Crist	FL	5	0.45	0.60	5,479,586
Crist	FL	6	0.50	0.45	21,086,630
Crist	FL	7	0.50	0.45	34,569,955
Daniel	MS	1	0.45	0.33	30,626,415
Daniel	MS	2	0.45	0.33	40,588,498
Gadsden	AL	1	0.45	0.70	2,711,382
Gadsden	AL	2	0.45	0.70	3,120,871
Gaston	AL	1	0.50	0.52	18,858,472
Gaston	AL	2	0.50	0.52	16,624,702
Gaston	AL	3	0.50	0.52	18,430,084
Gaston	AL	4	0.50	0.52	18,740,418
Gaston	AL	5	0.45	0.48	47,511,274
Gorgas	AL	6	0.46	0.55	4,410,470
Gorgas	AL	7	0.46	0.55	4,567,585
Gorgas	AL	8	0.40	0.50	9,965,627
Gorgas	AL	9	0.40	0.50	9,120,885
Gorgas	AL	10	0.40	0.35	45,358,619

Southern Company Averaging Plan Participating Plants as Listed in Step 1.

Plant Name (from Step 1)

NO_x Averaging - Page 4

STEP 1
Continue the identification of units from Step 1, page 1, here.

Plant Name	State	ID #	(a) Emission Limitation	(b) Alt. Contemp. Emission Limitation	(c) Annual Heat Input Limit
Greene Co	AL	1	0.68	0.82	17,363,013
Greene Co	AL	2	0.46	0.50	19,145,604
Hammond	GA	1	0.50	0.83	6,007,234
Hammond	GA	2	0.50	0.83	5,605,352
Hammond	GA	3	0.50	0.83	6,386,989
Hammond	GA	4	0.50	0.45	26,721,145
Kraft	GA	1	0.45	0.58	3,578,077
Kraft	GA	2	0.45	0.58	3,745,253
Kraft	GA	3	0.45	0.58	7,231,649
L. Smith	FL	1	0.40	0.62	11,275,531
L. Smith	FL	2	0.40	0.44	9,250,882
McDonough	GA	1	0.45	0.42	18,180,480
McDonough	GA	2	0.45	0.42	17,346,682
McIntosh	GA	1	0.50	0.86	11,087,042
Miller	AL	1	0.46	0.37	47,413,738
Miller	AL	2	0.46	0.37	52,747,691
Miller	AL	3	0.46	0.28	44,422,395
Miller	AL	4	0.46	0.28	47,115,364
Mitchell	GA	3	0.45	0.62	6,652,246
Scherer	GA	1	0.40	0.50	52,573,864
Scherer	GA	2	0.40	0.50	55,563,600
Scherer	GA	3	0.45	0.29	53,365,333
Scherer	GA	4	0.40	0.30	70,093,731
Scholz	FL	1	0.50	0.68	2,365,039
Scholz	FL	2	0.50	0.77	2,429,511
Wansley	GA	1	0.45	0.41	53,141,279
Wansley	GA	2	0.45	0.42	49,741,786
Watson	MS	4	0.50	0.50	16,243,776
Watson	MS	5	0.50	0.65	35,347,433
Yates	GA	1	0.45	0.48	4,977,822
Yates	GA	2	0.45	0.48	4,976,029
Yates	GA	3	0.45	0.48	4,080,042
Yates	GA	4	0.45	0.40	6,554,969
Yates	GA	5	0.45	0.40	6,415,254
Yates	GA	6	0.45	0.33	19,199,860
Yates	GA	7	0.45	0.30	15,577,083

Appendix A-1,
Abbreviations, Definitions, Citations, and Identification Numbers
(Version Dated 2/5/97)

Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers (version dated 02/05/97)

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

°F: Degrees Fahrenheit
BACT: Best Available Control Technology
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations
DEP: State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection
DARM: Division of Air Resource Management
EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
F.A.C.: Florida Administrative Code
F.S.: Florida Statute
ISO: International Standards Organization
LAT: Latitude
LONG: Longitude
MMBtu: million British thermal units
MW: Megawatt
ORIS: Office of Regulatory Information Systems
SOA: Specific Operating Agreement
UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator

Citations:

The following examples illustrate the methods used in this permit to abbreviate and cite the references of rules, regulations, guidance memorandums, permit numbers, and ID numbers.

Code of Federal Regulations:

Example: **[40 CFR 60.334]**

Where:	40	reference to	Title 40
	CFR	reference to	Code of Federal Regulations
	60	reference to	Part 60
	60.334	reference to	Regulation 60.334

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Rules:

Example: **[Rule 62-213, F.A.C.]**

Where:	62	reference to	Title 62
	62-213	reference to	Chapter 62-213
	62-213.205	reference to	Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.

ISO: International Standards Organization refers to those conditions at 288 degrees K, 60 percent relative humidity, and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Identification Numbers:

Facility Identification (ID) Number:

Example: Facility ID No.: 1050221

Where:

105 = 3-digit number code identifying the facility is located in Polk County
0221 = 4-digit number assigned by state database.

Permit Numbers:

Example: 1050221-002-AV, or
1050221-001-AC

Where:

AC = Air Construction Permit
AV = Air Operation Permit (Title V Source)
105 = 3-digit number code identifying the facility is located in Polk County
0221 = 4-digit number assigned by permit tracking database
001 or 002 = 3-digit sequential project number assigned by permit tracking database

Example: PSD-FL-185
PA95-01
AC53-208321

Where:

PSD = Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit
PA = Power Plant Siting Act Permit
AC = old Air Construction Permit numbering

Appendix CAM, Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan

APPENDIX CAM

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

Pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C., the CAM plans that are included in this appendix contain the monitoring requirements necessary to satisfy 40 CFR 64. Conditions 1. – 17. are generic conditions applicable to all emissions units that are subject to the CAM requirements. Specific requirements related to each emissions unit are contained in the attached tables, as submitted by the applicant and approved by the Department.

40 CFR 64.6 Approval of Monitoring.

1. The attached CAM plan(s), as submitted by the applicant, is/are approved for the purposes of satisfying the requirements of 40 CFR 64.3.
[40 CFR 64.6(a)]

2. The attached CAM plan(s) include the following information:
   (i) The indicator(s) to be monitored (such as temperature, pressure drop, emissions, or similar parameter);
   (ii) The means or device to be used to measure the indicator(s) (such as temperature measurement device, visual observation, or CEMS); and
   (iii) The performance requirements established to satisfy 40 CFR 64.3(b) or (d), as applicable.
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(1)]

3. The attached CAM plan(s) describe the means by which the owner or operator will define an exceedance of the permitted limits or an excursion from the stated indicator ranges and averaging periods for purposes of responding to (see **CAM Conditions 5. - 9.**) and reporting exceedances or excursions (see **CAM Conditions 10. – 14.**).
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

4. The permittee is required to conduct the monitoring specified in the attached CAM plan(s) and shall fulfill the obligations specified in the conditions below (see **CAM Conditions 5. - 17.**).
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(3)]

40 CFR 64.7 Operation of Approved Monitoring.

5. Commencement of operation. The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this appendix upon the effective date of this Title V permit.
[40 CFR 64.7(a)]

6. Proper maintenance. At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.
[40 CFR 64.7(b)]

7. Continued operation. Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the

operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.
[40 CFR 64.7(c)]

8. Response to excursions or exceedances.
a. Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions, if allowed by this permit). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.
b. Determination of whether the owner or operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
[40 CFR 64.7(d)(1) & (2)]

9. Documentation of need for improved monitoring. If the owner or operator identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptly notify the permitting authority and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the Title V permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.
[40 CFR 64.7(e)]

40 CFR 64.8 Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) Requirements.

10. Based on the results of a determination made under **CAM Condition 8.a.,** above, the permitting authority may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP. Consistent with **CAM Condition 4.**, an accumulation of exceedances or excursions exceeding 5 percent duration of a pollutant-specific emissions unit's operating time for a reporting period, may require the implementation of a QIP. The threshold may be set at a higher or lower percent or may rely on other criteria for purposes of indicating whether a pollutant-specific emissions unit is being maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.
[40 CFR 64.8(a)]

11. Elements of a QIP:
a. The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection.
b. The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

(i) Improved preventive maintenance practices.
(ii) Process operation changes.
(iii) Appropriate improvements to control methods.
(iv) Other steps appropriate to correct control performance.
(v) More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under **CAM Condition 11.b(i)** through **(iv)**, above).

[40 CFR 64.8(b)]

12. If a QIP is required, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the permitting authority if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.

[40 CFR 64.8(c)]

13. Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to **CAM Condition 8.b.**, the permitting authority may require that an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:
a. Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or
b. Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 64.8(d)]

14. Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

[40 CFR 64.8(e)]

40 CFR 64.9 Reporting And Recordkeeping Requirements.

15. General reporting requirements.
a. On and after the date specified in **CAM Condition 5.** by which the owner or operator must use monitoring that meets the requirements of this appendix, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports semi-annually to the permitting authority in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.
b. A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C., and the following information, as applicable:
(i) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;
(ii) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and
(iii) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in **CAM Conditions 10.** through **14.** Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

[40 CFR 64.9(a)]

16. General recordkeeping requirements.
a. The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C. The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data,

monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to **CAM Conditions 10.** through **14.**, and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).

b. Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

[40 CFR 64.9(b)]

40 CFR 64.10 Savings Provisions.

17. It should be noted that nothing in this appendix shall:

a. Excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act. The requirements of this appendix shall not be used to justify the approval of monitoring less stringent than the monitoring which is required under separate legal authority and are not intended to establish minimum requirements for the purpose of determining the monitoring to be imposed under separate authority under the Act, including monitoring in permits issued pursuant to title I of the Act. The purpose of this part is to require, as part of the issuance of a permit under Title V of the Act, improved or new monitoring at those emissions units where monitoring requirements do not exist or are inadequate to meet the requirements of this part.

b. Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or the permitting authority to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing, or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the Act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) and 504(b), or state law, as applicable.

c. Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or permitting authority to take any enforcement action under the Act for any violation of an applicable requirement or of any person to take action under section 304 of the Act.

[40 CFR 64.10]

Emissions Unit -004

1,096.7 MMBtu/Hr Coal, Gas and Oil-Fired Boiler
Particulate Matter Emissions Controlled By An ESP

Monitoring Approach

TABLE 1. MONITORING APPROACH FOR UNIT -004

		Compliance Indicator
I.	Indicator	Opacity of ESP exhaust.
	Measurement Approach	COMS in the ESP outlet duct.
II.	Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as any 1-hour opacity average greater than 27% (other than periods of start up, shut down or malfunction). Excursions trigger an inspection, any corrective action necessary to lower the opacity, and a documentation of the event. Note: Based on data submitted by the applicant, an exceedance of the PM limit will likely occur if the opacity is greater than 30% for 3 hours.
III.	Performance Criteria	
	A. Data Representativeness	The COMS were installed at representative locations in the ESP exhaust per 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS-1.
	B. Verification of Operational Status	Results of initial COMS performance evaluation conducted per PS-1.
	C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	The COMS were initially installed and evaluated per PS-1. Zero and span drift are checked daily and a quarterly filter audit is performed.
	D. Monitoring Frequency	The opacity of the cold-side ESP outlet duct is monitored continuously.
	E. Data Collection Procedures	The DAS retains all 6-minute and hourly average opacity data.
	F. Averaging Period	The 6-minute opacity data is used to calculate 1-hour averages.

Emissions Unit -005

1,096.7 MMBtu/Hr Coal, Gas and Oil-Fired Boiler
Particulate Matter Emissions Controlled By An ESP

Monitoring Approach

TABLE 2. MONITORING APPROACH FOR UNIT -005

		Compliance Indicator
I.	Indicator	Opacity of ESP exhaust.
	Measurement Approach	COMS in the ESP outlet duct.
II.	Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as any 1-hour opacity average greater than 28% (other than periods of start up, shut down or malfunction). Excursions trigger an inspection, any corrective action necessary to lower the opacity, and a documentation of the event. Note: Based on data submitted by the applicant, an exceedance of the PM limit will likely occur if the opacity is greater than 31% for 3 hours.
III.	Performance Criteria	
	A. Data Representativeness	The COMS were installed at representative locations in the ESP exhaust per 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS-1.
	B. Verification of Operational Status	Results of initial COMS performance evaluation conducted per PS-1.
	C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	The COMS were initially installed and evaluated per PS-1. Zero and span drift are checked daily and a quarterly filter audit is performed.
	D. Monitoring Frequency	The opacity of the cold-side ESP outlet duct is monitored continuously.
	F. Data Collection Procedures	The DAS retains all 6-minute and hourly average opacity data.
	F. Averaging Period	The 6-minute opacity data is used to calculate 1-hour averages.

Emissions Unit -006

3,704.8 MMBtu/Hr Coal, Gas and Oil-Fired Boiler
Particulate Matter Emissions Controlled By An ESP

Monitoring Approach

TABLE 3. MONITORING APPROACH FOR UNIT -006

		Compliance Indicator
I.	Indicator	Opacity of ESP exhaust.
	Measurement Approach	COMS in ESP outlet duct.
II.	Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as any 1-hour opacity average greater than 33% (other than periods of start up, shut down or malfunction). Excursions trigger an inspection, any corrective action necessary to lower the opacity, and a documentation of the event. Note: Based on data submitted by the applicant, an exceedance of the PM limit will likely occur if the opacity is greater than 37% for 3 hours.
III.	Performance Criteria	
	A. Data Representativeness	The COMS were installed at representative locations in the ESP exhaust per 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS-1.
	B. Verification of Operational Status	Results of initial COMS performance evaluation conducted per PS-1.
	C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	The COMS were initially installed and evaluated per PS-1. Zero and span drift are checked daily and a quarterly filter audit is performed.
	D. Monitoring Frequency	The opacity of the cold-side ESP outlet duct is monitored continuously.
	G. Data Collection Procedures	The DAS retains all 6-minute and hourly average opacity data.
	F. Averaging Period	The 6-minute opacity data is used to calculate 1-hour averages.

Emissions Unit -007

6,406.4 MMBtu/Hr Coal, Gas and Oil-Fired Boiler
Particulate Matter Emissions Controlled By An ESP

Monitoring Approach

TABLE 4. MONITORING APPROACH FOR UNIT -007

	Compliance Indicator
I. Indicator	Opacity of ESP exhaust.
Measurement Approach	COMS in ESP outlet duct.
1. Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as any 1-hour opacity average greater than 15% (other than periods of start up, shut down or malfunction). Excursions trigger an inspection, any corrective action necessary to lower the opacity, and a documentation of the event. Note: Particulate matter compliance testing shall be conducted on a semi-annual basis in order to provide additional assurance that this excursion level remains protective of the PM limit. (See Specific Condition **C.23.b.**) {Permitting Note: After 18 months, the permittee may petition for removal of the semi-annual test requirement.}
II. Performance Criteria	
A. Data Representativeness	The COMS were installed at representative locations in the ESP exhaust per 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS-1.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Results of initial COMS performance evaluation conducted per PS-1.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	The COMS were initially installed and evaluated per PS-1. Zero and span drift are checked daily and a quarterly filter audit is performed.
D. Monitoring Frequency	The opacity of the cold-side ESP outlet duct is monitored continuously.
H. Data Collection Procedures	The DAS retains all 6-minute average opacity data.
F. Averaging Period	The 6-minute opacity data is used to calculate 1-hour averages.

ASP Number 97-B-01
(With Scrivener's Order Dated July 9, 1997)

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In the matter of:	)	
	)	
Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Inc.,	)	ASP No. 97-B-01
	)	
Petitioner.	)	

ORDER CORRECTING SCRIVENER'S ERROR

The Order which authorizes owners of natural gas fired fossil fuel steam generators to forgo particulate matter compliance testing on an annual basis and prior to renewal of an operation permit entered on the 17th day of March, 1997, is hereby corrected on page 4, paragraph number 4, by deleting the words "pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C.":

4. 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 particulate matter emission compliance test results for any fossil fuel steam generator emissions unit that burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours during the year prior to renewal.

DONE AND ORDERED this 2 day of July, 1997 in Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

HOWARD L. RHODES, Director
Division of Air Resources Management
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
(904) 488-0114

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In the matter of:	)	
	)	
Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Inc.,	)	ASP No. 97-B-01
	)	
Petitioner.	)	

ORDER ON REQUEST
FOR
ALTERNATE PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), the Florida Electric Coordinating Group, Incorporated, (FCG) petitioned for approval to: (1) Exempt fossil fuel steam generators which burn liquid and/or solid fuel for less than 400 hours during the federal fiscal year from the requirement to conduct an annual particulate matter compliance test; and, (2) Exempt fossil fuel steam generators which burn liquid and/or solid fuel for less than 400 hours during the federal fiscal year from the requirement to conduct an annual particulate matter compliance test during the year prior to renewal of an operation permit. This Order is intended to clarify particulate testing requirements for those fossil fuel steam generators which primarily burn gaseous fuels including, but not necessarily limited to natural gas.

Having considered the provisions of Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., and all supporting documentation, the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order are entered:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Incorporated, petitioned the Department to exempt those fossil fuel steam generators which have a heat input of more than 250 million Btu per hour and burn solid and/or liquid fuel less than 400 hours during the year from the requirement to conduct an annual particulate matter compliance test. [Exhibit 1]

2. Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C., applies to those fossil fuel steam generators that are not subject to the federal standards of performance for new stationary sources (NSPS) in 40 CFR 60 and which have a heat input of more than 250 million Btu per hour.

3. Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C., limits visible emissions from affected fossil fuel steam generators to, "20 percent opacity except for either one six-minute period per hour during which

not exceed 40 percent. The option selected shall be specified in the emissions unit's construction and operation permits. Emissions units governed by this visible emission limit shall test for particulate emission compliance annually and as otherwise required by Rule 62-297, F.A.C."

4. Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C., further states, "Emissions units electing to test for particulate matter emission compliance quarterly shall be allowed visible emissions of 40 percent opacity. The results of such tests shall be submitted to the Department. Upon demonstration that the particulate standard has been regularly complied with, the Secretary, upon petition by the applicant, shall reduce the frequency of particulate testing to no less than once annually."

5. Rule 297.310(7)(a)1., F.A.C., states, "The owner or operator of a new or modified emissions unit that is subject to an emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining an operation permit for such emissions unit."

6. Rule 297.310(7)(a)2., F.A.C., states, "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."

7. Rule 297.310(7)(a)3., F.A.C., further states, "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 and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours."

8. Rule 297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C., states, "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...."

9. Rule 297.310(7)(a)5., F.A.C., states. "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."

10. Rule 297.310(7)(a)6., F.A.C., states, "For fossil fuel steam generators on a semi-annual particulate matter emission compliance testing schedule, a compliance test shall not be

required for any six-month period in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 200 hours other than during startup."

11. Rule 297.310(7)(a)7., F.A.C., states, "For emissions units electing to conduct particulate matter emission compliance testing quarterly pursuant to Rule 62-296.405(2)(a), F.A.C., a compliance test shall not be required for any quarter in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 100 hours other than during startup." [Note: The reference should be to Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C., rather than Rule 62-296.405(2)(a), F.A.C.]

12. The fifth edition of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, AP-42, that emissions of filterable particulate from gas-fired fossil fuel steam generators with a heat input of more than about 10 million Btu per hour may be expected to range from 0.001 to 0.006 pound per million Btu. [Exhibit 2]

13. Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C. and the federal standards of performance for new stationary sources in 40 CFR 60.42, Subpart D, limit particulate emissions from uncontrolled fossil fuel fired steam generators with a heat input of more than 250 million Btu to 0.1 pound per million Btu.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Department has jurisdiction to consider the matter pursuant to Section 403.061, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

2. Pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., the Department may require Petitioner to conduct compliance tests that identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions, if, after investigation, it is believed that any applicable emission standard or condition of the applicable permits is being violated.

3. There is reason to believe that a fossil fuel steam generator which does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel (other than during startup) for a total of more than 400 hours in a federal fiscal year and complies with all other applicable limits and permit conditions is in compliance with the applicable particulate mass emission limiting standard.

ORDER

Having considered the requirements of Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C., and supporting documentation, it is hereby ordered that:

1. 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;

2. For fossil fuel steam generators on a semi-annual particulate matter emission compliance testing schedule, a compliance test shall not be required for any six-month period in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 200 hours other than during startup;

3. For emissions units electing to conduct particulate matter emission compliance testing quarterly pursuant to Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C., a compliance test shall not be required for any quarter in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 100 hours other than during startup;

4. 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 particulate matter emission compliance test results for any fossil fuel steam generator emissions unit that burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours during the year prior to renewal.

5. Pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., owners of affected fossil fuel steam generators may be required to conduct compliance tests that identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions, if, after investigation, it is believed that any applicable emission standard or condition of the applicable permits is being violated.

6. Pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C., owners of affected fossil fuel steam generators shall submit the compliance test report to the District Director of the Department district office having jurisdiction over the emissions unit and, where applicable, the Air Program Administrator of the appropriate Department-approved local air program within 45 days of completion of the test.

PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

The Department will take the action described in this Order unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to sections 120.569 and 120.57 of the Florida Statutes, or a party requests mediation as an alternative remedy under section 120.573 before the deadline for filing a petition. Choosing mediation will not adversely affect the right to a hearing if mediation does not result in a settlement. The procedures for petitioning for a hearing are set forth below, followed by the procedures for requesting mediation.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the Department's proposed decision may petition for an administrative hearing in accordance with sections 120.569 and 120.57 of the Florida Statutes. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000. Petitions must be filed within 21 days of receipt of this Order. A petitioner must mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above, at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition (or a request for mediation, as discussed below) within the appropriate time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under sections 120.569 and 120.57 of

the Florida Statutes, or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-5.207 of the Florida Administrative Code.

A petition must contain the following information:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of each petitioner, the applicant's name and address, the Department File Number, and the county in which the project is proposed;

(b) A statement of how and when each petitioner received notice of the Department's action or proposed action;

(c) A statement of how each petitioner's substantial interests are affected by the Department's action or proposed action;

(d) A statement of the material facts disputed by each petitioner, if any;

(e) A statement of facts that the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the Department's action or proposed action;

(f) A statement identifying the rules or statutes each petitioner contends require reversal or modification of the Department's action or proposed action; and,

(g) A statement of the relief sought by each petitioner, stating precisely the action each petitioner wants the Department to take with respect to the Department's action or proposed action in the notice of intent.

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the filing of a petition means that the Department's final action may be different from the position taken by it in this Order. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any such final decision of the Department on the application have the right to petition to become a party to the proceeding, in accordance with the requirements set forth above.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the Department's proposed decision, may elect to pursue mediation by asking all parties to the proceeding to agree to such mediation and by filing with the Department a request for mediation and the written agreement of all such parties to mediate the dispute. The request and agreement must be filed in (received by) the Office of General Counsel of the Department at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, by the same deadline as set forth above for the filing of a petition.

A request for mediation must contain the following information:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of the person requesting mediation and that person's representative, if any;

(b) A statement of the preliminary agency action;

(c) A statement of the relief sought; and

(d) Either an explanation of how the requester's substantial interests will be affected by the action or proposed action addressed in this notice of intent or a statement clearly identifying the petition for hearing that the requester has already filed, and incorporating it by reference.

The agreement to mediate must include the following:

(a) The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of any persons who may attend the mediation;

(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the mediator selected by the parties, or a provision for selecting a mediator within a specified time;

(c) The agreed allocation of the costs and fees associated with the mediation;

(d) The agreement of the parties on the confidentiality of discussions and documents introduced during mediation;

(e) The date, time, and place of the first mediation session, or a deadline for holding the first session, if no mediator has yet been chosen;

(f) The name of each party's representative who shall have authority to settle or recommend settlement; and

(g) The signatures of all parties or their authorized representatives.

As provided in section 120.573 of the Florida Statutes, the timely agreement of all parties to mediate will toll the time limitations imposed by sections 120.569 and 120.57 for requesting and holding an administrative hearing. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the mediation must be concluded within sixty days of the execution of the agreement. If mediation results in settlement of the administrative dispute, the Department must enter a final order incorporating the agreement of the parties. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by such a modified final decision of the Department have a right to petition for a hearing only in accordance with the requirements for such petitions set forth above. If mediation terminates without settlement of the dispute, the Department shall notify all parties in writing that the administrative hearing processes under sections 120.569 and 120.57 remain available for disposition of the dispute, and the notice will

specify the deadlines that then will apply for challenging the agency action and electing remedies under those two statutes.

In addition to the above, a person subject to regulation has a right to apply for a variance from or waiver of the requirements of particular rules, on certain conditions, under section 120.542 of the Florida Statutes. The relief provided by this state statute applies only to state rules, not statutes, and not to any federal regulatory requirements. Applying for a variance or waiver does not substitute or extend the time for filing a petition for an administrative hearing or exercising any other right that a person may have in relation to the action proposed in this notice of intent.

The application for a variance or waiver is made by filing a petition with the Office of General Counsel of the Department, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

The petition must specify the following information:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner;

(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the attorney or qualified representative of the petitioner, if any;

(c) Each rule or portion of a rule from which a variance or waiver is requested;

(d) The citation to the statute underlying (implemented by) the rule identified in (c) above;

(e) The type of action requested;

(f) The specific facts that would justify a variance or waiver for the petitioner;

(g) The reason why the variance or waiver would serve the purposes of the underlying statute (implemented by the rule); and

(h) A statement whether the variance or waiver is permanent or temporary and, if temporary, a statement of the dates showing the duration of the variance or waiver requested.

The Department will grant a variance or waiver, when the petition demonstrates both that the application of the rule would create a substantial hardship or violate principles of fairness, as each of those terms is defined in section 120.542(2) of the Florida Statutes, and that the purpose of the underlying statute will be or has been achieved by other means by the petitioner. Persons subject to regulation pursuant to any federally delegated or approved air program should be aware that Florida is specifically not authorized to issue variances or waivers from any requirements of any such federally delegated or approved program. The requirements of the program remain fully

each of those terms is defined in section 120.542(2) of the Florida Statutes, and that the purpose of the underlying statute will be or has been achieved by other means by the petitioner. Persons subject to regulation pursuant to any federally delegated or approved air program should be aware that Florida is specifically not authorized to issue variances or waivers from any requirements of any such federally delegated or approved program. The requirements of the program remain fully enforceable by the Administrator of the EPA and by any person under the Clean Air Act unless and until the Administrator separately approves any variance or waiver in accordance with the procedures of the federal program.

This Order constitutes final agency action unless a petition is filed in accordance with the above paragraphs. Upon timely filing of a petition, this Order will not be effective until further Order of the Department.

RIGHT TO APPEAL

Any party to this Order has the right to seek judicial review of the Order 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 Office of General Counsel, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000; 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 days from the date the Notice of Agency Action is filed with the Clerk of the Department.

DONE AND ORDERED this 17 day of March, 1997 in Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Howard L. Rhodes

HOWARD L. RHODES, Director
Division of Air Resources Management
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
(904) 488-0114

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy clerk hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing was mailed to Rich Piper, Chair, Florida Power Coordinating Group, Inc., 405 Reo Street, Suite 100, Tampa, Florida 33609-1004, on this 18th day of March 1997.

Clerk Stamp

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT
FILED, on this date, pursuant to §120.52(7), Florida Statutes, with the designated Department Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

Martha O. Willis 3-18-97
Clerk Date

FLORIDA ELECTRIC POWER COORDINATING GROUP, INC. (FCG)
405 REO STREET, SUITE 100 • (813) 289-5644 • FAX (813) 289-5646
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33609-1004

January 28, 1997

Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 5505
Tallahassee, FL 32301

RE: Comments Regarding Draft Title V Permits

Dear Mr. Fancy:

The Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Inc. (FCG), which is made up of 36 utilities owned by investors, municipalities, and cooperatives, has been following the implementation of Title V in Florida and recently submitted comments to you on draft Title V permit conditions by letter dated December 4, 1996. As indicated in that letter, representatives from the FCG would like to meet with you and other members of your air permitting staff to discuss some significant concerns that FCG member companies have regarding conditions that may be included in Title V permits issued by your office. While we will be discussing these issues with you and your staff in greater detail at that meeting, we would like to explain some of our concerns in this letter.

Primarily, the FCG members are concerned that the Title V permits may contain conditions that are much different in important respects than those conditions currently included in existing air permits. During the rulemaking workshops and seminars conducted by the Department to discuss the rules implementing the Title V permitting program, representations were made on several occasions that industry could expect to see permit conditions that were substantively similar to existing permit conditions and that primarily the format was changing. Representations were also made to industry that Title V did not impose additional substantive requirements beyond what was already required under the Department's rules. Based on the first draft Title V permit that we have reviewed, we are concerned that there may be some attempt to change the substantive requirements on existing facilities through the Title V permitting process, and we would like to discuss this with you at the meeting we have scheduled for January 30, 1997.

1. Federal Enforceability--The FCG has long been concerned about the designation of non-federally enforceable permit terms and conditions. We are concerned about this issue because the Department's first draft Title V permits have included language stating that *all* terms and conditions would become federally enforceable once the permit is issued. This approach is consistent with the Department's guidance memorandum dated September 13, 1996 (DARM-PER/V-18), but we understand that the Department may now intend to remove all references to

Exhibit 1

the federal enforceability of permit terms and conditions. We are also concerned about this approach because a Title V permit is generally federally enforceable and, without any designation of non-federally enforceable terms and conditions, the entire permit could be interpreted to be federally enforceable. As we stated in the December 4 letter as well as our letter dated October 11, 1996, all terms and conditions in a Title V permit do *not* become enforceable by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and citizens under the Clean Air Act simply by inclusion in a Title V permit. To make it clear which provisions in a Title V permit are not federally enforceable (which are being included because of state or local requirements only), it is very important to specifically designate those conditions as having no federally enforceable basis. Such a designation is actually required under the federal Title V rules, which provide that permitting agencies are to "specifically designate as not being federally enforceable under the Act any terms and conditions included in the permit that are not required under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements." 40 CFR § 70.6(b). We would like to discuss with you our concerns about this issue and to again specifically request that when Title V permits are issued by the Department, conditions having no federally enforceable basis clearly be identified as such.

2. PM Testing on Gas--The FCG understands that the Department may attempt to require annual particulate matter compliance testing while firing natural gas to determine compliance with the 0.1 lb/mmBtu emission limit established under Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C. The FCG member companies feel strongly that compliance testing for particulate matter should not be required while firing natural gas. The Department has not historically required particulate matter compliance testing while firing natural gas, it is not required under the current permits for these units, and it should not be necessary since natural gas is such a clean fuel. Typically only *de minimis* amounts of particulate matter would be expected from the firing of natural gas, so compliance testing would not provide meaningful information to the Department, and the expense to conduct such tests is not justified. We understand that Department representatives suggested that industry could pursue an alternative test procedure under Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., to allow a visible emissions test to be used in lieu of a stack test for determining compliance with the particulate matter limit. While certainly a visible emissions test would be preferable over a stack test, neither of these tests should be needed to demonstrate compliance with the particulate matter limit of 0.1 lb/mmBtu while burning natural gas. The FCG strongly urges that the Department reconsider its position on this issue and clarify that compliance testing for particulate matter while firing natural gas is not required.

3. Excess Emissions--By letter dated December 5, 1996, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) submitted a letter commenting on a draft Title V permit that had been issued by the Department and indicated some concern regarding excess emission provisions included in conditions that were quoted from Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. Because the permit conditions cited simply quote the applicable provisions of the Department's rules regarding

excess emissions and because these rules have been approved as part of Florida's State Implementation Plan, the permit conditions are appropriate to be included in the permit. We understand that the Department intends to include as applicable requirements in Title V permit conditions the provisions of Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. If the Department receives any further adverse comments regarding the excess emissions rule under 62-210.700, F.A.C., we would appreciate your contacting us. Because this issue is so important to us, we would like to discuss it with you in greater detail at our meeting on January 30.

4. Compliance Testing for Combustion Turbines--While the Department's November 22, 1995, guidance regarding the compliance testing requirements for combustion turbines clearly states that the use of heat input curves based on ambient temperatures and humidities is to be included as a permit condition *only* if requested by a permittee, we understand that the Department may intend to include this requirement in Title V permits for all combustion turbines. As we are sure you recall, the FCG worked over a period of several months with the Department on the development of the guidance memorandum and it was clearly understood by FCG members that the heat input curves would not be mandated but would remain voluntary for any existing combustion turbine. It was also understood by FCG members that the requirement to conduct testing at 95 to 100 percent of capacity would be required only if the permit applicant requested the use of heat input curves. We understand that the Department may be interpreting the requirement to use heat input curves and to test at 95 to 100 percent of permitted capacity to be mandatory for all combustion turbines. We would like to clarify this with you during our meeting. Also, we would like to confirm that, regardless of whether a combustion turbine uses heat input curves or tests at 95 to 100 percent of permitted capacity, it is necessary to test at four load points and correct to ISO *only* to determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides (NOx) standard under New Source Performance Standard Subpart GG under 40 CFR § 60.332 and not annually thereafter.

5. Test Methods--The FCG is concerned about the possibility of the Department requiring a full permit revision to authorize the use of an approved test method not specifically identified in a Title V permit, even though the Department may have separately approved the use of the particular test method for a unit (i.e., through a compliance test protocol). It is the FCG's position that language should be included in all Title V permits indicating that other test methods approved by the Department may be used. Further, a full permit revision (including public notice) should *not* be necessary when a test method not previously identified in the permit is approved for use by a unit. The Department's subsequent approval of test methods should simply be included in the next permit renewal cycle. The FCG understands that the Department planned to confirm this approach with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and we would like to discuss this issue with you at the January 30 meeting to learn of the agency's response.

6. Quarterly Reports--The FCG understands that the Department may be interpreting the quarterly reporting requirements under Rule 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C., to apply regardless of whether continuous emissions monitors were required under the preceding Rule 62-296.405(1)(f), F.A.C. It is the FCG's position that quarterly reports are required under Rule 62-296.405(1)(g) only when continuous emissions monitors are required under the preceding paragraph (f). While this may not be entirely clear from the language of the rules, paragraphs (f) and (g) were originally included in a separate rule on "continuous emission monitoring requirements" where it was very clear that the requirements of paragraph (g) applied *only* if continuous emission monitoring was required under paragraph (f). Research indicates that Rule 17-2.710, F.A.C. (copy attached), where these provisions were originally located, was first transferred to Rule 17-297.500, F.A.C. (which later became Rule 62-297.500), later repealed in November of 1994, and ultimately replaced with what is now Rule 62-296.405(1)(f) and (g), F.A.C. To the extent that an emissions unit is not subject to Rule 62-296.405(1)(f) and is not required to install and operate continuous emissions monitors (e.g., oil- and gas-fired units), the quarterly reporting requirements of paragraph (g) should not apply.

7. Trivial Activities--As you may recall, in May of 1996, the FCG submitted to the Department a list of small, *de minimis* emissions units and activities that it considered to be "trivial," consistent with the list developed by EPA as part of the Title V "White Paper" and incorporated by reference by the Department in its March 15, 1996, guidance memorandum (DARM-PER/V-15-Revised). We never received a response from the Department and now understand that the Department may not have made a determination as to whether any of the emission units or activities on the list should qualify as "trivial." This is an important issue to the FCG because only "trivial" activities can be omitted from the Title V permit application and permit, and ultimately omitted from emission estimates in the annual air operation reports under Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C. The FCG remains hopeful that the Department will consider its request to determine that most, if not all, of the emission units and activities on the May, 1996, list to be "trivial." We would like to discuss a possible resolution of this issue with you and your staff at the January 30 meeting.

8. Permit Shield--The FCG continues to be concerned about the language in Conditions 5 and 20 of Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions, which circumvents the permit shield provisions under Section 403.0872(15), Florida Statutes, and Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C. The FCG believes that these conditions should be deleted in their entirety. To the extent that the Department attempt to caveat the applicability of those conditions, the FCG believes that it is important to cite to not only the regulatory citation for the permit shield but the statutory citation as well.

Thank you again for considering the FCG's comments on the draft Title V permits. We very much appreciate the cooperation we have received from the Department throughout the

Title V implementation process, and we look forward to our meeting later this week. If you have any questions in the meantime, please call me at 561-625-7661.

Sincerely,

Rich Piper

Rich Piper, Chair
FCG Air Subcommittee

Enclosures

cc: Howard L. Rhodes, DEP
John Brown, DEP
Pat Comer, DEP OGC
Scott M. Sheplak, DEP
Edward Svec, DEP
FCG Air Subcommittee
Angela Morrison, HGSS

s3601

AP-42
FIFTH EDITION
JANUARY 1995

COMPILATION OF AIR POLLUTANT EMISSION FACTORS

VOLUME I: STATIONARY POINT AND AREA SOURCES

Office Of Air Quality Planning And Standards
Office Of Air And Radiation
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

January 1995

Exhibit

1.4 Natural Gas Combustion

1.4.1 General[1-2]

Natural gas is one of the major fuels used throughout the country. It is used mainly for industrial process steam and heat production; for residential and commercial space heating; and for electric power generation. Natural gas consists of a high percentage of methane (generally above 80 percent) and varying amounts of ethane, propane, butane, and inerts (typically nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and helium). Gas processing plants are required for the recovery of liquefiable constituents and removal of hydrogen sulfide before the gas is used (see Section 5.3, Natural Gas Processing). The average gross heating value of natural gas is approximately 8900 kilocalories per standard cubic meter (1000 British thermal units per standard cubic foot), usually varying from 8000 to 9300 kcal/scm (900 to 1100 Btu/scf).

1.4.2 Emissions And Controls[3-5]

Even though natural gas is considered to be a relatively clean-burning fuel, some emissions can result from combustion. For example, improper operating conditions, including poor air/fuel mixing, insufficient air, etc., may cause large amounts of smoke, carbon monoxide (CO), and organic compound emissions. Moreover, because a sulfur-containing mercaptan is added to natural gas to permit leak detection, small amounts of sulfur oxides will be produced in the combustion process.

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are the major pollutants of concern when burning natural gas. Nitrogen oxide emissions depend primarily on the peak temperature within the combustion chamber as well as the furnace-zone oxygen concentration, nitrogen concentration, and time of exposure at peak temperatures. Emission levels vary considerably with the type and size of combustor and with operating conditions (particularly combustion air temperature, load, and excess air level in boilers).

Currently, the two most prevalent NO_x control techniques being applied to natural gas-fired boilers (which result in characteristic changes in emission rates) are low NO_x burners and flue gas recirculation. Low NO_x burners reduce NO_x by accomplishing the combustion process in stages. Staging partially delays the combustion process, resulting in a cooler flame which suppresses NO_x formation. The three most common types of low NO_x burners being applied to natural gas-fired boilers are staged air burners, staged fuel burners, and radiant fiber burners. Nitrogen oxide emission reductions of 40 to 85 percent (relative to uncontrolled emission levels) have been observed with low NO_x burners. Other combustion staging techniques which have been applied to natural gas-fired boilers include low excess air, reduced air preheat, and staged combustion (e.g., burners-out-of-service and overfire air). The degree of staging is a key operating parameter influencing NO_x emission rates for these systems.

In a flue gas recirculation (FGR) system, a portion of the flue gas is recycled from the stack to the burner windbox. Upon entering the windbox, the gas is mixed with combustion air prior to being fed to the burner. The FGR system reduces NO_x emissions by two mechanisms. The recycled flue gas is made up of combustion products which act as inerts during combustion of the fuel/air mixture. This additional mass is heated in the combustion zone, thereby lowering the peak flame temperature and reducing the amount of NO_x formed. To a lesser extent, FGR also reduces NO_x formation by lowering the oxygen concentration in the primary flame zone. The amount of flue gas recirculated is a key operating parameter influencing NO_x emission rates for these systems. Flue gas

recirculation is normally used in combination with low NO_x burners. When used in combination, these techniques are capable of reducing uncontrolled NO_x emissions by 60 to 90 percent.

Two post-combustion technologies that may be applied to natural gas-fired boilers to reduce NO_x emissions by further amounts are selective noncatalytic reduction and selective catalytic reduction. These systems inject ammonia (or urea) into combustion flue gases to reduce inlet NO_x emission rates by 40 to 70 percent.

Although not measured, all particulate matter (PM) from natural gas combustion has been estimated to be less than 1 micrometer in size. Particulate matter is composed of filterable and condensable fractions, based on the EPA sampling method. Filterable and condensable emission rates are of the same order of magnitude for boilers; for residential furnaces, most of the PM is in the form of condensable material.

The rates of CO and trace organic emissions from boilers and furnaces depend on the efficiency of natural gas combustion. These emissions are minimized by combustion practices that promote high combustion temperatures, long residence times at those temperatures, and turbulent mixing of fuel and combustion air. In some cases, the addition of NO_x control systems such as FGR and low NO_x burners reduces combustion efficiency (due to lower combustion temperatures), resulting in higher CO and organic emissions relative to uncontrolled boilers.

Emission factors for natural gas combustion in boilers and furnaces are presented in Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, and 1.4-3.[6] For the purposes of developing emission factors, natural gas combustors have been organized into four general categories: utility/large industrial boilers, small industrial boilers, commercial boilers, and residential furnaces. Boilers and furnaces within these categories share the same general design and operating characteristics and hence have similar emission characteristics when combusting natural gas. The primary factor used to demarcate the individual combustor categories is heat input.

Table 1.4-1 (Metric And English Units). EMISSION FACTORS FOR PARTICULATE MATTER (PM) FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION[a]

Combustor Type (Size, 10^6 Btu/hr Heat Input) (SCC)[b]	Filterable PM[c]			Condensable PM[d]		
	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING
Utility/large industrial boilers (> 100) (1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-04)	16 - 80	1 - 5	B	ND	ND	NA
Small industrial boilers (10 - 100) (1-02-006-02)	99	6.2	B	120	7.5	D
Commercial boilers (0.3 - < 10) (1-03-006-03)	72	4.5	C	120	7.5	C
Residential furnaces (< 0.3) (No SCC)	2.8	0.18	C	180	11	D

[a] References 9-14. All factors represent uncontrolled emissions. Units are kg of pollutant/10^6 cubic meters natural gas fired and lb of pollutant/10^6 cubic feet natural gas fired. Based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m^3 (1000 Btu/scf). The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given emission factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. ND = no data. NA = not applicable.

[b] SCC = Source Classification Code.

[c] Filterable PM is that particulate matter collected on or prior to the filter of an EPA Method 5 (or equivalent) sampling train.

[d] Condensable PM is that particulate matter collected using EPA Method 202, (or equivalent). Total PM is the sum of the filterable PM and condensable PM. All PM emissions can be assumed to be less than 10 micrometers in aerodynamic equivalent diameter (PM-10).

Table 1.4-2 (Metric And English Units). EMISSION FACTORS FOR SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO_2), NITROGEN OXIDES (NO_x), AND CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION[a]

Combustor Type (Size, 10^6 Btu/hr Heat Input) (SCC)[b]	SO_2[c]			NO_x[d]			CO[e]		
	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING
Utility/large Industrial Boilers (>100) (1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-04)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	8800	550[f]	A	640	40	A
Controlled - Low NO_x burners	9.6	0.6	A	1300	81[f]	D	ND	ND	NA
Controlled - Flue gas recirculation	9.6	0.6	A	850	53[f]	D	ND	ND	NA
Small Industrial Boilers (10 - 100) (1-02-006-02)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	2240	140	A	560	35	A
Controlled - Low NO_x burners	9.6	0.6	A	1300	81[f]	D	980	61	D
Controlled - Flue gas recirculation	9.6	0.6	A	480	30	C	590	37	C
Commercial Boilers (0.3 - <10) (1-03-006-03)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	1600	100	B	330	21	C
Controlled - Low NO_x burners	9.6	0.6	A	270	17	C	425	27	C
Controlled - Flue gas recirculation	9.6	0.6	A	580	36	D	ND	ND	NA
Residential Furnaces (<0.3) (No SCC)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	1500	94	B	640	40	B

[a] Units are kg of pollutant/10^6 cubic meters natural gas fired and lb of pollutant/10^6 cubic feet natural gas fired. Based on an average natural gas fired higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m^3 (1000 Btu/scf). The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given emission factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. ND = no data. NA = not applicable.

[b] SCC = Source Classification Code.

[c] Reference 7. Based on average sulfur content of natural gas, 4600 g/10^6 Nm^3 (2000 gr/10^6 scf).

Table 1.4-2 (cont.).

[d] References 10,15-19. Expressed as NO_2.. For tangentially fired units, use 4400 kg/10^6 m^3 (275 lb/10^6 ft^3). At reduced loads, multiply factor by load reduction coefficient in Figure 1.4-1. Note that NO_x emissions from controlled boilers will be reduced at low load conditions.

[e] References 9-10,16-18,20-21.

[f] Emission factors apply to packaged boilers only.

Table 1.4-3 (Metric And English Units). EMISSION FACTORS FOR CARBON DIOXIDE (CO_2) AND TOTAL ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (TOC) FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION[a]

Combustor Type (Size, 10^6 Btu/hr Heat Input) (SCC)[b]	CO_2[c]			TOC[d]		
	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING
Utility/large industrial boilers (> 100) (1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-04)	ND[e]	ND	NA	28[f]	1.7[f]	C
Small industrial boilers (10 - 100) (1-02-006-02)	1.9 E+06	1.2 E+05	D	92[g]	5.8[g]	C
Commercial boilers (0.3 - < 10) (1-03-006-03)	1.9 E+06	1.2 E+05	C	128[h]	8.0[h]	C
Residential furnaces (No SCC)	2.0 E+06	1.3 E+05	D	180[h]	11[h]	D

[a] All factors represent uncontrolled emissions. Units are kg of pollutant/10^6 cubic meters and lb of pollutant/10^6 cubic feet. Based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m^3 (1000 Btu/scf). The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. NA = not applicable.

[b] SCC = Source Classification Code.

[c] References 10,22-23.

[d] References 9-10,18.

[e] ND = no data.

[f] Reference 8: methane comprises 17% of organic compounds.

[g] Reference 8: methane comprises 52% of organic compounds.

[h] Reference 8: methane comprises 34% of organic compounds.

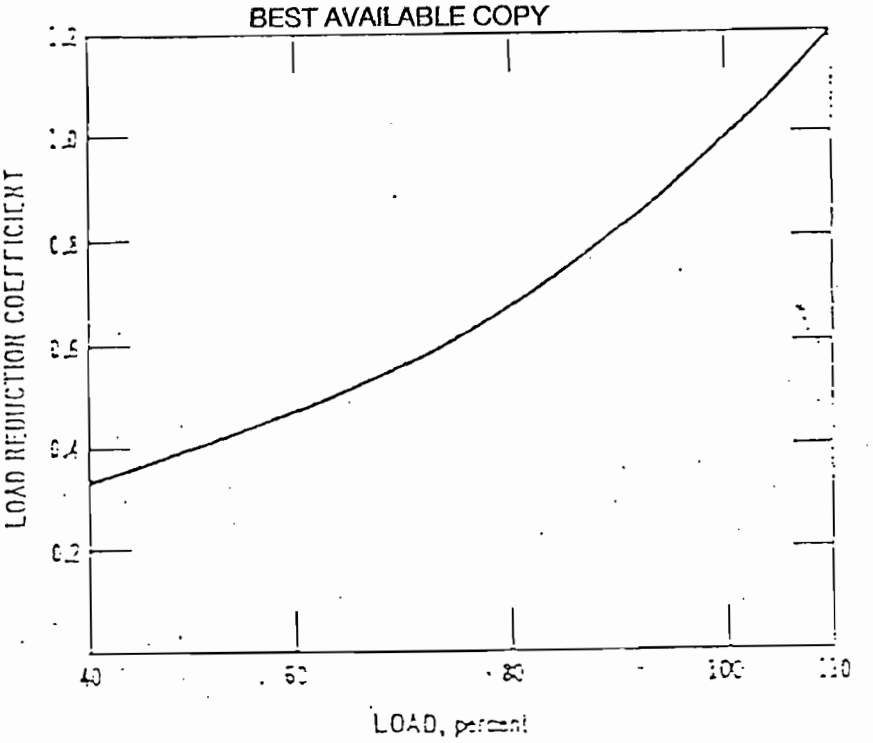

Figure 1.4-1. Load reduction coefficient as a function of boiler load. (Used to determine NO_x reductions at reduced loads in large boilers.)

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5. *Fine Particulate Emissions From Stationary and Miscellaneous Sources in the South Coast Air Basin*, California Air Resources Board Contract No. A6-191-30, KVB, Inc., Tustin, CA, February 1979.

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Appendix NRA, NOX Reduction Agreement Dated August 28, 2002

One Energy Place
Pensacola, Florida 32520

Tel 850.444.6111

GULF POWER
A SOUTHERN COMPANY

August 29, 2002

Ms. Blanca S. Bayo, Director
Division of the Commission Clerk and Administrative Services
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee FL 32399-0870

020943-EI

Dear Ms. Bayo:

Enclosed are an original and fifteen copies of the Petition for Approval of FDEP/Gulf Power Company Agreement Pursuant to Section 366.8255(1)(d)7 of the Florida Statutes for Purposes of Cost Recovery of the Related Expenditures and Expenses through the Environmental Cost Recovery Clause.

Also enclosed is a 3.5 inch double sided, high density diskette containing the Petition in Microsoft Word format as prepared on a Windows NT based computer.

Sincerely,

Susan D. Ritenour

Susan D. Ritenour
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

lw

cc: Beggs and Lane
Jeffrey A. Stone, Esquire

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN RE: Petition for approval of FDEP/Gulf Power agreement pursuant to Section 366.8255(1)(d)7 of the Florida Statutes for purposes of cost recovery of the related expenditures and expenses through the Environmental Cost Recovery Clause.	Docket No. 02_____-EI Date Filed: August 30, 2002

PETITION FOR APPROVAL OF FDEP/GULF POWER AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 366.8255(1)(d)7 OF THE FLORIDA STATUTES FOR PURPOSES OF COST RECOVERY OF THE RELATED EXPENDITURES AND EXPENSES THROUGH THE ENVIRONMENTAL COST RECOVERY CLAUSE

GULF POWER COMPANY ("Gulf Power", "Gulf", or "the Company"), by and through its undersigned counsel, and pursuant to Section 366.8255(1)(d)7 of the Florida Statutes as amended during the 2002 Florida legislative session and Florida Public Service Commission ("Commission") Order Nos. PSC-94-0044-FOF-EI and PSC-94-1207-FOF-EI, hereby petitions this Commission for approval of the "Agreement for the Purpose of Ensuring Compliance with Ozone Ambient Air Quality Standards" ("Ozone Agreement") entered into on August 28, 2002 between the Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("FDEP") and Gulf Power as a new program for cost recovery through the Environmental Cost Recovery Clause ("ECRC"). As grounds for the relief requested by this petition, the Company would respectfully show:

(1) Notices and communications with respect to this petition and docket should be addressed to:

Jeffrey A. Stone
Russell A. Badders
Beggs & Lane
P. O. Box 12950
Pensacola, FL 32591-2950

Susan D. Ritenour
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
Gulf Power Company
One Energy Place
Pensacola, FL 32520-0780

(2) Gulf is a corporation with its headquarters located at 500 Bayfront Parkway, Pensacola, Florida 32501. The Company is an investor-owned electric utility operating under the jurisdiction of this Commission.

(3) Gulf owns and operates the Crist Plant generating facility in Escambia County, Florida. This plant generates electricity for the consuming public through the combustion of fossil fuels. The combustion of fossil fuels produces nitrogen oxides ("NOx"), which are some of the precursor compounds that contribute to the formation of ozone in the ambient air. The Crist Plant currently satisfies all federal and state air emissions requirements, including those applicable to NOx.

(4) Under the authority of the Clean Air Act, the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") promulgated regulations dealing with air quality, including ambient air quality standards designed to protect human health and welfare. One such regulation places a limit on the amount of ozone that is considered to be acceptable in the ambient air during any 8-hour period ("Ozone Standard"). Based upon the best available information, including ambient air quality monitoring data, FDEP does not expect Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties to be in compliance with the Ozone Standard in 2004/2005 unless significant reductions of emissions of ozone precursor compounds are achieved in the Pensacola, Florida Metropolitan Planning Area ("PFMPA").

(5) In its 2002 session, the Florida legislature adopted amendments to section 366.8255(1)(d) of the Florida Statutes to provide that an electric utility may seek recovery of costs and expenses prudently incurred pursuant to a voluntary agreement with FDEP or USEPA, for the purpose of ensuring compliance with ozone ambient air quality standards. The

legislation, which was sponsored in the Florida House by Representative Jerry Maygarden of Pensacola and in the Florida Senate by Senator Charlie Clary of Destin, and was supported during the legislative session by FDEP Secretary David Struhs and Florida Governor Jeb Bush, was signed into law by Governor Bush on May 23, 2002. In order to qualify for recovery through the ECRC, the agreement between the electric utility and the qualifying environmental agency for the purpose of ensuring compliance with ozone ambient air quality standards must be entered into on or after May 23, 2002 and prior to October 1, 2002.

(6) Representatives of FDEP and Gulf have met and arrived at a mutual agreement in furtherance of the purposes of Section 366.8255(1)(d)7 of the Florida Statutes as amended by Chapter 2002-276 of the Laws of Florida. A copy of the resulting Ozone Agreement, which was signed by the parties on August 28, 2002, is attached to and made a part of this petition as Appendix A.

(7) The Ozone Agreement calls for Gulf Power to make changes in its equipment and/or operations at Plant Crist. Such changes are designed to reduce the overall NOx emission rate at the plant as part of a community wide effort to reduce ozone precursor compounds in the PFMPA. When fully implemented, the Ozone Agreement will limit the overall 30 day average NOx emission rate at Plant Crist to 0.2 lbs./mmbtu year-round except for periods in which Crist Unit No. 7 ("Crist 7") is offline.[1] The predominant change envisioned by the agreement is the

[1] As the largest and most efficient of seven generating units at Plant Crist, Crist 7 is generally the economic choice to be operated. Whenever Crist 7 is offline, there is a greater reduction in NOx emissions than would otherwise result from operating Crist 7 with the new SCR. Since NOx reduction is the goal, the Ozone Agreement recognizes that the emission rate limit is not necessary when Crist 7 is not operating.

addition of Selective Catalytic Reduction ("SCR") technology to Crist 7 by May 1, 2005.[2] In addition to the NOx emission reductions that will occur as a result of the installation and operation of the Crist 7 SCR project, the Ozone Agreement also calls for further reductions in NOx emissions through the addition of NOx reduction technologies on one or more of the other coal-fired units at Plant Crist. The selection and installation of one or more additional NOx reduction technologies for one or more of the other units will follow engineering studies conducted as part of the Ozone Agreement.[3] The engineering studies contemplated by the Ozone Agreement are intended to produce unit specific cost and performance data that will allow Gulf to make a decision between various alternatives based on the relative cost-effectiveness of each technology. To augment the NOx reductions envisioned from the addition of the NOx reduction technologies discussed above, the Ozone Agreement also calls for the retirement of the three oldest Crist generating units (Crist 1, Crist 2 and Crist 3) by May 1, 2006.

(8) As shown in the graph set forth in Appendix B to this petition, the annual NOx emission reductions envisioned by the Ozone Agreement, as compared to 1999 baseline data, are equivalent to a result that could otherwise be achieved by the installation of SCR technology on both Crist 7 and Crist 6. The flexibility to study other alternatives for achieving an overall plant

[2] Due to structural interference and performance concerns for the new SCR, the Ozone Agreement also calls for a new Crist 7 precipitator to be constructed at a new location in order to allow the new SCR to be built in the location of the old Crist 7 precipitator. The new SCR will be completed one year after construction of the new precipitator is completed.

[3] The deadline for installing other selected NOx reduction technologies is May 1, 2006 unless the cost effective choice is determined to be SCR technology for Crist 6. If SCR for Crist 6 is selected, the deadline for installation will be December 31, 2007. The Ozone Agreement calls for Gulf to obtain written concurrence from FDEP before implementing NOx reduction technology or technologies on one or more of the remaining coal-fired units at Plant Crist. The written concurrence from FDEP will specify that the use of the selected technology or technologies is reasonable and necessary to achieve the overall plantwide emission rate of 0.2 lbs/mmbtu specified in the Ozone Agreement.

wide btu weighted average NOx emission rate of 0.2 lbs/mmbtu may allow Gulf to avoid the cost of installing SCR technology on Crist 6 for a net savings of as much as $50 million or more.

(9) Gulf seeks approval of the Ozone Agreement as an environmental compliance program/activity appropriate for recovery through the ECRC pursuant to the amendments to the Florida Statutes contained in Chapter 2002-276 of the Laws of Florida. This new program is appropriate for ECRC recovery based on the provisions of Section 366.8255(1)(d)7 of the Florida Statutes and the prior orders of the Commission implementing the ECRC.

(10) The Company's expenses and/or expenditures associated with the activities discussed in the Ozone Agreement are not recovered through any other cost recovery mechanism or through base rates. These new activities were not included in the Company's last test year forecast upon which its current base rates were established. As a result, the expenditures and/or expenses associated with these activities will be incurred separate and apart from the expenditures and/or expenses for activities that were approved in the Company's last test year forecast upon which rates are based.

(11) Gulf is not requesting a change in the ECRC factors as part of this petition. The projected expenditures and expenses will be reflected in subsequent true-up and/or projection filings submitted as part of the ongoing docket addressing the ECRC. The actual expenditures made and expenses incurred by the Company will be addressed in subsequent ECRC filings and will be subject to audit.

(12) The parties to the Ozone Agreement acknowledge that the NOx reduction activities identified therein are conditioned upon timely approval by this Commission for cost recovery through the ECRC. Given that substantial expenditures must be undertaken early in 2003 in order to meet the deadlines set forth in the Ozone Agreement, it is imperative that Gulf obtain an order from this Commission authorizing Gulf to recover the costs incurred pursuant to this agreement through the Environmental Cost Recovery Clause that is rendered final within 90 days of the execution of the agreement.[4] If a final order is not rendered within 90 days of the date of execution of this agreement, the parties concur that the dates and schedules set forth in the Ozone Agreement are subject to revision solely by mutual agreement of the parties in order to allow Gulf to move forward with the activities described therein above pending a final order by the FPSC. If a final order is not rendered within 120 days of execution of this agreement, the entire agreement automatically becomes null and void unless extended by mutual written agreement of the parties within 30 days thereafter. The net effect of these provisions is that delay in final rendition of an order approving the request made by this petition beyond the end of this year will either result in delay of the NOx emission reductions contemplated by the Ozone Agreement or cancellation of the agreement altogether. Either result will frustrate the intent underlying enactment of Chapter 2002-276 of the Laws of Florida which is to enable communities such as the PFMPA to avoid becoming classified as non-attainment areas for ozone ambient air quality standards with the consequential effects that may include imposition of emission caps that could limit expansion of business and industry, addition of required vehicle emission testing, and federal road funding cutbacks. As a result, Gulf respectfully requests that

[4] A final order is one that is no longer subject to review or appeal by a court of competent jurisdiction.

the Commission take this petition up for consideration as Proposed Agency Action at the earliest opportunity. Towards that end, Gulf respectfully suggests that a Commission decision on this petition as Proposed Agency Action at the Commission Conference scheduled for October 1, 2002 followed by expedited entry of a PAA order would allow the traditional 21 day period for substantially affected parties to request a hearing to run in time for the Commission to hold a hearing, if requested, on November 20-22, 2002 as part of the proceedings in Docket No. 020007-EI related to the ECRC. Absent a request for hearing, such a PAA order will become final and begin the time for a substantially affected party to file a notice of appeal. If no such notice is filed, the resulting order will be rendered final and no longer subject to review or appeal within the deadlines specified by the Ozone Agreement. If a request for hearing is filed by an appropriate party, a Commission decision could still be issued and made final in the absence of an appeal before the Ozone Agreement would be rendered null and void by its own terms.

WHEREFORE, Gulf Power Company respectfully requests the Commission to approve the "Agreement for the Purpose of Ensuring Compliance with Ozone Ambient Air Quality Standards" entered into on August 28, 2002 between the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and Gulf Power Company and the costs associated therewith for recovery through the

Environmental Cost Recovery Clause consistent with this petition, and that such approval and authorization be set forth in a Proposed Agency Action order issued by the Commission at the earliest practical opportunity or grant such other relief as is just and reasonable.

Respectfully submitted the 29th day of August, 2002.

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AGREEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENSURING COMPLIANCE WITH OZONE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

This agreement is entered into by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and Gulf Power Company (GULF), for the exclusive purposes as follows: (a) ensuring that GULF's electrical generating facility located within the Pensacola, Florida Metropolitan Planning Area (PFMPA) supports the Area's compliance with the eight hour ozone ambient air quality standard and (b) authorizing related cost recovery pursuant to Section 366.8255(1)(d) of the Florida Statutes as amended by the Florida Legislature in its 2002 session and signed into law by the Governor of the State of Florida.

WHEREAS:

I. GULF owns and operates the Crist Plant electrical generating facility in Escambia County, Florida. This plant generates electricity for the consuming public through the combustion of fossil fuel. The combustion of fossil fuels produces some of the precursor compounds that contribute to the formation of ozone in the ambient air.

II. Under the authority of the Clean Air Act, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated regulations dealing with air quality, including ambient air quality standards designed to protect human health and welfare. One such regulation places a limit on the amount of ozone that is considered to be acceptable in the ambient air during any 8-hour period (Ozone Standard).

III. Based upon the best available information, including ambient air quality monitoring data, DEP does not expect Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties to be in compliance with the Ozone Standard in 2004/2005 unless significant reductions of emissions of ozone precursor compounds are achieved in the Pensacola, Florida Metropolitan Planning Area.

IV. In its 2002 session, the Florida legislature adopted amendments to section 366.8255(1)(d) of the Florida Statutes to provide that an electric utility may seek recovery of costs and expenses prudently incurred pursuant to a voluntary agreement with DEP or EPA, for the purpose of ensuring compliance with ozone ambient air quality standards.

V. Representatives of DEP and GULF have met and arrived at a mutual agreement in furtherance of the purposes of Section 366.8255(1)(d)7 of the Florida Statutes as amended during the 2002 Florida legislative session.

VI. DEP and GULF concur that installation of Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) controls at Crist Unit #7 as well as the implementation of other NOx reduction

technologies on one or more of the other three coal-fired generating units at Plant Crist will be needed as part of a community wide effort to reduce ozone precursor compounds in the Pensacola Metropolitan Planning Area. Due to structural interference and performance concerns for the new SCR, a new Unit #7 precipitator will also be constructed at a new location and the SCR will be completed one year later in the location of the old Unit #7 precipitator.

VII. It is anticipated that the implementation of this agreement will result in an approximately 61% reduction [9,188 tons] in annual NOx emissions from the GULF Crist Plant based upon 1999 baseline data.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual agreements contained herein, and intending to be legally bound, the DEP and GULF hereby agree as follows:

1. By May 1, 2005, GULF, after obtaining necessary permits and approvals, will install and begin and continue operating an SCR system at Crist Unit #7 whenever the Crist Unit #7 is online. The SCR system is designed to achieve no less than an 85% reduction in the quantity of nitrogen oxides as measured at the SCR unit inlet (SCR Project). The SCR Project includes the installation of a new precipitator necessary to structurally accommodate installation of the SCR. See Exhibit "A" for proposed project schedule.

2. In addition to the Crist Unit #7 SCR Project, and in order to achieve an overall plant wide Btu weighted average of 0.2 lbs/mmbtu NOx emission rate as further specified in paragraph 3 below, Gulf agrees to conduct engineering studies on the feasibility of other NOx reduction technologies on one or more of the remaining three coal-fired units at Plant Crist. Such studies and related unit specific demonstration projects may include (but are not limited to) SCR, Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) technology, Over-Fired Air (OFA) technology, natural gas reburn technology, selective use of biomass fuel, etc. Gulf further agrees to complete these studies by May 1, 2005. In the event GULF identifies an SCR project for Crist Unit #6 as the NOx reduction technology, GULF will implement, begin and continue operating the SCR on Crist Unit #6 as described in paragraph 3 below by December 31, 2007. In the event GULF identifies a NOx reduction technology other than SCR on Crist Unit #6, GULF will select and implement one or more NOx reduction technologies on one or more of the three other Plant Crist coal-fired units by May 1, 2006. GULF will obtain written concurrence from DEP, before implementing such NOx reduction technology or technologies, that the use thereof is reasonable and necessary to achieve the overall plantwide emission rate of 0.2 lbs/mmbtu specified in paragraph 3 below.

3. GULF will make necessary changes identified and within the timeframes set forth in paragraph 2 above, that will allow it to limit the overall 30 day average NOx emission rate at the Crist Plant to 0.2 lbs./mmbtu year-round except for periods in which Crist Unit #7 is offline. The emission rate shall be calculated pursuant to the formula set forth in Exhibit "B" to this agreement. While Crist Unit #7 is online, this 0.2 lbs./mmbtu will be achieved by utilizing the SCR system on Crist Unit #7 [discussed in paragraph 1 above] and the controls identified pursuant to paragraph 2 above. During such time as Crist Unit #7 may be offline between May 1 and September 15, GULF agrees to operate any NOx reduction technology or technologies DEP may have determined to be reasonable and necessary at other Plant Crist coal-fired units, pursuant to paragraph 2 above, unless prevented from doing so by circumstances beyond its reasonable control.

4. In addition to the NOx emission rate reduction strategies implemented pursuant to paragraphs 1 through 3 above, as a further part of this agreement to support the PFMPA's compliance with the eight hour ozone ambient air quality standard, GULF agrees to retire Crist Unit #1 within 120 days of receiving a final order from the Florida Public Service Commission as provided in paragraph 8 below. In addition, GULF further agrees to retire Crist Unit #2 and Crist Unit #3 on or before May 1, 2006.

5. In the event state or federal law changes to require a change in NOx emissions or the PFMPA is declared non-attainment for ozone, any reduction requirements would be in accordance with all applicable state and federal requirements. In addition, although Florida currently has no state statute providing for NOx trading or credits, GULF shall be entitled to retain all NOx reduction credits and trading rights that may be authorized by Florida law in the future.

6. In the event the FPSC issues a final order authorizing GULF to recover costs incurred pursuant to this agreement, by July 5, 2004, GULF will submit a Title V renewal application to the Department's Bureau of Air Regulation, 2600 Blair Stone Rd, MS 5500, Tallahassee, FL 32399 to incorporate the control technologies contained in this agreement as well as the NOx emission rate as described in paragraphs 1 through 3 above. DEP concurs that the changes envisioned by this agreement will not constitute "modifications" that trigger New Source Review.

7. DEP concurs that the steps and changes described in paragraphs 1 through 4 above are prudent for purposes of (a) ensuring that GULF's electrical generating facility located within the PFMPA supports the Area's compliance with the eight hour ozone ambient air quality standard and (b) authorizing

related cost recovery pursuant to Section 366.8255(1)(d) of the Florida Statutes as amended by the Florida Legislature in its 2002 session and signed into law by the Governor of the State of Florida.

8. This agreement is based upon the assumption that an order from the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) authorizing GULF to recover the costs incurred pursuant to this agreement through the Environmental Cost Recovery Clause is rendered final (final order) within 90 days of the execution of the agreement. A final order is one that is no longer subject to review or appeal by a court of competent jurisdiction. If a final order is not rendered within 90 days of the date of execution of this agreement, the parties concur that the dates and schedules herein are subject to revision solely by mutual agreement, in order to allow GULF to move forward with the activities described in paragraphs 1-4 above pending a final order by the FPSC. Gulf will exercise good faith in seeking approval of such cost recovery from the FPSC in a timely manner. DEP will support the efforts of GULF before the FPSC and in any subsequent review or appeal. If a final order is not rendered within 120 days of execution of this agreement, the entire agreement shall automatically become null and void unless extended by mutual written agreement of the parties within 30 days thereafter.

9. This agreement shall bind the parties hereto and those whom they represent and may be modified only in writing with the consent of both parties.

10. This agreement is entered into and effective on the date of the last signature of the parties below.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

By: David B. Struhs

David B. Struhs
Secretary

Date: August 28, 2002

GULF POWER COMPANY

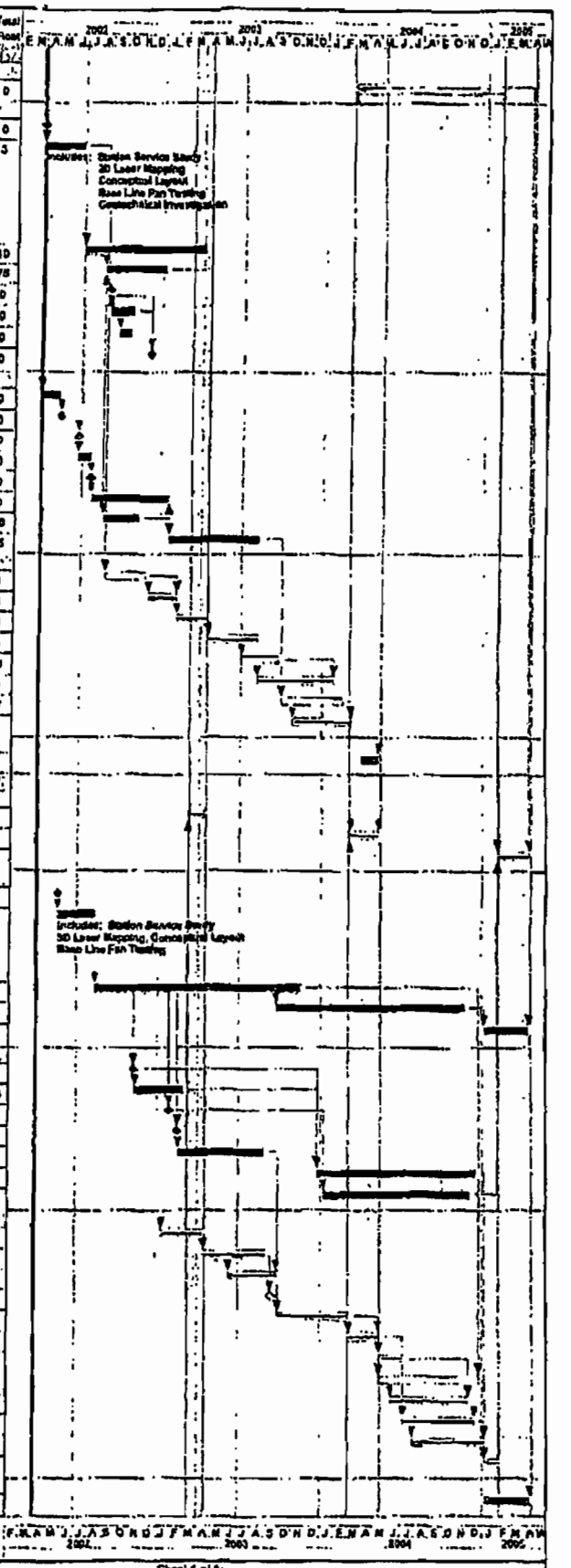
By: Thomas A. Fanning

Thomas A. Fanning
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 28, 2002

EXHIBIT "A"

Activity ID	Activity Description	Orig Dur	Early Start	Early Finish	Total Float
PRECIPITATOR					
TIE-IN OUTAGE					
CST180	Precipitator Tie-In	55	08MAR04	09MAY04	0
ENGINEERING					
ENG001	Project Start	0	01APR02*		0
ENG150	Preliminary Engineering	65	01APR02	28JUN02	3
ENG105	Detail Engineering/Design and Support- Precip	264	01JUL02	01APR03	10
ENG109	SCS Design Ductwork and Supports	100	29AUG02	04JAN03	78
ENG115	Receive Foundation Info From Precip Vendor	0	02SEP02		0
ENG170	SCS Design Pile and Foundations	40	02SEP02	25OCT02	0
ENG180	SCS Prepare Pile Erection Spec	20	25SEP02	18OCT02	0
ENG190	Award Pile Erection	0	08OCT02		0
PROCUREMENT					
PRO140	Prep Spec for Precipitator Design and Supply	30	01APR02	10MAY02	0
PRO180	Issue Precipitator Inquiry for Bids	0		13MAY02	0
PRO300	Receive Precipitator Bids	0		24JUL02	0
PRO310	Evaluate Precipitator Bids	20	25JUN02	22JUL02	0
PRO170	Award Precipitator Design and Supply	0		22JUL02	0
PRO115	Vendor Design Precipitator	130	25JUL02	17JAN03	0
PRO155	Flow Modeling - Precip/Duct	60	29AUG02	11NOV02	18
PRO160	Precipitator - Fabricate and Deliver	150	16JAN03	09AUG03	65
CONSTRUCTION					
CST101	Relocations	60	29AUG02	25NOV02	0
CST105	Install Piles	30	06DEC02	09FEB03	0
CST120	Install Pile Caps	30	07FEB03	18APR03	0
CST130	Erect Precip and Ductwork Supt Steel	80	17APR03	08AUG03	0
CST140	Erect Ductwork	60	03JUL03	24SEP03	40
CST1114	Erect Precipitator Box	125	07AUG03	22JAN04	0
CST170	Erect Precipitator Mechanical Equipment	105	02OCT03	17FEB04	17
CST160	Erect Precipitator Electrical Equipment	105	27OCT03	05MAR04	0
STARTUP					
SU100	Checkout and Start-up	40	31MAR04	09MAY04	0
SCR/DUCTWORK CATALYTIC REDUCTION					
TIE-IN OUTAGE					
CST113	SCR Relocations Outage	35	05MAR03*	11APR03	0
CST101	Building Relocation Outage	65	06MAR04	09MAY04	0
CST103	SCR Tie-In Outage	70	03FEB05	13APR05	0
ENGINEERING					
ENG000	Project Start	0	20MAY02*		0
ENG137	Preliminary Engineering	60	20MAY02	09AUG02	0
ENG100	Detail Engineering/Design	340	12AUG02	20NOV03	0
ENG110	Construction Support	320	24SEP03	25NOV04	83
ENG150	Startup Support	100	04JAN05	13APR05	40
PROCUREMENT					
PRO140	Award Catalyst	0		05NOV02	13
PRO150	Flow Modeling	65	11NOV02	28FEB03	226
PRO130	Award ID Fans and Motors	0		26JAN03	44
PRO100	Award Structural Steel	0		14FEB03	21
PRO105	Fabricate and Deliver Structural Steel	140	17FEB03	28AUG03	21
PRO145	Fabricate and Deliver Catalyst	270	20DEC03	16DEC04	13
PRO135	Fabricate and Deliver ID Fans and Motors	250	09JAN04	02DEC04	44
CONSTRUCTION					
CST100	Relocations	70	13JAN03	11APR03	0
CST125	Install Piles	100	14APR03	28AUG03	0
CST135	Install Pile Caps	60	05JUN03	28SEP03	0
CST110	Award General Contractor	0		12SEP03	10
CST115	Erect Structural Steel	125	29SEP03	05MAR04	0
CST130	Structural Retrofit/ Modifications	50	07MAR04	10MAY04	0
CST135	Erect Steel to Reactor Level	40	11MAY04	05JUL04	0
CST140	Erect Remaining Steel	154	11MAY04	24DEC04	7
CST145	Erect Reactor Box	125	06JUN04	28NOV04	0
CST150	Install Mechanical Systems	115	06JUL04	13DEC04	0
CST155	Install Electrical Systems	115	28JUL04	04JAN05	0
CST160	Load Catalyst	21	05JAN05	02FEB05	0
STARTUP					
SU0195	Checkout and Start Up	100	04JAN05	13APR05	0



Start Date	01APR02	C7PS	SOUTHERN COMPANY GENERATION
Finish Date	13APR05		
Data Date	01APR02		CRIST UNIT 7 SCR / PRECIPITATOR
Run Date	11APR02 07:31		

Sheet 1 of 1

Date	Revision	Checked	Approved
20MAR02	Review and Comment		
29MAR02	Include Total Project for Review		

AGREEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENSURING COMPLIANCE WITH OZONE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Exhibit "B"

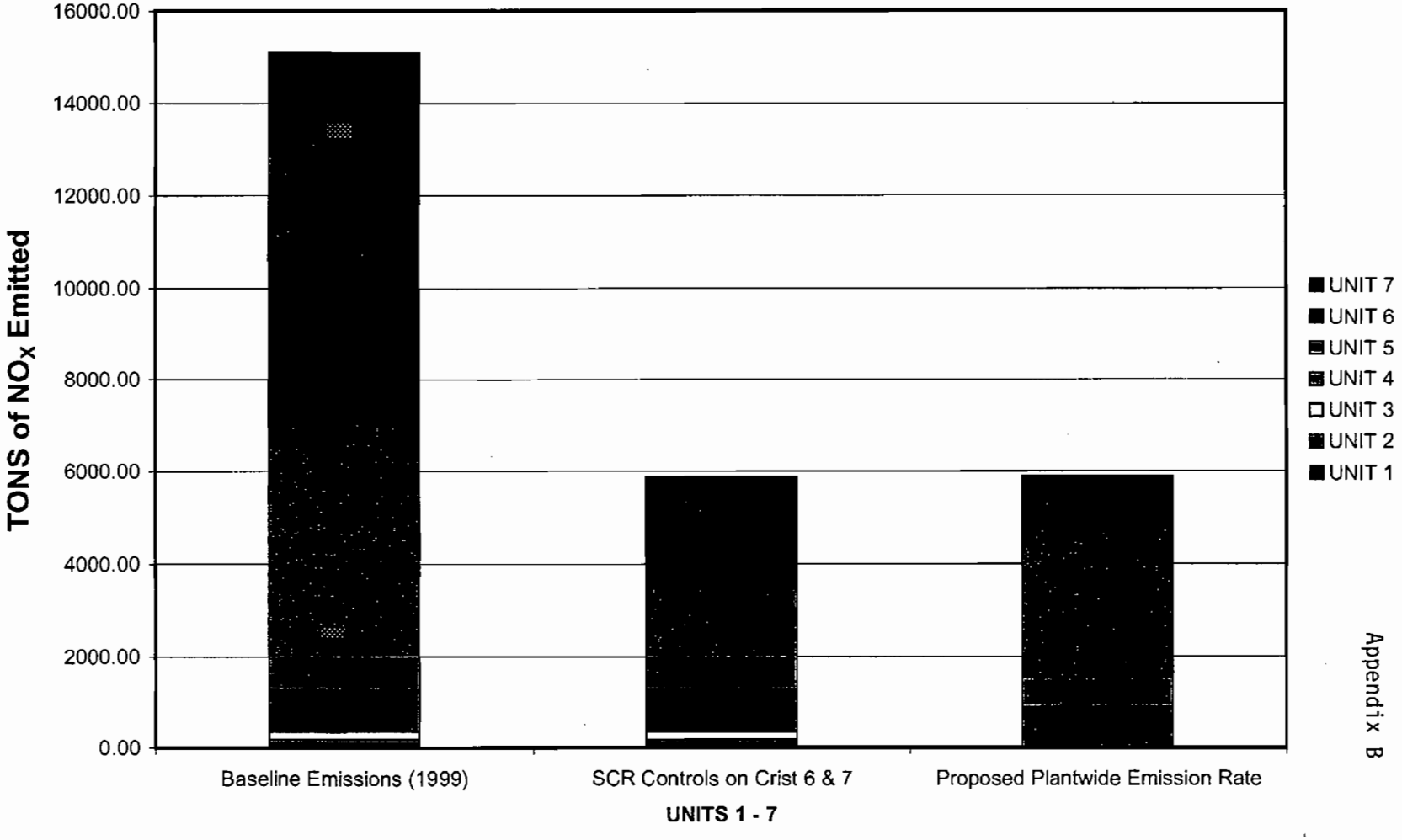
Gulf will measure its compliance with the emission rate limit set forth in paragraph 3 of this agreement by determining the Plant Crist NOx emission rate, when Crist Unit #7 has operated for 30 sequential days (which need not be consecutive) on a generating unit-specific btu weighted average basis pursuant to the following formula:

$$\text{plant wide daily mmbtu weighted NOx rate} = \frac{\sum_{\text{Units } 4,5,6,7} \left[\left(\text{Unit \# daily mmbtu}\right) \text{ X } \left(\text{24 hour avg unit \# NOx CEMs rate}\right)\right]}{\sum_{\text{Units } 4,5,6,7} \left(\text{Unit \# daily mmbtu}\right)}$$

For the purposes of this calculation, a Crist Unit #7 operating day means any calendar day that Crist Unit #7 is online a minimum of 18 hours.

Unit # daily mmbtu (heat input) in the foregoing formula is determined by Plant Crist's daily as-burned fuel analysis

Comparison of Crist Plant Emission Reduction Alternatives



Appendix B

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re: Petition for approval of FDEP/Gulf Power agreement pursuant to Section 366.8255(1)(d)7 of the Florida Statutes for purposes of cost recovery of the related expenditures and expenses through the Environmental Cost Recovery Clause.	)	Docket No. 02____-EI

Certificate of Service

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing has been furnished this 29th day of August 2002 by U.S. Mail or hand delivery to the following:

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Attorneys for Gulf Power Company

BEFORE THE STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

In the Matter of: Petition for Reduction in Semi-Annual Particulate Emissions Compliance Testing, Crist Unit 4; GULF POWER COMPANY, Petitioner.	OGC File No.: 85-1101

ORDER

On May 11, 1984, the Petitioner, GULF POWER COMPANY, filed a Petition for Reduction in Semi-Annual Particulate Emissions Compliance Testing pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1. for the following fossil fuel steam generating unit:

Crist Unit 4

Pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1., Petitioner initially elected to conduct quarterly particulate emission compliance tests on March 6, 1980. On March 30, 1982, Petitioner filed a petition for reduction from quarterly to annual particulate emissions compliance testing for Crist Unit 4. By order of the Department on November 7, 1982, Petitioner was granted approval to reduce the frequency of particulate compliance testing, but only to semi-annual. Semi-annual particulate emission testing was initiated on June 29, 1983 and has continued to the present.

On October 18, 1985, I denied the petition for reduction in semi-annual particulate emissions compliance testing based on Petitioner's failure of a particulate test conducted on December 1, 1983. At the time of the denial, only the results of a single passed retest were included in the petititon. I therefore concluded that the particulate standard for Crist Unit 4 of 0.1 pounds per million BTu heat input had not been regularly met. Since that time, Petitioner has provided me with the results of four subsequent passed tests, and has shown that seventeen of the

past eighteen particulate tests have demonstrated compliance. I therefore find that Crist Unit 4 has regularly met its particulate standard.

Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1. provides that I may reduce the frequency of particulate testing upon a demonstration that the particulate standard of 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input has been regularly met. The petition and additional supporting documentation submitted by Petitioner indicate that the facility has regularly met the particulate standard of 0.1 pounds per million BTu heat input. It is therefore,

ORDERED that the Petition for Reduction in Semi-Annual Particulate Emissions Compliance Testing is GRANTED. Petitioner may immediatelt commence testing on an annual basis. Test results from the first regularly scheduled compliance test conducted in FY 86 (October 1, 1985 through September 31, 1986), provided it meets the particulate standard and the 40% opacity standard, shall be accepted as results from from first annual test. Failure of Crist Unit 4 to meet either the particulate standard or the 40% opacity standard in the future shall constitute grounds for revokation of this authorization.

Persons whose substantial interests are affected by the above proposed agency action has a right, pursuant to Section 120.57, Florida Statutes, to petition for an administrative determination (hearing) on the proposed action. The Petition must conform to the requirements of Chapters 17-103 and 28-5, Florida Administrative Code, and must be filed (received) with the Department's Office of General Counsel, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, within fourteen (14) days of publication of this notice. Failure to file a petition within the fourteen (14) days constitutes a waiver of any right such person has to an administrative determination (hearing) pursuant to Section 120.57, Florida Statutes.

If a petition is filed, the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate agency action. Accordingly, the

Department's final action may be different from the proposed agency action. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any decision of the Department have the right to intervene in the proceeding. A petition for intervention must be filed pursuant to Model Rule 28-5.207, Florida Administrative Code, at least five (5) days before the final hearing and be filed with the Hearing Officer if one has been assigned at the Division of Administrative Hearings, Department of Administration, 2009 Apalachee Parkway, Tallahassee, Florida 32301. If no Hearing Officer has been assigned, the petition is to be filed with the Department's Office of General Counsel, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32301. Failure to petition to intervene within the allowed time frame constitutes a waiver of any right such person has to an administrative determination (hearing) under Section 120.57, Florida Statutes.

DONE AND ORDERED this 3 day of ~~December~~ January, 1986, in Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

Victoria J. Tschinkel

VICTORIA J. TSCHINKEL
Secretary

Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: (904) 488-4805

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
FILED, on this date, pursuant to §120.52 (9), Florida Statutes, with the designated Department Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

[illegible] 1-6-86
Clerk Date

BEFORE THE STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

In the Matter of:

Petition for Reduction in Semi-Annual Particulate Emissions Compliance Testing, Crist Unit 5; GULF POWER COMPANY,

Petitioner.

ORDER

On May 11, 1984, the Petitioner, GULF POWER COMPANY, filed a Petition for Reduction in Semi-Annual Particulate Emissions Compliance Testing pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1. for the following fossil fuel steam generating unit:

Crist Unit 5

Pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1., Petitioner initially elected to conduct quarterly particulate emission compliance tests on March 6, 1980. On March 30, 1982, Petitioner filed a petition for reduction from quarterly to annual particulate emissions compliance testing for Crist Unit 5. By order of the Department on November 7, 1982, Petitioner was granted approval to reduce the frequency of particulate compliance testing, but only to semi-annual. Semi-annual particulate emission testing was initiated on May 5, 1983 and has continued to the present.

Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1. provides that the Department may reduce the frequency of particulate testing upon a demonstration that the particulate standard of 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input has been regularly met. The petition and supporting documentation submitted by Petitioner indicate that, since May 27, 1980, Petitioner has regularly met the particulate standard. It is therefore,

ORDERED that the Petition for Reduction in Semi-Annual Particulate Emissions Compliance Testing is GRANTED. Petitioner

10/17/0045/05

may commence testing on an annual basis upon submission of the test results from its next regularly scheduled semi-annual test, provided the results of that test meet the particulate standard. Failure of Crist Unit 5 to meet either the particulate standard or the 40% opacity standard in the future shall constitute grounds for revocation of this authorization.

Persons whose substantial interests are affected by the above proposed agency action has a right, pursuant to Section 120.57, Florida Statutes, to petition for an administrative determination (hearing) on the proposed action. The Petition must conform to the requirements of Chapters 17-103 and 28-5, Florida Administrative Code, and must be filed (received) with the Department's Office of General Counsel, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, within fourteen (14) days of publication of this notice. Failure to file a petition within the fourteen (14) days constitutes a waiver of any right such person has to an administrative determination (hearing) pursuant to Section 120.57, Florida Statutes.

If a petition is filed, the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate agency action. Accordingly, the Department's final action may be different from the proposed agency action. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any decision of the Department have the right to intervene in the proceeding. A petition for intervention must be filed pursuant to Model Rule 28-5.207, Florida Administrative Code, at least five (5) days before the final hearing and be filed with the Hearing Officer if one has been assigned at the Division of Administrative Hearings, Department of Administration, 2009 Apalachee Parkway, Tallahassee, Florida 32301. If no Hearing Officer has been assigned, the petition is to be filed with the Department's Office of General Counsel, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32301. Failure to petition to intervene within the allowed time frame constitutes a waiver of any right such person has to an administrative determination (hearing) under Section 120.57, Florida Statutes.

DONE AND ORDERED this 18 day of October, 1985, in Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

Victoria J. Tschinkel

VICTORIA J. TSCHINKEL
Secretary

Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: (904) 488-4805

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

FILED, on this date, pursuant to §120.52 (9), Florida Statutes, with the designated Department Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

Gary L. Brown 10/18/85
Clerk Date

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true copy of the foregoing Order has been furnished by U.S. Mail to George O. Layman, Gulf Power Company, Post Office Box 1151, Pensacola, Florida 32520, this 21 day of October, 1985.

E. GARY BARDY
Assistant General Counsel

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: (904) 488-9730

THE STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

In the matter of:	)	
	)	
Petition for Reduction in Semi-Annual Particulate Emissions Compliance Testing	)	OGC File No. Permit No. AO17-95751
	)	
Gulf Power Company Crist Unit 6	)	
	)	
	)	
Petitioner	)	
	)	

ORDER

On March 15, 1988, the Petitioner, Gulf Power Company, filed a Petition for Reduction in the Frequency of Particulate Matter Emissions Compliance Testing pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1. for the following fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit located in Pensacola, Florida:

CRIST UNIT 6

Pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1., Petitioner has conducted semi-annual particulate matter emissions compliance tests. Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1. provides that the Department may reduce the frequency of particulate matter testing upon a demonstration that the particulate matter standard of 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input has been regularly met. The petition and supporting documentation submitted by Petitioner indicate that, since June 12, 1985, Petitioner has regularly met the particulate matter standard. It is therefore,

ORDERED that the Petition for Reduction in the Frequency of Particulate Matter Emissions Compliance Testing is GRANTED, and that:

1. Petitioner's generating unit Crist Unit 6 shall be required

to conduct one steady-state particulate matter emissions compliance test annually and one particulate matter emissions compliance test annually under soot blowing conditions, with the next test to commence no later than January 18, 1989.

2. Crist Unit 6 shall be subject to a steady-state visible emissions limiting standard of forty (40) percent opacity (number 2 of the Ringlemann Chart).

3. This order supercedes specific conditions 21 and 24 relating to frequency of particulate matter emissions compliance testing contained in operating permit A017-95751 for Crist Unit 6.

4. If the Department has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emissions standard in Chapter 17-2 or in a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 17-2 is being violated, the Department may require additional tests for particulate matter emissions pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.700(2)(b).

Persons whose substantial interests are affected by the Department's above proposed agency action may petition for an administrative determination (hearing) in accordance with Section 120.57, Florida Statutes. The petition must conform to the requirements of Chapter 17-103 and 28-5, Florida Administrative Code, and must be filed (received in the Department's Office of General Counsel, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, within twenty-one (21) days of publication of this notice. Failure to file a petition within the twenty-one (21) days constitutes a waiver of any right such person has to an administrative determination (hearing) pursuant to Section 120.57, Florida Statutes.

If a petition is filed, the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate agency action. Accordingly, the Department's final action may be different from the proposed agency action. Therefore, persons who may not desire to file a petition may want to intervene in the proceeding. A petition for intervention must be filed pursuant to Rule 28-5.207, Florida Administrative Code, at least five (5) days before the final hearing and must be filed with the Hearing Officer if one has been assigned at the Division of Administrative Hearings, Department of Administration , 2009 Apalachee Parkway, Tallahassee, Florida 32301. If no Hearing Officer has been assigned, the petition is to be filed with the Department's Office of General Counsel, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. Failure to petition to intervene within the allowed time frame constitutes a waiver of any right such person has to request a hearing uner Section 120.57, Florida Statutes.

DONE AND ORDERED this 17 day of May, 1988 in Tallahassee, Florida.

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

C. Hutchinson 5-18-88
Clerk Date

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
(904) 488-4805

Dale W. Twachtmann
DALE TWACHTMANN
Secretary

THE STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

In the matter of:	)	
	)	
Petition for Reduction in Semi-Annual Particulate Emissions Compliance Testing	)	Permit No. AO17-103256 OGC File No.
	)	
Gulf Power Company Crist Unit 7	)	
	)	
Petitioner	)	
	)	

ORDER

On March 4, 1988, the Petitioner, Gulf Power Company, filed a Petition for Reduction in the Frequency of Particulate Matter Emissions Compliance Testing (see exhibit attached) pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1. for the following fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit located in Pensacola, Florida:

CRIST UNIT 7

Pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1., Petitioner has conducted semi-annual particulate matter emissions compliance tests. Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1. provides that the Department may reduce the frequency of particulate matter testing upon a demonstration that the particulate matter standard of 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input has been regularly met. The petition and supporting documentation submitted by Petitioner indicate that, since January 29, 1985, Petitioner has regularly met the particulate matter standard. It is therefore,

ORDERED that the Petition for Reduction in the Frequency of Particulate Matter Emissions Compliance Testing is GRANTED, and that:

1. Petitioner's generating unit Crist Unit 7 shall be required

to conduct one steady-state particulate matter emissions compliance test annually and one particulate matter emissions compliance test annually under soot blowing conditions, with the next test to commence no later than January 18, 1989.

2. Crist Unit 7 shall be subject to a steady-state visible emissions limiting standard of forty (40) percent opacity (number 2 of the Ringlemann Chart).

3. This order supercedes specific conditions 21 and 24 relating to frequency of particulate matter emissions compliance testing contained in operating permit A017-103256 for Crist Unit 7.

4. If the Department has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emissions standard in Chapter 17-2 or in a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 17-2 is being violated, the Department may require additional tests for particulate matter emissions pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.700(2)(b).

Persons whose substantial interests are affected by the Department's above proposed agency action may petition for an administrative determination (hearing) in accordance with Section 120.57, Florida Statutes. The petition must conform to the requirements of Chapter 17-103 and 28-5, Florida Administrative Code, and must be filed (received in the Department's Office of General Counsel, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400) within twenty-one (21) days of publication of this notice. Failure to file a petition within the twenty-one (21) days constitutes a waiver of any right such person has to an administrative determination (hearing) pursuant to Section 120.57, Florida Statutes.

If a petition is filed, the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate agency action. Accordingly, the Department's final action may be different from the proposed agency action. Therefore, persons who may not desire to file a petition may want to intervene in the proceeding. A petition for intervention must be filed pursuant to Rule 28-5.207, Florida Administrative Code, at least five (5) days before the final hearing and must be filed with the Hearing Officer, if one has been assigned, at the Division of Administrative Hearings, Department of Administration , 2009 Apalachee Parkway, Tallahassee, Florida 32301. If no Hearing Officer has been assigned, the petition is to be filed with the Department's Office of General Counsel, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. Failure to petition to intervene within the allowed time frame constitutes a waiver of any right such person has to request a hearing under Section 120.57, Florida Statutes.

DONE AND ORDERED this 24th day of June, 1988 in Tallahassee, Florida.

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
FILED, on this date, pursuant to S120.52 Florida Statutes, with the designated Department Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

C. Hutchinson 6-27-88
Clerk Date

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
(904) 488-4805

DALE TWACHTMANN
Secretary

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that an true copy of the foregoing Order has been mailed, postage prepaid, to Peter Cunningham, Esquire, Hopping Boyd Green & Sams, Post Office Box 6526, Tallahassee, Florida 32314, this 7th day of June, 1988.

MARK ~~ZILBERBERG~~
Assistant General Counsel

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida
32399-2400
Telephone (904) 488-9730

Appendix SS-1,
Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)

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

Stack Sampling Facilities Provided by the Owner of an Emissions Unit. This section describes the minimum requirements for stack sampling facilities that are necessary to sample point emissions units. Sampling facilities include sampling ports, work platforms, access to work platforms, electrical power, and sampling equipment support. Emissions units must provide these facilities at their expense. All stack sampling facilities must meet any Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Standards described in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts D and E.

(a) Permanent Test Facilities. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test, other than a visible emissions test, is required on at least an annual basis, shall install and maintain permanent stack sampling facilities.

(b) Temporary Test Facilities. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is not required to conduct a compliance test on at least an annual basis may use permanent or temporary stack sampling facilities. If the owner chooses to use temporary sampling facilities on an emissions unit, and the Department elects to test the unit, such temporary facilities shall be installed on the emissions unit within 5 days of a request by the Department and remain on the emissions unit until the test is completed.

(c) Sampling Ports.

1. All sampling ports shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches.
2. The ports shall be capable of being sealed when not in use.
3. The sampling ports shall be located in the stack at least 2 stack diameters or equivalent diameters downstream and at least 0.5 stack diameter or equivalent diameter upstream from any fan, bend, constriction or other flow disturbance.
4. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct has been filed prior to December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 15 feet or less. For stacks with a larger diameter, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct is filed on or after December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 10 feet or less. For stacks with larger diameters, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. On horizontal circular ducts, the ports shall be located so that the probe can enter the stack vertically, horizontally or at a 45 degree angle.
5. On rectangular ducts, the cross sectional area shall be divided into the number of equal areas in accordance with EPA Method 1. Sampling ports shall be provided which allow access to each sampling point. The ports shall be located so that the probe can be inserted perpendicular to the gas flow.

(d) Work Platforms.

1. Minimum size of the working platform shall be 24 square feet in area. Platforms shall be at least 3 feet wide.
2. On circular stacks with 2 sampling ports, the platform shall extend at least 110 degrees around the stack.
3. On circular stacks with more than two sampling ports, the work platform shall extend 360 degrees around the stack.
4. All platforms shall be equipped with an adequate safety rail (ropes are not acceptable), toeboard, and hinged floor-opening cover if ladder access is used to reach the platform. The safety rail directly in line with the sampling ports shall be removable so that no obstruction exists in an area 14 inches below each sample port and 6 inches on either side of the sampling port.

(e) Access to Work Platform.

1. Ladders to the work platform exceeding 15 feet in length shall have safety cages or fall arresters with a minimum of 3 compatible safety belts available for use by sampling personnel.

2. Walkways over free-fall areas shall be equipped with safety rails and toeboards.

(f) Electrical Power.

1. A minimum of two 120-volt AC, 20-amp outlets shall be provided at the sampling platform within 20 feet of each sampling port.

2. If extension cords are used to provide the electrical power, they shall be kept on the plant's property and be available immediately upon request by sampling personnel.

(g) Sampling Equipment Support.

1. A three-quarter inch eyebolt and an angle bracket shall be attached directly above each port on vertical stacks and above each row of sampling ports on the sides of horizontal ducts.

a. The bracket shall be a standard 3 inch x 3 inch x one-quarter inch equal-legs bracket which is 1 and one-half inches wide. A hole that is one-half inch in diameter shall be drilled through the exact center of the horizontal portion of the bracket. The horizontal portion of the bracket shall be located 14 inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

b. A three-eighth inch bolt which protrudes 2 inches from the stack may be substituted for the required bracket. The bolt shall be located 15 and one-half inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

c. The three-quarter inch eyebolt shall be capable of supporting a 500 pound working load. For stacks that are less than 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 48 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. For stacks that are greater than or equal to 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 60 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. If the eyebolt is more than 120 inches above the platform, a length of chain shall be attached to it to bring the free end of the chain to within safe reach from the platform.

2. A complete monorail or dualrail arrangement may be substituted for the eyebolt and bracket.

3. When the sample ports are located in the top of a horizontal duct, a frame shall be provided above the port to allow the sample probe to be secured during the test.

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

Appendix TV-4,
Title V Conditions (version dated 2/12/02)

APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 02/12/02)

[Note: This attachment includes "canned conditions" developed from the "Title V Core List."]

{Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided one copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}

Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

1. **Not federally enforceable.** General Prohibition: Any stationary installation which will reasonably be expected to be a source of pollution shall not be operated, maintained, constructed, expanded, or modified without the appropriate and valid permits issued by the Department, unless the source is exempted by Department rule. The Department may issue a permit only after it receives reasonable assurance that the installation will not cause pollution in violation of any of the provisions of Chapter 403, F.S., or the rules promulgated thereunder. A permitted installation may only be operated, maintained, constructed, expanded or modified in a manner that is consistent with the terms of the permit. [Rule 62-4.030, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.); Section 403.087, Florida Statute (F.S.)]

2. **Not federally enforceable.** Procedures to Obtain Permits and Other Authorizations; Applications.
(1) Any person desiring to obtain a permit from the Department shall apply on forms prescribed by the Department and shall submit such additional information as the Department by law may require.
(2) All applications and supporting documents shall be filed in quadruplicate with the Department.
(3) To ensure protection of public health, safety, and welfare, any construction, modification, or operation of an installation which may be a source of pollution, shall be in accordance with sound professional engineering practices pursuant to Chapter 471, F.S. All applications for a Department permit shall be certified by a professional engineer registered in the State of Florida except, when the application is for renewal of an air pollution operation permit at a non-Title V source as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., or where professional engineering is not required by Chapter 471, F.S. Where required by Chapter 471 or 492, F.S., applicable portions of permit applications and supporting documents which are submitted to the Department for public record shall be signed and sealed by the professional(s) who prepared or approved them.
(4) Processing fees for air construction permits shall be in accordance with Rule 62-4.050(4), F.A.C.
(5)(a) To be considered by the Department, each application must be accompanied by the proper processing fee. The fee shall be paid by check, payable to the Department of Environmental Protection. The fee is non-refundable except as provided in Section 120.60, F.S., and in this section.
(c) Upon receipt of the proper application fee, the permit processing time requirements of Sections 120.60(2) and 403.0876, F.S., shall begin.
(d) If the applicant does not submit the required fee within ten days of receipt of written notification, the Department shall either return the unprocessed application or arrange with the applicant for the pick up of the application.
(e) If an applicant submits an application fee in excess of the required fee, the permit processing time requirements of Sections 120.60(2) and 403.0876, F.S., shall begin upon receipt, and the Department shall refund to the applicant the amount received in excess of the required fee.
(6) Any substantial modification to a complete application shall require an additional processing fee determined pursuant to the schedule set forth in Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C., and shall restart the time requirements of Sections 120.60 and 403.0876, F.S. For purposes of this Subsection, the term "substantial modification" shall mean a modification which is reasonably expected to lead to substantially different environmental impacts which require a detailed review.
(7) Modifications to existing permits proposed by the permittee which require substantial changes in the existing permit or require substantial evaluation by the Department of potential impacts of the proposed modifications shall require the same fee as a new application for the same time duration except for modification under Chapter 62-45, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C.]

3. Standards for Issuing or Denying Permits. Except as provided at Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., the issuance of a permit does not relieve any person from complying with the requirements of Chapter 403, F.S., or Department rules.
[Rule 62-4.070(7), F.A.C.]

4. Modification of Permit Conditions.
(1) For good cause and after notice and an administrative hearing, if requested, the Department may require the permittee to conform to new or additional conditions. The Department shall allow the permittee a reasonable time to conform to the new or additional conditions and on

application of the permittee the Department may grant additional time. For the purpose of this section, good cause shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: (**also, see Condition No. 38.**).

(a) A showing that an improvement in effluent or emission quality or quantity can be accomplished because of technological advances without unreasonable hardship.

(b) A showing that a higher degree of treatment is necessary to effect the intent and purpose of Chapter 403, F.S.

(c) A showing of any change in the environment or surrounding conditions that requires a modification to conform to applicable air or water quality standards.

(e) Adoption or revision of Florida Statutes, rules, or standards which require the modification of a permit condition for compliance.

(2) A permittee may request a modification of a permit by applying to the Department.

(3) A permittee may request that a permit be extended as a modification of the permit. Such a request must be submitted to the Department in writing before the expiration of the permit. Upon timely submittal of a request for extension, unless the permit automatically expires by statute or rule, the permit will remain in effect until final agency action is taken on the request. For construction permits, an extension shall be granted if the applicant can demonstrate reasonable assurances that, upon completion, the extended permit will comply with the standards and conditions required by applicable regulation. For all other permits, an extension shall be granted if the applicant can demonstrate reasonable assurances that the extended permit will comply with the standards and conditions applicable to the original permit. A permit for which the permit application fee was prorated in accordance with Rule 62-4.050(4)(1), F.A.C., shall not be extended. In no event shall a permit be extended or remain in effect longer than the time limits established by statute or rule.

[Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C.]

5. Renewals. Prior to 180 days before the expiration of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the permittee shall apply for a renewal of a permit using forms incorporated by reference in the specific rule chapter for that kind of permit. A renewal application shall be timely and sufficient. If the application is submitted prior to 180 days before expiration of the permit, it will be considered timely and sufficient. If the renewal application is submitted at a later date, it will not be considered timely and sufficient unless it is submitted and made complete prior to the expiration of the operation permit. When the application for renewal is timely and sufficient, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the renewal application has been finally acted upon by the Department or, if there is court review of the Department's final agency action, until a later date is required by Section 120.60, F.S., provided that, for renewal of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the applicant complies with the requirements of Rules 62-213.420(1)(b)3. and 4., F.A.C.

[Rule 62-4.090, F.A.C.]

6. Suspension and Revocation.

(1) Permits shall be effective until suspended, revoked, surrendered, or expired and shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 403, F.S., and rules of the Department.

(2) Failure to comply with pollution control laws and rules shall be grounds for suspension or revocation.

(3) A permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., shall not become a vested property right in the permittee. The Department may revoke any permit issued by it if it finds that the permit holder or the his agent:

(a) Submitted false or inaccurate information in his application or operational reports.

(b) Has violated law, Department orders, rules or permit conditions.

(c) Has failed to submit operational reports or other information required by Department rules.

(d) Has refused lawful inspection under Section 403.091, F.S.

(4) No revocation shall become effective except after notice is served by personal services, certified mail, or newspaper notice pursuant to Section 120.60(7), F.S., upon the person or persons named therein and a hearing held if requested within the time specified in the notice. The notice shall specify the provision of the law, or rule alleged to be violated, or the permit condition or Department order alleged to be violated, and the facts alleged to constitute a violation thereof.

[Rule 62-4.100, F.A.C.]

7. **Not federally enforceable.** Financial Responsibility. The Department may require an applicant to submit proof of financial responsibility and may require the applicant to post an appropriate bond to guarantee compliance with the law and Department rules.

[Rule 62-4.110, F.A.C.]

8. Transfer of Permits.

(1) Within 30 days after the sale or legal transfer of a permitted facility, an "Application for Transfer of Permit" (DEP Form 62-1.201(1)) must be submitted to the Department. This form must be completed with the notarized signatures of both the permittee and the proposed new permittee. For air permits, an "Application for Transfer of Air Permit" (DEP Form 62-210.900(7)) shall be submitted.

(2) The Department shall approve the transfer of a permit unless it determines that the proposed new permittee cannot provide reasonable assurances that conditions of the permit will be met. The determination shall be limited solely to the ability of the new permittee to comply with the conditions of the existing permit, and it shall not concern the adequacy of these permit conditions. If the Department proposes to deny the transfer, it shall provide both the permittee and the proposed new permittee a written objection to such transfer together with notice of a right to request a Chapter 120, F.S., proceeding on such determination.
(3) Within 30 days of receiving a properly completed Application for Transfer of Permit form, the Department shall issue a final determination. The Department may toll the time for making a determination on the transfer by notifying both the permittee and the proposed new permittee that additional information is required to adequately review the transfer request. Such notification shall be served within 30 days of receipt of an Application for Transfer of Permit form, completed pursuant to Rule 62-4.120(1), F.A.C. If the Department fails to take action to approve or deny the transfer within 30 days of receipt of the completed Application for Transfer of Permit form, or within 30 days of receipt of the last item of timely requested additional information, the transfer shall be deemed approved.
(4) The permittee is encouraged to apply for a permit transfer prior to the sale or legal transfer of a permitted facility. However, the transfer shall not be effective prior to the sale or legal transfer.
(5) Until this transfer is approved by the Department, the permittee and any other person constructing, operating, or maintaining the permitted facility shall be liable for compliance with the terms of the permit. The permittee transferring the permit shall remain liable for corrective actions that may be required as a result of any violations occurring prior to the sale or legal transfer of the facility.
[Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C.]

9. Plant Operation-Problems. If the permittee is temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by hazard of fire, wind or by other cause, the permittee shall immediately notify the Department. Notification shall include pertinent information as to the cause of the problem, and what steps are being taken to correct the problem and to prevent its recurrence, and where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with Department rules. **(also, see Condition No. 10.)**.
[Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]

10. For purposes of notification to the Department pursuant to Condition No. 9., Condition No. 12.(8), and Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C., Plant Operation-Problems, "immediately" shall mean the same day, if during a workday (i.e., 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.), or the first business day after the incident, excluding weekends and holidays; and, for purposes of 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B), "prompt" shall have the same meaning as "immediately". **[also, see Conditions Nos. 9. and 12.(8).]**
[40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

11. **Not federally enforceable.** Review. Failure to request a hearing within 14 days of receipt of notice of proposed or final agency action on a permit application or as otherwise required in Chapter 62-103, F.A.C., shall be deemed a waiver of the right to an administrative hearing.
[Rule 62-4.150, F.A.C.]

12. Permit Conditions. All permits issued by the Department shall include the following general conditions:
(1) The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit, are "permit conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.141, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, F.S. The permittee is placed on notice that the Department will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.
(2) This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department.
(3) As provided in Subsections 403.087(7) and 403.722(5), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other Department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit.
(4) This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.
(5) This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of F.S. and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.
(6) The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision

includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.

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

(a) Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;

(b) Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and,

(c) Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules. Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.

(8) If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information: **(also, see Condition No. 10.)**

(a) A description of and cause of noncompliance; and,

(b) The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or for revocation of this permit.

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

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

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

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

(14) The permittee shall comply with the following:

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

(b) The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

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

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

[Rules 62-4.160 and 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

13. Construction Permits.

(1) No person shall construct any installation or facility which will reasonably be expected to be a source of air or water pollution without first applying for and receiving a construction permit from the Department unless exempted by statute or Department rule. In addition to the requirements of Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., applicants for a Department Construction Permit shall submit the following as applicable:

(a) A completed application on forms furnished by the Department.

(b) An engineering report covering:

1. plant description and operations,

2. types and quantities of all waste material to be generated whether liquid, gaseous or solid,
3. proposed waste control facilities,
4. the treatment objectives,
5. the design criteria on which the control facilities are based, and,
6. other information deemed relevant.

Design criteria submitted pursuant to Rule 62-4.210(1)(b)5., F.A.C., shall be based on the results of laboratory and pilot-plant scale studies whenever such studies are warranted. The design efficiencies of the proposed waste treatment facilities and the quantities and types of pollutants in the treated effluents or emissions shall be indicated. Work of this nature shall be subject to the requirements of Chapter 471, F.S. Where confidential records are involved, certain information may be kept confidential pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S.

(c) The owners' written guarantee to meet the design criteria as accepted by the Department and to abide by Chapter 403, F.S. and the rules of the Department as to the quantities and types of materials to be discharged from the installation. The owner may be required to post an appropriate bond or other equivalent evidence of financial responsibility to guarantee compliance with such conditions in instances where the owner's financial resources are inadequate or proposed control facilities are experimental in nature.

(2) The construction permit may contain conditions and an expiration date as determined by the Secretary or the Secretary's designee.

(3) When the Department issues a permit to construct, the permittee shall be allowed a period of time, specified in the permit, to construct, and to operate and test to determine compliance with Chapter 403, F.S., and the rules of the Department and, where applicable, to apply for and receive an operation permit. The Department may require tests and evaluations of the treatment facilities by the permittee at his/her expense.

[Rule 62-4.210, F.A.C.]

14. **Not federally enforceable.** Operation Permit for New Sources. To properly apply for an operation permit for new sources, the applicant shall submit the appropriate fee and certification that construction was completed noting any deviations from the conditions in the construction permit and test results where appropriate.

[Rule 62-4.220, F.A.C.]

Chapters 28-106 and 62-110, F.A.C.

15. Public Notice, Public Participation, and Proposed Agency Action. The permittee shall comply with all of the requirements for public notice, public participation, and proposed agency action pursuant to Rules 62-110.106 and 62-210.350, F.A.C.

[Rules 62-110.106, 62-210.350 and 62-213.430(1)(b), F.A.C.]

16. Administrative Hearing. The permittee shall comply with all of the requirements for a petition for administrative hearing or waiver of right to administrative proceeding pursuant to Rules 28-106.201, 28-106.301 and 62-110.106, F.A.C.

[Rules 28-106.201, 28-106.301 and 62-110.106, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-204, F.A.C.

17. Asbestos. This permit does not authorize any demolition or renovation of the facility or its parts or components which involves asbestos removal. This permit does not constitute a waiver of any of the requirements of Chapter 62-257, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Asbestos, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Compliance with Chapter 62-257, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, Section 61.145, is required for any asbestos demolition or renovation at the source.

[40 CFR 61; Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, Chapter 62-257, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-210, F.A.C.

18. Permits Required. The owner or operator of any emissions unit which emits or can reasonably be expected to emit any air pollutant shall obtain an appropriate permit from the Department prior to beginning construction, modification, or initial or continued operation of the emissions unit unless exempted pursuant to Department rule or statute. All emissions limitations, controls, and other requirements imposed by such permits shall be at least as stringent as any applicable limitations and requirements contained in or enforceable under the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or that are otherwise federally enforceable. Except as provided at Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., issuance of a permit does not relieve the owner or operator of an emissions unit from complying with any applicable requirements, any emission limiting standards or other requirements of the air pollution rules of the Department or any other such requirements under federal, state, or local law.

(1) Air Construction Permits.

(a) Unless exempt from permitting pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C., or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C., an air construction permit shall be obtained by the owner or operator of any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit prior to the beginning of construction

or modification, in accordance with all applicable provisions of Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. Except as provided under Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C., the owner or operator of any facility seeking to create or change an air emissions bubble shall obtain an air construction permit in accordance with all the applicable provisions of Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. The construction permit shall be issued for a period of time sufficient to allow construction or modification of the facility or emissions unit and operation while the new or modified facility or emissions unit is conducting tests or otherwise demonstrating initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit.

(b) Notwithstanding the expiration of an air construction permit, all limitations and requirements of such permit that are applicable to the design and operation of the permitted facility or emissions unit shall remain in effect until the facility or emissions unit is permanently shut down, except for any such limitation or requirement that is obsolete by its nature (such as a requirement for initial compliance testing) or any such limitation or requirement that is changed in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-210.300(1)(b)1., F.A.C. Either the applicant or the Department can propose that certain conditions be considered obsolete. Any conditions or language in an air construction permit that are included for informational purposes only, if they are transferred to the air operation permit, shall be transferred for informational purposes only and shall not become enforceable conditions unless voluntarily agreed to by the permittee or otherwise required under Department rules.

1. Except for those limitations or requirements that are obsolete, all limitations and requirements of an air construction permit shall be included and identified in any air operation permit for the facility or emissions unit. The limitations and requirements included in the air operation permit can be changed, and thereby superseded, through the issuance of an air construction permit, federally enforceable state air operation permit, federally enforceable air general permit, or Title V air operation permit; provided, however, that:

a. Any change that would constitute an administrative correction may be made pursuant to Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.;

b. Any change that would constitute a modification, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be accomplished only through the issuance of an air construction permit; and

c. Any change in a permit limitation or requirement that originates from a permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21, Rule 62-204.800(10)(d)2., F.A.C., Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C., or any former codification of Rule 62-212.400 or Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C., shall be accomplished only through the issuance of a new or revised air construction permit under Rule 62-204.800(10)(d)2., Rule 62-212.400, or Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C., as appropriate.

2. The force and effect of any change in a permit limitation or requirement made in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-210.300(1)(b)1., F.A.C., shall be the same as if such change were made to the original air construction permit.

3. Nothing in Rule 62-210.300(1)(b), F.A.C., shall be construed as to allow operation of a facility or emissions unit without a valid air operation permit.

(2) Air Operation Permits. Upon expiration of the air operation permit for any existing facility or emissions unit, subsequent to construction or modification, or subsequent to the creation of or change to a bubble, and demonstration of compliance with the conditions of the construction permit for any new or modified facility or emissions unit, any air emissions bubble, or as otherwise provided in Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., or Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the owner or operator of such facility or emissions unit shall obtain a renewal air operation permit, an initial air operation permit or general permit, or an administrative correction or revision of an existing air operation permit, whichever is appropriate, in accordance with all applicable provisions of Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

(a) Minimum Requirements for All Air Operation Permits. At a minimum, a permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall:

1. Specify the manner, nature, volume and frequency of the emissions permitted, and the applicable emission limiting standards or performance standards, if any;

2. Require proper operation and maintenance of any pollution control equipment by qualified personnel, where applicable in accordance with the provisions of any operation and maintenance plan required by the air pollution rules of the Department.

3. Contain an effective date stated in the permit which shall not be earlier than the date final action is taken on the application and be issued for a period, beginning on the effective date, as provided below.

a. The operation permit for an emissions unit which is in compliance with all applicable rules and in operational condition, and which the owner or operator intends to continue operating, shall be issued or renewed for a five-year period, except that, for Title V sources subject to Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C., operation permits shall be extended until 60 days after the due date for submittal of the facility's Title V permit application as specified in Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C.

b. Except as provided in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.d., F.A.C., the operation permit for an emissions unit which has been shut down for six months or more prior to the expiration date of the current operation permit, shall be renewed for a period not to exceed five years from the date of shutdown, even if the emissions unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided:

(i) the owner or operator of the emissions unit demonstrates to the Department that the emissions unit may need to be reactivated and used, or that it is the owner's or operator's intent to apply to the Department for a permit to construct a new emissions unit at the facility before the end of the extension period; and,

(ii) the owner or operator of the emissions unit agrees to and is legally prohibited from providing the allowable emission permitted by the renewed permit as an emissions offset to any other person under Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C.; and,

(iii) the emissions unit was operating in compliance with all applicable rules as of the time the source was shut down.

c. Except as provided in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.d., F.A.C., the operation permit for an emissions unit which has been shut down for five years or more prior to the expiration date of the current operation permit shall be renewed for a maximum period not to exceed ten years from the date of shutdown, even if the emissions unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided the conditions given in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., F.A.C., are met and the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that failure to renew the permit would constitute a hardship, which may include economic hardship.

d. The operation permit for an electric utility generating unit on cold standby or long-term reserve shutdown shall be renewed for a five-year period, and additional five-year periods, even if the unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided the conditions given in Rules 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b.(i) through (iii), F.A.C., are met.

4. In the case of an emissions unit permitted pursuant to Rules 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., and d., F.A.C., include reasonable notification and compliance testing requirements for reactivation of such emissions unit and provide that the owner or operator demonstrate to the Department prior to reactivation that such reactivation would not constitute reconstruction pursuant to Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.

[Rules 62-210.300(1) & (2), F.A.C.]

19. **Not federally enforceable.** Notification of Startup. The owner or operator of any emissions unit or facility which has a valid air operation permit which has been shut down more than one year, shall notify the Department in writing of the intent to start up such emissions unit or facility, a minimum of 60 days prior to the intended startup date.

(a) The notification shall include information as to the startup date, anticipated emission rates or pollutants released, changes to processes or control devices which will result in changes to emission rates, and any other conditions which may differ from the valid outstanding operation permit.

(b) If, due to an emergency, a startup date is not known 60 days prior thereto, the owner shall notify the Department as soon as possible after the date of such startup is ascertained.

[Rule 62-210.300(5), F.A.C.]

20. Emissions Unit Reclassification.

(a) Any emissions unit whose operation permit has been revoked as provided for in Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., shall be deemed permanently shut down for purposes of Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. Any emissions unit whose permit to operate has expired without timely renewal or transfer may be deemed permanently shut down, provided, however, that no such emissions unit shall be deemed permanently shut down if, within 20 days after receipt of written notice from the Department, the emissions unit owner or operator demonstrates that the permit expiration resulted from inadvertent failure to comply with the requirements of Rule 62-4.090, F.A.C., and that the owner or operator intends to continue the emissions unit in operation, and either submits an application for an air operation permit or complies with permit transfer requirements, if applicable.

(b) If the owner or operator of an emissions unit which is so permanently shut down, applies to the Department for a permit to reactivate or operate such emissions unit, the emissions unit will be reviewed and permitted as a new emissions unit.

[Rule 62-210.300(6), F.A.C.]

21. Transfer of Air Permits.

(a) An air permit is transferable only after submission of an Application for Transfer of Air Permit (DEP Form 62-210.900(7)) and Department approval in accordance with Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C. For Title V permit transfers only, a complete application for transfer of air permit shall include the requirements of 40 CFR 70.7(d)(1)(iv), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Within 30 days after approval of the transfer of permit, the Department shall update the permit by an administrative permit correction pursuant to Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.

(b) For an air general permit, the provision of Rules 62-210.300(7)(a) and 62-4.120, F.A.C., do not apply. Thirty (30) days before using an air general permit, the new owner must submit an air general permit notification to the Department in accordance with Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., or Rule 62-213.300(2)(b), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-210.300(7), F.A.C.]

22. Public Notice and Comment.

(1) Public Notice of Proposed Agency Action.

(a) A notice of proposed agency action on permit application, where the proposed agency action is to issue the permit, shall be published by any applicant for:

1. An air construction permit;

2. An air operation permit, permit renewal or permit revision subject to Rule 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C., (i.e., a FESOP), except as provided in Rule 62-210.300(2)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; or

3. An air operation permit, permit renewal, or permit revision subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., except Title V air general permits or those permit revisions meeting the requirements of Rule 62-213.412(1), F.A.C.

(b) The notice required by Rule 62-210.350(1)(a), F.A.C., shall be published in accordance with all otherwise applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C. A public notice under Rule 62-210.350(1)(a)1., F.A.C., for an air construction permit may be combined with any required public notice under Rule 62-210.350(1)(a)2. or 3., F.A.C., for air operation permits. If such notices are combined, the public notice must comply with the requirements for both notices.

(c) Except as otherwise provided at Rules 62-210.350(2) and (5), F.A.C., each notice of intent to issue an air construction permit shall provide a 14-day period for submittal of public comments.

(2) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Emissions Units Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration or Nonattainment - Area Preconstruction Review.

(a) Before taking final agency action on a construction permit application for any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit subject to the preconstruction review requirements of Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a *minimum* the following:

1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S., and the Department's analysis of the effect of the proposed construction or modification on ambient air quality, including the Department's preliminary determination of whether the permit should be approved or disapproved;

2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments; and,

3. A notice, by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county affected, specifying the nature and location of the proposed facility or emissions unit, whether BACT or LAER has been determined, the degree of PSD increment consumption expected, if applicable, and the location of the information specified in paragraph 1. above; and, notifying the public of the opportunity for submitting comments and requesting a public hearing.

(b) The notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action.

(c) A copy of the notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall also be sent by the Department to the Regional Office of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and to all other state and local officials or agencies having cognizance over the location of such new or modified facility or emissions unit, including local air pollution control agencies, chief executives of city or county government, regional land use planning agencies, and any other state, Federal Land Manager, or Indian Governing Body whose lands may be affected by emissions from the new or modified facility or emissions unit.

(d) A copy of the notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be displayed in the appropriate district, branch and local program offices.

(e) An opportunity for public hearing shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 120, F.S., and Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C.

(f) Any public comments received shall be made available for public inspection in the location where the information specified in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)1., F.A.C., is available and shall be considered by the Department in making a final determination to approve or deny the permit.

(g) The final determination shall be made available for public inspection at the same location where the information specified in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)1., F.A.C., was made available.

(h) For a proposed new or modified emissions unit which would be located within 100 kilometers of any Federal Class I area or whose emissions may affect any Federal Class I area, and which would be subject to the preconstruction review requirements of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., or Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C.:

1. The Department shall mail or transmit to the Administrator a copy of the initial application for an air construction permit and notice of every action related to the consideration of the permit application.

2. The Department shall mail or transmit to the Federal Land Manager of each affected Class I area a copy of any written notice of intent to apply for an air construction permit; the initial application for an air construction permit, including all required analyses and demonstrations; any subsequently submitted information related to the application; the preliminary determination and notice of proposed agency action on the permit application; and any petition for an administrative hearing regarding the application or the Department's proposed action. Each such document shall be mailed or transmitted to the Federal Land Manager within fourteen (14) days after its receipt by the Department.

(3) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Facilities Subject to Operation Permits for Title V Sources.

(a) Before taking final agency action to issue a new, renewed, or revised air operation permit subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:

1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S.; and,

2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments.

(b) The notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(3)(a), F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action. If written comments received during the 30-day comment period on a draft permit result in the Department's issuance of a revised draft permit in accordance with Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C., the Department shall require the applicant to publish another public notice in accordance with Rule 62-210.350(1)(a), F.A.C.

(c) The notice shall identify:

1. The facility;

2. The name and address of the office at which processing of the permit occurs;

3. The activity or activities involved in the permit action;

4. The emissions change involved in any permit revision;

5. The name, address, and telephone number of a Department representative from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the permit draft, the application, and all relevant supporting materials, including any permit application, compliance plan, permit, monitoring report, and compliance statement required pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. (except for information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S.), and all other materials available to the Department that are relevant to the permit decision;

6. A brief description of the comment procedures required by Rule 62-210.350(3), F.A.C.;

7. The time and place of any hearing that may be held, including a statement of procedure to request a hearing (unless a hearing has already been scheduled); and,

8. The procedures by which persons may petition the Administrator to object to the issuance of the proposed permit after expiration of the Administrator's 45-day review period.

[Rule 62-210.350, F.A.C.]

23. Administrative Permit Corrections.

(1) A facility owner shall notify the Department by letter of minor corrections to information contained in a permit. Such notifications shall include:

(a) Typographical errors noted in the permit;

(b) Name, address or phone number change from that in the permit;

(c) A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;

(d) A change in ownership or operational control of a facility, subject to the following provisions:

1. The Department determines that no other change in the permit is necessary;

2. The permittee and proposed new permittee have submitted an Application for Transfer of Air Permit, and the Department has approved the transfer pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(7), F.A.C.; and

3. The new permittee has notified the Department of the effective date of sale or legal transfer.

(e) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and changes made pursuant to Rules 62-214.340(1) and (2), F.A.C., to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o;

(f) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(11) and (12), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o, provided the notification is accompanied by a copy of any EPA determination concerning the similarity of the change to those listed at Rule 62-210.360(1)(e), F.A.C.; and,

(g) Any other similar minor administrative change at the source.

(2) Upon receipt of any such notification the Department shall within 60 days correct the permit and provide a corrected copy to the owner.

(3) After first notifying the owner, the Department shall correct any permit in which it discovers errors of the types listed at Rules 62-210.360(1)(a) and (b), F.A.C., and provide a corrected copy to the owner.

(4) For Title V source permits, other than general permits, a copy of the corrected permit shall be provided to EPA and any approved local air program in the county where the facility or any part of the facility is located.

(5) The Department shall incorporate requirements resulting from issuance of a new or revised construction permit into an existing Title V source permit, if the construction permit or permit revision incorporates requirements of federally enforceable preconstruction review, and if the

applicant requests at the time of application that all of the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C., be complied with in conjunction with the processing of the construction permit application.
[Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.]

24. Reports.
(3) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility.
(a) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year.
(c) The annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department District or Department approved local air pollution control program office by March 1 of the following year unless otherwise indicated by permit condition or Department request.
[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

25. Circumvention. No person shall circumvent any air pollution control device, or allow the emission of air pollutants without the applicable air pollution control device operating properly.
[Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]

26. Forms and Instructions. The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Forms 62-210.900(1),(3),(4) and (5), F.A.C., including instructions, are available from the Department as hard-copy documents or executable files on computer diskettes. Copies of forms (hard-copy or diskette) may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. Notwithstanding the requirement of Rule 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate, if an air permit application is submitted using the Department's electronic application form, only one copy of the diskette and signature pages is required to be submitted.
(1) Application for Air Permit - Title V Source, Form and Instructions (Effective 02/11/1999).
(a) Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions (Effective 04/16/2001).
1. Repowering Extension Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 07/01/1995).
2. New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective 04/16/2001).
3. Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective 04/16/2001).
4. Phase II NOx Compliance Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 01/06/1998).
5. Phase II NOx Averaging Plan, Form (Effective 01/06/1998).
(b) Reserved.
(5) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions (Effective 02/11/1999).
(7) Application for Transfer of Air Permit – Title V and Non-Title V Source, (Effective 04/16/2001).
[Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

27. Annual Emissions Fee. Each Title V source permitted to operate in Florida must pay between January 15 and March 1 of each year, upon written notice from the Department, an annual emissions fee in an amount determined as set forth in Rule 62-213.205(1), F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.205 and 62-213.900(1), F.A.C.]

28. Annual Emissions Fee. Failure to pay timely any required annual emissions fee, penalty, or interest constitutes grounds for permit revocation pursuant to Rule 62-4.100, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.205(1)(g), F.A.C.]

29. Annual Emissions Fee. Any documentation of actual hours of operation, actual material or heat input, actual production amount, or actual emissions used to calculate the annual emissions fee shall be retained by the owner for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.
[Rule 62-213.205(1)(i), F.A.C.]

30. Annual Emissions Fee. A completed DEP Form 62-213.900(1), F.A.C., "Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee Form", must be submitted by the responsible official with the annual emissions fee.
[Rule 62-213.205(1)(j), F.A.C.]

31. Air Operation Permit Fees. No permit application processing fee, renewal fee, modification fee or amendment fee is required for an operation permit for a Title V source.
[Rule 62-213.205(4), F.A.C.]

32. Permits and Permit Revisions Required. All Title V sources are subject to the permit requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
(1) No Title V source may operate except in compliance with Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
(2) Except as provided in Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C., no source with a permit issued under the provisions of this chapter shall make any changes in its operation without first applying for and receiving a permit revision if the change meets any of the following:
(a) Constitutes a modification;
(b) Violates any applicable requirement;
(c) Exceeds the allowable emissions of any air pollutant from any unit within the source;
(d) Contravenes any permit term or condition for monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, reporting or of a compliance certification requirement;
(e) Requires a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard or a source specific determination of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis under the provisions of Chapters 62-212 or 62-296, F.A.C.;
(f) Violates a permit term or condition which the source has assumed for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject;
(g) Results in the trading of emissions among units within a source except as specifically authorized pursuant to Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.;
(h) Results in the change of location of any relocatable facility identified as a Title V source pursuant to paragraph (a)-(e), (g) or (h) of the definition of "major source of air pollution" at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.;
(i) Constitutes a change at an Acid Rain Source under the provisions of 40 CFR 72.81(a)(1),(2),or (3),(b)(1) or (b)(3), hereby incorporated by reference;
(j) Constitutes a change in a repowering plan, nitrogen oxides averaging plan, or nitrogen oxides compliance deadline extension at an Acid Rain Source;
(k) Is a request for industrial-utility unit exemption pursuant to Rule 62-214.340, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.400(1) & (2), F.A.C.]

33. Changes Without Permit Revision. Title V sources having a valid permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., may make the following changes without permit revision, provided that sources shall maintain source logs or records to verify periods of operation in each alternative method of operation:
(1) Permitted sources may change among those alternative methods of operation allowed by the source's permit as provided by the terms of the permit;
(2) Permitted sources may implement the terms or conditions of a new or revised construction permit if;
(a) The application for construction permit complied with the requirements of Rule 62-213.420(3) and (4), F.A.C.;
(b) The terms or conditions were subject to federally enforceable preconstruction review pursuant to Chapter 62-212, F.A.C.; and,
(c) The new or revised construction permit was issued after the Department and the applicant complied with all the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C.;
(3) A permitted source may implement operating changes, as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., after the source submits any forms required by any applicable requirement and provides the Department and EPA with at least 7 days written notice prior to implementation. The source and the Department shall attach each notice to the relevant permit;
(a) The written notice shall include the date on which the change will occur, and a description of the change within the permitted source, the pollutants emitted and any change in emissions, and any term or condition becoming applicable or no longer applicable as a result of the change;
(b) The permit shield described in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., shall not apply to such changes;
(4) Permitted sources may implement changes involving modes of operation only in accordance with Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

34. Immediate Implementation Pending Revision Process.
(1) Those permitted Title V sources making any change that constitutes a modification pursuant to the definition of modification at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., but which would not constitute a modification pursuant to 42 USC 7412(a) or to 40 CFR 52.01, 60.2, or 61.15, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., may implement such change prior to final issuance of a permit revision in accordance with this section, provided the change:
(a) Does not violate any applicable requirement;

(b) Does not contravene any permit term or condition for monitoring, testing, recordkeeping or reporting, or any compliance certification requirement;

(c) Does not require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or a source-specific determination of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis under the provisions of Chapter 62-212 or 62-296, F.A.C.;

(d) Does not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and which the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject including any federally enforceable emissions cap or federally enforceable alternative emissions limit.

(2) A Title V source may immediately implement such changes after they have been incorporated into the terms and conditions of a new or revised construction permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and after the source provides to EPA, the Department, each affected state and any approved local air program having geographic jurisdiction over the source, a copy of the source's application for operation permit revision. The Title V source may conform its application for construction permit to include all information required by Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C., in lieu of submitting separate application forms.

(3) The Department shall process the application for operation permit revision in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., except that the Department shall issue a draft permit revision or a determination to deny the revision within 60 days of receipt of a complete application for operation permit revision or, if the Title V source has submitted a construction permit application conforming to the requirements of Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C., the Department shall issue a draft permit or a determination to deny the revision at the same time the Department issues its determination on issuance or denial of the construction permit application. The Department shall not take final action until all the requirements of Rules 62-213.430(1)(a), (c), (d), and (e), F.A.C., have been complied with.

(4) Pending final action on the operation permit revision application, the source shall implement the changes in accordance with the terms and conditions of the source's new or revised construction permit.

(5) The permit shield described in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., shall not apply to such changes until after the Department takes final action to issue the operation permit revision.

(6) If the Department denies the source's application for operation permit revision, the source shall cease implementation of the proposed changes.

[Rule 62-213.412, F.A.C.]

35. Permit Applications.

(1) Duty to Apply. For each Title V source, the owner or operator shall submit a timely and complete permit application in compliance with the requirements of Rules 62-213.420, F.A.C., and Rules 62-4.050(1) through (3), F.A.C.

(a) Timely Application.

3. For purposes of permit renewal, a timely application is one that is submitted in accordance with Rule 62-4.090, F.A.C.

(b) Complete Application.

1. Any applicant for a Title V permit, permit revision or permit renewal must submit an application on DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1), which must include all the information specified by Rule 62-213.420(3), F.A.C., except that an application for permit revision must contain only that information related to the proposed change. The applicant shall include information concerning fugitive emissions and stack emissions in the application. Each application for permit, permit revision or permit renewal shall be certified by a responsible official in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

2. For those applicants submitting initial permit applications pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C., a complete application shall be an application that substantially addresses all the information required by the application form number 62-210.900(1), and such applications shall be deemed complete within sixty days of receipt of a signed and certified application unless the Department notifies the applicant of incompleteness within that time. For all other applicants, the applications shall be deemed complete sixty days after receipt, unless the Department, within sixty days after receipt of a signed application for permit, permit revision or permit renewal, requests additional documentation or information needed to process the application. An applicant making timely and complete application for permit, or timely application for permit renewal as described by Rule 62-4.090(1), F.A.C., shall continue to operate the source under the authority and provisions of any existing valid permit or Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Certification, and in accordance with applicable requirements of the Acid Rain Program, until the conclusion of proceedings associated with its permit application or until the new permit becomes effective, whichever is later, provided the applicant complies with all the provisions of Rules 62-213.420(1)(b)3. and 4. F.A.C. Failure of the Department to request additional information within sixty days of receipt of a properly signed application shall not impair the Department's ability to request additional information pursuant to Rules 62-213.420(1)(b)3. and 4., F.A.C.

3. For those permit applications submitted pursuant to the provisions of Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C., the Department shall notify the applicant if the Department becomes aware at any time during processing of the application that the application contains incorrect or incomplete information. The applicant shall submit the corrected or supplementary information to the Department within ninety

days unless the applicant has requested and been granted additional time to submit the information. Failure of an applicant to submit corrected or supplementary information requested by the Department within ninety days or such additional time as requested and granted shall render the application incomplete.

4. For all applications other than those addressed at Rule 62-213.420(1)(b)3., F.A.C., should the Department become aware, during processing of any application that the application contains incorrect information, or should the Department become aware, as a result of comment from an affected State, an approved local air program, EPA, or the public that additional information is needed to evaluate the application, the Department shall notify the applicant within 30 days. When an applicant becomes aware that an application contains incorrect or incomplete information, the applicant shall submit the corrected or supplementary information to the Department. If the Department notifies an applicant that corrected or supplementary information is necessary to process the permit, and requests a response, the applicant shall provide the information to the Department within ninety days of the Department request unless the applicant has requested and been granted additional time to submit the information or, the applicant shall, within ninety days, submit a written request that the Department process the application without the information. Failure of an applicant to submit corrected or supplementary information requested by the Department within ninety days, or such additional time as requested and granted, or to demand in writing within ninety days that the application be processed without the information shall render the application incomplete. Nothing in this section shall limit any other remedies available to the Department.

[Rules 62-213.420(1)(a)3. and 62-213.420(1)(b)1., 2., 3. & 4., F.A.C.]

36. Confidential Information. Whenever an applicant submits information under a claim of confidentiality pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S., the applicant shall also submit a copy of all such information and claim directly to EPA. **(also, see Condition No. 50.)**
[Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C.]

37. Standard Application Form and Required Information. Applications shall be submitted under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., on forms provided by the Department and adopted by reference in Rule 62-210.900(1), F.A.C. The information as described in Rule 62-210.900(1), F.A.C., shall be included for the Title V source and each emissions unit. An application must include information sufficient to determine all applicable requirements for the Title V source and each emissions unit and to evaluate a fee amount pursuant to Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.420(3), F.A.C.]

38. a. Permit Renewal and Expiration. Permits being renewed are subject to the same requirements that apply to permit issuance at the time of application for renewal. Permit renewal applications shall contain that information identified in Rules 62-210.900(1) and 62-213.420(3), F.A.C. Unless a Title V source submits a timely application for permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-4.090(1), F.A.C., the existing permit shall expire and the source's right to operate shall terminate. No Title V permit will be issued for a new term except through the renewal process.

b. Permit Revision Procedures. Permit revisions shall meet all requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., including those for content of applications, public participation, review by approved local programs and affected states, and review by EPA, as they apply to permit issuance and permit renewal, except that permit revisions for those activities implemented pursuant to Rule 62-213.412, F.A.C., need not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1)(b), F.A.C. The Department shall require permit revision in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 70.7(f), whenever any source becomes subject to any condition listed at 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. The below requirements from 40 CFR 70.7(f) are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-213.430(4), F.A.C.:

o 40 CFR 70.7(f): Reopening for Cause. **(also, see Condition No. 4.)**

(1) This section contains provisions from 40 CFR 70.7(f) that specify the conditions under which a Title V permit shall be reopened prior to the expiration of the permit. A Title V permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:

(i) Additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable to a major Part 70 source with a remaining permit term of 3 or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to 40 CFR 70.4(b)(10)(i) or (ii).

(ii) Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approved by the Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit.

(iii) The permitting authority or EPA determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.

(iv) The Administrator or the permitting authority determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

(2) Proceedings to reopen and issue a permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening shall be made as expeditiously as practicable.

(3) Reopenings under 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1) shall not be initiated before a notice of such intent is provided to the Part 70 source by the permitting authority at least 30 days in advance of the date that the permit is to be reopened, except that the permitting authority may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency.
[Rules 62-213.430(3) & (4), F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 70.7(f)]

39. Insignificant Emissions Units or Pollutant-Emitting Activities.
(a) All requests for determination of insignificant emissions units or activities made pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(3)(m), F.A.C., shall be processed in conjunction with the permit, permit renewal or permit revision application submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Insignificant emissions units or activities shall be approved by the Department consistent with the provisions of Rule 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C. Emissions units or activities which are added to a Title V source after issuance of a permit under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall be incorporated into the permit at its next renewal, provided such emissions units or activities have been exempted from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit and also qualify as insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.
(b) An emissions unit or activity shall be considered insignificant if all of the following criteria are met:
1. Such unit or activity would be subject to no unit-specific applicable requirement;
2. Such unit or activity, in combination with other units or activities proposed as insignificant, would not cause the facility to exceed any major source threshold(s) as defined in Rule 62-213.420(3)(c)1., F.A.C., unless it is acknowledged in the permit application that such units or activities would cause the facility to exceed such threshold(s);
3. Such unit or activity would not emit or have the potential to emit:
a. 500 pounds per year or more of lead and lead compounds expressed as lead;
b. 1,000 pounds per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant;
c. 2,500 pounds per year or more of total hazardous air pollutants; or
d. 5.0 tons per year or more of any other regulated pollutant.
[Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.]

40. Permit Duration. Permits for sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program shall be issued for terms of five years, provided that the initial Acid Rain Part may be issued for a term less than five years where necessary to coordinate the term of such part with the term of a Title V permit to be issued to the source. Operation permits for Title V sources may not be extended as provided in Rule 62-4.080(3), F.A.C., if such extension will result in a permit term greater than five years.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(a), F.A.C.]

41. Monitoring Information. All records of monitoring information shall specify the date, place, and time of sampling or measurement and the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement, the date(s) analyses were performed, the company or entity that performed the analyses, the analytical techniques or methods used, and the results of such analyses.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.a., F.A.C.]

42. Retention of Records. Retention of records of all monitoring data and support information shall be for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

43. Monitoring Reports. The permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six (6) months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.]

44. Deviation from Permit Requirements Reports. The permittee shall report in accordance with the requirements of Rules 62-210.700(6) and 62-4.130, F.A.C., deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit. Reports shall include the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.b., F.A.C.]

45. Reports. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.c, F.A.C.]

46. If any portion of the final permit is invalidated, the remainder of the permit shall remain in effect.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)1., F.A.C.]

47. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that maintaining compliance with any permit condition would necessitate halting of or reduction of the source activity.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)3., F.A.C.]

48. Any Title V source shall comply with all the terms and conditions of the existing permit until the Department has taken final action on any permit renewal or any requested permit revision, except as provided at Rule 62-213.412(2), F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)4., F.A.C.]

49. A situation arising from sudden and unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source which causes an exceedance of a technology-based emissions limitation because of unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the situation and which requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, shall be an affirmative defense to an enforcement action in accordance with the provisions and requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(g)(2) and (3), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)5., F.A.C.]

50. Confidentiality Claims. Any permittee may claim confidentiality of any data or other information by complying with Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C. **(also, see Condition No. 36.)**.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)6., F.A.C.]

51. Statement of Compliance. (a)2. The permittee shall submit a Statement of Compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit using DEP Form No. 62-213.900(7). Such statement shall be accompanied by a certification in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C. Such statements shall be submitted (postmarked) to the Department and EPA:

a. Annually, within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V permit was effective, or more frequently if specified by Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., or by any other applicable requirement; and

b. Within 60 days after submittal of a written agreement for transfer of responsibility as required pursuant to 40 CFR 70.7(d)(1)(iv), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or within 60 days after permanent shutdown of a facility permitted under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.; provided that, in either such case, the reporting period shall be the portion of the calendar year the permit was effective up to the date of transfer of responsibility or permanent facility shutdown, as applicable.

3. The statement of compliance status shall include all the provisions of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii), incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) The responsible official may treat compliance with all other applicable requirements as a surrogate for compliance with Rule 62-296.320(2), Objectionable Odor Prohibited.
[Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3. and (b), F.A.C.]

52. Permit Shield. Except as provided in Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., compliance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall, as of the effective date of the permit, be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements in effect, provided that the source included such applicable requirements in the permit application. Nothing in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., or in any permit shall alter or affect the ability of EPA or the Department to deal with an emergency, the liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance, or the requirements of the Federal Acid Rain Program.
[Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C.]

53. Forms and Instructions. The forms used by the Department in the Title V source operation program are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-213.900, F.A.C. The form is listed by rule number, which is also the form number, and with the subject, title, and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resources Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or by contacting the appropriate permitting authority.
(1) Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee Form. (Effective 01/03/2001)
(7) Statement of Compliance Form. (Effective 01/03/2001)
[Rule 62-213.900, F.A.C.: Forms (1) and (7)]

Chapter 62-256, F.A.C.

54. **Not federally enforceable.** Open Burning. This permit does not authorize any open burning nor does it constitute any waiver of the requirements of Chapter 62-256, F.A.C. Source shall comply with Chapter 62-256, F.A.C., for any open burning at the source.
[Chapter 62-256, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-281, F.A.C.

55. Refrigerant Requirements. Any facility having refrigeration equipment, including air conditioning equipment, which uses a Class I or II substance (listed at 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendices A and B), and any facility which maintains, services, or repairs motor vehicles using a Class I or Class II substance as refrigerant must comply with all requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subparts B and F, and with Rule 62-281.100, F.A.C. Those requirements include the following restrictions:
(1) Any facility having any refrigeration equipment normally containing 50 (fifty) pounds of refrigerant, or more, must keep servicing records documenting the date and type of all service and the quantity of any refrigerant added pursuant to 40 CFR 82.166;
(2) No person repairing or servicing a motor vehicle may perform any service on a motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC) involving the refrigerant for such air conditioner unless the person has been properly trained and certified as provided at 40 CFR 82.34 and 40 CFR 82.40, and properly uses equipment approved pursuant to 40 CFR 82.36 and 40 CFR 82.38, and complies with 40 CFR 82.42;
(3) No person may sell or distribute, or offer for sale or distribution, any substance listed as a Class I or Class II substance at 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendices A and B, except in compliance with Rule 62-281.100, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 82.34(b), 40 CFR 82.42, and/or 40 CFR 82.166;
(4) No person maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of appliances may knowingly vent or otherwise release into the atmosphere any Class I or Class II substance used as a refrigerant in such equipment and no other person may open appliances (except MVACs as defined at 40 CFR 82.152) for service, maintenance or repair unless the person has been properly trained and certified pursuant to 40 CFR 82.161 and unless the person uses equipment certified for that type of appliance pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158 and unless the person observes the practices set forth at 40 CFR 82.156 and 40 CFR 82.166;
(5) No person may dispose of appliances (except small appliances, as defined at 40 CFR 82.152) without using equipment certified for that type of appliance pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158 and without observing the practices set forth at 40 CFR 82.156 and 40 CFR 82.166;
(6) No person may recover refrigerant from small appliances, MVACs and MVAC-like appliances (as defined at 40 CFR 82.152), except in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subpart F.
[40 CFR 82; and, Chapter 62-281, F.A.C. (**Chapter 62-281, F.A.C., is not federally enforceable**)]

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

56. Industrial, Commercial, and Municipal Open Burning Prohibited. Open burning in connection with industrial, commercial, or municipal operations is prohibited, except when:

(a) Open burning is determined by the Department to be the only feasible method of operation and is authorized by an air permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-210 or 62-213, F.A.C.; or,

(b) An emergency exists which requires immediate action to protect human health and safety; or,

(c) A county or municipality would use a portable air curtain incinerator to burn yard trash generated by a hurricane, tornado, fire or other disaster and the air curtain incinerator would otherwise be operated in accordance with the permitting exemption criteria of Rule 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.320(3), F.A.C.]

57. Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.
(4)(c)1. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction; alteration; demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions.

3. Reasonable precautions include the following:

a. Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and yards.

b. Application of water or chemicals to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing.

c. Application of asphalt, water, oil, chemicals or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads, yards, open stock piles and similar activities.

d. Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the facility to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas to prevent particulate from becoming airborne.

e. Landscaping or planting of vegetation.

f. Use of hoods, fans, filters, and similar equipment to contain, capture and/or vent particulate matter.

g. Confining abrasive blasting where possible.

h. Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

4. In determining what constitutes reasonable precautions for a particular facility, the Department shall consider the cost of the control technique or work practice, the environmental impacts of the technique or practice, and the degree of reduction of emissions expected from a particular technique or practice.
[Rules 62-296.320(4)(c)1., 3., & 4. F.A.C.]

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

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

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-009-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of the permit.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions Standard(s)	Allowable Emissions lbs./hour	Allowable Emissions TPY	Equivalent Emissions* lbs./hour	Equivalent Emissions* TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
-002	Boiler #2	VE	Natural Gas	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	(420 MMBtu/hour -N.G.)		Fuel Oil	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	(320 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	PM	Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	42.0	184.0	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.7.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	32.0	140.2	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.7.
		PM - SB	Natural Gas	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	126.0	230.0	62-210.700(3)	A.8.
	-Acid Rain Phase II Unit	**	Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	96.0	175.2	62-210.700(3)	A.8.
		SO_2	Natural Gas	8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Fuel Oil	8,760	1.98 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	633.6	2,775.2	62-296.405(1)(c)1.e.	A.9., A.10.
-003	Boiler #3	VE	Natural Gas	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	(550 MMBtu/hour -N.G.)		Fuel Oil	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	(550 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	PM	Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	55.0	240.9	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.7.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	55.0	240.9	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.7.
		PM - SB	Natural Gas	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	165.0	301.1	62-210.700(3)	A.8.
	-Acid Rain Phase II Unit	**	Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	165.0	301.1	62-210.700(3)	A.8.
		SO_2	Natural Gas	8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Fuel Oil	8,760	1.98 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,089.0	4,769.8	62-296.405(1)(c)1.e.	A.9., A.10.
-004	Boiler #4	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
	(1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Coal)		Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
	(1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - N.G.)		Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
	(1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	PM	Coal	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	109.7	480.4	62-296.405(1)(b)	B.7.
			Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	109.7	480.4	62-296.405(1)(b)	B.7.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	109.7	480.4	62-296.405(1)(b)	B.7.
		PM - SB	Coal	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	329.0	600.4	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
		**	Natural Gas	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	329.0	600.4	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
	-Substitution Phase I		Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	329.0	600.4	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
	Acid Rain Unit	SO_2	Coal	8,760	2.40 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	2,632.1	11,528.5	0330045-010-AC	B.9.
			Natural Gas	8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Fuel Oil	8,760	2.40 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	2,632.1	11,528.5	0330045-010-AC	B.10.

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

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-009-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of the permit.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*		Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
					Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY		
-005	Boiler #5	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
	(1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Coal)		Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
	(1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - N.G.)		Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
	(1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	PM	Coal	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	109.7	480.4	62-296.405(1)(b)	B.7.
			Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	109.7	480.4	62-296.405(1)(b)	B.7.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	109.7	480.4	62-296.405(1)(b)	B.7.
		PM - SB **	Coal	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	329.0	600.4	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
			Natural Gas	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	329.0	600.4	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
	-Substitution Phase I		Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	329.0	600.4	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
	Acid Rain Unit	SO_2	Coal	8,760	2.40 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	2,632.1	11,528.5	0330045-010-AC	B.9.
			Natural Gas	8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Fuel Oil	8,760	2.40 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	2,632.1	11,528.5	0330045-010-AC	B.10.
-006	Boiler #6	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
	(3,704.8 MMBtu/hour - Coal)		Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
	(3,704.8 MMBtu/hour - N.G.)		Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
	(714.8 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	PM	Coal	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	1,475	370.5	1,475.0	62-296.405(1)(b)	C.7.
			Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	1,475	370.5	1,475.0	62-296.405(1)(b)	C.7.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	1,475	71.5	1,475.0	62-296.405(1)(b)	C.7.
		PM - SB **	Coal	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	1,475	1,111.4	1,475.0	62-210.700(3)	C.8.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit		Natural Gas	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	1,475	1,111.4	1,475.0	62-210.700(3)	C.8.
			Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	1,475	214.4	1,475.0	62-210.700(3)	C.8.
		SO_2	Coal	8,760	2.40 lb/MMBtu	N/A	87,035	8,891.5	38,944.9	0330045-010-AC	C.9.
			Natural Gas	8,760	N/A	N/A	87,035	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Fuel Oil	8,760	2.40 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,715.5	7,514.0	0330045-010-AC	C.10.

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

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-009-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of the permit.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*		Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
					Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY		
-007	Boiler #7	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
	(6,406.4 MMBtu/hour - Coal)		Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
	(6,406.4 MMBtu/hour - N.G.)		Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
	(1,282 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	PM	Coal	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	640.6	2,806.0	62-296.405(1)(b)	C.7.
			Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	640.6	2,806.0	62-296.405(1)(b)	C.7.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	128.2	561.5	62-296.405(1)(b)	C.7.
		PM - SB **	Coal	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,921.9	3,507.5	62-210.700(3)	C.8.
			Natural Gas	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,921.9	3,507.5	62-210.700(3)	C.8.
			Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	384.6	701.9	62-210.700(3)	C.8.
		SO_2	Coal	8,760	2.40 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	15,375.4	67,344.1	0330045-010-AC	C.9.
			Natural Gas	8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Fuel Oil	8,760	2.40 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	3,525.5	15,441.7	0330045-010-AC	C.10.
		NO_X	Coal	8,760	0.15 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	961.0	4,209.0	0330045-005-AC	C.12.
			Natural Gas	8,760	0.15 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	961.0	4,209.0	0330045-005-AC	C.12.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	0.15 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	192.3	842.3	0330045-005-AC	C.12.
-008	Fly Ash Silos (2)-150 tons/hr	VE	N/A	8,760	20%			N/A	N/A	62-296.320(4)(b)1.	D.4.

Notes:
* The "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes.
** PM - SB refers to "soot blowing" and "load change".

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-009-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date [2]	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS [1]	See Permit Condition(s)
-002	Boiler #2	VE	Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	A.15. - 17., 21., 25. - 27.,
	(320 MMBtu/hour -N.G.)		Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	A.30 .- 33.
	(320 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	PM	Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	A.15., 18., 21. - 26., 28. - 33.
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
	-Acid Rain Phase II Unit	SO_2	Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor				No	A.14., 19. - 26., 30. - 33.
-003	Boiler #3	VE	Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	A.15. - 17., 21., 25. - 27.,
	(550 MMBtu/hour -N.G.)		Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	A.30 .- 33.
	(550 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	PM	Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	A.15., 18., 21. - 26., 28. - 33.
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
	-Acid Rain Phase II Unit	SO_2	Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor				No	A.14., 19. - 26., 30. - 33.
-004	Boiler #4	VE	Coal	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	B.15., 19., 20., 26, 30.-36.
	(1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Coal)		Natural Gas	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	
	(1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - N.G.)		Fuel Oil	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	
	(1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	PM	Coal	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	B.17., 18., 21., 26. - 34., 36.
			Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
		SO_2	Coal	Fuel Sampling & Analysis/CEMS	24 hour avg	Sept. 30	Annual RATA	Yes	B.15. - 18., 22. - 36.
			Natural Gas	or	or	Sept. 30	or	Yes	
			Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-009-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date [2]	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS [1]	See Permit Condition(s)
-005	Boiler #5	VE	Coal	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	B.15., 19., 20., 26, 30.-36.
	(1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Coal)		Natural Gas	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	
	(1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - N.G.)		Fuel Oil	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	
	(1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	PM	Coal	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	B.17., 18., 21., 26. - 34., 36.
			Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
		SO_2	Coal	Fuel Sampling & Analysis/CEMS	24 hour avg.	Sept. 30	Annual RATA	Yes	B.15. - 18., 22. - 36.
			Natural Gas	or	or	Sept. 30	or	Yes	
			Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	
-006	Boiler #6	VE	Coal	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	C.18. - 20., 24., 26., 30. - 37.
	(3,704.8 MMBtu/hour - Coal)		Natural Gas	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	
	(3,704.8 MMBtu/hour - N.G.)		Fuel Oil	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	
	(714.8 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	PM	Coal	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	C.17., 18., 21., 26. - 32., 36.
			Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
		SO_2	Coal	Fuel Sampling & Analysis/CEMS	24 hour avg	Sept. 30	Annual RATA	Yes	C.15. - 18., 22. - 37.
			Natural Gas	or	or	Sept. 30	or	Yes	
			Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-009-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date [2]	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS [1]	See Permit Condition(s)
-007	Boiler #7	VE	Coal	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	C.18. - 20., 24., 26., 30. - 37.
	6,406.4 MMBtu/hour - Coal)		Natural Gas	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	
	(6,406.4 MMBtu/hour - N.G.)		Fuel Oil	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	
	(1,282 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	PM	Coal	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	C.17., 18., 21., 26. - 32., 36.
			Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
		SO_2	Coal	Fuel Sampling & Analysis/CEMS	24 hour avg	Sept. 30	Annual RATA	Yes	C.15. - 18., 22. - 37.
			Natural Gas	or	or	Sept. 30	or	Yes	
			Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually [3]	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	
		NO_X	Coal	CEMS	Annually	Sept. 30	Annual RATA	Yes	C.21., 23., 30., 35. - 40.
			Natural Gas	CEMS	Annually	Sept. 30	or	Yes	
			Fuel Oil	CEMS	Annually	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	
-008	Fly Ash Silos (2)-150 tons/h	VE	Fly Ash	EPA Method 9	Annually	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	D.7. - 12.

Notes:

[1] CMS [=] continuous monitoring system used for monitoring requirement in lieu of fuel sampling and analysis if marked 'yes'.
(Acceptable as long as CMS is maintained and calibrated as required.)

[2] Frequency base date established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

[3] Test not required in years that liquid and/or solid fuel fired less than 400 hours.

Friday, Barbara

To: 'Kosky, Ken'; White, Kevin M.; 'GDWATERS@southernco.com'

Cc: Holtom, Jonathan

Subject: FINAL Title V Permit Renewal No.: 0330045-009-AV - Gulf Power Company - Crist Electric Generating Plant

Attached for your records is a zip file which contains the FINAL Title V Permit Renewal and associated documents.

If I may be of further assistance, please feel free to contact me.

Barbara J. Friday
Planner II
Bureau of Air Regulation
(850)921-9524
Barbara.Friday@dep.state.fl.us

Memorandum

Florida Department of
Environmental Protection

TO: Michael G. Cooke

THRU: Trina Vielhauer
Jim Pennington

FROM: Jonathan Holtom

DATE: December 16, 2004

SUBJECT: Final Title V Permit for Gulf Power Crist Electric Generating Plant

Attached for approval and signature is a Final Title V Air Operation permit renewal for Gulf Power Company's Crist Electric Generating plant.

No comments are expected to be received from the USEPA in response to the Proposed Title V permit.

I recommend your approval and signature.

Attachments

/jh