



Jeb Bush
Governor

Jonathan Hottle

Department of Environmental Protection

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:

Mr. Robert G. Moore
Gulf Power Company
One Energy Place
Pensacola, Florida 32520-0100

FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Crist Electric Generating Plant

Enclosed is FINAL Permit Number 0330045-001-AV for the operation of the Crist Electric Generating Plant located on Pate Road, off of 10 Mile Road on Governors Bayou, Escambia County, North of Pensacola, issued pursuant to Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

Any party to this order (permit) has the right to seek judicial review of it under Section 120.68 of the Florida Statutes, by the filing of a Notice of Appeal pursuant to 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, 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 thirty days from the date this notice is filed with the clerk of the Department.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

C. H. Fancy, P.E.
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 mailed by U.S. Mail before the close of business on 11/2/99 to the person(s) listed, or as otherwise noted:

- Mr. Robert G. Moore*
- Mr. Charles D. McCrary*
- Ms. Gail Kamaras, LEAF*
- Mr. Kennard Kosky, P.E., Golder Associates
- Mr. Dwain Waters, Gulf Power Company
- Mr. Ed K. Middleswart, DEP, Northwest District Office
- Mr. R. Douglas Neeley, USEPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)
- Ms. Elizabeth Bartlett, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

Clerk Stamp

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

Barbara J. Boutwell 11/2/99
(Clerk) (Date)



Department of Environmental Protection

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Governor

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

Permittee:

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

FINAL Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

Facility ID No.: 0330045

SIC Nos.: 49, 4911

Project: Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

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. UTM Coordinates: Zone 16, 478.50 km East and 3381.30 km North; Latitude: 30° 33' 58" North and Longitude: 87° 13' 44" West.

STATEMENT OF BASIS: 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.

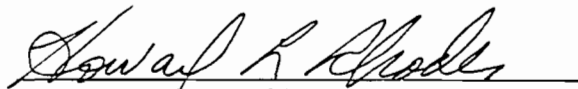
Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:

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 Received December 18, 1995 (Signed 12/8/95)
Phase II Acid Rain NO_x Compliance Plan Signed Received December 22, 1997 (Signed 12/18/97)
Revised Phase II Acid Rain NO_x Averaging Plan Received August 24, 1999 (Signed 8/17/99)
Appendix SO-1, Secretarial ORDER(s)
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions (version dated 4/30/99)
ASP Number 97-B-01
Scrivener's Order Correcting ASP Number 97-B-01 (dated July 9, 1997)
Phase II Acid Rain NO_x Compliance Plan Received December 22, 1997
Appendix CP-1, Alternate Phase II Acid Rain NO_x Compliance Plan

Effective Date: January 1, 2000

Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2004

Expiration Date: December 31, 2004


Howard L. Rhodes, Director,
Division of Air Resources Management

HLR/sms/jh

"Protect, Conserve and Manage Florida's Environment and Natural Resources"

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Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

PROPOSED Permit Electronic Posting Courtesy Notification

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

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
PROPOSED Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

The electronic version of the PROPOSED permit was posted on the Division of Air Resources Management's world wide web site for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 4 office's review on June 8, 1999.

USEPA's review period ends on the 45th day after the permit posting date. Day 45 is July 23, 1999. If an objection (veto) is received from USEPA, the permitting authority will provide a copy of the objection to the applicant.

Provided an objection is not received from USEPA, the PROPOSED permit will become a FINAL permit by operation of law on the 55th day after the permit posting date. Day 55 is August 2, 1999.

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



Jeb Bush
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

June 2, 1999

Mr. Robert G. Moore
Gulf Power Company
One Energy Place
Pensacola, Florida 32520-0100

Re: PROPOSED Title V Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Crist Electric Generating Plant

Dear Mr. Moore:

One copy of the "PROPOSED PERMIT DETERMINATION" for the Gulf Power Company's Crist Electric Generating Plant, located on Pate Road, off of 10 Mile Road on Governors Bayou, Escambia County, North of Pensacola, is enclosed. This letter is only a courtesy to inform you that the DRAFT permit has become a PROPOSED permit.

An electronic version of this determination has been posted on the Division of Air Resources Management's world wide web site for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 4 office's review. The web site address is <http://www2.dep.state.fl.us/air>.

Pursuant to Section 403.0872(6), Florida Statutes, if no objection to the PROPOSED permit is made by the USEPA within 45 days, the PROPOSED permit will become a FINAL permit no later than 55 days after the date on which the PROPOSED permit was mailed (posted) to USEPA. If USEPA has an objection to the PROPOSED permit, the FINAL permit will not be issued until the permitting authority receives written notice that the objection is resolved or withdrawn.

If you should have any questions, please contact Jonathan Holtom, P.E. at 850/921-9531.

Sincerely,

C. H. Fancy, P.E.

Chief

Bureau of Air Regulation

CHF/h
Enclosures

copy furnished to:

Mr. James O. Vick, Gulf Power Company
Mr. Kennard Kosky, P.E., Golder Associates (E-mail Memorandum)
Mr. G. Dwain Waters, Gulf Power Company (E-mail Memorandum)
Ms. Gail Kamaras, Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation
Mr. Ed K. Middleswart, DEP, Northwest District Office (E-mail Memorandum)
Ms. Gracy Danois, USEPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)
Ms. Carla E. Pierce, USEPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

"Protect, Conserve and Manage Florida's Environment and Natural Resources"

PROPOSED PERMIT DETERMINATION

PROPOSED Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

I. Public Notice.

An "INTENT TO ISSUE REVISED TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" to Gulf Power Company for the Crist Electric Generating Plant, located on Pate Road, off of 10 Mile Road on Governors Bayou, Escambia County, North of Pensacola County, was clerked on October 8, 1998. This revised DRAFT permit replaced the DRAFT permit that was issued on September 30, 1997. The "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE REVISED TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was published in the Pensacola News Journal on November 5, 1998. The revised DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit was available for public inspection at the Northwest District office in Pensacola and the permitting authority's office in Tallahassee. Proof of publication of the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was received on November 30, 1998.

II. Public Comment(s).

Comments were received from one respondent during the 30 (thirty)-day public comment period. The comments were not considered significant enough to reissue the revised DRAFT Title V Permit and require another Public Notice, therefore, the revised DRAFT Title V Operation Permit was changed. These comments were addressed and a "draft" response was sent by E-mail to Gulf Power on April 2, 1999. Listed below is each comment that was received and a corresponding response.

A. E-mail from Mr. G. Dwain Waters dated December 15, 1998, and received on December 18, 1998.

SECTION III. Emissions Units and Conditions

1. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

A.4., B.4., C.4. Hours of Operation. Requires Units 1-2-3 to maintain an operations log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of hours operated on each of the allowable fuels. 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE).

Comment: Unit(s) should not be required to have a continuous log of operations. Requirement does not note if this is a daily, hourly, monthly or annual log. Compliance to applicable standards are through vendor fuel oil analysis or generally exempt from annual visible emissions and particulate testing by operating less than 400 hour per year on fuel oil. The current reporting under the AOR is all that should be required.

Please add a Permit Note to restate the following **FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:**

Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C., requires Title V permits to include "...operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements,...". Without the log book documentation, an annual claim on the AOR is not easily supportable and would not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. A specification to daily, hourly, monthly, etc. is not needed as a detailed account of all fuels used is not time specific.

DEP Response 1:

If a log book is not maintained, a claim of operating less than 400 hours per year could not be substantiated. Additionally, without the log book documentation, an annual claim on the Annual Operating Report is not easily supportable and would not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. The last sentence that you referred to in your comment should have read "A specification to daily, hourly, monthly, etc. is not needed in the permit condition, as a detailed account of all fuels used is not time specific." The requirement is to maintain a record of all fuels used, when they are used. If no fuel is used, no entry in the log is required.

For purposes of clarity, conditions A.4., B.4. and C.4. are changed as follows:

From:

Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed 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 initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.]

To:

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 initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.]

2. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

A.14., B.14., C.14. Sulfur Dioxide. Requires fuel analysis for each fuel delivery. Please change to each fuel shipment. Each delivery could require each truck to be sampled and analyzed. Fuel is usually sampled per shipment for payment purposes.

Also, correct A.20. for reference to each fuel delivery.

DEP Response 2:

Condition A.14. states (in part) "...Compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit will be verified by a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel oil delivery. ...". This condition provides a less burdensome method of compliance that is acceptable to the Department. The Vendor must follow acceptable testing procedures in order for this method of compliance to be valid. It is ultimately the permittee's responsibility to be able to demonstrate compliance with all permit terms and conditions. If the vendor can not supply an analysis with each fuel oil delivery, then it is the permittee's responsibility to have the delivery sampled, or institute daily as-fired sampling.

As a result of further discussion (meeting between DEP and Gulf Power on April 13, 1999), the permittee has decided to perform as-fired fuel sampling and analysis in order to demonstrate compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit on units 1, 2 and 3.

As a result of this comment, Conditions A.14. and A.19. are changed:

From:

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 a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel oil delivery.** 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.]

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 accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery.** 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.]

To:

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.]

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.]

3. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

A.15., B.17., C.17., C.32. Determination of Process Variables (a) Required Equipment. Requires unit to install, operate and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables as heat input when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine compliance with applicable emission limiting standards. Rule 62-297.310(5)

Comment: It is unclear if this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance. It should be noted that heat input (MMBtu/hr) for capacity purposes should be determined by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) can be determined by the F-factor method as outlined in A.19. during this test. SO₂ process variables are determined by vendor fuel analysis. Please note item is listed under C.17. and C.32.

Please add the following paragraphs from the Crist Statement of Basis and the Ft. Worth Title V permit as a Permit Note under A.15., B.17., and C.17.

The heat input limitations have been placed in the permit to identify the capacity of each emissions unit for the purposes of confirming that the emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the emissions unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emissions limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. A note below the permitted capacity condition clarifies this. Regular record keeping is not required for heat input. Instead, the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required to demonstrate at what percentage of the rated capacity that the emissions unit was tested. Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., included in the permit, requires measurement of process variables for emissions tests. Such heat input determination may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heat value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test.

Additionally, Gulf Power requests the following language be added similar to Ft. Worth Final Permit No.: 0990045-002-AV:

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.

DEP Response 3:

The Department has agreed that the above referenced conditions (A.15., B.17., C.17. & C.32.) apply only during compliance testing. Conditions A.15. and B.17. will be moved to the "Compliance Test Requirements" section. Conditions C.17. and C.32. are duplicates, C.17. will be removed and the subsequent conditions will be renumbered accordingly.

The Department also agrees to replace the permitting note following the capacity conditions (A.1., B.1. & C.1.) with the following:

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. Regular record keeping is not required for heat input. Instead, the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required, in order to demonstrate what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., included in the permit, requires measurement of the process variables for emission tests. Such heat input determination may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heat value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test.}

Additionally, the Department is agreeable to the last portion of this comment. The following permitting note will be added after the conditions entitled "Determination of Process Variables":

{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.}

4. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

A.15., B.17., C.17., C.32. Determination of Process Variables (b) Accuracy of Equipment. Requires equipment and instruments noted in (a) above to be operated, 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) Please note that this item is also listed under C.17. and C.32.

Comment: Does not specify how often this equipment should be checked or calibrated. Equipment used for SO₂ compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period. This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing. Gulf Power requests the following be added as a permit note:

This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing. Equipment used for SO₂ compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period.

DEP Response 4:

This condition is part of the condition discussed in comment 3. The Department does not feel that the requested permitting note is pertinent, therefore, no changes will be made other than those outlined in response 3, above.

5. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

A.30., B.31., C.33. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Requires owner or operator to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. Rule 62-214.440 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.

Comments: Unit(s) should not be required to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption if the unit accepts a percent sulfur restriction for sulfur dioxide compliance for liquid fuels or burns gas. Liquid fuel is monitored by as-received vendor fuel analysis. See condition A.20. Only annual reporting under the Annual Operating Report should be required.

Please add the Permit Note requested under A.4., B.4., C.4. under A.30., B.31., C.33., i.e.

Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. requires Title V permits to include "...operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements,...". Without the log book documentation, an annual claim on the AOR is not easily supportable and would not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. A specification to daily, hourly, monthly, etc. is not needed as a detailed account of all fuels used is not time specific. The source should have sufficient information for completion of the AOR.

DEP Response 5:

This condition requires that the permittee maintain records of all fuels fired: amounts, heating value and sulfur content. This information is to be provided upon request as a means of "reasonable assurance" that specific conditions are being met. In response to the permittee's concern over the word continuous, Condition A.30 is changed:

From:

A.30. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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.]

To:

A.30. 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.]

It was further decided in our April 13 meeting that Conditions B.31. and C.33. should be changed to reflect that compliance for SO₂ will be by CEMS, rather than by fuel receipts and testing. Therefore, Conditions B.32 and C. 33. Are changed:

From:

B.31., C.33. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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 allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitations.

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

To:

B.32., C.33. The owner or operator shall maintain daily records of all fuels consumed.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

6. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

A.34., B.36., C.38. Used Oil. F. Record Keeping Requirements: The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (1): Condition requires the source to maintain records of quantities of used oil generated that is transferred into the approved AST (above ground storage tank) at the source.

Comments: Current procedures allow the AST to be batch-tested once it is filled and that quantity burned. It is overly burdensome to maintain records of each volume of oil added to the AST during any period. Additionally, there is no regulatory requirement for records to be completed by any specified date, particularly arbitrarily derived dates. **Please correct the November -1998 Draft Title V Crist Permit to previously agreed language outlined below:**

f. Record Keeping Requirements. The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (2): Requires records of used oil management to completed by no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.

Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment: There is no regulatory requirement for any specified date for record keeping completion purposes. The Department's language in this part of the proposed condition regarding consecutive 12 month periods is not consistent with earlier provisions which talk about a calendar year limitation on the total quantity of used oil that can be burned. Delete this requirement.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Your interpretation of batch testing is correct, as long as you are not blending in order to meet the limits. The requirement to complete records within 15 days of the end of a given month will be deleted. Keep in mind, however, that it is your responsibility to be able to produce these records upon Department request. The requirement to maintain records of used oil usage during the previous 12-month period will be deleted. Used oil records should be maintained on a calendar year basis.

As a result of this comment, **Condition A.34.f.** is changed:

From:

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 generated and burned each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)

(2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding consecutive 12-month period. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)

(3) Results of the analyses required above.

[40 CFR 279.61 and 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

To:

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 generated and burned each month.

(2) Results of the analyses required above.

(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)]

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP November 14, 1997 response.

DEP Response 6:

As long as there is operator knowledge that the individual quantities being placed into the batch tank contain less than the allowable 50 ppm of PCBs, batching is acceptable. However, if there is any question as to the PCB content, the individual quantity must be tested prior to being added to the batch tank. Conditions A.34, B.36. & C.38. were slightly altered from the October, 1997 Draft permit for consistency with other Title V permits. In response to your concerns, a clarifying statement will be added to paragraph f.(2).

As a result of this comment, paragraph f.(2), of conditions A.34., B.36. & C.38., is changed:

From:

- 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.
 - (2) Results of the analyses of each deposit of used oil, as required by the above conditions.
 - (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)]

To:

- 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)]

7. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

B.3., C.3. Methods of Operation

- Correct B.3. by deleting statement referencing Fuel Oil is only used for periods of startup and as needed for flame stabilization. Crist Unit 4 & 5 has full capacity capability with fuel oil. See B.1. Permitted Capacity.
- Replace "on-site" generated with "Gulf Power".
- Add new Section (B) Other: Also add: Use of GAM-60 additive as necessary for re-heat temperature control.

DEP Response 7:

- Of the four units regulated in sections B. and C. (units 4, 5, 6, & 7.), only unit 6 is currently permitted (AO17-171809) to use oil and gas as auxiliary fuels. While the Department agrees that it is difficult to startup on coal alone, these units are in no way permitted for 100% fuel oil firing. From information contained in your Title V permit application, the Department understands that in order to meet your allowable particulate matter limitations, these units are fired with natural gas until full load conditions are met. Once the proper temperatures are reached, the electrostatic precipitators are turned on and coal then replaces the natural gas. Fuel oil is used as a “back-up” to the natural gas if the gas is not available. Conditions B.3. & C.3. will not be changed.
- Gulf Power is authorized to burn “on-site generated oil contaminated soil” because it is preferable to burn it on-site rather than transporting the contamination off-site. Gulf Power is not authorized to remediate contaminated soil from any other site. This requirement will not be changed in the Title V permit.
- The use of GAM-60 will be added as a method of operation in the Title V permit. Use of additives and/or conditioners requires that annual compliance tests be conducted while injecting the additives.

As a result of this comment, Conditions B.3. and C.3. will be changed:

From:

B.3. Methods of Operation - 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.36.**). 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.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant’s request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

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.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.
 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.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant’s request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

To:

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.36.**). 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. Supplemental injection of “GAM 60” for purposes of maintaining boiler tube temperatures.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant’s request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

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.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.
 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 initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

8. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

B.16., C.16. Sulfur Dioxide. Correct monitoring to "compliance" for SO₂ CEMS. Add permit note under B.22., B.23., C.23., C.24. to note use of CEMS for SO₂ compliance. This will correct the general confusion in the permit regarding what is the compliance method for SO₂ under B.22 and B.23.

DEP Response 8:

Conditions B.16. and C.16. are monitoring requirements, not compliance requirements. The following permitting note will be added following conditions B.21. and C.22. to clarify that Gulf Power has elected to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ limitation by means of a CEMS:

{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.).}

9. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

Add new B.19. similar to C.19. for additive testing. Additionally, Gulf Power believes GAM-60 should be tested only once to satisfy that the additive has no impact on compliance to particulate and/or SO₂. Once a successful test shows no impact, annual testing should be deleted from the permit.

DEP Response 9:

The following new Condition B.18. will be added:

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.]

10. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

B.24., C.25. Continuous Monitor Performance Specifications. Plant does not current meet all aspects of 40 CFR Part 60 NSPS regulation. Add "or meet 40 CFR Part 75". Part 75 is generally more restrictive than Part 60. FDEP has previously agreed to this change in Compliance Simplification Workshops.

Please add "or meet 40 CFR Part 75".

DEP Response 10:

EPA has agreed that the use of an Acid Rain CEMS, in lieu of a 40 CFR 60 CEMS, is an acceptable alternative since the CEMS requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 are equivalent to, or more stringent than, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60. While the units covered by this permit are not NSPS units, this request appears to be a reasonable alternative that would be supported by EPA for SIP units. In response to this comment, conditions B.24. & C.25. are changed:

From:

B.24., C.25. 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 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 SO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
- (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for CO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.]

To:

B.24., C.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 SO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
 - (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for CO₂ 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.]

11. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

C.9. Sulfur Dioxide - Solid Fuel. Delete reference to unit not exceeding 87,035 tons per year. This statement was included as informational data from the Unit 6 construction permit. New guidance under Permit Simplification grants removal of informational data as permit limitations. See latest FAW notice.

DEP Response 11:

This is a condition that was established by a construction permit and can not be removed by a Title V permit. No change will be made.

12. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

C.36. Recordkeeping Requirements. Delete specific requirement to maintenance logs for CEMS. This item is already covered under QA/QC requirements under C.24. and C.25.

DEP Response 12:

This is a condition that was established by a construction permit and can not be removed by a Title V permit. No change will be made.

13. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

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

General Comment: Many of the list of trivial or insignificant activities noted under the facility section and the applicant's "Emissions Unit 10" outlined in the Crist Title V Application were not included in the final permit. Gulf Power assumes that these activities and units not listed in the permit were determined to be either exempt or unregulated as "Trivial" by the Department's guidance memorandum dated March 15, 1996, or agreed to by the Department as case by case trivial activities requiring no permitting action.

FDEP agreed with this statement in a November 14, 1997 response. Gulf Power requests the above statement be incorporated under Appendix I-1 as a Permit Note.

DEP Response 13:

The permit application is not a part of the permit, but a basis for the permit. Therefore, items contained in the application that are not referenced in the permit do not need explanatory permitting notes. No changes are needed.

14. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

Appendix U1 List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Correct Cooling Towers SCC Code = 3-90-900-04

DEP Response 14:

Thank you. Item -ddd in Appendix U-1 will be changed:

From:

-ddd Cooling Towers. SCC: _____

To:

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

15. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

Appendix CP-1 Alternative Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan.

I. Change status reporting from quarterly to biannual pursuant to new Permit Simplification rules. See FAW.

DEP Response 15:

The current version of Rule 62-213.440(2)(a), F.A.C., issued 2/24/99, requires that the source "...shall meet measurable and enforceable milestones on no less than a semiannual basis until compliance is achieved and demonstrated to the Department...". As a result of this comment, condition 1 of the compliance plan is changed:

From:

1. Within 15 days of the end of each calendar quarter (i.e. March 31, June 30, September 30, December 31), the permittee shall notify the Department, in writing, of the status of the approval of the Phase II NO_x averaging plan with respect to the other involved permitting authorities. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification, signed by the responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

To:

1. Within 15 days of the end of each calendar half (i.e. June 30 & December 31), the permittee shall notify the Department, in writing, of the status of the approval of the Phase II NO_x averaging plan with respect to the other involved permitting authorities. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification, signed by the responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

In addition, Condition 2 will be changed:

From:

2. In order for the Phase II NO_x averaging plan to be approved by the State of Florida and to become eligible for use on the inception date of the Phase II NO_x emission limits (January 1, 2000), the certification that all of the other involved permitting authorities have approved the averaging plan must be submitted no later than the notification following the end of the third quarter (September 30) of 1999.

To:

- In order for the Phase II NO_x averaging plan to be approved by the State of Florida and to become eligible for use on the inception date of the Phase II NO_x emission limits (January 1, 2000), the certification that all of the other involved permitting authorities have approved the averaging plan must be received no later than December 1, 1999.

16. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

Table 2-1 Summary of Compliance Requirements. Correct Units 004, 005, 006, 007 SO₂ method of compliance to Fuel Sampling and Analysis/CEMS, Time of Frequency (24 hour sample), Minimum Compliance Test Duration (24 hour or NA). See Ft. Worth example. Also delete NO_x pollutant under 007 and reference to C.12 Permit Condition.

DEP Response 16:

The Department acknowledges your request and changes will be made to better reflect the allowable methods of compliance. As a result of this comment, the NO_x entry for unit 7 is deleted and the entries for SO₂ for units 4, 5, 6 and 7 in table 2-1 are changed:

From:

(Units 4 & 5)

SO ₂	Coal	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	B.15. - 18., 22. - 36.
	Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	
	Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	

(Units 6 & 7)

SO ₂	Coal	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	C.15. - 18., 23. - 37.
	Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	
	Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor				Yes	

To:

(Units 4 & 5)

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	(Subject to change)

(Units 6 & 7)

SO ₂	Coal	Fuel Sampling & Analysis/CEMS	24 hour avg.	Sept. 30	Annual RATA	Yes	C.15. - 18., 23. - 37.
	Natural Gas	or	or	Sept. 30	or	Yes	
	Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	(Subject to change)

Note:

As a result of recent rulemaking, the following notes have been added to Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes:

- 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}

D. Documents on file with the permitting authority:

- Letter received October 28, 1997, from Mr. Dwain Waters.
- E-mail memo received November 3, 1997, from Ms. Kim Gates.
- E-mail memo received December 22, 1998, from Mr. Dwain Waters.

III. Conclusion.

The enclosed PROPOSED Title V Air Operation Permit includes the aforementioned changes to the revised DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit.

The permitting authority will issue the PROPOSED Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV, with the changes noted above.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

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

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
PROPOSED Permit No.: 0330045-001-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 seven 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 seven boilers will be subject to the Acid Rain Phase II requirements. Natural gas is the primary fuel for boilers 1, 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 seven of the boilers. Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Emissions unit number -001 is a Riley front wall-fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 1". 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 -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. All three units 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.

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. 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 Buell electrostatic precipitators. NO_x emissions from units -006 and -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_x Burners.

This emissions unit consists of two Fly Ash Storage Silos. Fly ash collection systems from precipitators on boilers numbers 4, 5, 6 & 7 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%) settles 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.

The heat input limitations have been placed in the permit to identify the capacity of each emissions unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the emissions unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emissions limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. A note below the permitted capacity condition clarifies this. Regular record keeping is not required for heat input. Instead, the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required to demonstrate at what percentage of the rated capacity that the emissions unit was tested. Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., included in the permit, requires measurement of process variables for emissions tests. Such heat input determination may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heat value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test.

The Department has determined that the appropriate particulate matter testing frequency for these coal-fired steam generators is annually. This frequency is justified by the low emission rate documented in previous emissions tests while firing coal. These units are subject to a steady-state PM emission limit of 0.1 lb/MMBtu, which is effectively equivalent to 0.149 lb/MMBtu because of rounding, and 0.3 lb/MMBtu for soot blowing, which is equivalent to 0.349 lb/MMBtu. The applicant has presented historical PM test results which show that the steady-state and soot blowing average results are less than half the applicable effective standards. The Department has determined that sources with emissions less than half of the effective standard shall test annually. A five year average of results of particulate matter emission testing in lb/MMBtu for this facility is given below:

<u>Unit #</u>	<u>Steady-state</u>	<u>Soot-blowing</u>
4	0.011	0.016
5	0.039	0.035
6	0.007	0.010
7	0.041	0.062

Units 4, 5, 6 and 7 are utilizing CEMS for compliance purposes for NO_x, SO₂ and opacity.

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

PROPOSED PERMIT DETERMINATION

PROPOSED Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

I. Public Notice.

An "INTENT TO ISSUE REVISED TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" to Gulf Power Company for the Crist Electric Generating Plant, located on Pate Road, off of 10 Mile Road on Governors Bayou, Escambia County, North of Pensacola County, was clerked on October 8, 1998. This revised DRAFT permit replaced the DRAFT permit that was issued on September 30, 1997. The "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE REVISED TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was published in the Pensacola News Journal on November 5, 1998. The revised DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit was available for public inspection at the Northwest District office in Pensacola and the permitting authority's office in Tallahassee. Proof of publication of the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was received.

II. Public Comment(s).

Comments were received from one respondent during the 30 (thirty)-day public comment period. The comments were not considered significant enough to reissue the revised DRAFT Title V Permit and require another Public Notice, therefore, the revised DRAFT Title V Operation Permit was changed. These comments were addressed and a "draft" response was sent by E-mail to Gulf Power on April XX, 1999. Listed below is each comment that was received and a corresponding response.

A. E-mail from Mr. G. Dwain Waters dated December 15, 1998, and received on December 18, 1998.

SECTION III. Emissions Units and Conditions

1. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

A.4., B.4., C.4. Hours of Operation. Requires Units 1-2-3 to maintain an operations log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of hours operated on each of the allowable fuels. 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE).

Comment: Unit(s) should not be required to have a continuous log of operations. Requirement does not note if this is a daily, hourly, monthly or annual log. Compliance to applicable standards are through vendor fuel oil analysis or generally exempt from annual visible emissions and particulate testing by operating less than 400 hour per year on fuel oil. The current reporting under the AOR is all that should be required.

Please add a Permit Note to restate the following **FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:**

Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C., requires Title V permits to include "...operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements,...". Without the log book documentation, an annual claim on the AOR is not easily supportable and would not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. A specification to daily, hourly, monthly, etc. is not needed as a detailed account of all fuels used is not time specific.

DEP Response 1:

If a log book is not maintained, a claim of operating less than 400 hours per year could not be substantiated. Additionally, without the log book documentation, an annual claim on the Annual Operating Report is not easily supportable and would not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. The last sentence that you referred to in your comment should have read "A specification to daily, hourly, monthly, etc. is not needed in the permit condition, as a detailed account of all fuels used is not time specific." The requirement is to maintain a record of all fuels used, when they are used. If no fuel is used, no entry in the log is required.

No change will be made.

2. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

~~A.14., B.14., C.14.~~ **Sulfur Dioxide.** Requires fuel analysis for each fuel delivery. Please change to each fuel shipment. Each delivery could require each truck to be sampled and analyzed. Fuel is usually sampled per shipment for payment purposes.

Also, correct A.20. for reference to each fuel delivery.

DEP Response 2:

Condition A.14. states (in part) "...Compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit will be verified by a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel oil delivery. ...". This condition provides a less burdensome method of compliance that is acceptable to the Department. The Vendor must follow acceptable testing procedures in order for this method of compliance to be valid. It is ultimately the permittee's responsibility to be able to demonstrate compliance with all permit terms and conditions. If the vendor can not supply an analysis with each fuel oil delivery, then it is the permittee's responsibility to have the delivery sampled.

No change will be made.

3. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

~~A.15., B.17., C.17., C.32.~~ **Determination of Process Variables (a) Required Equipment.** Requires unit to install, operate and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables as heat input when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine compliance with applicable emission limiting standards. Rule 62-297.310(5)

Comment: It is unclear if this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance. It should be noted that heat input (MMBtu/hr) for capacity purposes should be determined by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) can be determined by the F-factor method as outlined in A.19. during this test. SO₂ process variables are determined by vendor fuel analysis. Please note item is listed under C.17. and C.32.

Please add the following paragraphs from the Crist Statement of Basis and the Ft. Worth Title V permit as a Permit Note under A.15., B.17., and C.17.

The heat input limitations have been placed in the permit to identify the capacity of each emissions unit for the purposes of confirming that the emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the emissions unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emissions limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. A note below the permitted capacity condition clarifies this. Regular record keeping is not required for heat input. Instead, the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required to demonstrate at what percentage of the rated capacity that the emissions unit was tested. Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., included in the permit, requires

measurement of process variables for emissions tests. Such heat input determination may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heat value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test.

Additionally, Gulf Power requests the following language be added similar to Ft. Worth Final Permit No.: 0990045-002-AV:

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.

DEP Response 3:

The Department has agreed that the above referenced conditions (A.15., B.17., C.17. & C.32.) apply only during compliance testing. Conditions A.15. and B.17. will be moved to the "Test Methods and Procedures" section. Conditions C.17. and C.32. are duplicates, C.17. will be removed and the subsequent conditions will be renumbered accordingly.

The Department also agrees to replace the permitting note following the capacity conditions (A.1., B.1. & C.1.) with the following:

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. Regular record keeping is not required for heat input. Instead, the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required, in order to demonstrate what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., included in the permit, requires measurement of the process variables for emission tests. Such heat input determination may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heat value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test.}

Additionally, the Department is agreeable to the last portion of this comment. The following permitting note will be added after the conditions entitled "Determination of Process Variables":

{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.}

4. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

A.15., B.17., C.17., C.32. Determination of Process Variables (b) Accuracy of Equipment. Requires equipment and instruments noted in (a) above to be operated, 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) Please note that this item is also listed under C.17. and C.32.

Comment: Does not specify how often this equipment should be checked or calibrated. Equipment used for SO₂ compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period. This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing. Gulf Power requests the following be added as a permit note:

This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing. Equipment used for SO₂ compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period.

DEP Response 4:

This condition is part of the condition discussed in comment 3. The Department does not feel that the requested permitting note is pertinent, therefore, no changes will be made other than those outlined in response 3, above.

5. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

A.30., B.31., C.33. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Requires owner or operator to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. Rule 62-214.440 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.

Comments: Unit(s) should not be required to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption if the unit accepts a percent sulfur restriction for sulfur dioxide compliance for liquid fuels or burns gas. Liquid fuel is monitored by as-received vendor fuel analysis. See condition A.20. Only annual reporting under the Annual Operating Report should be required.

Please add the Permit Note requested under A.4., B.4., C.4. under A.30., B.31., C.33., i.e.

Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. requires Title V permits to include "...operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements,...". Without the log book documentation, an annual claim on the AOR is not easily supportable and would not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. A specification to daily, hourly, monthly, etc. is not needed as a detailed account of all fuels used is not time specific. The source should have sufficient information for completion of the AOR.

DEP Response 5:

This condition requires that the permittee maintain records of all fuels fired: amounts, heating value and sulfur content. This information is to be provided upon request as a means of "reasonable assurance" that specific conditions are being met. No changes will be made.

6. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

A.34., B.36., C.38. Used Oil. F. Record Keeping Requirements: The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (1): Condition requires the source to maintain records of quantities of used oil generated that is transferred into the approved AST (above ground storage tank) at the source.

Comments: Current procedures allow the AST to be batch-tested once it is filled and that quantity burned. It is overly burdensome to maintain records of each volume of oil added to the AST during any period. Additionally, there is no regulatory requirement for records to be completed by any specified date, particularly arbitrarily derived dates. **Please correct the November -1998 Draft Title V Crist Permit to previously agreed language outlined below:**

f. Record Keeping Requirements. The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (2): Requires records of used oil management to completed by no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.

Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment: There is no regulatory requirement for any specified date for record keeping completion purposes. The Department's language in this part of the proposed condition regarding consecutive 12 month periods is not consistent with earlier provisions which talk about a calendar year limitation on the total quantity of used oil that can be burned. Delete this requirement.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Your interpretation of batch testing is correct, as long as you are not blending in order to meet the limits. The requirement to complete records within 15 days of the end of a given month will be deleted. Keep in mind, however, that it is your responsibility to be able to produce these records upon Department request. The requirement to maintain records of used oil usage during the previous 12-month period will be deleted. Used oil records should be maintained on a calendar year basis.

As a result of this comment, **Condition A.34.f.** is changed:

From:

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 generated and burned each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding consecutive 12-month period. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (3) Results of the analyses required above.
- [40 CFR 279.61 and 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

To:

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 generated and burned each month.
 - (2) Results of the analyses required above.
 - (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)]

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP November 14, 1997 response.

DEP Response 6:

As long as there is operator knowledge that the individual quantities being placed into the batch tank contain less than the allowable 50 ppm of PCBs, batching is acceptable. However, if there is any question as to the PCB content, the individual quantity must be tested prior to being added to the batch tank. Conditions A.34, B.36. & C.38. were slightly altered from the October, 1997 Draft permit for consistency with other Title V permits. In response to your concerns, a clarifying statement will be added to paragraph f.(2).

As a result of this comment, paragraph f.(2), of conditions A.34., B.36. & C.38., is changed:

From:

- 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.
 - (2) Results of the analyses of each deposit of used oil, as required by the above conditions.
 - (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)]

To:

- 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)]

7. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

B.3., C.3. Methods of Operation

- Correct B.3. by deleting statement referencing Fuel Oil is only used for periods of startup and as needed for flame stabilization. Crist Unit 4 & 5 has full capacity capability with fuel oil. See B.1. Permitted Capacity.
- Replace "on-site" generated with "Gulf Power".
- Add new Section (B) Other: Also add: Use of GAM-60 additive as necessary for re-heat temperature control.

DEP Response 7:

- Of the four units regulated in sections B. and C. (units 4, 5, 6, & 7.), only unit 6 is currently permitted (AO17-171809) to use oil and gas as auxiliary fuels. While the Department agrees that it is difficult to startup on coal alone, these units are in no way permitted for 100% fuel oil firing. From information contained in your Title V permit application, the Department understands that in order to meet your allowable particulate matter

limitations, these units are fired with natural gas until full load conditions are met. Once the proper temperatures are reached, the electrostatic precipitators are turned on and coal then replaces the natural gas. Fuel oil is used as a "back-up" to the natural gas if the gas is not available. Conditions B.3. & C.3. will not be changed.

- Gulf Power is authorized to burn "on-site generated oil contaminated soil" because it is preferable to burn it on-site rather than transporting the contamination off-site. Gulf Power is not authorized to remediate contaminated soil from any other site. This requirement will not be changed in the Title V permit.
- The use of GAM-60 will not be added as a method of operation in the Title V permit until the Northwest District compliance office is satisfied that there will be no measurable increases in emissions.

8. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

B.16., C.16. Sulfur Dioxide. Correct monitoring to "compliance" for SO₂ CEMS. Add permit note under B.22., B.23., C.23., C.24. to note use of CEMS for SO₂ compliance. This will correct the general confusion in the permit regarding what is the compliance method for SO₂ under B.22 and B.23. (also C.23. and C.24.).

DEP Response 8:

Conditions B.16. and C.16. are monitoring requirements, not compliance requirements. The following permitting note will be added following conditions B.22. and C.23. to clarify that Gulf Power has elected to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ limitation by means of a CEMS:

{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.).}

9. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

Add new B.19. similar to C.19. for additive testing. Additionally, Gulf Power believes GAM-60 should be tested only once to satisfy that the additive has no impact on compliance to particulate and/or SO₂. Once a successful test shows no impact, annual testing should be deleted from the permit.

DEP Response 9:

References to GAM-60 will not be added during this permitting action (see DEP Response 7). If eventually added, annual testing while injecting this additive would be required (see condition C.19.).

10. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

B.24., C.25. Continuous Monitor Performance Specifications. Plant does not current meet all aspects of 40 CFR Part 60 NSPS regulation. Add "or meet 40 CFR Part 75". Part 75 is generally more restrictive than Part 60. FDEP has previously agreed to this change in Compliance Simplification Workshops.

Please add "or meet 40 CFR Part 75".

DEP Response 10:

EPA has agreed that the use of an Acid Rain CEMS, in lieu of a 40 CFR 60 CEMS, is an acceptable alternative since the CEMS requirements of 40 CFR Part 75 are equivalent to, or more stringent than, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60. While the units covered by this permit are not NSPS units, this request appears to be a reasonable alternative that would be supported by EPA for SIP units. In response to this comment, conditions B.24. & C.25. are changed:

From:

B.24., C.25. 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 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 SO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
- (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for CO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.]

To:

B.24., C.25. 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 SO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
 - (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for CO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources. Or,
- (b) in accordance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 75, Subparts B and C. Missing data shall be substituted in a manner pursuant to 40 CFR 75, Subpart D. Record keeping and reporting shall be conducted pursuant to 40 CFR 75, Subparts F and G. 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.]

11. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

C.9. Sulfur Dioxide - Solid Fuel. Delete reference to unit not exceeding 87,035 tons per year. This statement was included as informational data from the Unit 6 construction permit. New guidance under Permit Simplification grants removal of informational data as permit limitations. See latest FAW notice.

DEP Response 11:

This is a condition that was established by a construction permit and can not be removed by a Title V permit. No change will be made.

12. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

C.36. Recordkeeping Requirements. Delete specific requirement to maintenance logs for CEMS. This item is already covered under QA/QC requirements under C.24. and C.25.

DEP Response 12:

This is a condition that was established by a construction permit and can not be removed by a Title V permit. No change will be made.

13. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

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

General Comment: Many of the list of trivial or insignificant activities noted under the facility section and the applicant's "Emissions Unit 10" outlined in the Crist Title V Application were not included in the final permit. Gulf Power assumes that these activities and units not listed in the permit were determined to be either exempt or unregulated as "Trivial" by the Department's guidance memorandum dated March 15, 1996, or agreed to by the Department as case by case trivial activities requiring no permitting action.

FDEP agreed with this statement in a November 14, 1997 response. Gulf Power requests the above statement be incorporated under Appendix I-1 as a Permit Note.

DEP Response 13:

The permit application is not a part of the permit, but a basis for the permit. Therefore, items contained in the application that are not referenced in the permit do not need explanatory permitting notes. No changes are needed.

14. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

Appendix U1 List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Correct Cooling Towers SCC Code = 3-90-900-04

DEP Response 14:

Thank you. Item -ddd in Appendix U-1 will be changed:

From:

-ddd Cooling Towers. SCC: _____

To:

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

15. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

Appendix CP-1 Alternative Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan.

I. Change status reporting from quarterly to biannual pursuant to new Permit Simplification rules. See FAW.

DEP Response 15:

The current version of Rule 62-213.440(2)(a), F.A.C., issued 2/24/99, requires that the source "...shall meet measurable and enforceable milestones on no less than a semiannual basis until compliance is achieved and demonstrated to the Department...". As a result of this comment, condition 1 of the compliance plan is changed:

From:

1. Within 15 days of the end of each calendar quarter (i.e. March 31, June 30, September 30, December 31), the permittee shall notify the Department, in writing, of the status of the approval of the Phase II NO_x averaging plan with respect to the other involved permitting authorities. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification, signed by the responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

To:

1. Within 15 days of the end of each calendar half (i.e. June 30 & December 31), the permittee shall notify the Department, in writing, of the status of the approval of the Phase II NO_x averaging plan with respect to the other involved permitting authorities. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification, signed by the responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

In addition, condition 2 will be changed:

From:

2. In order for the Phase II NO_x averaging plan to be approved by the State of Florida and to become eligible for use on the inception date of the Phase II NO_x emission limits (January 1, 2000), the certification that all of the other involved permitting authorities have approved the averaging plan must be submitted no later than the notification following the end of the third quarter (September 30) of 1999.

To:

2. In order for the Phase II NO_x averaging plan to be approved by the State of Florida and to become eligible for use on the inception date of the Phase II NO_x emission limits (January 1, 2000), the certification that all of the other involved permitting authorities have approved the averaging plan must be submitted no later than September 30, 1999.

16. Gulf Power December 15, 1998 Comment:

Table 2-1 Summary of Compliance Requirements. Correct Units 004, 005, 006, 007 SO₂ method of compliance to Fuel Sampling and Analysis/CEMS, Time of Frequency (24 hour sample), Minimum Compliance Test Duration (24 hour or NA). See Ft. Worth example. Also delete NO_x pollutant under 007 and reference to C.12 Permit Condition.

DEP Response 16:

The Department acknowledges your request and changes will be made to better reflect the allowable methods of compliance. As a result of this comment, the NO_x entry for unit 7 is deleted and the entries for SO₂ for units 4, 5, 6 and 7 in table 2-1 are changed:

From:

(Units 4 & 5)

SO ₂	Coal	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	B.15. - 18., 22. - 36.
	Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	
	Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	

(Units 6 & 7)

SO ₂	Coal	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	C.15. - 18., 23. - 37.
	Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	
	Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor				Yes	

To:

(Units 4 & 5)

SO ₂	Coal	Fuel Sampling & Analysis/CEMS	24 hour avg.	Sept. 30	Annual RATA	Yes	B.15. - 18., 22. - 36. (Subject to change)
	Natural Gas	or	or	Sept. 30	or	Yes	
	Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	

(Units 6 & 7)

SO ₂	Coal	Fuel Sampling & Analysis/CEMS	24 hour avg.	Sept. 30	Annual RATA	Yes	C.15. - 18., 23. - 37. (Subject to change)
	Natural Gas	or	or	Sept. 30	or	Yes	
	Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes	

D. Documents on file with the permitting authority:

- Letter received October 28, 1997, from Mr. Dwain Waters.
- E-mail memo received November 3, 1997, from Ms. Kim Gates.
- E-mail memo received December 22, 1998, from Mr. Dwain Waters.

III. Conclusion.

The enclosed PROPOSED Title V Air Operation Permit includes the aforementioned changes to the revised DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit.

The permitting authority will issue the PROPOSED Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV, with the changes noted above.

April XX, 1999

Ms. Yolanda Adams
Operating Permits Section
Air & Radiation Technology Branch, APTMD
U.S. EPA, Region 4
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, GA 30303

Re: PROPOSED Title V Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Crist Electric Generating Plant

Dear Ms. Adams:

One copy of the "PROPOSED PERMIT DETERMINATION" for the Gulf Power Company's Crist Electric Generating Plant, located on Pate Road, off of 10 Mile Road on Governors Bayou, Escambia County, North of Pensacola, is enclosed. A "Title V Permit Application Summary Form" was posted with the DRAFT Title V permit and is available for review on the Department's World Wide Web site.

Please provide any comments via. Internet E-mail, within fifty five (55) days of receiving this notice, to Scott M. Sheplak, P.E., at "Sheplak_S@dep.state.fl.us".

If you have any other questions, please contact Jonathan Holtom, P.E., at 850/921-9531.

Sincerely,

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

CHF/h
Enclosures

Copy furnished to:

Mr. Robert G. Moore, Gulf Power
Mr. G. Dwain Waters, Gulf Power
Mr. Kenard Kosky, P.E., Golder and Associates
Mr. Ed K. Middleswart, DEP, Northwest District
Ms. Carla E. Pierce, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (Internet E-mail Memorandum)



Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

November 14, 1997

Ms. Yolanda Adams
Operating Permits Section
Air & Radiation Technology Branch, APTMD
U.S. EPA, Region 4
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, GA 30303

Re: PROPOSED Title V Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Crist Electric Generating Plant

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Please provide any comments via Internet E-mail, within fifty five (55) days of receiving this notice, to Scott M. Sheplak, P.E., at "Sheplak_S@dep.state.fl.us".

If you have any other questions, please contact Jonathan Holtom at 850/488-1344.

Sincerely,

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

CHF/h
Enclosures

Copy furnished to:
Mr. Rob McGarrh, City of Tallahassee
Mr. Karl Bauer, P.E., City of Tallahassee
Mr. Darrell Graziani, P.E., Foster-Wheeler
Mr. Ed Middleswart, DEP, Northwest District Office
Mr. Gerry Neubauer, DEP, Northwest District Branch Office
Hamilton "Buck" Oven, DEP, Office of Siting Coordination
Ms. Carla E. Pierce, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (Internet E-mail Memorandum)

"Protect, Conserve and Manage Florida's Environment and Natural Resources"

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PROPOSED PERMIT DETERMINATION

PROPOSED Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

I. Public Notice.

An "INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" to Gulf Power Company for the Crist Electric Generating Plant, located on Pate Road, off of 10 Mile Road on Governors Bayou, Escambia County, North of Pensacola County, was clerked on September 30, 1997. The "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was published in the Pensacola News Journal on October 6, 1997. The DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit was available for public inspection at the Northwest District office in Pensacola and the permitting authority's office in Tallahassee. Proof of publication of the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was received.

II. Public Comment(s).

Comments were received and the DRAFT Title V Operation Permit was changed. The comments were not considered significant enough to reissue the DRAFT Title V Permit and require another Public Notice. Comments were received from two respondents during the 30 (thirty) day public comment period. Listed below is each comment that was received, in the chronological order of receipt, and a corresponding response to each of the comments.

A. Letter from Mr. G. Dwain Waters dated October 28, 1997, and received on October 29, 1997.

SECTION I. Subsection A:

1. Comment:

Page 2 Facility Description. In the third paragraph, it should be added that the permitting notes are not "enforceable" permit conditions to help clarify that not only is the purpose informational only, but that the notes are not intended to be enforced.

Response:

The Department feels that the intent of this statement is clear as it is written. If the permitting notes are not to be considered permit conditions, then they certainly can not be enforced. For consistency with permits that have already been issued, no change will be made to this statement.

SECTION II. Facility-wide Conditions

2. Comment:

Page 4 Condition 8. Reasonable Precautions to Prevent Unconfined Particulate Matter.

General Comment: At a meeting with the FCG, Department representatives agreed to add a permitting note to conditions such as this one stating that this more specific condition implements and effectively supersedes Condition 57 under Attachment TV-1 (the general, canned conditions) which is basically a quote from Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.

Response:

The following Permitting Note will be added after Condition 8:

{Permitting Note: Condition No. 8 presents the reasonable precautions to be implemented in accordance with Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2, F.A.C., in lieu of the requirements of Condition No. 57 of Appendix TV-1.}

SECTION III. Subsection A:

3. Comment:

Page 9 A 1. Permitted Capacity. Lists permitted capacities of emissions unit numbers 001, 002 and 003.

Comment: Add notation that permitted capacity can not be accurately monitored or determined by use of continuous emission monitoring systems installed or operated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 75.

Response:

The requested comment is not needed as Condition A.15. requires that “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.”

As a result of this comment, no change will be made.

4. Comment:

Page 9 A.4 Hours of Operation. Requires Units 1-2-3 to maintain an operations log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of hours operated on each of the allowable fuels. 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE).

Comment: Unit(s) should not be required to have a continuous log of operations. Requirement does not note if this is a daily, hourly, monthly or annual log. Compliance to applicable standards are through vendor fuel oil analysis or generally exempt from annual visible emissions and particulate testing by operating less than 400 hour per year on fuel oil. The current reporting under the AOR is all that should be required.

Response:

Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. requires Title V permits to include "...operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements,..." Without the log book documentation, an annual claim on the AOR is not easily supportable and would not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. A specification to daily, hourly, monthly, etc. is not needed as a detailed account of all fuels used is not time specific.

As a result of this comment, no change will be made.

5. Comment:

Page 10 A. 10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. Outlines compliance method for liquid fuel.

Comment: Can not determine applicability of rule cite 62-213.440, F.A.C. The correct citation should be the applicant's request, rather than Rule 21-213.440, F.A.C.

Response:

This limit was suggested by the Department as a way to assure compliance with Condition A.9. and was agreed to by Gulf Power Company. As a result, it would be acceptable to include the citing "at applicant's request" in addition to the reference to Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C., but not instead of.

As a result of this comment, **Condition A.10.** is changed:

From:

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in 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.]

To:

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in 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.]

6. Comment:

Page 11 Monitoring of Operations. Permitting note stating that these units (Crist 1-2-3) meet Acid Rain Phase II requirements having continuous emission monitors installed for NOx, CO2 and stack gas flow.

Comment: Crist 1-2-3 meet Acid Rain Phase II 40 CFR Part 75 CEMs rules by Appendix D methods for SO2 and flow. NOx emissions monitored by use of a continuous emission monitor.

Response:

The permitting note is for informational purposes only. Since it is not entirely correct it will be deleted from the permit.

7. Comment:

Page 11 A.15 Determination of Process Variables (a) Required Equipment. Requires unit to install, operate and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables as heat input when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine compliance with applicable emission limiting standards. Rule 62-297.310(5)

Comment: It is unclear if this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance which for particulate matter and SO₂ is an annual 3 run hourly test. It should be noted that heat input (MMBtu/hr) for capacity purposes should be determined by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) can be determined by the F-factor method as outlined in A.19 during this test. SO₂ process variables are determined by vendor fuel analysis.

Response:

Condition A.15. is a general requirement pertaining to compliance testing. It establishes the requirement for maintaining the necessary equipment for determining all variable associated with the compliance if they are needed for determination of compliance. If no additional variables are needed for a particular test, then no additional equipment is needed to be maintained.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

8. Comment:

Page 11 A.15 Determination of Process Variables (b) Accuracy of Equipment. Requires equipment and instruments noted in (a) above to be operated, 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)

Comment: Does not specify how often this equipment should be checked or calibrated. Equipment used for SO₂ compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period. This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing.

Response:

If any of the referenced equipment is needed for determining missing variables, calibration shall be sufficiently demonstrated prior to its use.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

9. Comment:

Page 13 A.22 Frequency of Compliance Test. (a) General Compliance Testing. 2. Requires annual particulate test for units that soot blow during normal unit operation, except for fossil fuel steam generators that do not burn liquid and/or solid fuel for more than 400 hours other than startup.

Comment: Add other than startup or shutdown operations.

Response:

Condition A.22.(a)2. is a direct quote of Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)2., F.A.C. Since the Rule language does not include the words “shutdown operations”, they may not be added to the permit.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

10. Comment:

Page 13 A.22. Frequency of Compliance Test. (a) General Compliance Testing. 3. Requires submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that , during the year prior to renewal: 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.

Comment: Add other than during startup/shutdown. Also, the Department should add at the beginning of the sentence: “Except as otherwise provided in this permit...” See similar language in rule.

Response:

Condition A.22.(a)3. is a direct quote of Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3., F.A.C. Since the Rule language does not include the words “other than during startup/shutdown”, they may not be added to the permit.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

11. Comment:

Page 13. A.22 Frequency of Compliance Test. (a) General Compliance Testing. 4. Requires a formal compliance test for a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard.

Comment: Add reference to FCG exemption letter dated January 28, 1997 noting no visible emissions tests are required for units that burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours other than during startup/shutdown.

Response:

The requested exemption is already addressed in Condition A.28. For clarity, a cross reference to Condition A.28. will be added to Condition A. 22.(a)4.a.

As a result of this comment, **Condition A. 22.(a)4.a.** is changed:

From:

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

To:

- a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard (See **Condition A.27.**);

12. Comment:

Page 14 A.22 Frequency of Compliance Test. (a) General Compliance Testing. 5. Requires an annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions for any fuel burning emissions unit that does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.

Comment: Add other than during startup or shutdown.

Response:

Condition A.22.(a)5. is a direct quote of Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)5., F.A.C. Since the Rule language does not include the words "other than during startup or shutdown", they may not be added to the permit.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

13. Comment:

Page 18 A.27. Determination of Process Variables (a) Required Equipment. Requires unit to install, operate and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables as heat input when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine compliance with applicable emission limiting standards. Rule 62-297.310(5)

Comment: It is unclear if this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance which for particulate matter and SO₂ is an annual 3 run hourly test. It should be noted that heat input (MMBtu/hr) for capacity purposes should be determined by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) can be determined by the F-factor method as outlined in A.19 during this test. SO₂ process variables are determined by vendor fuel analysis. **Same comment as A.15 above. Delete Condition A.27(a) Required Equipment.**

Response:

Condition A.27. is an inadvertent duplicate of Condition A.15., it will be deleted and the subsequent conditions will be renumbered accordingly.

14. Comment:

Page 18 A.27 Determination of Process Variables (b) Accuracy of Equipment. Requires equipment and instruments noted in (a) above to be operated, 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)

Comment: Does not specify how often this equipment should be checked or calibrated. Equipment used for SO2 compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period. This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing. **Same comment as item A.15 above. Delete Condition A.27 (b) Accuracy of Equipment.**

Response:

Same as response 13.

15. Comment:

Page 18 A.28. Visible Emissions Testing - Annual. Requires annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions unless these units burn b. gaseous fuels in combination with any amount of liquid fuel for less than 400 hours per year. Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.

Comment: Add other than during startup and shutdown per year.

Page 18. A.28. Visible Emissions Testing - Annual. Requires annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions unless these units burn c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year. Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4

Comment: Add other than during startup and shutdown per year.

Response:

The waiver from annual visible emissions compliance testing that is granted by this permit is for emissions units that burn liquid fuel for less than 400 hours per year, inclusive of start-up and shut down.

As a result of these comments, no changes will be made.

16. Comment:

Page 18 A.29. Particulate Matter Testing - Annual and Permit Renewal. Requires annual and permit renewal emissions compliance testing for particulate matter unless these units burn b. gaseous fuels in combination with any amount of liquid fuel for less than 400 hours per year. Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3.&5.

Comment: Add other than during startup and shutdown per year.

Page 18. A.29. Particulate Matter Testing - Annual and Permit Renewal. Requires annual emissions and permit renewal emissions compliance testing for particulate matter unless these units burn c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year. Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3.&5. and ASP # 97-B-01.

Comment: Add other than during startup and shutdown per year.

Response:

ASP # 97-B-01 states, in part, 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; and,

4. In renewing an air operation permit, 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.

The waiver granted by ASP #97-B-01 from annual particulate matter emission compliance testing excludes hours attributable to startup from the 400 hour per year limit, but includes the startup hours in the 400 hour per year limit for purposes of renewal.

As a result of this comment, **Condition A.28.** (previously A.29.) is changed:

From:

A.28. Particulate Matter Testing - Annual and Permit Renewal. Annual and 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 less than 400 hours per year; or,
- c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

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

To:

A.28. 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.29. 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.]

The remainder of the conditions will be renumbered accordingly.

17. Comment:

Page 18 A.30. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Requires owner or operator to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. Rule 62-214.440 and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.

Comments: Unit(s) should not be required to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption if the unit accepts a percent sulfur restriction for sulfur dioxide compliance for liquid fuels or burns gas. Liquid fuel is monitored by as-received vendor fuel analysis. See condition A.20. Only annual reporting under the Annual Operating Report should be required.

Response:

This condition supports **Condition A.4**. See comment and response number 4., above.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

18. Comment:

Page 18 A.31. Recordkeeping and Reporting Outline notification and reporting requirements in case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions.

Comment: It should be noted that notification to the Department is required after the two hour daily exemption has occurred and not from any malfunction.

Response:

The Department does not agree with this interpretation.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

19. Comment:

Page 20 A.34. e Testing Requirements: Outline testing requirements for used oil.

Comment: Used oil for which the operator has generator knowledge having no possibility of contamination by PCB should not be required to test for PCBs.

Response:

The claim must be documented and verifiable in order to avoid testing.

As a result of this comment, **Condition A.34.e.** is changed:

From:

- e. Testing Requirements: 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).

To:

- 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).

20. Comment:

Page 21 A.34. f Record Keeping Requirements: The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (1): Condition requires the source to maintain records of quantities of used oil generated that is transferred into the approved AST (above ground storage tank) at the source.

Comments: Current procedures allow the AST to be batch-tested once it is filled and that quantity burned. It is overly burdensome to maintain records of each volume of oil added to the AST during any period. Additionally, there is no regulatory requirement for records to be completed by any specified date, particularly arbitrarily derived dates.

Page 21 A.34. f. Record Keeping Requirements. The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (2): Requires records of used oil management to completed by no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.

Comment: There is no regulatory requirement for any specified date for record keeping completion purposes. The Department's language in this part of the proposed condition regarding consecutive 12 month periods is not consistent with earlier provisions which talk about a calendar year limitation on the total quantity of used oil that can be burned. Delete this requirement.

Response:

Your interpretation of batch testing is correct, as long as you are not blending in order to meet the limits. The requirement to complete records within 15 days of the end of a given month will be deleted. Keep in mind, however, that it is your responsibility to be able to produce these records upon Department request. The requirement to maintain records of used oil usage during the previous 12 month period will be deleted. Used oil records should be maintained on a calendar year basis.

As a result of this comment, **Condition A.34.f.** is changed:

From:

- 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 generated and burned each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding consecutive 12-month period. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (3) Results of the analyses required above.
- [40 CFR 279.61 and 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

To:

- 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 generated and burned each month.
 - (2) Results of the analyses required above.
 - (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)]

21. Comment:

Page 21 A.34. g. Reporting Requirements. Requires the source to report to the Northwest District office within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

Comment: There is no current regulatory requirement for quarterly reporting of used oil activities to the District. Current reporting through the Annual Operating Reporting should be adequate to meet monitoring of on-specification used oil activities.

NOTE: Cite [40 CFR 761.20(e)] is not applicable to these conditions; this cite addresses marking requirements for PCB containers.

Response:

The quarterly reporting requirement will be deleted. The reference to 40 CFR 761.20(e) does apply, sections e. and f., above, reflect testing and record keeping requirements found in 40 CFR 761.20(e).

As a result of this comment, **Condition A.34.g.** is changed:

From:

- g. Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit to the Northwest District office, within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year.

To:

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

Subsection B:

22. Comment:

Page 22. B.1 Permitted Capacity. Lists permitted capacities of emissions unit numbers 004 and 005.

Comment: Add notation that permitted capacity can not be accurately monitored or determined by use of continuous emission monitoring systems installed or operated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 75.

Response:

The requested comment is not needed as Condition B.17. requires that “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.”

As a result of this comment, no change will be made.

23. Comment:

Page 23 B.4 Hours of Operation. Requires Units 4 & 5 to maintain an operations log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of hours operated on each of the allowable fuels. 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE).

Comment: Unit(s) should not have to keep a continuous log of operations. Requirement does not note if this is a daily, hourly, monthly or annual log. These units maintain compliance to SO2 standards through CEMS. The current reporting under the AOR is all that should be required.

Response:

Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. requires Title V permits to include “...operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements...” Without the log book documentation, an annual claim on the AOR is not easily supportable and would not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. A specification to daily, hourly, monthly, etc. is not needed as a detailed account of all fuels used is not time specific.

As a result of this comment, no change will be made.

24. Comment:

Page 25 B.17 Determination of Process Variables (a) Required Equipment. Requires unit to install, operate and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables as heat input when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine compliance with applicable emission limiting standards. Rule 62-297.310(5)

Comment: It is unclear if this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance which for particulate matter is an annual 3 run hourly test and SO2 is a 24 hour daily average using CEMS data. It should be noted that heat input for capacity purposes should be determined by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) can be determined by the F-factor method outlined in B.21. during the test. Daily (24 hour) SO2 emission rates shall be determined by CEM monitors on a real time basis outlined in B.23.

Response:

Condition B.17. is a general requirement pertaining to compliance testing. It establishes the requirement for maintaining the necessary equipment for determining all variable associated with the compliance if they are needed for determination of compliance. If no additional variables are needed for a particular test, then no additional equipment is needed to be maintained.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

25. Comment:

Page 25 B.17 Determination of Process Variables (b) Accuracy of Equipment. Requires equipment and instruments noted in (a) above to be operated , 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)

Comment: Does not specify how often this equipment should be checked or calibrated. Equipment used for SO2 compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program and meet QC provisions in B.23. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period. This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing.

Response:

If any of the referenced equipment is needed for determining missing variables, calibration shall be sufficiently demonstrated prior to its use.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

26. Comment:

Page 25 B.18 Annual Tests Required. Requires annual tests for SO2 and PM.

Comment: Annual testing for SO2 should not be required since CEMs are used for compliance.

Response:

The SO₂ CEM satisfies the monitoring requirement contained in Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C. Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)3., F.A.C., requires a method 6, 6A, 6B or 6C test. Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C., requires the test each federal fiscal year.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

27. Comment:

Page 25 B.19. Visible Emissions Notes permittee has elected to utilize a transmissometer (opacity meter) for demonstrating compliance with the visible emissions limit.

Comment: Gulf Power's continuous emission monitors for opacity only records and reports opacity in block 6 minute intervals.

Response:

This is consistent with the rule requirements.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

28. Comment:

Page 27 B.23. Monitoring of Operations. Requires continuous SO₂ emission monitoring using 24 hour averages with standards of the Department (See Specific Condition 4)

Comment: Specific Condition 4 is Hours of Operation. The correct reference should be Specific Condition B.9 Sulfur Dioxide - Solid Fuel and B.10 Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel. Also, Delete "immediately initiate as-fired fuel sampling" to language outlined in the existing permit, i.e. In the event that valid data capture is not available, the permittee shall initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emission 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.

Response:

Specific Condition 4 was a left over reference from the existing operation permit, it should say "see Conditions B.9. - B.11.". It appears that a 36 hour delay in implementing fuel sampling may conflict with the upcoming CAM rule, however, we will continue to follow the condition contained in the existing operation permit until such time that the CAM rule is implemented. At that time, the permit will be amended accordingly.

As a result of this comment, Condition B.23. is changed:

From:

B.23. Continuous SO₂ emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (Specific Condition 4). 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 interrupted, the permittee shall immediately initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emissions standard. 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare, previously calibrated, SO₂ 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.]

To:

B.23. Continuous SO₂ emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (see **Conditions B.9. - B.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 interrupted, the permittee shall initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare, previously calibrated, SO₂ 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.]

29. Comment:

Page 27 B.25. Fuel Sampling and Analysis. Outline various ASTM procedures for use to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard in the event that the SO₂ CEM is not able to capture valid data.

Comment: Section (a) and (c) should be deleted and replaced with the provision that the source has accepted a sulfur percent limit for fuel oil and that limit will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery. Additionally, references to the density of the fuel oil in Section (e) should be deleted. Added to Section (f), it should be noted that if fuel oil is consumed during a day when these procedures are used that the latest fuel oil analysis will be used to calculate the SO₂ emission rate.

Response:

Sections (a) and (c) require the permittee to "Determine and record...". This does not say to test and record. As long as you are able to demonstrate that the vendor has tested the fuel according to the specified reference methods, retaining the vendor's delivery receipt is sufficient.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

30. Comment:

Page 30 B.29. Operating Rate During Testing. Outlines that testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit.

Comment: Since capacity is defined as heat input in MMBtu/hour. Specific reference needs to be made that heat input shall be determined by fuel consumption calculations from data collected and analyzed during the reference tests and averaged over the test runs. If fuel consumption data is not available, then the source may select to use data calculated from EPA Reference Method 2 & 3 collected during the reference tests and averaged over the tests.

Response:

Condition B.17. (Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.) requires that equipment be maintained in order to determine process variables. No other references are needed.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

31. Comment:

Page 32. B.31. Determination of Process Variables (a) Required Equipment. Requires unit to install, operate and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables as heat input when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine compliance with applicable emission limiting standards. Rule 62-297.310(5)

Comment: It is unclear if this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance which for particulate matter is an annual 3 run hourly test and SO₂ is a 24 hour daily average using CEMS data. It should be noted that heat input for capacity purposes should be determined by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) can be determined by the F-factor method outlined in B.21. during the test. Daily (24 hour) SO₂ emission rates shall be determined by CEM monitors on a real time basis outlined in B.23 **See B. 17 for the same comments. Delete Condition B.31(a) Required Equipment.**

Response

See response to comment 7, above.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

32. Comment:

Page 32 B. 31. Determination of Process Variables (b) Accuracy of Equipment. Requires equipment and instruments noted in (a) above to be operated , 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)

Comment: Does not specify how often this equipment should be checked or calibrated. Equipment used for SO₂ compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period. This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing. **See B.17 for the same comments. Delete Condition B.31(b) Accuracy of Equipment.**

Response:

If any of the referenced equipment is needed for determining missing variables, calibration shall be sufficiently demonstrated prior to its use.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

33. Comment:

Page 32 B.32. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Requires owner or operator to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. Rule 62-214.440 and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.

Comments: Unit(s) should not have to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption if the unit accepts continuous emissions monitoring as a compliance method and accepts a percent sulfur restriction for sulfur dioxide compliance for liquid fuels and burns gas. Liquid fuel is monitored by as-received vendor fuel analysis. See condition A.20. Only annual reporting under the Annual Operating Report should be required.

Response:

This condition supports **Condition B.4.** See comment and response number 24., above.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

34. Comment:

Page 32 B.33. Recordkeeping and Reporting Outline notification and reporting requirements in case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions.

Comment: It should be noted that notification to the Department is required after the two hour daily exemption has occurred and not from any malfunction.

Response:

The Department does not agree with this interpretation.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

35. Comment:

Page 35 B.37. e. Testing Requirements: Outline testing requirements for used oil.

Comment: Used oil for which the operator has generator knowledge having no possibility of contamination by PCB should not be required to test for PCBs.

Response:

Same as response 19. **Condition B.37.e.** will be changed accordingly.

36. Comment:

Page 35 B.37. f. Record Keeping Requirements: The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (1): Condition requires the source to maintain records of quantities of used oil generated that is transferred into the approved AST (above ground storage tank) at the source.

Comments: Current procedures allow the AST to be batch-tested once it is filled and that quantity burned. It is overly burdensome to maintain records of each volume of oil added to the AST during any period. Additionally, there is no regulatory requirement for records to be completed by any specified date, particularly arbitrarily derived dates.

Page 35 B.37. f. Record Keeping Requirements The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP(Best Management Practices). (2): Requires records of used oil management to completed by no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.

Comment: There is no regulatory requirement for any specified date for record keeping completion purposes. The Department's language in this part of the proposed condition regarding consecutive 12 month periods is not consistent with earlier provisions which talk about a calendar year limitation on the total quantity of used oil that can be burned. Delete this requirement.

Response:

Same as response 20. **Condition B.37.f.** will be changed accordingly.

37. Comment:

Page 35 B.37. g. Reporting Requirements. Requires the source to report to the Northwest District office within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

Comment: There is no current regulatory requirement for quarterly reporting of used oil activities to the District. Current reporting though the Annual Operating Reporting should be adequate to meet monitoring of on-specification used oil activities.

NOTE: Cite [40 CFR 761.20(e)] is not applicable to these conditions; this cite addresses marking requirements for PCB containers.

Response:

Same as response 21. **Condition B.37.g.** will be changed accordingly.

Subsection C:

38. Comment:

Page 36 Description of Emission Units Crist 6 & 7.

Comments: Description makes note of NO_x emissions from unit -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_x Burners. Crist Unit 006 has the same control system without reference in the description. Add Crist 006 to the reference.

Response: Agreed.

As a result of this comment, Subsection C, Facility description is changed;

From:

{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 Buell electrostatic precipitators. NO_x emissions from unit -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_x Burners. 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.}

To:

{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 Buell electrostatic precipitators. NO_x emissions from units -006 and -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_x Burners. 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.}

39. Comment:

Page 36 C.1. Permitted Capacity Lists permitted capacities of emissions unit numbers 006 and 007.

Comment: Add notation that permitted capacity can not be accurately monitored or determined by use of continuous emission monitoring systems installed or operated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 75.

Response:

The requested comment is not needed as Condition C.17. requires that “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.”

As a result of this comment, no change will be made.

40. Comment:

Page 37 C.4 Hours of Operation. Requires Units 6 & 7 to maintain an operations log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of hours operated on each of the allowable fuels. 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE).

Comment: Unit(s) should not have to keep a continuous log of operations. Requirement does not note if this is a daily, hourly, monthly or annual log. These units maintain compliance to SO₂ standards through CEMS. The current reporting under the AOR is all that should be required.

Response:

Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. requires Title V permits to include "...operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements,..." Without the log book documentation, an annual claim on the AOR is not easily supportable and would not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. A specification to daily, hourly, monthly, etc. is not needed as a detailed account of all fuels used is not time specific.

As a result of this comment, no change will be made.

41. Comment:

Page 37 C.7. Particulate Matter. Requires particulate matter from unit 6 shall not exceed 1,475 tons/year.

Comment: Calculation in error; The correct particulate matter limit per year for Crist 6 should be 1,622.7 tons/year. This should not be a specific condition, perhaps a non-enforceable permitting note. The Department rule cite does not require an annual mass particulate emission limitation. This information was originally listed in the Unit 6 ESP Construction Permit for information only.

Response:

This limit is contained in the unit 6 construction permit and is, therefore, an applicable requirement for the Title V permit.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

42. Comment:

Page 38 C.9. Sulfur Dioxide - Solid Fuel. Requires sulfur dioxide emissions to be limited to 87,035 tons/year for Crist 6.

Comment: Calculation in error; The correct sulfur dioxide limit per year for Crist 6 should be 95,739 tons/year. This should not be a specific condition, perhaps a non-enforceable permitting note. The Department rule cite does not require an annual SO₂ emission limitation. This information was originally listed in the Unit 6 ESP Construction Permit for information only.

Response:

This limit is contained in the unit 6 construction permit and is, therefore, an applicable requirement for the Title V permit.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

43. Comment:

Page 39. C.17. Determination of Process Variables (a) Required Equipment. Requires unit to install, operate and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables as heat input when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine compliance with applicable emission limiting standards. Rule 62-297.310(5)

Comment: It is unclear if this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance which for particulate matter is an annual 3 run hourly test and SO₂ is a 24 hour daily average using CEMS data. It should be noted that heat input for capacity purposes should be determined by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) can be determined by the F-factor method outlined in C. 21 during the test. Daily (24 hour) SO₂ emission rates shall be determined by CEM monitors on a real time 24 hour basis as outlined in C.23.

Response:

Condition C.17. is a general requirement pertaining to compliance testing. It establishes the requirement for maintaining the necessary equipment for determining all variable associated with the compliance if they are needed for determination of compliance. If no additional variables are needed for a particular test, then no additional equipment is needed to be maintained.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

44. Comment:

Page 39 C. 17. Determination of Process Variables (b) Accuracy of Equipment. Requires equipment and instruments noted in (a) above to be operated , 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)

Comment: Does not specify how often this equipment should be checked or calibrated. Equipment used for SO₂ compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program and meet QC provisions in C23. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period. This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing.

Response:

If any of the referenced equipment is needed for determining missing variables, calibration shall be sufficiently demonstrated prior to its use.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

45. Comment:

Page 39 C.18. Annual Tests Required . Requires annual tests for SO₂ and PM emissions in accordance with listed requirements.

Comments: Unclear on how compliance is determined for SO₂. Addition should be made to this section noting SO₂ compliance is determined by CEMs as outlined in section C.23. (See similar language used under visible emissions in section C.19)

Response:

The SO₂ CEM satisfies the monitoring requirement contained in Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C. Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)3., F.A.C., requires a method 6, 6A, 6B or 6C test. Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C., requires the test each federal fiscal year.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

46. Comment:

Page 39 C.19. Visible Emissions Notes permittee has elected to utilize a transmissometer (opacity meter) for demonstrating compliance with the visible emissions limit.

Comment: Gulf Power's continuous emission monitors for opacity only records and reports opacity in block 6 minute intervals.

Response:

This is consistent with the rule requirements.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

47. Comment:

Page 41 C.23. Monitoring of Operations. Requires continuous SO₂ emission monitoring using 24 hour averages with standards of the Department (See Specific Condition 4)

Comment: Specific Condition 4 is Hours of Operation. The correct reference should be Specific Condition C.9 Sulfur Dioxide - Solid Fuel and C.10 Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel. Also, Delete "immediately initiate as-fired fuel sampling" to language outlined in the existing permit, i.e. In the event that valid data capture is not available, the permittee shall initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emission 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.

Response:

Specific Condition 4 was a left over reference from the existing operation permit, it should say “see Conditions C.9. - C.11.”. It appears that a 36 hour delay in implementing fuel sampling may conflict with the upcoming CAM rule, however, we will continue to follow the condition in the existing operation permit until such time that the CAM rule is implemented. At that time, the permit will be amended accordingly.

As a result of this comment, **Condition C.23.** is changed:

From:

C.23. Continuous SO₂ emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (Specific Condition 4). 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 immediately initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emissions standard. 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare SO₂ 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)l.b., F.A.C.; and, Permits AC17-234016 and AO17-171806.]

To:

C.23. Continuous SO₂ emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (see **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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare SO₂ 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.]

48. Comment:

Page 41 C.25. Fuel Sampling and Analysis. Outline various ASTM procedures for use to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard in the event that the SO₂ CEM is not able to capture valid data.

Comment: Section (a) and (c) should be deleted and replaced with the provision that the source has accepted a sulfur percent limit for fuel oil and that limit will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery. Additionally, references to the density of the fuel oil in Section (e) should be deleted. Added to Section (f), it should be noted that if fuel oil is consumed during a day when these procedures are used that the latest fuel oil vendor analysis will be used to calculate the SO₂ emission rate.

Response:

Sections (a) and (c) require the permittee to “Determine and record...”. This does not say to test and record. As long as you are able to demonstrate that the vendor has tested the fuel according to the specified reference methods, retaining the vendor’s delivery receipt is sufficient.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

49. Comment:

Page 44 C.29. Operating Rate During Testing. Outlines that testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit.

Comment: Since capacity is defined as heat input in MMBtu/hour. Specific reference needs to be made that heat input shall be determined by fuel consumption calculations from data collected and analyzed during the reference tests and averaged over the test runs. If fuel consumption data is not available, then the source may select to use data calculated from EPA Reference Method 2 & 3 collected during the reference tests and averaged.

Response:

Condition C.17. (Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.) requires that equipment be maintained in order to determine process variables. No other references are needed.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

50. Comment:

Page 46 C.32. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Requires owner or operator to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. Rule 62-214.440 and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.

Comments: Unit(s) should not have to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption if the unit accepts continuous emissions monitoring as a compliance method and accepts a percent sulfur restriction for sulfur dioxide compliance for liquid fuels and burns gas. Liquid fuel is monitor though as-received fuel analysis. See condition A.20. Only annual reporting under the Annual Operating Report should be required.

Response:

This condition supports **Condition C.4.** See comment and response number 40., above.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

51. Comment:

Page 46 C.33. Recordkeeping and Reporting Outline notification and reporting requirements in case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions.

Comment: It should be noted that notification to the Department is required after the two hour daily exemption has occurred and not from any malfunction.

Response:

The Department does not agree with this interpretation.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

52. Comment:

Page 48 C.37. e. Testing Requirements: Outline testing requirements for used oil.

Comment: Used oil for which the operator has generator knowledge having no possibility of contamination by PCB should not be required to test for PCBs.

Response:

Same as response 19. **Condition C.37.e.** will be changed accordingly.

53. Comment:

Page 48 C.37. f. Record Keeping Requirements: The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (1): Condition requires the source to

maintain records of quantities of used oil generated that is transferred into the approved AST(above ground storage tank) at the source.

Comments: Current procedures allow the AST (above ground storage tank) to be batch-tested once it is filled and that quantity burned. It is overly burdensome to maintain records of each volume of oil added to the AST during any period. Additionally, there is no regulatory requirement for records to be completed by any specified date, particularly arbitrarily derived dates.

Page 46 C.37. f. Record Keeping Requirements The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (2): Requires records of used oil management to be completed by no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.

Comment: There is no regulatory requirement for any specified date for record keeping completion purposes. The Department's language in this part of the proposed condition regarding consecutive 12 month periods is not consistent with earlier provisions which talk about a calendar year limitation on the total quantity of used oil that can be burned. Delete this requirement.

Response:

Same as response 20. **Condition C.37.f.** will be changed accordingly.

554. Comment:

Page 46 C.37. g. Reporting Requirements. Requires the source to report to the Northwest District office within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

Comment: There is no current regulatory requirement for quarterly reporting of used oil activities to the District. Current reporting through the Annual Operating Reporting should be adequate to meet monitoring of on-specification used oil activities.

NOTE: Cite [40 CFR 761.20(e)] is not applicable to these conditions; this cite addresses marking requirements for PCB containers.

Response:

Same as response 21. **Condition C.37.g.** will be changed accordingly.

Subsection D:

55. Comment:

Page 52 D.12. Recordkeeping and Reporting Outline notification and reporting requirements in case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions.

Comment: It should be noted that notification to the Department is required after the two hour daily exemption has occurred and not from any malfunction.

Response:

The Department does not agree with this interpretation.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

SECTION IV ACID RAIN PART:

56. Comment:

Page 55 EU-004. Outlines SO2 Allowances for years 2000, 2001, 2202.

Comments: Error in SO2 Allowances for years 2001 and 2002. The correct value should be 2446.

Response:

The requested change will be made.

As a result of this comment, Condition A.2. is changed:

From:

-004	ID No. 04 4	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2446*	25040*	25040*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**

To:

-004	ID No. 04 4	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2446*	2446*	2446*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**

57. Comment:

Page 56 A.4 Comments, notes and justifications. Notes Designated Representative history.

Comments: Add most recent change from G. Edison Holland, Jr. to Robert G. Moore. Additionally, it should be noted that this specific condition should be changed to an unenforceable "permitting note" since this information can and will change frequently with appropriate notice.

Response:

The change to Robert G. Moore will be made. This information is federally enforceable through the Acid Rain Program. If changes to the Designated Representative need to be made, it can be updated in the Title V permit by means of an administrative correction.

As a result of this comment, Condition A.4. is changed:

From:

A.4. Comments, notes, and justifications: The Designated Representative has been changed from Frederick Kuester to G. Edison Holland, Jr.

To:

A.4. Comments, notes, and justifications: The Designated Representative has changed from Frederick Kuester to G. Edison Holland, Jr. to Robert G. Moore.

APPENDIX E-1

58. Comment:

General Comment: Many of the list of trivial or insignificant activities noted under the facility section and the applicant's "Emissions Unit 10" outlined in the Crist Title V Application were not included in the final permit. Gulf Power assumes that these activities and units not listed in the permit were determined to be either exempt or unregulated as "Trivial" by the Department's guidance memorandum dated March 15, 1996 or agreed to by the Department as case by case trivial activities requiring no permitting action.

Response:

Your assumption is correct.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

APPENDIX U-1

59. Comment:

General Comment: Fugitive PM emissions from Sandblasting are not listed as an unregulated emissions as outlined in the Crist Title V Application under Emissions Unit 10. Addition of this activity is requested.

Response:

Agreed.

As a result of this comment, Appendix U-1 is changed:

From:

E.U. ID

No. Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity

- aaa Material Handling of Coal and Ash
- bbb Fugitive PM Sources - On-site Vehicles
- ccc General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines
- ddd Cooling Towers (3)

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

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

- ccc 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.

- ddd Cooling Towers. SCC: _____

To:

E.U. ID

No. Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity

- aaa Material Handling of Coal and Ash
- bbb Fugitive PM Sources - On-site Vehicles
- ccc General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines
- ddd Cooling Towers (3)
- eee Fugitive PM Sources - Sandblasting Operations

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

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

- ccc 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.

- ddd Cooling Towers. SCC: _____

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

TABLE 1-1

60. Comment:

Comment: See attached Table 1-1 for corrections.

Response:

The following changes will be made to Table 1-1:

The SO₂ emissions limit for units -002 and -003 is corrected to 1.98 lb/MMBtu.

The SO₂ Equivalent Emissions for unit -003 are changed to 1,098.0 lb/hr. and 4,769.8 TPY.

The SO₂ Equivalent Emissions for unit -006 are changed to 8,609.8 TPY. The SO₂ and PM allowable Tons Per Year remain as listed due to the limits contained in permit AC17-234016.

The PM-SB equivalent emissions limits are correct as listed, no changes will be made.

These changes will be reflected in Table 1-1 of the PROPOSED permit.

TABLE 2-1

61. Comment:

Comment: See attached Table 2-1 for corrections.

Response:

The Compliance Method sections for visible emissions for units -004, -005, -006 and -007 will be changed to reflect the use of opacity meters. The SO₂ sections will remain as is since the SO₂ monitors are used to satisfy the monitoring requirement in lieu of fuel sampling, annual SO₂ tests are required for compliance. Footnote 4 will be deleted since this source does not contain combustion turbines.

These changes will be reflected in Table 2-1 of the PROPOSED permit.

B. E-mail memo from Kim Gates, EPA, received on 11/3/97.

1.LH Comment:

The heat inputs for Units 004 through 007 are not consistent between the statement of basis and the permit text. The statement of basis has 490.9, 421.6, 3368, and 5824 million BTU per hour respectively for these units. Pages 2, 23, 38, 39 and 61 of the permit list these as 1096.7, 1096.7, 3704.8, and 6406.4 million BTU per hour, respectively. Additionally, both Units 004 and 005 are designated as 'Boiler Number 4' in the statement of basis and in the brief description in Subsection B on Page 22 of the permit.

Response:

The Statement of Basis will be corrected to match the permit. The brief description in the permit itself is correct.

As a result of this comment, the Statement of Basis will be changed, see attached.

2.LH Comment:

Sections B.3 and C.3 state that on-site generated oil contaminated soil is periodically burned for energy recovery purposes. Are there limits on the rate this 'fuel' can be burned? Because of the nature of soil, would there be any possibility that the particulate mass limit would be violated during firing? Condition C.3 also lists injection of ammonia and sulfur trioxide as supplemental injections. Does this supplemental injection apply to Units 006 and 007 or to just one of the units? The statement of basis should include this information and why this injection is needed. Are there record keeping requirements for both the above issues? What is the projected annual usage of SO₃?

Response:

The burning of oil contaminated soil is only a periodic occurrence. At sources that are capable of doing so, the Department encourages on-site clean-up and remediation. Burning dirt is certainly not a regular occurrence nor is it something that a facility that generates electrical energy for profit would choose to do, however, in the case of an accidental oil spill, keeping the contaminated soil and clean-up operations on-site is preferred. Because there is no way to predict the amount of accidental spillage during a given year, there are no annual limits placed on the amount of contaminated soil that can be burned. No matter what type of fuel is being burned in these units, the particulate matter emissions limit of 0.1 pounds per million Btu applies. The burning of soil does not grant a waiver of this emissions limit. Florida does not have any specific Rule authority to limit the amount of ammonia or sulfur trioxide that is injected as an aid in the control of particulate matter emissions. As a result, there are no record keeping requirements imposed.

3.LH Comment:

Sections C.7 and C.8: An annual maximum mass emission rate (tons per year) is specified for Unit 006. Are there a maximum tons per year for units 004, 005, 007? For Unit 006, $8760 \times 0.1 \times 3368 = 1475$ tons. However, C.8 allows 0.3 for 3 hours each day. This would result in a calculation of $3368 \times 0.3 \times 3 \times 365 + 3368 \times 0.1 \times 21 \times 365 = 1844$ tons.

Response:

Permit number AC17-234016 limits particulate matter emissions to 1,475 tons per year. It does not provide an allowance for exceedences due to soot blowing conditions, therefore, this is interpreted to be total PM emissions. There are no total ton per year limits associated with units -004, -005 or -007.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

4.LH Comment:

Section IV, Acid Rain Part, A.2. The table shows for emission point 004, a jump to 25040 tons sulfur dioxide in 2001 and 2002 from 2446 tons sulfur dioxide for 2000. Coincidentally, the figure 25040 is the value in 40 CFR Part 73 for Crystal River unit 5.

Response:

The error has been corrected, see comment and response 57, above.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

5.DM Comment:

A.14-5 and A.22. We are concerned about the lack of periodic monitoring provisions for particulate mass (PM) emissions and opacity for Units 1 through 3. The monitoring provisions in A.14-5 do not address PM and opacity periodic monitoring for Units 1 through 3, and according to the testing requirements in A.22, annual testing to verify compliance with PM and opacity limits is waived during any year in which liquid and/or solid fuels are burned for no more than 400 hours. If it is not necessary to conduct periodic monitoring to obtain the data used as the basis for the annual compliance certification, the statement of basis must be revised to explain the basis for this conclusion. In cases where a basis for waiving monitoring cannot be justified, an annual test alone will rarely be considered adequate periodic monitoring.

Obviously, for periods of time when natural gas is combusted in Units 1 - 3, maintaining fuel usage records will constitute adequate periodic monitoring for both PM and opacity. In the case of fuel oil, however, the statement of basis must be revised to explain why no monitoring is necessary or adequate periodic monitoring provisions must be added to the permit. If a waiver of monitoring for the periods of time when oil is combusted is not justified in the statement of basis, the annual testing currently required in the permit must be supplemented with additional monitoring that can be used for certifying compliance with the PM and opacity limits. For the PM limit, Region 4 believes that keeping records to verify that the ash content of the oil combusted is consistent with that burned during tests conducted when compliance was demonstrated will be adequate. For the opacity standard, Region 4 believes that visible emissions data should be collected on at least a daily basis on the days during which oil is combusted.

Unless a justification for waiving monitoring is provided in the statement of basis, Region 4 does not consider the number of hours during which oil is combusted to be a relevant factor to consider when deciding whether periodic monitoring is necessary when oil is combusted in Units 1 - 3. Gulf Power has an obligation to certify compliance with all applicable emission standards on an annual basis, and if no testing or monitoring is conducted, the company will not have any data to rely on as the basis for the certification of compliance with the PM and opacity limits for Units 1 - 3.

Response:

The referenced conditions are consistent with the Department's rules and state statutes that are contained in our State Implementation Plan. We have no legal authority to impose any other monitoring requirements other than what is contained in this permit.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

6.DM Comment:

The lack of a requirement for conducting periodic monitoring to obtain data that will be used as a basis for certifying compliance with the PM emission limit for the coal-fired units is unacceptable. Periodic monitoring for units that rely on the use of control equipment to comply with an applicable emission standard has been discussed by the Regional Title V Workgroup, and the consensus of the participating regions is that periodic stack testing alone does not constitute adequate periodic monitoring for such units. For units that rely on the use of control equipment to comply with an applicable PM emission standard, the consensus of the Title V Workgroup is that periodic monitoring tied to either control device operating parameters or to opacity is acceptable.

Response:

See response 5.DM, above.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

7.DM Comment:

Monitoring, Units 4-7 (Pages 25-26 for Units 4 and 5 and Pages 41- 42 for Units 6 and 7). Since certified opacity monitors are installed on Units 4 through 7, and since the permit indicates that these monitors will be used for determining compliance with the applicable opacity standard, a requirement to calibrate, operate, and maintain these monitors should be added to these sections of the permit.

Response:

The requirements to calibrate and maintain the opacity monitors are contained in conditions B.15., B.24., C.19. and C.24.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

8.JJ Comment:

Condition A.14 establishes that compliance with the liquid sulfur limit will be verified by fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery. Condition A.30 establishes the requirement that the owner or operator maintain continuous records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. It is unclear as to whether or not the "on specification" fuel oil is included in the fuel being supplied by an outside source providing vendor verification of the sulfur content (as required by Condition A.14) . If the used oil is not being supplied by the outside vendor, it is unclear how the owner or operator is to monitor the sulfur content of the oil. Condition A.34 establishes that the owner or operator must sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point and PCBs, however, there does not appear to be any requirement that the owner or operator sample or analyze the "on specification" fuel oil for sulfur content.

Response:

Conditions A.10, B.11. and C.11. limit the sulfur content of liquid fuel, inclusive of used oil. Because only used oil generated by Gulf Power Company is allowed to be burned at this source, there would be no vendor's delivery receipt to verify the sulfur content. Therefore, it would be reasonable to require the used oil to be sampled for the sulfur content and heating value.

As a result of this comment, Conditions A.34., B.37. and C.37. are changed (in part):

From:

- 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).

To:

- 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 Conditions A.21., B.25 and C.25.).

D. Documents on file with the permitting authority:

- Letter received October 28, 1997, from Mr. Dwain Waters.
- E-mail memo received November 3, 1997, from Ms. Kim Gates.

III. Conclusion.

The enclosed PROPOSED Title V Air Operation Permit includes the aforementioned changes to the DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit.

The permitting authority will issue the PROPOSED Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV, with the changes noted above.

GULF POWER COMPANY TITLE V PERMIT COMMENTS CRIST ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT

Proposed Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

December 15, 1997

I. NEW COMMENTS:

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: General Comment : FDEP's cover letter to Ms. Yolanda Adams (EPA) dated November 14, 1997: Letter should not have the following persons copied on Gulf Power Title V permitting activity. Gulf Power requests these persons be removed from future Gulf Power Title V correspondences.

Mr. Rob McGarrh, City of Tallahassee
Mr. Karl Bauer, P.E., City of Tallahassee
Mr. Darrell Graziani, P.E., Foster-Wheeler
Mr. Gerry Neubauer, DEP, Northwest District Branch Office
Hamilton "Buck" Owen, DEP, Office of Siting Coordination

will change

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: A.6/B.6/C.6 Visible Emissions – Soot Blowing & Load Change: Because Capacity is now defined as "heat input", Gulf Power specifically requests a notation to be made that for the purposes of A.6/B.6/C.6 that reference be made that load change is determined by a generation MW change and not heat input. It would be impossible to track heat input for the purposes of determining the load change exemption.

Scott, Bruce?

*Drop heat input from permit
Change capacity to MW*

*Ok, use F-factor L'
check with
Ed/Sonwilde
Electric*

II. NEW COMMENTS ON EXISTING ISSUES:

SECTION I. Subsection A:

1. Gulf Power October 28, 197 Comment:

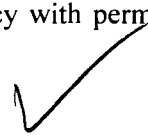
Page 2 Facility Description. In the third paragraph, it should be added that the permitting notes are not "enforceable" permit conditions to help clarify that not only is the purpose informational only, but that the notes are not intended to be enforced.

*4/13
we conis, its there. MW. Nat
direct cond.*

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The Department feels that the intent of this statement is clear as it is written. If the permitting notes are not to be considered permit conditions, then they certainly can not be enforced. For consistency with permits that have already been issued, no change will be made to this statement.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf accepts FDEP response.



SECTION II. Facility-wide Conditions

2. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 4 Condition 8. Reasonable Precautions to Prevent Unconfined Particulate Matter.

General Comment: At a meeting with the FCG, Department representatives agreed to add a permitting note to conditions such as this one stating that this more specific condition implements and effectively supersedes Condition 57 under Attachment TV-1 (the general, canned conditions) which is basically a quote from Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The following Permitting Note will be added after Condition 8:

{Permitting Note: Condition No. 8 presents the reasonable precautions to be implemented in accordance with Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2, F.A.C., in lieu of the requirements of Condition No. 57 of Appendix TV-1.}

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts FDEP response.



SECTION III. Subsection A:

3. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 9 A 1. Permitted Capacity. Lists permitted capacities of emissions unit numbers 001, 002 and 003.

Comment: Add notation that permitted capacity can not be accurately monitored or determined by use of continuous emission monitoring systems installed or operated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 75.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The requested comment is not needed as Condition A.15. requires that "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.”

As a result of this comment, no change will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Response: Gulf Power accepts this response with understanding that comments under Condition 15 can be amended to include that Fuel Sampling & Analysis is the only compliance method used to determine permitted capacity limits.

? Daily Fuel Sampling or CEMS
take your pick 4/13

4. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 9 A.4 Hours of Operation. Requires Units 1-2-3 to maintain an operations log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of hours operated on each of the allowable fuels. 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE).

Comment: Unit(s) should not be required to have a continuous log of operations. Requirement does not note if this is a daily, hourly, monthly or annual log. Compliance to applicable standards are through vendor fuel oil analysis or generally exempt from annual visible emissions and particulate testing by operating less than 400 hour per year on fuel oil. The current reporting under the AOR is all that should be required.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. requires Title V permits to include “...operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements...” Without the log book documentation, an annual claim on the AOR is not easily supportable and would not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. A specification to daily, hourly, monthly, etc. is not needed as a detailed account of all fuels used is not time specific.

As a result of this comment, no change will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response.



5. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 10 A. 10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. Outlines compliance method for liquid fuel.

Comment: Can not determine applicability of rule cite 62-213.440, F.A.C. The correct citation should be the applicant’s request, rather than Rule 21-213.440, F.A.C.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

This limit was suggested by the Department as a way to assure compliance with Condition A.9. and was agreed to by Gulf Power Company. As a result, it would be acceptable to include the citing “at applicant’s request” in addition to the reference to Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C., but not instead of.

As a result of this comment, **Condition A.10.** is changed:

From:

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in 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.]

To:

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in 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.]

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts FDEP Response. 


6. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 11 Monitoring of Operations. Permitting note stating that these units (Crist 1-2-3) meet Acid Rain Phase II requirements having continuous emission monitors installed for NOx, CO2 and stack gas flow.

Comment: Crist 1-2-3 meet Acid Rain Phase II 40 CFR Part 75 CEMs rules by Appendix D methods for SO2 and flow. NOx emissions monitored by use of a continuous emission monitor.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The permitting note is for informational purposes only. Since it is not entirely correct it will be deleted from the permit.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with removal of condition. Gulf Power accepts FDEP response. 

7. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 11 A.15 Determination of Process Variables (a) Required Equipment. Requires unit to install, operate and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables as heat input when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine compliance with applicable emission limiting standards. Rule 62-297.310(5)

Comment: It is unclear if this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance which for particulate matter and SO2 is an annual 3 run hourly test. It should be noted that heat input (MMBtu/hr) for capacity purposes should be determined by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) can be determined by the F-factor method as outlined in A.19 during this test. SO2 process variables are determined by vendor fuel analysis.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Condition A.15. is a general requirement pertaining to compliance testing. It establishes the requirement for maintaining the necessary equipment for determining all variable ^{associated with the compliance if they are} needed for determination of compliance. If no additional variables are needed for a particular test, then no additional equipment is needed to be maintained.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power doesn't accept the FDEP response. Gulf Power believes specific methods need to be outlined in this condition so environmental inspectors and general public interest know how compliance is determined. It should be clear that this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance which for particulate matter and SO2 is an annual 3 run hourly test. It should be noted that heat input (MMBtu/hr) for capacity purposes is to be determined only by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) shall be determined by the EPA F-factor method as outlined in A.19 during the annual test. SO2 process variables (MMBtu/hr) are to be determined by vendor fuel oil analysis or Company fuel analysis procedures as outlined in Condition C.25 Fuel Sampling and Analysis.

heat input is a limiting standard. Some method must be available to determine heat input at all times in order to satisfy 213.440.

8. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

*Daily fuel sample or CEMS
Take Pich 4#3*

Change to MW for SO2 capacity good!

Page 11 A.15 Determination of Process Variables (b) Accuracy of Equipment. Requires equipment and instruments noted in (a) above to be operated, 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)

Comment: Does not specify how often this equipment should be checked or calibrated. Equipment used for SO2 compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period. This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing.

not also maintain for continuous compliance 213.440.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

If any of the referenced equipment is needed for determining missing variables, calibration shall be sufficiently demonstrated prior to its use.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 comment: Gulf Power doesn't accept the FDEP response. Gulf Power believes the permit condition should be clear to its meaning. Gulf Power suggests the following be added to the condition: This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing. Equipment used for SO2 compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period.

check on this. maybe right. NOT necessarily

does not specify testing only. if process variables are needed for anything, equipment must be maintained

9. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 13 A.22 Frequency of Compliance Test. (a) General Compliance Testing. 2. Requires annual particulate test for units that soot blow during normal unit operation, except for fossil fuel steam generators that do not burn liquid and/or solid fuel for more than 400 hours other than startup.

Comment: Add other than startup or shutdown operations.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Condition A.22.(a)2. is a direct quote of Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)2., F.A.C. Since the Rule language does not include the words "shutdown operations", they may not be added to the permit.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response, but will pursue clarification of this rule in future Title V Permit Simplification Rulemaking proceedings. ✓

10. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 13 A.22. Frequency of Compliance Test. (a) General Compliance Testing. 3. Requires submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that , during the year prior to renewal: 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.

Comment: Add other than during startup/shutdown. Also, the Department should add at the beginning of the sentence: "Except as otherwise provided in this permit..." See similar language in rule.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Condition A.22.(a)3. is a direct quote of Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3., F.A.C. Since the Rule language does not include the words "other than during startup/shutdown", they may not be added to the permit.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response, but will pursue clarification of this rule in future Title V Permit Simplification Rulemaking proceedings. ✓

11. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 13. A.22 Frequency of Compliance Test. (a) General Compliance Testing. 4. Requires a formal compliance test for a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard.

Comment: Add reference to FCG exemption letter dated January 28, 1997 noting no visible emissions tests are required for units that burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours other than during startup/shutdown.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The requested exemption is already addressed in Condition A.28. For clarity, a cross reference to Condition A.28. will be added to Condition A. 22.(a)4.a.

As a result of this comment, **Condition A. 22.(a)4.a.** is changed:

From:

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

To:

- a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard (See **Condition A.27.**);

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. 

12. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

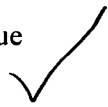
Page 14 A.22 Frequency of Compliance Test. (a) General Compliance Testing. 5. Requires an annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions for any fuel burning emissions unit that does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.

Comment: Add other than during startup or shutdown.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Condition A.22.(a)5. is a direct quote of Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)5., F.A.C. Since the Rule language does not include the words "other than during startup or shutdown", they may not be added to the permit.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response, but will pursue clarification of this rule in future Title V Permit Simplification Rulemaking proceedings. 

13. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 18 A.27. Determination of Process Variables (a) Required Equipment. Requires unit to install, operate and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables as heat input when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine compliance with applicable emission limiting standards. Rule 62-297.310(5)

Comment: It is unclear if this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance which for particulate matter and SO2 is an annual 3 run hourly test. It should be noted that heat input (MMBtu/hr) for capacity purposes should be determined by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) can be determined by the F-factor method

as outlined in A.19 during this test. SO2 process variables are determined by vendor fuel analysis. **Same comment as A.15 above. Delete Condition A.27(a) Required Equipment.**

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Condition A.27. is an inadvertent duplicate of Condition A.15., it will be deleted and the subsequent conditions will be renumbered accordingly.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with FDEP response. 

14. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 18 A.27 Determination of Process Variables (b) Accuracy of Equipment. Requires equipment and instruments noted in (a) above to be operated , 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)

Comment:. Does not specify how often this equipment should be checked or calibrated. Equipment used for SO2 compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period. This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing. **Same comment as item A.15 above. Delete Condition A.27 (b) Accuracy of Equipment.**

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Same as response 13.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with FDEP response. 

15. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 18 A.28. Visible Emissions Testing - Annual. Requires annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions unless these units burn. b. gaseous fuels in combination with any amount of liquid fuel for less than 400 hours per year. Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.

Comment: Add other than during startup and shutdown per year.

Page 18. A.28. Visible Emissions Testing - Annual. Requires annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions unless these units burn c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year. Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4

Comment: Add other than during startup and shutdown per year.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The waiver from annual visible emissions compliance testing that is granted by this permit is for emissions units that burn liquid fuel for less than 400 hours per year, inclusive of start-up and shut down.

As a result of these comments, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response, but will pursue clarification of this rule in future Title V Permit Simplification Rulemaking proceedings. ✓

16. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 18 A.29. Particulate Matter Testing - Annual and Permit Renewal. Requires annual and permit renewal emissions compliance testing for particulate matter unless these units burn b. gaseous fuels in combination with any amount of liquid fuel for less than 400 hours per year. Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3.&5.

Comment: Add other than during startup and shutdown per year.

Page 18. A.29. Particulate Matter Testing - Annual and Permit Renewal. Requires annual emissions and permit renewal emissions compliance testing for particulate matter unless these units burn c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year. Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3.&5. and ASP # 97-B-01.

Comment: Add other than during startup and shutdown per year.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

ASP # 97-B-01 states, in part, 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; and,
4. In renewing an air operation permit, 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.

The waiver granted by ASP #97-B-01 from annual particulate matter emission compliance testing excludes hours attributable to startup from the 400 hour per year limit, but includes the startup hours in the 400 hour per year limit for purposes of renewal.

As a result of this comment, **Condition A.28.** (previously A.29.) is changed:

From:

A.28. Particulate Matter Testing - Annual and Permit Renewal. Annual and 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 less than 400 hours per year; or,
- c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

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

To:

A.28. 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.29. 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.]

The remainder of the conditions will be renumbered accordingly.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response, but will pursue clarification of this rule in future Title V Permit Simplification Rulemaking proceedings. ✓

17. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 18 A.30. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Requires owner or operator to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. Rule 62-214.440 and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.

Comments: Unit(s) should not be required to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption if the unit accepts a percent sulfur restriction for sulfur dioxide compliance for liquid fuels or burns gas. Liquid fuel is monitored by as-received vendor fuel analysis. See condition A.20. Only annual reporting under the Annual Operating Report should be required.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

This condition supports **Condition A.4.** See comment and response number 4., above.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. ✓

18. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 18 A.31. Recordkeeping and Reporting Outline notification and reporting requirements in case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions.

Comment: It should be noted that notification to the Department is required after the two hour daily exemption has occurred and not from any malfunction.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The Department does not agree with this interpretation.

No change

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power doesn't agree with FDEP response and will seek clarification through a FDEP Guidance Memo and/or future Title V-Permit Simplification rulemaking.

Let's get a consensus

*62.4.130 → immediately
* * *
↳ define → T.V-1, 10
Some days a first day off*

19. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 20 A.34. e Testing Requirements: Outline testing requirements for used oil.

Comment: Used oil for which the operator has generator knowledge having no possibility of contamination by PCB should not be required to test for PCBs.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The claim must be documented and verifiable in order to avoid testing.

As a result of this comment, **Condition A.34.e.** is changed:

From:

- e. Testing Requirements: 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).

To:

- 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).

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. 

20. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 21 A.34. f Record Keeping Requirements: The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (1): Condition requires the source to maintain records of quantities of used oil generated that is transferred into the approved AST (above ground storage tank) at the source.

Comments: Current procedures allow the AST to be batch-tested once it is filled and that quantity burned. It is overly burdensome to maintain records of each volume of oil added to the AST during any period. Additionally, there is no regulatory requirement for records to be completed by any specified date, particularly arbitrarily derived dates.

Page 21 A.34. f. Record Keeping Requirements. The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (2): Requires records of used oil management to be completed by no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.

Comment: There is no regulatory requirement for any specified date for record keeping completion purposes. The Department's language in this part of the proposed condition regarding consecutive 12 month periods is not consistent with earlier provisions which talk about a calendar year limitation on the total quantity of used oil that can be burned. Delete this requirement.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Your interpretation of batch testing is correct, as long as you are not blending in order to meet the limits. The requirement to complete records within 15 days of the end of a given month will be deleted. Keep in mind, however, that it is your responsibility to be able to produce these records upon Department request. The requirement to maintain records of used oil usage during the previous 12 month period will be deleted. Used oil records should be maintained on a calendar year basis.

As a result of this comment, **Condition A.34.f.** is changed:

From:

- 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 generated and burned each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding consecutive 12-month period. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (3) Results of the analyses required above.
- [40 CFR 279.61 and 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

To:

- 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 generated and burned each month.
 - (2) Results of the analyses required above.
 - (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)]

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. 

21. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 21 A.34. g. Reporting Requirements. Requires the source to report to the Northwest District office within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

Comment: There is no current regulatory requirement for quarterly reporting of used oil activities to the District. Current reporting through the Annual Operating Reporting should be adequate to meet monitoring of on-specification used oil activities.

NOTE: Cite [40 CFR 761.20(e)] is not applicable to these conditions; this cite addresses marking requirements for PCB containers.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The quarterly reporting requirement will be deleted. The reference to 40 CFR 761.20(e) does apply, sections e. and f., above, reflect testing and record keeping requirements found in 40 CFR 761.20(e).

As a result of this comment, **Condition A.34.g.** is changed:

From:

- g. Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit to the Northwest District office, within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year.

To:

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

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with the FDEP response.



Subsection B:

22. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 22. B.1 Permitted Capacity. Lists permitted capacities of emissions unit numbers 004 and 005.

Comment: Add notation that permitted capacity can not be accurately monitored or determined by use of continuous emission monitoring systems installed or operated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 75.

use daily fuel sample or CBM's.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The requested comment is not needed as Condition B.17. requires that "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."

As a result of this comment, no change will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Response: Gulf Power accepts this response with understanding that comments under Condition B. 17 can be amended to include that Fuel Sampling & Analysis is the only compliance method used to determine permitted capacity limits.

O.K. Per Bruce

daily composite sample or CBM's

See Resolution in Section A

4/13

23. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 23 B.4 Hours of Operation. Requires Units 4 & 5 to maintain an operations log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of hours operated on each of the allowable fuels. 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE).

Comment: Unit(s) should not have to keep a continuous log of operations. Requirement does not note if this is a daily, hourly, monthly or annual log. These units maintain compliance to SO2 standards through CEMS. The current reporting under the AOR is all that should be required.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. requires Title V permits to include "...operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements,..." Without the log book documentation, an annual claim on the AOR is not easily supportable and would not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. A specification to daily, hourly, monthly, etc. is not needed as a detailed account of all fuels used is not time specific.

As a result of this comment, no change will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response.



24. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 25 B.17 Determination of Process Variables (a) Required Equipment. Requires unit to install, operate and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables as heat input when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine compliance with applicable emission limiting standards. Rule 62-297.310(5)

Comment: It is unclear if this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance which for particulate matter is an annual 3 run hourly test and SO2 is a 24 hour daily average using CEMS data. It should be noted that heat input for capacity purposes should be determined by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) can be determined by the F-factor method outlined in B.21. during the test. Daily (24 hour) SO2 emission rates shall be determined by CEM monitors on a real time basis outlined in B.23.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Condition B.17. is a general requirement pertaining to compliance testing. It establishes the requirement for maintaining the necessary equipment for determining all variable associated with the compliance if they are needed for determination of compliance. If no additional variables are needed for a particular test, then no additional equipment is needed to be maintained.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power doesn't not accept FDEP response. Gulf Power believes specific methods need to be outlined in this condition so environmental inspectors and general public interest know how compliance is determined. It should be clear that this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance which for particulate matter and SO2 is an annual 3 run hourly test. It should be noted that heat input (MMBtu/hr) for capacity purposes is to be determined only by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) shall be determined by the EPA F-factor method as outlined in A.19 during the annual test. SO2 process variables (MMBtu/hr) are to be determined by vendor fuel oil analysis or Company fuel analysis procedures as outlined in Condition C.25 Fuel Sampling and Analysis.

See Section A.

25. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 25 B.17 Determination of Process Variables (b) Accuracy of Equipment. Requires equipment and instruments noted in (a) above to be operated, 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)

Comment: Does not specify how often this equipment should be checked or calibrated. Equipment used for SO2 compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program and meet QC provisions in B.23. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period. This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

If any of the referenced equipment is needed for determining missing variables, calibration shall be sufficiently demonstrated prior to its use.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power doesn't accept the FDEP response. Gulf Power believes the permit condition should be clear to its meaning. Gulf Power suggests the following be added to the condition: This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing. Equipment used for SO2 compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period.

See Section A

26. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 25 B.18 Annual Tests Required. Requires annual tests for SO2 and PM.

Comment: Annual testing for SO2 should not be required since CEMs are used for compliance.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The SO₂ CEM satisfies the monitoring requirement contained in Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C. Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)3., F.A.C., requires a method 6, 6A, 6B or 6C test. Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C., requires the test each federal fiscal year.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. ✓

27. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 25 B.19. Visible Emissions Notes permittee has elected to utilize a transmissometer (opacity meter) for demonstrating compliance with the visible emissions limit.

Comment: Gulf Power's continuous emission monitors for opacity only records and reports opacity in block 6 minute intervals.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

This is consistent with the rule requirements.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with the FDEP response but requests the 6 minute monitoring interval to be noted in the permit condition. This information is needed to clarify the monitoring timeframe for environmental inspectors and public interest persons.

add Permitting Note, ok

28. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 27 B.23. Monitoring of Operations. Requires continuous SO₂ emission monitoring using 24 hour averages with standards of the Department (See Specific Condition 4)

Comment: Specific Condition 4 is Hours of Operation. The correct reference should be Specific Condition B.9 Sulfur Dioxide - Solid Fuel and B.10 Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel. Also, Delete "immediately initiate as-fired fuel sampling" to language outlined in the existing permit, i.e. In the event that valid data capture is not available, the permittee shall initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emission 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.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Specific Condition 4 was a left over reference from the existing operation permit, it should say "see Conditions B.9. - B.11.". It appears that a 36 hour delay in implementing fuel sampling may conflict with the upcoming CAM rule, however, we will continue to follow the condition contained in the existing operation permit until such time that the CAM rule is implemented. At that time, the permit will be amended accordingly.

As a result of this comment, Condition B.23. is changed:

From:

B.23. Continuous SO₂ emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (Specific Condition 4). 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 interrupted, the permittee shall immediately initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emissions standard. 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare, previously calibrated, SO₂ 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.]

To:

B.23. Continuous SO₂ emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (see **Conditions B.9. - B.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 interrupted, the permittee shall initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare, previously calibrated, SO₂ 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.]

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with the FDEP response.



29. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 27 B.25. Fuel Sampling and Analysis. Outline various ASTM procedures for use to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard in the event that the SO₂ CEM is not able to capture valid data.

Comment: Section (a) and (c) should be deleted and replaced with the provision that the source has accepted a sulfur percent limit for fuel oil and that limit will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery. Additionally, references to the density of the fuel oil in Section (e) should be deleted. Added to Section (f), it should be noted that if fuel oil is consumed during a day when these procedures are used that the latest fuel oil analysis will be used to calculate the SO₂ emission rate.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Sections (a) and (c) require the permittee to "Determine and record...". This does not say to test and record. As long as you are able to demonstrate that the vendor has tested the fuel according to the specified reference methods, retaining the vendor's delivery receipt is sufficient.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. ✓

30. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 30 B.29. Operating Rate During Testing. Outlines that testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit.

Comment: Since capacity is defined as heat input in MMBtu/hour. Specific reference needs to be made that heat input shall be determined by fuel consumption calculations from data collected and analyzed during the reference tests and averaged over the test runs. If fuel consumption data is not available, then the source may select to use data calculated from EPA Reference Method 2 & 3 collected during the reference tests and averaged over the tests.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Condition B.17. (Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.) requires that equipment be maintained in order to determine process variables. No other references are needed.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power doesn't accept the FDEP response. Gulf Power believes testing conditions must be clearly defined in the permit condition to avoid conflict with environmental inspectors and interested public persons. Gulf Power suggests adding the following into the condition: Capacity (heat input) shall be determined by fuel consumption calculations from data collected and analyzed during the compliance reference tests and averaged over the test runs.

This would indicate an "after the fact" demonstration of compliance with heat input during the test. Shouldn't this be demonstrated conclusively throughout the duration of the test? And be able to demonstrate compliance with the heat input limit at any given time?

Page 19 of 42

31. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 32. B.31. Determination of Process Variables (a) Required Equipment. Requires unit to install, operate and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables as heat input when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine compliance with applicable emission limiting standards. Rule 62-297.310(5)

Comment: It is unclear if this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance which for particulate matter is an annual 3 run hourly test and SO2 is a 24 hour daily average using CEMS data. It should be noted that heat input for capacity purposes should be determined by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) can be determined by the F-factor method outlined in B.21. during the test. Daily (24 hour) SO2 emission rates shall be determined by CEM monitors on a real time basis outlined in B.23 **See B. 17 for the same comments. Delete Condition B.31(a) Required Equipment.**

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response

See response to ~~comment~~ comment 7, above.

Repeat of B. 17. -> Delete

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power doesn't accept the FDEP response above. The condition should be deleted because it repeats Condition B17. Gulf Power requests that B.31(a) Required Equipment be deleted.

Agreed

32. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 32 B. 31. Determination of Process Variables (b) Accuracy of Equipment. Requires equipment and instruments noted in (a) above to be operated , 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)

Comment: Does not specify how often this equipment should be checked or calibrated. Equipment used for SO2 compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period. This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing. **See B.17 for the same comments. Delete Condition B.31(b) Accuracy of Equipment.**

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

If any of the referenced equipment is needed for determining missing variables, calibration shall be sufficiently demonstrated prior to its use.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

delete Repeat of B.17.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power doesn't accept the FDEP response. Condition is a repeat of Condition B.17 and should be deleted. Gulf Power requests B.31.(b) Accuracy of Equipment be deleted.

agreed

33. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 32 B.32. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Requires owner or operator to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. Rule 62-214.440 and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.

Comments: Unit(s) should not have to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption if the unit accepts continuous emissions monitoring as a compliance method and accepts a percent sulfur restriction for sulfur dioxide compliance for liquid fuels and burns gas. Liquid fuel is monitored by as-received vendor fuel analysis. See condition A.20. Only annual reporting under the Annual Operating Report should be required.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

This condition supports **Condition B.4.** See comment and response number 24., above.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts FDEP response.

✓

34. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 32 B.33. Recordkeeping and Reporting Outline notification and reporting requirements in case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions.

Comment: It should be noted that notification to the Department is required after the two hour daily exemption has occurred and not from any malfunction.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The Department does not agree with this interpretation.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

*ok for now?
get consensus*

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power doesn't agree with FDEP response and will seek clarification through a FDEP Guidance Memo and/or future Title V Permit Simplification rulemaking.

Must report all malfunctions See response Section A

35. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 35 B.37. e. Testing Requirements: Outline testing requirements for used oil.

Comment: Used oil for which the operator has generator knowledge having no possibility of contamination by PCB should not be required to test for PCBs.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Same as response 19. **Condition B.37.e.** will be changed accordingly.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with FDEP response. ✓

36. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 35 B.37. f. Record Keeping Requirements: The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (1): Condition requires the source to maintain records of quantities of used oil generated that is transferred into the approved AST (above ground storage tank) at the source.

Comments: Current procedures allow the AST to be batch-tested once it is filled and that quantity burned. It is overly burdensome to maintain records of each volume of oil added to the AST during any period. Additionally, there is no regulatory requirement for records to be completed by any specified date, particularly arbitrarily derived dates.

Page 35 B.37. f. Record Keeping Requirements The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP(Best Management Practices). (2): Requires records of used oil management to completed by no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.

Comment: There is no regulatory requirement for any specified date for record keeping completion purposes. The Department's language in this part of the proposed condition regarding consecutive 12 month periods is not consistent with earlier provisions which talk about a calendar year limitation on the total quantity of used oil that can be burned. Delete this requirement.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Same as response 20. **Condition B.37.f.** will be changed accordingly.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with FDEP response. ✓

37. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 35 B.37. g. Reporting Requirements. Requires the source to report to the Northwest District office within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

Comment: There is no current regulatory requirement for quarterly reporting of used oil activities to the District. Current reporting through the Annual Operating Reporting should be adequate to meet monitoring of on-specification used oil activities.

NOTE: Cite [40 CFR 761.20(e)] is not applicable to these conditions; this cite addresses marking requirements for PCB containers.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Same as response 21. **Condition B.37.g.** will be changed accordingly.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with the FDEP response. ✓

Subsection C:

38. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 36 Description of Emission Units Crist 6 & 7.

Comments: Description makes note of NO_x emissions from unit -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_x Burners. Crist Unit 006 has the same control system without reference in the description. Add Crist 006 to the reference.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response: Agreed.

As a result of this comment, Subsection C, Facility description is changed;

From:

{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 Buell electrostatic precipitators. NO_x emissions from unit -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_x Burners. 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.}

To:

{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 Buell electrostatic precipitators. NO_x emissions from units -006 and -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_x Burners. 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.}

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with FDEP response. ✓

39. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 36 C.1. Permitted Capacity Lists permitted capacities of emissions unit numbers 006 and 007.

Comment: Add notation that permitted capacity can not be accurately monitored or determined by use of continuous emission monitoring systems installed or operated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 75.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The requested comment is not needed as Condition C.17. requires that "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."

As a result of this comment, no change will be made.

Gulf Power Company December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts FDEP response with the understanding that comments under Condition C. 17 can be amended to include that Fuel Sampling & Analysis is the only compliance method used to determine permitted capacity limits.

ok for test. must also do daily or use CEMS data See Section A ?

40. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 37 C.4 Hours of Operation. Requires Units 6 & 7 to maintain an operations log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of hours operated on each of the allowable fuels. 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE).

Comment: Unit(s) should not have to keep a continuous log of operations. Requirement does not note if this is a daily, hourly, monthly or annual log. These units maintain compliance to SO2 standards through CEMS. The current reporting under the AOR is all that should be required.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. requires Title V permits to include "...operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements,..." Without the log book documentation, an annual claim on the AOR is not easily supportable and would not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. A specification to daily, hourly, monthly, etc. is not needed as a detailed account of all fuels used is not time specific.

As a result of this comment, no change will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response.



41. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 37 C.7. Particulate Matter. Requires particulate matter from unit 6 shall not exceed 1,475 tons/year.

Comment: Calculation in error; The correct particulate matter limit per year for Crist 6 should be 1,622.7 tons/year. This should not be a specific condition, perhaps a non-enforceable permitting note. The Department rule cite does not require an annual mass particulate emission limitation. This information was originally listed in the Unit 6 ESP Construction Permit for information only.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

This limit is contained in the unit 6 construction permit and is, therefore, an applicable requirement for the Title V permit.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. ✓

42. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 38 C.9. Sulfur Dioxide - Solid Fuel. Requires sulfur dioxide emissions to be limited to 87,035 tons/year for Crist 6.

Comment: Calculation in error; The correct sulfur dioxide limit per year for Crist 6 should be 95,739 tons/year. This should not be a specific condition, perhaps a non-enforceable permitting note. The Department rule cite does not require an annual SO2 emission limitation. This information was originally listed in the Unit 6 ESP Construction Permit for information only.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

This limit is contained in the unit 6 construction permit and is, therefore, an applicable requirement for the Title V permit.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. ✓

43. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 39. C.17. Determination of Process Variables (a) Required Equipment. Requires unit to install, operate and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables as heat input when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine compliance with applicable emission limiting standards. Rule 62-297.310(5)

Comment: It is unclear if this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance which for particulate matter is an annual 3 run hourly test and SO₂ is a 24 hour daily average using CEMS data. It should be noted that heat input for capacity purposes should be determined by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) can be determined by the F-factor method outlined in C. 21 during the test. Daily (24 hour) SO₂ emission rates shall be determined by CEM monitors on a real time 24 hour basis as outlined in C.23.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Condition C.17. is a general requirement pertaining to compliance testing. It establishes the requirement for maintaining the necessary equipment for determining all variables associated with the compliance if they are needed for determination of compliance. If no additional variables are needed for a particular test, then no additional equipment is needed to be maintained. ←

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power doesn't not accept FDEP response. Gulf Power believes specific methods need to be outlined in this condition so environmental inspectors and general public interest know how compliance is determined. It should be clear that this requirement applies only to the demonstration period of compliance which for particulate matter and SO₂ is an annual 3 run hourly test. It should be noted that heat input (MMBtu/hr) for capacity purposes is to be determined only by fuel sampling and analysis methods during annual particulate compliance testing. The annual particulate emission rate (lbs/MMBtu) shall be determined by the EPA F-factor method as outlined in A.19 during the annual test. SO₂ process variables (MMBtu/hr) are to be determined by vendor fuel oil analysis or Company fuel analysis procedures as outlined in Condition C.25 Fuel Sampling and Analysis.

How do you demonstrate continuous compliance with heat input limit

44. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 39 C. 17. Determination of Process Variables (b) Accuracy of Equipment. Requires equipment and instruments noted in (a) above to be operated, 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)

Comment: Does not specify how often this equipment should be checked or calibrated. Equipment used for SO₂ compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program and meet QC provisions in C23. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period. This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

If any of the referenced equipment is needed for determining missing variables, calibration shall be sufficiently demonstrated prior to its use.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power doesn't accept the FDEP response. Gulf Power believes the permit condition should be clear to its meaning. Gulf Power suggests the following be added to the condition: This requirement applies to equipment used during compliance testing. Equipment used for SO2 compliance has QA/QC procedures associated with the acid rain program. Equipment associated with determination of capacity and/or heat input during particulate emissions particulate testing will be maintained within the designated accuracy range during the testing period.

Permitting Note ? must be maintained & calibrated prior to test

45. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 39 C.18. Annual Tests Required . Requires annual tests for SO2 and PM emissions in accordance with listed requirements.

Comments: Unclear on how compliance is determined for SO2. Addition should be made to this section noting SO2 compliance is determined by CEMs as outlined in section C.23. (See similar language used under visible emissions in section C.19)

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The SO2 CEM satisfies the monitoring requirement contained in Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C. Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)3., F.A.C., requires a method 6, 6A, 6B or 6C test. Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C., requires the test each federal fiscal year.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. ✓

46. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 39 C.19. Visible Emissions Notes permittee has elected to utilize a transmissometer (opacity meter) for demonstrating compliance with the visible emissions limit.

Comment: Gulf Power's continuous emission monitors for opacity only records and reports opacity in block 6 minute intervals.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

This is consistent with the rule requirements.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with the FDEP response but requests the 6 minute monitoring interval to be noted in the permit condition. This information is needed to clarify the monitoring timeframe for environmental inspectors and public interest persons.

Permit Note ? Yes may be ok in condition

47. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 41 C.23. Monitoring of Operations. Requires continuous SO₂ emission monitoring using 24 hour averages with standards of the Department (See Specific Condition 4)

Comment: Specific Condition 4 is Hours of Operation. The correct reference should be Specific Condition C.9 Sulfur Dioxide - Solid Fuel and C.10 Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel. Also, Delete "immediately initiate as-fired fuel sampling" to language outlined in the existing permit, i.e. In the event that valid data capture is not available, the permittee shall initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emission 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.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Specific Condition 4 was a left over reference from the existing operation permit, it should say "see Conditions C.9. - C.11.". It appears that a 36 hour delay in implementing fuel sampling may conflict with the upcoming CAM rule, however, we will continue to follow the condition in the existing operation permit until such time that the CAM rule is implemented. At that time, the permit will be amended accordingly.

As a result of this comment, **Condition C.23.** is changed:

From:

C.23. Continuous SO₂ emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (Specific Condition 4). 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 immediately initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emissions standard. 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare SO₂ 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.]

To:

C.23. Continuous SO₂ emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (see **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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ emissions

compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare SO₂ 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.]

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. ✓

48. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 41 C.25. Fuel Sampling and Analysis. Outline various ASTM procedures for use to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard in the event that the SO₂ CEM is not able to capture valid data.

Comment: Section (a) and (c) should be deleted and replaced with the provision that the source has accepted a sulfur percent limit for fuel oil and that limit will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery. Additionally, references to the density of the fuel oil in Section (e) should be deleted. Added to Section (f), it should be noted that if fuel oil is consumed during a day when these procedures are used that the latest fuel oil vendor analysis will be used to calculate the SO₂ emission rate.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Sections (a) and (c) require the permittee to "Determine and record...". This does not say to test and record. As long as you are able to demonstrate that the vendor has tested the fuel according to the specified reference methods, retaining the vendor's delivery receipt is sufficient.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. ✓

49. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 44 C.29. Operating Rate During Testing. Outlines that testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit.

Comment: Since capacity is defined as heat input in MMBtu/hour. Specific reference needs to be made that heat input shall be determined by fuel consumption calculations from data collected and analyzed during the reference tests and averaged over the test runs. If fuel consumption data is not available, then the source may select to use data calculated from EPA Reference Method 2 & 3 collected during the reference tests and averaged.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Condition C.17. (Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.) requires that equipment be maintained in order to determine process variables. No other references are needed.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power doesn't accept the FDEP response. Gulf Power believes testing conditions must be clearly defined in the permit condition to avoid conflict with environmental inspectors and interested public persons. Gulf Power suggests adding the following into the condition: Capacity (heat input) shall be determined by fuel consumption calculations from data collected and analyzed during the compliance reference tests and averaged over the test runs.

Perm. Note ?

Op. must also be continuously

50. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 46 C.32. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Requires owner or operator to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. Rule 62-214.440 and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.

Comments: Unit(s) should not have to maintain continuous records of fuel consumption if the unit accepts continuous emissions monitoring as a compliance method and accepts a percent sulfur restriction for sulfur dioxide compliance for liquid fuels and burns gas. Liquid fuel is monitor though as-received fuel analysis. See condition A.20. Only annual reporting under the Annual Operating Report should be required.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

This condition supports **Condition C.4.** See comment and response number 40., above.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response.



51. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 46 C.33. Recordkeeping and Reporting Outline notification and reporting requirements in case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions.

Comment: It should be noted that notification to the Department is required after the two hour daily exemption has occurred and not from any malfunction.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The Department does not agree with this interpretation.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power doesn't agree with FDEP response and will seek clarification through a FDEP Guidance Memo and/or future Title V Permit Simplification rulemaking.

52. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Amendment! all need to be reported

Page 48 C.37. e. Testing Requirements: Outline testing requirements for used oil.

Comment: Used oil for which the operator has generator knowledge having no possibility of contamination by PCB should not be required to test for PCBs.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Same as response 19. **Condition C.37.e.** will be changed accordingly.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. ✓

53. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 48 C.37. f. Record Keeping Requirements: The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (1): Condition requires the source to maintain records of quantities of used oil generated that is transferred into the approved AST (above ground storage tank) at the source.

Comments: Current procedures allow the AST (above ground storage tank) to be batch-tested once it is filled and that quantity burned. It is overly burdensome to maintain records of each volume of oil added to the AST during any period. Additionally, there is no regulatory requirement for records to be completed by any specified date, particularly arbitrarily derived dates.

Page 46 C.37. f. Record Keeping Requirements The general condition pertaining to the use of a used oil form for record keeping purposes, although not a specific regulatory requirement, should nonetheless be implemented as it is to be considered a BMP (Best Management Practices). (2): Requires records of used oil management to be completed by no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.

Comment: There is no regulatory requirement for any specified date for record keeping completion purposes. The Department's language in this part of the proposed condition regarding consecutive 12 month periods is not consistent with earlier provisions which talk about a calendar year limitation on the total quantity of used oil that can be burned. Delete this requirement.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Same as response 20. **Condition C.37.f.** will be changed accordingly.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. ✓

54. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 46 C.37. g. Reporting Requirements. Requires the source to report to the Northwest District office within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

Comment: There is no current regulatory requirement for quarterly reporting of used oil activities to the District. Current reporting through the Annual Operating Reporting should be adequate to meet monitoring of on-specification used oil activities.

NOTE: Cite [40 CFR 761.20(e)] is not applicable to these conditions; this cite addresses marking requirements for PCB containers.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Same as response 21. **Condition C.37.g.** will be changed accordingly.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. ✓

Subsection D:

55. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 52 D.12. Recordkeeping and Reporting Outline notification and reporting requirements in case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions.

Comment: It should be noted that notification to the Department is required after the two hour daily exemption has occurred and not from any malfunction.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The Department does not agree with this interpretation.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power doesn't agree with FDEP response and will seek clarification through a FDEP Guidance Memo and/or future Title V Permit Simplification rulemaking.

*all must be reported
T.V. & condition (10?)*

SECTION IV ACID RAIN PART:

56. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 55 EU-004. Outlines SO2 Allowances for years 2000, 2001, 2202.

Comments: Error in SO2 Allowances for years 2001 and 2002. The correct value should be 2446.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The requested change will be made.

As a result of this comment, Condition A.2. is changed:

From:

-004	ID No. 04 4	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2446*	25040*	25040*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**

To:

-004	ID No. 04 4	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2446*	2446*	2446*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. ✓

57. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Page 56 A.4 Comments, notes and justifications. Notes Designated Representative history.

Comments: Add most recent change from G. Edison Holland, Jr. to Robert G. Moore. Additionally, it should be noted that this specific condition should be changed to an unenforceable "permitting note" since this information can and will change frequently with appropriate notice.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The change to Robert G. Moore will be made. This information is federally enforceable through the Acid Rain Program. If changes to the Designated Representative need to be made, it can be updated in the Title V permit by means of an administrative correction.

As a result of this comment, Condition A.4. is changed:

From:

A.4. Comments, notes, and justifications: The Designated Representative has been changed from Frederick Kuester to G. Edison Holland, Jr.

To:

A.4. Comments, notes, and justifications: The Designated Representative has changed from Frederick Kuester to G. Edison Holland, Jr. to Robert G. Moore.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power has since revised the DR to Bill M. Guthrie and ADR to include both Robert G. Moore and James O. Vick. Gulf Power requests the latest changes be incorporated into the Title V draft. EPA has accepted these requests.

*Change again
oh*

APPENDIX E-1

58. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

General Comment: Many of the list of trivial or insignificant activities noted under the facility section and the applicant's "Emissions Unit 10" outlined in the Crist Title V Application were not included in the final permit. Gulf Power assumes that these activities and units not listed in the permit were determined to be either exempt or unregulated as "Trivial" by the Department's guidance memorandum dated March 15, 1996 or agreed to by the Department as case by case trivial activities requiring no permitting action.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Your assumption is correct.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power believes this information needs to be identified in the Title V permit for clarification for environmental inspectors and for public interest groups. Gulf Power requests the above referenced language be incorporated into the Title V permit.

APPENDIX U-1

*only that which is identified
in permit is in any way regulated
that which is not listed is trivial
it would be unnecessary to track all
trivial sources which are not regulated*

59. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

General Comment: Fugitive PM emissions from Sandblasting are not listed as an unregulated emissions as outlined in the Crist Title V Application under Emissions Unit 10. Addition of this activity is requested.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Agreed.

As a result of this comment, Appendix U-1 is changed:

From:

E.U. ID

No. Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity

- aaa Material Handling of Coal and Ash
- bbb Fugitive PM Sources - On-site Vehicles
- ccc General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines
- ddd Cooling Towers (3)

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

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

-ccc 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.

-ddd Cooling Towers. SCC: _____

To:

E.U. ID

No. Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity

- aaa Material Handling of Coal and Ash
- bbb Fugitive PM Sources - On-site Vehicles
- ccc General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines
- ddd Cooling Towers (3)
- eee Fugitive PM Sources – Sandblasting Operations

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

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

-ccc 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.

-ddd Cooling Towers. SCC: _____

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

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response.

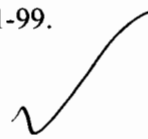


TABLE 1-1

60. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Comment: See attached Table 1-1 for corrections.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The following changes will be made to Table 1-1:

The SO₂ emissions limit for units -002 and -003 is corrected to 1.98 lb/MMBtu.

The SO₂ Equivalent Emissions for unit -003 are changed to 1,098.0 lb/hr. and 4,769.8 TPY.

The SO₂ Equivalent Emissions for unit -006 are changed to 8,609.8 TPY. The SO₂ and PM allowable Tons Per Year remain as listed due to the limits contained in permit AC17-234016.

The PM-SB equivalent emissions limits are correct as listed, no changes will be made.

These changes will be reflected in Table 1-1 of the PROPOSED permit.


Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. 

TABLE 2-1


61. Gulf Power October 28, 1997 Comment:

Comment: See attached Table 2-1 for corrections.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The Compliance Method sections for visible emissions for units -004, -005, -006 and -007 will be changed to reflect the use of opacity meters. The SO₂ sections will remain as is since the SO₂ monitors are used to satisfy the monitoring requirement in lieu of fuel sampling, annual SO₂ tests are required for compliance. Footnote 4 will be deleted since this source does not contain combustion turbines.

These changes will be reflected in Table 2-1 of the PROPOSED permit.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power accepts the FDEP response. 

III. GULF POWER COMMENTS ON E-mail memo from Kim Gates, EPA, received by FDEP on 11/3/97.

1.LH Comment:

The heat inputs for Units 004 through 007 are not consistent between the statement of basis and the permit text. The statement of basis has 490.9, 421.6, 3368, and 5824 million BTU per hour respectively for these units. Pages 2, 23, 38, 39 and 61 of the permit list these as 1096.7, 1096.7, 3704.8, and 6406.4 million BTU per hour, respectively. Additionally, both Units 004 and 005 are designated as 'Boiler Number 4' in the statement of basis and in the brief description in Subsection B on Page 22 of the permit.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The Statement of Basis will be corrected to match the permit. The brief description in the permit itself is correct.

As a result of this comment, the Statement of Basis will be changed, see attached.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with the FDEP response. ✓

2.LH Comment:

Sections B.3 and C.3 state that on-site generated oil contaminated soil is periodically burned for energy recovery purposes. Are there limits on the rate this 'fuel' can be burned? Because of the nature of soil, would there be any possibility that the particulate mass limit would be violated during firing? Condition C.3 also lists injection of ammonia and sulfur trioxide as supplemental injections. Does this supplemental injection apply to Units 006 and 007 or to just one of the units? The statement of basis should include this information and why this injection is needed. Are there record keeping requirements for both the above issues? What is the projected annual usage of SO₃?

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The burning of oil contaminated soil is only a periodic occurrence. At sources that are capable of doing so, the Department encourages on-site clean-up and remediation. Burning dirt is certainly not a regular occurrence nor is it something that a facility that generates electrical energy for profit would choose to do, however, in the case of an accidental oil spill, keeping the contaminated soil and clean-up operations on-site is preferred. Because there is no way to predict the amount of accidental spillage during a given year, there are no annual limits placed on the amount of contaminated soil that can be burned. No matter what type of fuel is being burned in these units, the particulate matter emissions limit of 0.1 pounds per million Btu applies. The burning of soil does not grant a waiver of this emissions limit. Florida does not have any specific Rule authority to limit the amount of ammonia or sulfur trioxide that is injected as an aid in the control of particulate matter emissions. As a result, there are no record keeping requirements imposed. The Statment of Basis will be updated to include this information.

see Resp to Henry Neely re Port onyblades

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with the FDEP response.

add condition to test while injecty ✓


3.LH Comment:

Sections C.7 and C.8: An annual maximum mass emission rate (tons per year) is specified for Unit 006. Are there a maximum tons per year for units 004, 005, 007? For Unit 006, $8760 \times 0.1 \times 3368 = 1475$ tons. However, C.8 allows 0.3 for 3 hours each day. This would result in a calculation of $3368 \times 0.3 \times 3 \times 365 + 3368 \times 0.1 \times 21 \times 365 = 1844$ tons.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Permit number AC17-234016 limits particulate matter emissions to 1,475 tons per year. It does not provide an allowance for exceedences due to soot blowing conditions, therefore, this is interpreted to be total PM emissions. There are no total ton per year limits associated with units -004, -005 or -007.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with the FDEP response. 


4.LH Comment:

Section IV, Acid Rain Part, A.2. The table shows for emission point 004, a jump to 25040 tons sulfur dioxide in 2001 and 2002 from 2446 tons sulfur dioxide for 2000. Coincidentally, the figure 25040 is the value in 40 CFR Part 73 for Crystal River unit 5.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The error has been corrected, see comment and response 57, above.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with the FDEP response. 

5.DM Comment:

A.14-5 and A.22. We are concerned about the lack of periodic monitoring provisions for particulate mass (PM) emissions and opacity for Units 1 through 3. The monitoring provisions in A.14-5 do not address PM and opacity periodic monitoring for Units 1 through 3, and according to the testing requirements in A.22, annual testing to verify compliance with PM and opacity limits is waived during any year in which liquid and/or solid fuels are burned for no more than 400 hours. If it is not necessary to conduct periodic monitoring to obtain the data used as the basis for the annual compliance certification, the statement of basis must be revised to explain the basis for this conclusion. In cases where a basis for waiving monitoring cannot be justified, an annual test alone will rarely be considered adequate periodic monitoring.

Obviously, for periods of time when natural gas is combusted in Units 1 - 3, maintaining fuel usage records will constitute adequate periodic monitoring for both PM and opacity. In the case of fuel oil, however, the statement of basis must be revised to explain why no monitoring is necessary or adequate periodic monitoring provisions must be added to the permit. If a waiver of monitoring for the periods of time when oil is combusted is not justified in the statement of basis, the annual testing currently required in the permit must be supplemented with additional monitoring that can be used for certifying compliance with the PM and opacity limits. For the PM limit, Region 4 believes that keeping records to verify that the ash content of the oil combusted is consistent with that burned during tests conducted when compliance was demonstrated will be adequate. For the opacity standard, Region 4 believes that visible emissions data should be collected on at least a daily basis on the days during which oil is combusted.

Unless a justification for waiving monitoring is provided in the statement of basis, Region 4 does not consider the number of hours during which oil is combusted to be a relevant factor to consider when deciding whether periodic monitoring is necessary when oil is combusted in Units 1 - 3. Gulf Power has an obligation to certify compliance with all applicable emission standards on an annual basis, and if no testing or monitoring is conducted, the company will not have any data to rely on as the basis for the certification of compliance with the PM and opacity limits for Units 1 - 3.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The referenced conditions are consistent with the Department's rules and state statutes that are contained in our State Implementation Plan. We have no legal authority to impose any other monitoring requirements other than what is contained in this permit.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with the FDEP response.



6.DM Comment:

The lack of a requirement for conducting periodic monitoring to obtain data that will be used as a basis for certifying compliance with the PM emission limit for the coal-fired units is unacceptable. Periodic monitoring for units that rely on the use of control equipment to comply with an applicable emission standard has been discussed by the Regional Title V Workgroup, and the consensus of the participating regions is that periodic stack testing alone does not constitute adequate periodic monitoring for such units. For units that rely on the use of control equipment to comply with an applicable PM emission standard, the consensus of the Title V Workgroup is that periodic monitoring tied to either control device operating parameters or to opacity is acceptable.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

See response 5.DM, above.

As a result of this comment, no changes will be made.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with the FDEP response.




7.DM Comment:

Monitoring, Units 4-7 (Pages 25-26 for Units 4 and 5 and Pages 41- 42 for Units 6 and 7). Since certified opacity monitors are installed on Units 4 through 7, and since the permit indicates that these monitors will be used for determining compliance with the applicable opacity standard, a requirement to calibrate, operate, and maintain these monitors should be added to these sections of the permit.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

The requirements to calibrate and maintain the opacity monitors are contained in conditions B.15., B.24., C.19. and C.24.

As a result of this comment, no changes are required.

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with the FDEP response. 

8.JJ Comment:

Condition A.14 establishes that compliance with the liquid sulfur limit will be verified by fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery. Condition A.30 establishes the requirement that the owner or operator maintain continuous records of fuel consumption and each analysis that provides the heating value and sulfur content for all fuels fired. It is unclear as to whether or not the "on specification" fuel oil is included in the fuel being supplied by an outside source providing vendor verification of the sulfur content (as required by Condition A.14) . If the used oil is not being supplied by the outside vendor, it is unclear how the owner or operator is to monitor the sulfur content of the oil. Condition A.34 establishes that the owner or operator must sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point and PCBs, however, there does not appear to be any requirement that the owner or operator sample or analyze the "on specification" fuel oil for sulfur content.

FDEP November 14, 1997 Response:

Conditions A.10, B.11. and C.11. limit the sulfur content of liquid fuel, inclusive of used oil. Because only used oil generated by Gulf Power Company is allowed to be burned at this source, there would be no vendor's delivery receipt to verify the sulfur content. Therefore, it would be reasonable to require the used oil to be sampled for the sulfur content and heating value.

As a result of this comment, Conditions A.34., B.37. and C.37. are changed (in part):

From:

- 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).

To:

- 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 Conditions A.21., B.25 and C.25.).

Gulf Power December 15, 1997 Comment: Gulf Power agrees with the FDEP response.



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

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hour
-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.0. The following Acid Rain Part will not become effective until the terms of Appendix CP-1, Alternate Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan have been met. At such time, a statement of satisfaction will be sent to the permittee and shall be attached to this permit. After such time, this condition and Appendix CP-1 shall be removed during the next opening of this permit. In order for the permittee to utilize the Phase II NO_x Averaging Plan contained in the Acid Rain Part listed below by the January 1, 2000 effective date of the Phase II NO_x limits, the terms of Appendix CP-1 must be satisfied by September 30, 1999. Otherwise, the "Acid Rain Part" contained in Appendix CP-1 will continue to be the applicable "Acid Rain Part" until January 1 of the year following satisfaction of the requirements of Appendix CP-1.

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., dated 07/01/95.
- b. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)4., F.A.C., dated 01/06/98.
- c. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)5., F.A.C., dated 01/06/98.

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

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

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

DRAFT

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

DRAFT

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

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Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

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Department of Environmental Protection

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Governor

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

Permittee:

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

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

Facility ID No.: 0330045

SIC Nos.: 49, 4911

Project: Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

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. UTM Coordinates: Zone 16, 478.50 km East and 3381.30 km North; Latitude: 30° 33' 58" North and Longitude: 87° 13' 44" West.

STATEMENT OF BASIS: 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 Received December 8, 1995
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions (version dated 12/2/97)
ASP Number 97-B-01
Scrivener's Order Correcting ASP Number 97-B-01 (dated July 9, 1997)

Effective Date: January 1, 1999

Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2003

Expiration Date: December 31, 2003

Howard L. Rhodes, Director,
Division of Air Resources Management

HLR/sms/jh

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of seven 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 seven boilers will be subject to the Acid Rain Phase II requirements. Natural gas is the primary fuel for boilers 1, 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 seven of the boilers. Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

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.

<u>E.U. ID</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hour
-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)
-aaa	Material Handling of Coal and Ash (See Appendix U-1)
-bbb	Fugitive PM Sources - On-site Vehicles (See Appendix U-1)
-ccc	General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines (See Appendix U-1)
-ddd	Cooling Towers (3)

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 Received December 8, 1995
- Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
- Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions (version dated 12/2/97)
- ASP Number 97-B-01
- Scrivener's Order Correcting ASP Number 97-B-01 (dated July 9, 1997)

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

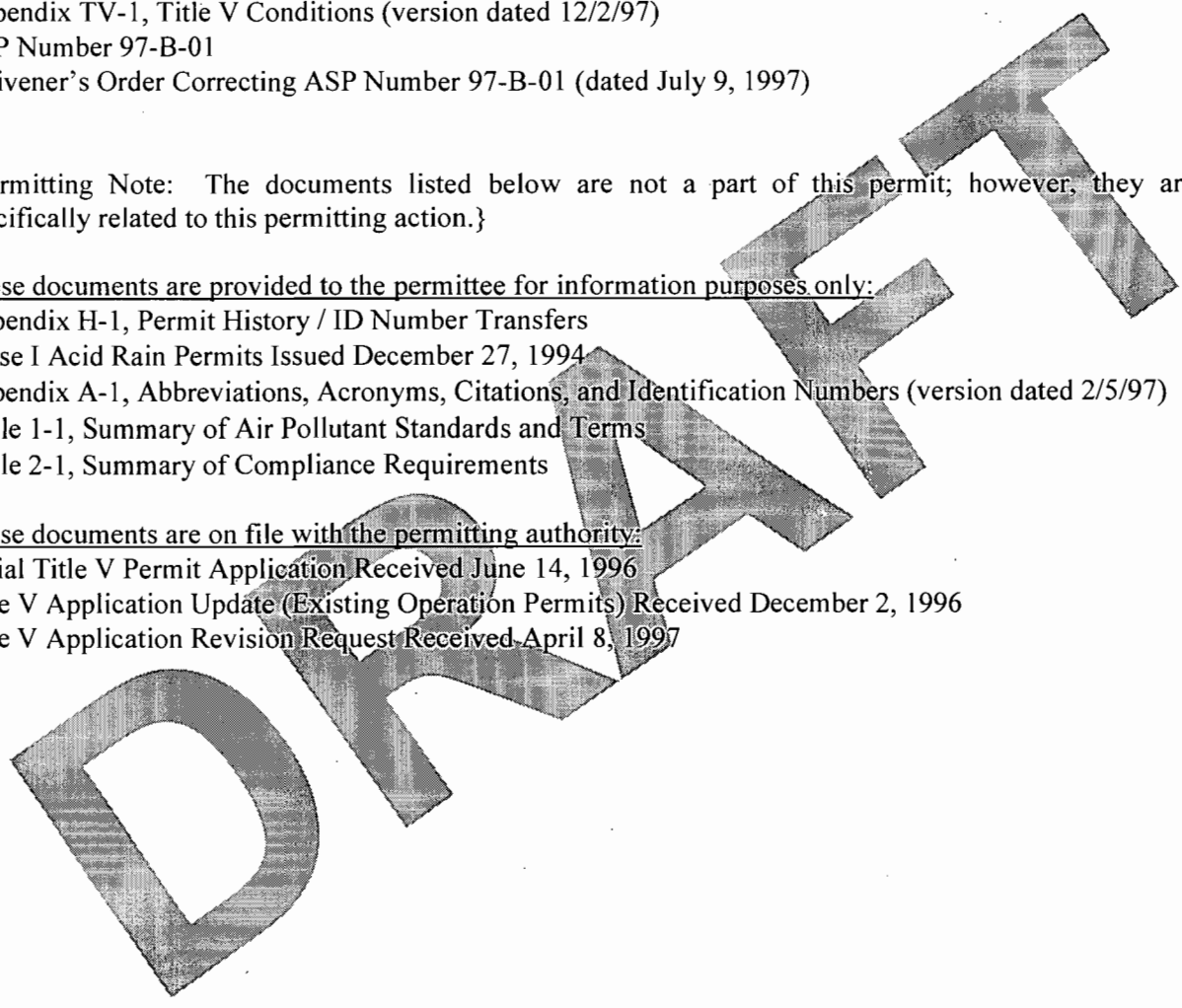
These documents are provided to the permittee for information purposes only:

- 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:

- Initial Title V Permit Application Received June 14, 1996
- Title V Application Update (Existing Operation Permits) Received December 2, 1996
- Title V Application Revision Request Received April 8, 1997

Please add
Phase II NOX ...
Received



Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: Appendix TV-1, 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.}
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). If required by 40 CFR 68 the permittee shall submit to the implementing agency:
 - a) a risk management plan (RMP) when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable, and
 - b) certification forms and/or RMPs according to the promulgated rule schedule.[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. Not federally enforceable. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

- 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 initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

{Permitting Note: Condition No. 8 presents the reasonable precautions to be implemented in accordance with Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., in lieu of the requirements of Condition No. 58 of Appendix TV-1.}

? is this correct, or is it 62-1,324. ?

or 1,235 ft.

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. The Department's Northwest District Office (Pensacola) telephone number for reporting problems, malfunctions or exceedances under this permit is 850/444-8364, 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 850/444-8364 during normal working hours.

11. 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: 850/444-8364
Fax: 850/444-8417

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

12. 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
Operating Permits Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9099
Fax: 404/562-9095

Acid Rain Program Information should be sent to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Acid Rain Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9102
Fax: 404/562-9095

13. 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 No. 51, Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions.}
[Rule 62-214.420(11), F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 320 MMBtu/hr
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 320 MMBtu/hr
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hr

Emissions unit number -001 is a Riley front wall-fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 1". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 320 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing natural gas and/or fuel oil. Natural gas is the primary fuel. 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 320 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing natural gas and/or 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. All three units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II.

{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 -001 began commercial operation on January 1, 1945. Unit -002 began commercial operation on June 1, 1949. Unit -003 began commercial operation on September 1, 1952. Units -001, -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.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

{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).}

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

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
-001	320	Natural Gas
	320	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	320	No. 6 Fuel Oil
	320	On-Specification Used Oil
-002	320	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

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

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, are natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil, No. 6 fuel oil and on-specification used oil (see specific condition **A.34.**).
 [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

A.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed 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 initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.]

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 -001, -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.]

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.]

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) i.e., F.A.C.]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in 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 a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel oil delivery.** This protocol is allowed because these emissions units do not have operating flue gas desulfurization devices. See specific conditions **A.10. and A.21.** of this permit.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]

A.15. 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.]

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.16. Annual Tests Required. Units -001, -002 and -003 must conduct annual testing for particulate matter and visible emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

A.17. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9 (see specific condition **A.18.**), 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.18. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

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

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

[Rules 62-297.310 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.19. 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.20. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure is incorporated into the operation permit for the emissions unit. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that 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 accepting**

a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery. See specific conditions A.10. and A.21.

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

A.21. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, 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.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 **Condition A.27.**);
 - 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. 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.24. 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.25. 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.26. 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.

(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 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

A.27. 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.28. 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.29. 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.30. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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.]

A.31. 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.32. 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.33. 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.34. 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 -001, -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 **Condition A.21.**).

- 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.
 - (2) Results of the analyses of each deposit of used oil, as required by the above conditions.
 - (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.]

DRAFT

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. Units -004 and -005 share a common stack with units -001, -002 and -003. Stack height = 450 feet, exit diameter = 18.0 feet, exit temperature = 290 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 802,500 acfm. }

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

{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).}

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

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
-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 and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 76.11; permits AC17-2126 & AC17-2127; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, and Phase II NO_x compliance plan received December 22, 1997.]

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **B.29.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

B.3. Methods of Operation - 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.36.**). 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.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

B.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed 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 initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.]

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.}

B.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. Because units -004 and -005 share a common stack with units -001, -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.]

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 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.]

B.11. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in condition **B.10.**, the liquid fuel sulfur content shall not exceed 2.50 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: SO₂, NO_x, CO₂ 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, SO₂ and CO₂.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1., F.A.C.; and, Permit AO17-211303.]

{Permitting Note: NO_x CEMS are also operated and maintained on these units in accordance with the Acid Rain requirements.}

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 SO₂ continuous emissions monitors.**

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; and, Applicant request.]

B.17. 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.]

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.18. Annual Tests Required. Units -004 and -005 must be tested annually for SO₂ and PM emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

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 request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

{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

As the boy spoke he said "... now".

exceed

exceed

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

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Justification
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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.]

B.23. Continuous SO₂ emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (see **Conditions B.9. - B.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 interrupted, the permittee shall initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare, previously calibrated, SO₂ 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 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 SO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
- (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for CO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.]

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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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. 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.27. 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.28. 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.29. 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.30. 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.

(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 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.31. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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 allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitations.

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

B.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.]

B.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.]

B.34. 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.35. 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.36. 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 **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.
 - (2) Results of the analyses of each deposit of used oil, as required by the above conditions.
 - (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.]

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-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 Buell electrostatic precipitators. NO_x emissions from units -006 and -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_x Burners. 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.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

{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).}

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

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
-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), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; permit AC17-234016; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **C.29**.
[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.37**). 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.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

C.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed 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 initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.]

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.}

C.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. 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.]

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.]

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 5.90 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 87,035 tons per year.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)2.c., F.A.C.; and, AC17-234016.]

C.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel. When burning liquid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.]

C.11. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in condition C.10., the liquid fuel sulfur content shall not exceed 2.50 percent, by weight, as measured by applicable test methods.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

C.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.]

C.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.]

C.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: SO₂, NO_x, CO₂ and stack gas flow.}

C.15. Continuous Monitors. ^{For} These emissions units, ^{the permittee} shall calibrate, operate and maintain continuous monitoring systems for monitoring opacity, SO₂ and CO₂.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1., F.A.C.; and, Permits AC17-234016 & AO17-171806.]

{Permitting Note: NO_x CEMS are also operated and maintained on these units in accordance with the Acid Rain requirements.}

C.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 SO₂ continuous emissions monitors.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; Permits AC17-234016 & AO17-171806; and, Applicant request.]

C.17. 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.]

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.18. Annual Tests Required. Units -006 and -007 must be tested annually for SO₂ and PM emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

C.19. 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.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 request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

{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.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.]

C.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.]

C.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, Permits AC17-234016 and AO17-171806.]

C.23. Continuous SO₂ emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (see **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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare SO₂ 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.]

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C.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 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 SO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
- (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for CO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.]

C.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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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.26. 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.27. 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.28. 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.29. 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.30. 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.
- (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.]

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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 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

C.31. 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.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.32. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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 allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitations.

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

C.33. 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.34. 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.35. 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.36. 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.

C.37. 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 **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.
 - (2) Results of the analyses of each deposit of used oil, as required by the above conditions.
 - (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.]

DRAFT

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 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:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>Operating Rate</u>
-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.]

DRAFT

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

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hour
-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 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 application listed below:

- a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated 07/01/95.
 [Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) allowance allocations and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) requirements for each Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
-001	ID No. 01 1	SO₂ allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR 73	35*	35*	35*	35*
-002	ID No. 02 2	SO₂ allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR 73	3*	3*	3*	3*

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
-003	ID No. 03 3	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR 73	4*	4*	4*	4*
-004	ID No. 04 4	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2446*	2446*	2446*	2446*
		NO _x limit	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Agency approves four (4) NO _x emissions averaging plans for this unit. Each plan is effective for one calendar year for the years 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003. Under each plan, this unit's NO _x emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of 0.520 lb/MMBtu . In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input greater than 3,062,929 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	2410*	2410*	2410*	2410*
		NO _x limit	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, The Florida Department of Environmental Protection Agency approves four (4) NO _x emissions averaging plans for this unit. Each plan is effective for one calendar year for the 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003. Under each plan, this unit's NO _x emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of 0.599 lb/MMBtu . In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input greater than 4,850,348 MMBtu . Also, see Additional Requirements 1, 2 and 3, below.			

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
-006	ID No. 06 6	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	8325*	8325*	8325*	8325*
		NO _x limit	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, The Florida Department of Environmental Protection Agency approves four (4) NO _x emissions averaging plans for this unit. Each plan is effective for one calendar year for the 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003. Under each plan, this unit's NO _x emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of 0.455 lb/MMBtu. In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input less than 17,603,755 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	12415*	12415*	12415*	12415*
		NO _x limit	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, The Florida Department of Environmental Protection Agency approves four (4) NO _x emissions averaging plans for this unit. Each plan is effective for one calendar year for the 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003. Under each plan, this unit's NO _x emissions shall not exceed the annual average alternative contemporaneous emission limitation of 0.448 lb/MMBtu. In addition, this unit shall not have an annual heat input less than 32,267,381 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.

** By January 1, 1999, this Part will be reopened to add NO_x requirements in accordance with the regulations implementing section 407 of the Clean Air Act.

Additional Requirements

- NOx*
- space ?*
1. Under the 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 when the Alabama Department of Environmental Protection(?) the Jefferson County Department of Health, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, have also approved this averaging plan.
Management ✓
 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. 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.

The alternative designated representatives have been changed to include Robert G. Moore and James O. Vick.

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

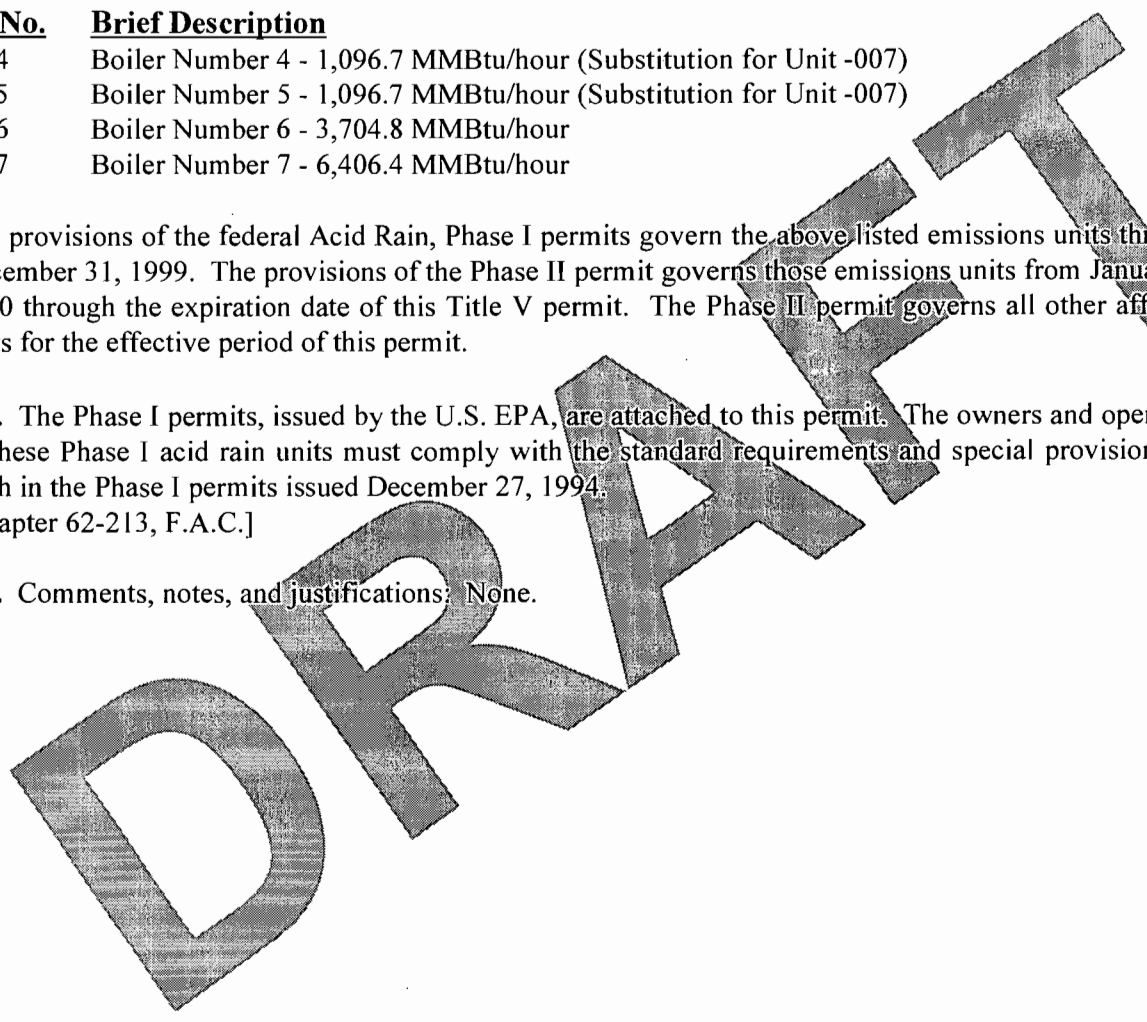
E.U.

<u>ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-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

The provisions of the federal Acid Rain, Phase I permits govern the above listed emissions units through December 31, 1999. The provisions of the Phase II permit governs those emissions units from January 1, 2000 through the expiration date of this Title V permit. The Phase II permit governs all other affected units for the effective period of this permit.

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.



Storage Tanks

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

Gulf Power Company
Crist Electric Generating Plant

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Full 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 whether a facility containing such emissions units or activities would be subject to any applicable requirements. Emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempt from permitting under Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., are also exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., provided such emissions units and activities also meet the exemption criteria of Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. The below listed emissions units and/or activities are hereby exempt pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

	<u>State Registration Number</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Size (Gallons)</u>
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

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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

- aaa Material Handling of Coal and Ash
- bbb Fugitive PM Sources - On-site Vehicles
- ccc General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines
- ddd Cooling Towers (3)
- eee Fugitive PM Sources - Sandblasting Operations

- aaa Material Handling of Coal and Ash. Fugitive PM emissions generated from the transfer and handling of coal and ash. SCC: 3-05-101-03.
- bbb Fugitive PM Sources. Fugitive PM emissions generated by haul trucks and other on-site vehicles. SCC: 3-05-101-50.
- ccc 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.
- ddd Cooling Towers. SCC: _____
- eee Fugitive PM Sources. Fugitive PM emissions generated by sandblasting operations. SCC: 3-05-101-99.

9-99-999-99 ?

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

(For Tracking Purposes Only)

Gulf Power Company
Crist Electric Generating Plant

Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

E.U. ID No	Description	Permit No.	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Extended Date	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	

ID Number Changes (for tracking purposes):

From: Facility ID No.: 10PEN17004506
To: Facility ID No.: 0330045

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.

Referenced Attachments

Phase I Acid Rain Permits

Phase II Acid Rain Application/NO_x Compliance Plan

ASP Number 97-B-01

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

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

Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions(version dated 12/2/97)

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

Table 2-1, Compliance Requirements

Date: 10/8/98 1:48:02 PM
From: Jonathan Holtom TAL
Subject: Revised DRAFT posting for Gulf Power - Crist Plant

Hi Mary,

I am ready for this permit to be posted as a Revised DRAFT. The documents to file are located at V:\Jonathan\permits\gpcrist\redraft and are attached to this E-mail. It was clerked today.

Thanks for your help, Jonathan.

Florida's DRAFT Permit Electronic Notification Cover Memorandum

TO: Yolanda Adams, U.S. EPA Region 4
CC: Carla E. Pierce, U.S. EPA Region 4
THRU: Scott M. Sheplak, P.E., Tallahassee Title V Section
FROM: Jonathan Holtom, P.E., Tallahassee Title V Section
DATE: November 6, 1998
RE: U.S. EPA Region 4 Revised DRAFT Title V Operation Permit Review

The following Revised DRAFT Title V operation permit and associated documents have been posted on the DEP World Wide Web Internet site for your review. Please provide any comments via Internet E-mail, to Scott M. Sheplak, P.E., at "Sheplak_S@dep.state.fl.us".

<u>Applicant Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Method of Transmittal</u>	<u>Electronic File Name(s)</u>
Gulf Power Company Crist Electric Generating Plant	Escambia	INTERNET	0330045r.zip

This zipped file contains the following electronic files:

0330045r.sob
0330045i.doc
0330045r.doc
dividers.doc
compplan.doc
03300451.xls
03300452.xls

STATEMENT OF BASIS

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

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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 seven 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 seven boilers will be subject to the Acid Rain Phase II requirements. Natural gas is the primary fuel for boilers 1, 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 seven of the boilers. Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/exempt emissions units and/or activities.

Emissions unit number -001 is a Riley front wall-fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 1". 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 -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. All three units 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.

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. 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 Buell electrostatic precipitators. NO_x emissions from unit -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_x Burners.

This emissions unit consists of two Fly Ash Storage Silos. Fly ash collection systems from precipitators on boilers numbers 4, 5, 6 & 7 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%) settles 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.

The heat input limitations have been placed in the permit to identify the capacity of each emissions unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the emissions unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emissions limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. A note below the permitted capacity condition clarifies this. Regular record keeping is not required for heat input. Instead, the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required to demonstrate at what percentage of the rated capacity that the emissions unit was tested. Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., included in the permit, requires measurement of process variables for emissions tests. Such heat input determination may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heat value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test.

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/exempt emissions units and/or activities.

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).



Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

P.E. Certification Statement

Permittee:
Gulf Power Company
Crist Plant

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

Project type: Revised Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the engineering features described in the above referenced application and subject to the proposed permit conditions provide reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and Florida Administrative Code Chapters 62-4 and 62-204 through 62-297. However, I have not evaluated and I do not certify aspects of the proposal outside of my area of expertise (including but not limited to the electrical, mechanical, structural, hydrological, and geological features).

Scott M. Sheplak, P.E.

Registration Number: 0048866

10/05/88

date

Permitting Authority:

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Regulation
111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 4
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: 850/921-9532
Fax: 850/922-6979



Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

October 2, 1998

Mr. Robert G. Moore
Gulf Power Company
One Energy Place
Pensacola, Florida 32520

Re: Revised DRAFT Title V Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Crist Electric Generating Plant

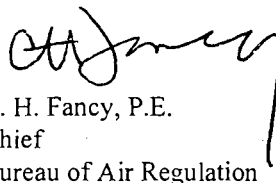
Dear Mr. Moore:

One copy of the Revised DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit for the Crist Electric Generating Plant located at Governor's Bayou, North of Pensacola, Escambia County, is enclosed. The previous DRAFT Title V Operation Permit dated October 2, 1997, is withdrawn. The permitting authority's "INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" is also included.

The Department will publish the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" as soon as possible. This issue is important in order for you to receive your revised Title IV Acid Rain permit by January 1, 2000, for the inclusion of the Phase I/II NO_x limitations pursuant to Rule 62-214.360(6), Florida Administrative Code.

Please submit any written comments you wish to have considered concerning the permitting authority's proposed action to Scott M. Sheplak, P.E., at the above letterhead address. If you have any other questions, please contact Jonathan Holtom, P.E. at 850/921-9531.

Sincerely,



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

CHF/h

Enclosures

cc: Ms. Carla E. Pierce, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)
Ms. Gracy Danois, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:

Gulf Power Company
One Energy Place
Pensacola, FL 32520

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Crist Electric Generating Plant
Escambia County

INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT

The Department of Environmental Protection (permitting authority) gives notice of its intent to issue a Title V air operation permit (copy of DRAFT Permit enclosed) for the Title V source detailed in the application specified above, for the reasons stated below.

The applicant, Gulf Power Company, applied on June 14, 1996, to the permitting authority for a Title V air operation permit for the Crist Electric Generating Plant located at Governor's Bayou, North of Pensacola, Escambia County. The applicant submitted the Phase I/II NO_x Acid Rain Compliance Plan on December 22, 1997. This permit incorporates the Phase I/II NO_x standards into the Title IV Acid Rain Part pursuant to Rule 62-214.360(6), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

The permitting authority has permitting jurisdiction 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. This source is not exempt from Title V permitting procedures. The permitting authority has determined that a Title V air operation permit is required to commence or continue operations at the described facility.

The permitting authority intends to issue this Title V air operation permit based on the belief that reasonable assurances have been provided to indicate that operation of the source will not adversely impact air quality, and the source will comply with all appropriate provisions of Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-214, 62-256, 62-257, 62-281, 62-296, and 62-297, F.A.C.

Pursuant to Sections 403.815 and 403.087, F.S., and Rules 62-110.106 and 62-210.350(3), F.A.C., you (the applicant) are required to publish at your own expense the enclosed "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT." However, the Department will publish the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" as soon as possible. This issue is important in order for you to receive your Title IV Acid Rain Part by January 1, 2000, pursuant to Rule 62-214.360(6), Florida Administrative Code.

The permitting authority will issue the Title V PROPOSED Permit, and subsequent Title V FINAL Permit, in accordance with the conditions of the attached Title V DRAFT Permit unless a response received in accordance with the following procedures results in a different decision or significant change of terms or conditions.

The permitting authority will accept written comments concerning the proposed permit issuance action for a period of 30 (thirty) days from the date of publication of the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT." Written comments should be provided to the permitting authority office. Any written comments filed shall be made

available for public inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in this DRAFT Permit, the permitting authority shall issue a Revised DRAFT Permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting decision may petition for an administrative hearing in accordance with Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Telephone: 850/488-9730; Fax: 850/487-4938). Petitions filed by the permit applicant or any of the parties listed below must be filed within fourteen days of receipt of this notice of intent. Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3), F.S., must be filed within fourteen days of publication of the public notice or within fourteen days of receipt of this notice of intent, whichever occurs first. Under Section 120.60(3), F.S., however, any person who asked the permitting authority for notice of agency action may file a petition within fourteen days of receipt of that notice, regardless of the date of publication. A petitioner shall 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 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, F.S., 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 28-106.205, F.A.C.

A petition that disputes the material facts on which the permitting authority's action is based must contain the following information:

(a) The name and address of each agency affected and each agency's file or identification number, if known;

(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner; the name, address and telephone number of the petitioner's representative, if any, which shall be the address for service purposes during the course of the proceeding; and an explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests will be affected by the agency determination;

(c) A statement of how and when each petitioner received notice of the agency action or proposed action;

(d) A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so indicate;

(e) A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, as well as the rules and statutes which entitle the petitioner to relief;

(f) A demand for relief.

A petition that does not dispute the material facts upon which the permitting authority's action is based shall state that no such facts are in dispute and otherwise shall contain the same information as set forth above, as required by Rule 28-106.301, F.A.C.

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

Mediation will not be available in this proceeding.

In addition to the above, a person subject to regulation has a right to apply to the Department of Environmental Protection for a variance from or waiver of the requirements of particular rules, on certain conditions, under Section 120.542, F.S. 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 of Environmental Protection, 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), F.S., 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency 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.

Finally, pursuant to 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 7661d(b)(2), any person may petition the Administrator of the EPA within 60 (sixty) days of the expiration of the Administrator's 45 (forty-five) day review period as established at 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(1), to object to issuance of any permit. Any petition shall be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the 30 (thirty) day public comment period provided in this notice, unless the petitioner demonstrates to the Administrator of the EPA that it was impracticable to raise such objections within the comment period or unless the grounds for such objection arose after the comment period. Filing of a petition with the Administrator of the EPA does not stay the effective date of any permit properly issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Petitions filed with the Administrator of EPA must meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(2) and must be filed with the Administrator of the EPA at: U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

**STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**



C. H. Fancy, P.E.

Chief

Bureau of Air Regulation

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT (including the DRAFT permit) and all copies were sent by certified mail before the close of business on 10/8/98 to the person(s) listed:

Mr. Robert G. Moore, Gulf Power Company
Ms. Gail Kamaras, Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation

In addition, the undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that copies of this INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT (including the DRAFT permit) were sent by U.S. mail on the same date to the person(s) listed:

Mr. Kennard Kosky, P.E., Golder Associates
Mr. G. Dwain Waters, Gulf Power Company
Mr. Ed K. Middleswart, DEP, Northwest District Office

Clerk Stamp

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

Barbara J. Boutwell 10/8/98
(Clerk) (Date)

PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Title V Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Crist Electric Generating Plant
Escambia County

The Department of Environmental Protection (permitting authority) gives notice of its intent to issue a Title V air operation permit to Gulf Power Company for the Crist Electric Generating Plant located at Governor's Bayou, North of Pensacola, Escambia County. This permit incorporates the Phase I/II NO_x standards into the Title IV Acid Rain Part pursuant to Rule 62-214.360(6), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The applicant's name and address are: Gulf Power Company, One Energy Place, Pensacola, Florida 32520.

The permitting authority will issue the Title V PROPOSED Permit, and subsequent Title V FINAL Permit, in accordance with the conditions of the Title V DRAFT Permit unless a response received in accordance with the following procedures results in a different decision or significant change of terms or conditions.

The permitting authority will accept written comments concerning the proposed Title V DRAFT Permit issuance action for a period of 30 (thirty) days from the date of publication of this Notice. Written comments should be provided to the Department's Bureau of Air Regulation, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station #5505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. Any written comments filed shall be made available for public inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in this DRAFT Permit, the permitting authority shall issue a Revised DRAFT Permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting decision may petition for an administrative hearing in accordance with Sections 120.569 and 120.57 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.). The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Telephone: 850/488-9730; Fax: 850/487-4938). Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3), F.S., must be filed within fourteen days of publication of the public notice or within fourteen days of receipt of the notice of intent, whichever occurs first. Under Section 120.60(3), F.S., however, any person who asked the permitting authority for notice of agency action may file a petition within fourteen days of receipt of that notice, regardless of the date of publication. A petitioner shall 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 within the applicable time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., 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 28-106.205 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

A petition that disputes the material facts on which the permitting authority's action is based must contain the following information:

(a) The name and address of each agency affected and each agency's file or identification number, if known;

(b) The name, address and telephone number of the petitioner; name address and telephone number of the petitioner's representative, if any, which shall be the address for service purposes during

the course of the proceeding; and an explanation of how petitioner's substantial rights will be affected by the agency determination;

(c) A statement of how and when the petitioner received notice of the agency action or proposed action;

(d) A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so state;

(e) A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, as well as the rules and statutes which entitle petitioner to relief; and

(f) A demand for relief.

A petition that does not dispute the material facts upon which the permitting authority's action is based shall state that no such facts are in dispute and otherwise shall contain the same information as set forth above, as required by Rule 28-106.301, F.A.C.

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

Mediation is not available for this proceeding.

In addition to the above, pursuant to 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 7661d(b)(2), any person may petition the Administrator of the EPA within 60 (sixty) days of the expiration of the Administrator's 45 (forty-five) day review period as established at 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(1), to object to issuance of any permit. Any petition shall be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the 30 (thirty) day public comment period provided in this notice, unless the petitioner demonstrates to the Administrator of the EPA that it was impracticable to raise such objections within the comment period or unless the grounds for such objection arose after the comment period. Filing of a petition with the Administrator of the EPA does not stay the effective date of any permit properly issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Petitions filed with the Administrator of EPA must meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(2) and must be filed with the Administrator of the EPA at: U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

A complete project file is available for public inspection during normal business hours, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, at:

Permitting Authority:

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Regulation
111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 4
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: 850/488-0114
Fax: 850/922-6979

Affected District/Local Program:

Department of Environmental Protection
Northwest District Office
160 Governmental Center
Pensacola, Florida 32501-5794
Telephone: 850/595-8300
Fax: 850/595-4417

The complete project file includes the DRAFT Permit, the application, and the information submitted by the responsible official, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S. Interested persons may contact Scott M. Sheplak, P.E., at the above address, or call 850/921-9532, for additional information.

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

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
Revised DRAFT 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

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

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Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

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

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045
SIC Nos.: 49, 4911
Project: Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

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. UTM Coordinates: Zone 16, 478.50 km East and 3381.30 km North; Latitude: 30° 33' 58" North and Longitude: 87° 13' 44" West.

STATEMENT OF BASIS: 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 Received December 8, 1995
Appendix SO-1, Secretarial ORDER(s)
Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Startup and Shutdown
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions (version dated 12/2/97)
ASP Number 97-B-01
Scrivener's Order Correcting ASP Number 97-B-01 (dated July 9, 1997)
Phase II Acid Rain NO_x Compliance Plan Received December 22, 1997
Appendix CP-1, Alternate Phase II Acid Rain NO_x Compliance Plan

Effective Date: January 1, 2000
Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2004
Expiration Date: December 31, 2004

Howard L. Rhodes, Director,
Division of Air Resources Management

HLR/sms/jh

"Protect, Conserve and Manage Florida's Environment and Natural Resources"

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of seven 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 seven boilers will be subject to the Acid Rain Phase II requirements. Natural gas is the primary fuel for boilers 1, 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 seven of the boilers. Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

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.

<u>E.U. ID</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 420 MMBtu/hour
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 420 MMBtu/hour
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hour
-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)
-aaa	Material Handling of Coal and Ash (See Appendix U-1)
-bbb	Fugitive PM Sources - On-site Vehicles (See Appendix U-1)
-ccc	General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines (See Appendix U-1)
-ddd	Cooling Towers (3) (See Appendix U-1)
-eee	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 Received December 8, 1995
Phase II Acid Rain NO_x Compliance Plan Received December 22, 1997
Appendix CP-1, Alternate Phase II Acid Rain NO_x Compliance Plan
Appendix SO-1, Secretarial ORDER(s)
Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Startup and Shutdown
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions (version dated 12/2/97)
ASP Number 97-B-01
Scrivener's Order Correcting ASP Number 97-B-01 (dated July 9, 1997)

{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 information 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:

Initial Title V Permit Application Received June 14, 1996
Title V Application Update (Existing Operation Permits) Received December 2, 1996
Title V Application Revision Request Received April 8, 1997
Title V Application Revision Request Received September 4, 1998

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: Appendix TV-1, 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.}
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). If required by 40 CFR 68 the permittee shall submit to the implementing agency:
 - a) a risk management plan (RMP) when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable, and
 - b) certification forms and/or RMPs according to the promulgated rule schedule.[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. Not federally enforceable. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

- 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 initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

{Permitting Note: Condition No. 8 presents the reasonable precautions to be implemented in accordance with Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., in lieu of the requirements of Condition No. 58 of Appendix TV-1.}

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. 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.

11. 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

12. 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
Operating Permits Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9099
Fax: 404/562-9095

Acid Rain Program Information should be sent to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Acid Rain Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9102
Fax: 404/562-9095

Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 420 MMBtu/hr
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 420 MMBtu/hr
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hr

Emissions unit number -001 is a Riley front wall-fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 1". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 420 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing natural gas and/or fuel oil. Natural gas is the primary fuel. 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/or 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. All three units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II.

{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 -001 began commercial operation on January 1, 1945. Unit -002 began commercial operation on June 1, 1949. Unit -003 began commercial operation on September 1, 1952. Units -001, -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:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
-001	420	Natural Gas
	320	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	320	No. 6 Fuel Oil
	320	On-Specification Used Oil
-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.

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

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's requests in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996 and Title V permit application revision request received September 4, 1998.]

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.34.**).

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's requests in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996 and revision request received September 4, 1998.]

A.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed 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 initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: The attached Table I-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 -001, -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.]

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.]

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 a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel oil delivery.** This protocol is allowed because these emissions units do not have operating flue gas desulfurization devices. See specific conditions **A.10. and A.21.** of this permit.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]

A.15. 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.]

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.16. Annual Tests Required. Units -001, -002 and -003 must conduct annual testing for particulate matter and visible emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

A.17. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9 (see specific condition **A.18.**), 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.18. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

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

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

[Rules 62-297.310 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.19. 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.20. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure is incorporated into the operation permit for the emissions unit. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that 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 accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery. See specific conditions A.10. and A.21.

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

A.21. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, 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.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.27.);
 - 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. 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.24. 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.25. 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.26. 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.

(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 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

A.27. 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.28. 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.29. 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.30. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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.]

A.31. 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.32. 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.33. 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.34. 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 -001, -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.21.**).

- 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.
 - (2) Results of the analyses of each deposit of used oil, as required by the above conditions.
 - (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.]

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-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. Units -004 and -005 share a common stack with units -001, -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:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
-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

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

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-204.800, 62-210.200(PTE), 62-214.330 and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; permits AC17-2126 & AC17-2127; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **B.29**.
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

B.3. Methods of Operation - 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.36**). 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.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

B.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed 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 initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.]

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.}

B.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. Because units -004 and -005 share a common stack with units -001, -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.]

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 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.]

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 2.50 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.]

{Permitting note: Once a written agreement between Gulf Power and the Department's Northwest district office has been acquired approving a "Protocol for Startup and Shutdown", the protocol is automatically incorporated by reference and is a part of the permit (see Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Startup and Shutdown). The protocol shall be used where applicable and where there is/are conflict(s) with the rule.}

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: SO₂, NO_x, CO₂ 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, SO₂ and CO₂.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1., F.A.C.; and, Permit AO17-211303.]

{Permitting Note: NO_x CEMS are also operated and maintained on these units in accordance with the Acid Rain requirements.}

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 SO₂ continuous emissions monitors.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; and, Applicant request.]

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.]

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.18. Annual Tests Required. Units -004 and -005 must be tested annually for SO₂ and PM emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

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 request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

{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.]

B.23. Continuous SO₂ 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 consist 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare, previously calibrated, SO₂ 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 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 SO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
- (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for CO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.]

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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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. 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.27. 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.28. 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.29. 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.30. 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.
 - (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 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.31. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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 allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitations.

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

B.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.]

B.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.]

B.34. 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.35. 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.36. 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.
 - (2) Results of the analyses of each deposit of used oil, as required by the above conditions.
 - (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.]

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-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 Buell electrostatic precipitators. NO_x emissions from units -006 and -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_x Burners. 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:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
-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

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

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; permit AC17-234016; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition C.29.
[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.37.). 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.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

C.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed 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 initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.]

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.}

C.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. 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.]

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.]

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 5.90 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 87,035 tons per year.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)2.c., F.A.C.; and, AC17-234016.]

C.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel. When burning liquid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.]

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 2.50 percent, by weight, as measured by applicable test methods.

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

Excess Emissions

C.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.]

C.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.]

{Permitting note: Once a written agreement between Gulf Power and the Department's Northwest district office has been acquired approving a "Protocol for Startup and Shutdown", the protocol is automatically incorporated by reference and is a part of the permit (see Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Startup and Shutdown). The protocol shall be used where applicable and where there is/are conflict(s) with the rule.}

C.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: SO₂, NO_x, CO₂ and stack gas flow.}

C.15. Continuous Monitors. For these emissions units, the permittee shall calibrate, operate and maintain continuous monitoring systems for monitoring opacity, SO₂ and CO₂.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1., F.A.C.; and, Permits AC17-234016 & AO17-171806.]

{Permitting Note: NO_x CEMS are also operated and maintained on these units in accordance with the Acid Rain requirements.}

C.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 SO₂ continuous emissions monitors.**

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; Permits AC17-234016 & AO17-171806; and, Applicant request.]

C.17. 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.]

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.18. Annual Tests Required. Units -006 and -007 must be tested annually for SO₂ and PM emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

C.19. 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.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 request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

{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.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.]

C.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.]

C.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, Permits AC17-234016 and AO17-171806.]

C.23. Continuous SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare SO₂ 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.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 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 SO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
- (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for CO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.]

C.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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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.26. 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.27. 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.28. 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.29. 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.30. 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.
- (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 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

C.31. 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.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.32. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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 allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitations.

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

C.33. 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.34. 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.35. 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.36. 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.

C.37. 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.
 - (2) Results of the analyses of each deposit of used oil, as required by the above conditions.
 - (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.]

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 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:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>Operating Rate</u>
-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.]

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

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 420 MMBtu/hour
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 420 MMBtu/hour
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hour
-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.0. *The following Acid Rain Part will not become effective until the terms of Appendix CP-1, Alternate Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan have been met. At such time, a statement of satisfaction will be sent to the permittee and shall be attached to this permit. After such time, this condition and Appendix CP-1 shall be removed during the next opening of this permit. In order for the permittee to utilize the Phase II NO_x Averaging Plan contained in the Acid Rain Part listed below by the January 1, 2000 effective date of the Phase II NO_x limits, the terms of Appendix CP-1 must be satisfied by September 30, 1999. Otherwise, the "Acid Rain Part" contained in Appendix CP-1 will continue to be the applicable "Acid Rain Part" until January 1 of the year following satisfaction of the requirements of Appendix CP-1.*

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., dated 07/01/95.
- b. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)4., F.A.C., dated 01/06/98.
- c. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)5., F.A.C., dated 01/06/98.

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

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) allowance allocations and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) requirements for each Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
-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*	
-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	2446*	2446*	2446*	2446*	2446*	
		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 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004. 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 3,062,929 MMBtu .					
			Also, see Additional Requirements 1, 2 and 3, below.					

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
-005	ID No. 05 5	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2410*	2410*	2410*	2410*	2410*
		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 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004. 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 4,850,348 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	8325*	8325*	8325*	8325*	8325*
		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 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004. 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 17,603,755 MMBtu . Also, see Additional Requirements 1, 2 and 3, below.				

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
-007	ID No. 07 7	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	12415*	12415*	12415*	12415*	12415*	
		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 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004. 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 32,267,381 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. 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.

The alternative designated representatives have been changed to include Robert G. Moore and James O. Vick.

Reporting Requirements

A.6. 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 52., APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS}

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

A.7. 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.

<u>ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-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

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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.

	<u>State Registration Number</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Size (Gallons)</u>
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

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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

- aaa Material Handling of Coal and Ash
- bbb Fugitive PM Sources - On-site Vehicles
- ccc General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines
- ddd Cooling Towers (3)
- eee Fugitive PM Sources - Sandblasting Operations

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

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

-ccc 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.

-ddd Cooling Towers. SCC: _____

-eee 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
Crist Electric Generating Plant

Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

E.U. <u>ID No</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>	<u>Extended Date</u>	<u>Revised Date(s)</u>
-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	

ID Number Changes (for tracking purposes):

From: Facility ID No.: 10PEN17004506
To: Facility ID No.: 0330045

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.

Referenced Attachments

Phase I Acid Rain Permits

Phase II Acid Rain Application/NO_x Compliance Plan

Appendix CP-1, Alternate Phase II Acid Rain NO_x Compliance Plan

ASP Number 97-B-01

Appendix SO-1, Secretarial ORDER(s)

Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Startup and Shutdown

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

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

Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions(version dated 12/2/97)

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

Table 2-1, Compliance Requirements

Phase I Acid Rain Permits



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 4
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
61 FORSYTH STREET, SW
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-8909

PHASE I ACID RAIN PERMIT

Issued to: Gulf Power Company-Crist
Operated by: Gulf Power Company
Effective: January 1, 1995 to December 31, 1999

Summary of Previous Actions

This page will be replaced to document new EPA actions each time a new action is taken by the Agency. The following actions have been taken:

1. Draft permit, including SO₂ compliance plan,
issued for public comment
(See page 1) July 16, 1993
2. SO₂ portion of permit finalized and issued September 3, 1993
3. Permit revised to include a draft nitrogen oxides
Compliance Plan for Units 6 and 7, issued for
public comment on the NO_x portion only.
(see page 4(a) and 5(a) and the NO_x compliance plan forms) August 24, 1994
4. NO_x portion of permit finalized and issued October 19, 1994
5. Permit revised to include a draft SO₂ Substitution Plan,
issued for public comment on the proposed revision only
(See page 5, 6, and 7). November 4, 1994
6. SO₂ portion of permit revision finalized and issued December 27, 1994
7. Permit revised to activate the conditional SO₂
Substitution Plan for Units 4, 5, and 7,
issued as an administrative amendment
(See page 5, 6, and 7) February 14, 1995



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 4
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
61 FORSYTH STREET, SW
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-8909

Plant Name: Crist
State: Florida
ORIS Code: 0641

8. Permit administratively amended to change compliance dates for nitrogen oxides compliance plans [and to change requirements in NO_x averaging plans] consistent with 40 CFR part 76 (as promulgated on April 13, 1995) June 22, 1995
9. Permit revised to include a draft nitrogen oxides Emissions Averaging Plan for Units 4, 5, and 6, issued for public comment on the NO_x portion only, consistent with 40 CFR part 76 (as promulgated on April 13, 1995) (see page 4(a), 6(a), and 7(a) and the NO_x compliance plan) September 21, 1995
10. NO_x portion of permit revised to reflect changes in the draft NO_x averaging plan for Units 4, 5, and 6, issued as a permit modification (see page 4(a), 6(a), and 7(a) and the NO_x compliance plan) December 14, 1995
11. Permit revised to include a SO₂ reduced utilization plan for Units 4, 5, 6, and 7, issued as an administrative amendment (See page 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 and the SO₂ compliance plan) December 14, 1995
12. Permit revised to include a SO₂ reduced utilization plan for Units 4, 5, 6, and 7, issued as an administrative amendment (see page 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and the SO₂ compliance plan) November 12, 1996
13. Permit revised to include a draft nitrogen oxides Emissions Averaging Plan for Units 4, 5, 6, and 7 issued for public comment on the NO_x portion only (see page 4(a), 5(a), 6(a), and 7(a) and the NO_x compliance plan) October 31, 1997



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

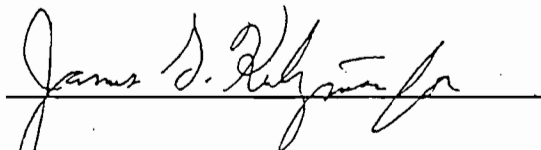
REGION 4

ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
61 FORSYTH STREET, SW
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-8909

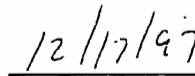
Plant Name: Crist
State: Florida
ORIS Code: 0641

Present Action

14. NO_x portion of permit finalized and issued



Signature



Date

Winston A. Smith
Director, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: (404) 562-9077 Facsimile: (404) 562-9095

Plant Name: Crist
State: Florida
ORIS Code: 0641
Boiler ID#: 0006

NO_x Compliance Plan

EPA approves a nitrogen oxides emissions averaging plan for this unit for 1997-1999. For each year under the plan, this unit's actual annual average emission rate for NO_x shall not exceed the alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation of 0.59 lbs/mmBtu, and this unit's actual annual heat input shall not be greater than the annual heat input limit of 13,451,097 mmBtu.

The other units designated in the plan are Crist Unit 4, Unit 5, and Unit 7, Scholz Unit 1 and Unit 2, Watson Unit 4 and Unit 5, and Daniel Unit 1 and Unit 2. Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for the units in the plan shall be 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 limitation in 40 CFR 76.5. 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.

R. SCOTT DAVIS

Permit Reviewer

R. Scott Davis

Signature

12-16-97

Date

Plant Name: Crist
State: Florida
ORIS Code: 0641
Boiler ID#: 0007

NO_x Compliance Plan

EPA approves a nitrogen oxides emissions averaging plan for this unit for 1997-1999. For each year under the plan, this unit's actual annual average emission rate for NO_x shall not exceed the alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation of 0.59 lbs/mmBtu, and this unit's actual annual heat input shall not be greater than the annual heat input limit of 20,422,854 mmBtu.

The other units designated in the plan are Crist Unit 4, Unit 5, and Unit 6, Scholz Unit 1 and Unit 2, Watson Unit 4 and Unit 5, and Daniel Unit 1 and Unit 2. Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for the units in the plan shall be 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 limitation in 40 CFR 76.5. 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.

R. SCOTT DAVIS
Permit Reviewer

R. Scott Davis
Signature

12-16-97
Date

Plant Name: Crist
State: Florida
ORIS Code: 0641
Boiler ID#: 0004

NO_x Compliance Plan

EPA approves a nitrogen oxides emissions averaging plan for this unit for 1997-1999. For each year under the plan, this unit's actual annual average emission rate for NO_x shall not exceed the alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation of 0.59 lbs/mmBtu, and this unit's actual annual heat input shall not be greater than the annual heat input limit of 4,330,920 mmBtu.

The other units designated in the plan are Crist Unit 5, Unit 6, and Unit 7, Scholz Unit 1 and Unit 2, Watson Unit 4 and Unit 5, and Daniel Unit 1 and Unit 2. Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for the units in the plan shall be 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 limitation in 40 CFR 76.5. 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.

R. SCOTT DAVIS

Permit Reviewer

R. Scott Davis

Signature

12-16-97

Date

Plant Name: Crist
State: - Florida
ORIS Code: 0641
Boiler ID#: 0005

NO_x Compliance Plan

EPA approves a nitrogen oxides emissions averaging plan for this unit for 1997-1999. For each year under the plan, this unit's actual annual average emission rate for NO_x shall not exceed the alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation of 0.59 lbs/mmBtu, and this unit's actual annual heat input shall not be greater than the annual heat input limit of 3,518,988 mmBtu.

The other units designated in the plan are Crist Unit 4, Unit 6, and Unit 7, Scholz Unit 1 and Unit 2, Watson Unit 4 and Unit 5, and Daniel Unit 1 and Unit 2. Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for the units in the plan shall be 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 limitation in 40 CFR 76.5. 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.

R. SCOTT DAVIS
Permit Reviewer

R. Scott Davis
Signature

12-16-97
Date

Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application/NO_x Compliance Plan

Phase II Permit 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 from NADB

Plant Name Crist	FL State	641 ORIS Code
-------------------------	----------	---------------

STEP 2
Enter the boiler ID# from NADB for each affected unit, and indicate whether a repowering plan is being submitted for the unit by entering "yes" or "no" at column c. For new units, enter the requested information in columns d and e

Compliance Plan				
a Boiler ID#	b Unit Will Hold Allowances in Accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	c Repowering Plan	d New Units Commence Operation Date	e New Units Monitor Certification Deadline
1	Yes	No		
2	Yes	No		
3	Yes	No		
4	Yes	No		
5	Yes	No		
6	Yes	No		
7	Yes	No		
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			

STEP 3
Check the box if the response in column c of Step 2 is "Yes" for any unit

For each unit that will be repowered, the Repowering Extension Plan form is included and the Repowering Technology Petition form has been submitted or will be submitted by June 1, 1997.

Plant Name (from Step 1)

STEP 4
Read the standard requirements and certification, enter the name of the designated representative, and sign and date

Standard RequirementsPermit 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, 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 permitting authority determines is necessary in order to review an Acid Rain part application and issue or deny an Acid Rain permit;
- (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 permitting authority; 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)) 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)(i) 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 permit application, the Acid Rain permit, or the written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 and 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 Administrator or permitting authority:
 - (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;
 - (iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,

Plant Name (from Step 1)

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 a written 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 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, 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 a written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 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.

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.

Name	M. L. Gilchrist	
Signature		Date 12/8/95

STEP 5 (optional)
Enter the source AIRS
and FINDS identification
numbers, if known

AIRS
FINDS

CRIST ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT Plant Name (from Step 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)(l)(B) with NO_x Averaging (check the NO_x Averaging Plan box and include NO_x Averaging Form)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

(m) EPA-approved common stack apportionment method pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17 (a)(2)(i)(C), (a)(2)(iii)(B), or (b)(2)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

(n) AEL (include Phase II AEL Demonstration Period, Final AEL Petition, or AEL Renewal form as appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

(o) Petition for AEL demonstration period or final AEL under review by U.S. EPA or demonstration period ongoing

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

(p) Repowering extension plan approved or under review

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

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).

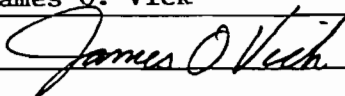
Liability. The owners and operators of a unit governed by an approved early election plan shall be liable for any violation of the plan or 40 CFR 76.8 at that unit. The owners and operators shall be liable, beginning January 1, 2000, for fulfilling the obligations specified in 40 CFR Part 77.

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		Date	7/27/98



Phase II NO_x Averaging Plan

original

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 76.11

Page 1

This submission is: New Revised

Page of

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

$$\boxed{0.46} \leq \boxed{0.46}$$

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

Where,

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

Plant Name (from Step 1)

STEP 3

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

Mark one of the two options and enter dates.

Treat this plan as identical plans, each effective for one calendar year for the following calendar years: 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 unless notification to terminate one or more of these plans is given.

STEP 4

Special Provisions

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

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 Charles D. McCrary	
Signature <i>Charles D. McCrary</i>	Date 7/20/98

Southern Company Averaging Plan Participating Plants

Plant Name (from Step 1)

as Listed in Step 1.

NO_x Averaging - Page 3

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

Plant Name	State	ID #	(a)	(b)	(c)
			Emission Limitation	Alt. Contemp. Emission Limitation	Annual Heat Input Limit
Barry	AL	1	0.40	0.49	10,805,761
Barry	AL	2	0.40	0.49	10,643,159
Barry	AL	3	0.40	0.49	17,148,763
Barry	AL	4	0.40	0.37	25,471,720
Barry	AL	5	0.40	0.45	50,897,853
Bowen	GA	1	0.45	0.42	45,395,755
Bowen	GA	2	0.45	0.43	46,911,826
Bowen	GA	3	0.45	0.43	59,796,338
Bowen	GA	4	0.45	0.43	62,106,898
Branch	GA	1	0.68	0.99	14,906,580
Branch	GA	2	0.50	0.72	16,571,123
Branch	GA	3	0.68	0.84	27,015,768
Branch	GA	4	0.68	0.84	28,967,878
Crist	FL	4	0.45	0.52	3,062,929
Crist	FL	5	0.45	0.60	4,850,348
Crist	FL	6	0.50	0.45	17,603,755
Crist	FL	7	0.50	0.45	32,267,381
Daniel	MS	1	0.45	0.28	28,010,957
Daniel	MS	2	0.45	0.26	29,025,313
Gadsden	AL	1	0.45	0.65	2,473,380
Gadsden	AL	2	0.45	0.68	2,333,659
Gaston	AL	1	0.50	0.43	15,666,430
Gaston	AL	2	0.50	0.43	15,642,121
Gaston	AL	3	0.50	0.43	16,016,613
Gaston	AL	4	0.50	0.43	15,780,983
Gaston	AL	5	0.45	0.42	43,137,116
Gorgas	AL	6	0.46	0.86	5,058,595
Gorgas	AL	7	0.46	0.86	5,052,447
Gorgas	AL	8	0.40	0.49	11,173,785
Gorgas	AL	9	0.40	0.30	10,939,664
Gorgas	AL	10	0.40	0.76	46,251,622
Greene Co	AL	1	0.68	0.98	19,524,675
Greene Co	AL	2	0.46	0.43	18,839,670

Southern Company Averaging Plan Participating Plants

Plant Name (from Step 1)

as Listed in 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)	(b)	(c)
			Emission Limitation	Alt. Contemp. Emission Limitation	Annual Heat Input Limit
Hammond	GA	1	0.50	0.83	4,539,663
Hammond	GA	2	0.50	0.83	6,333,156
Hammond	GA	3	0.50	0.83	6,439,818
Hammond	GA	4	0.50	0.45	26,126,591
Kraft	GA	1	0.45	0.58	2,974,849
Kraft	GA	2	0.45	0.58	2,238,703
Kraft	GA	3	0.45	0.58	3,971,009
L. Smith	FL	1	0.40	0.62	9,199,644
L. Smith	FL	2	0.40	0.44	10,154,723
McDonough	GA	1	0.45	0.42	18,934,013
McDonough	GA	2	0.45	0.42	17,338,565
McIntosh	GA	1	0.50	0.86	8,568,975
Miller	AL	1	0.46	0.29	53,814,591
Miller	AL	2	0.46	0.29	52,772,559
Miller	AL	3	0.46	0.29	49,093,163
Miller	AL	4	0.46	0.29	55,722,252
Mitchell	GA	3	0.45	0.62	5,322,072
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	37,912,770
Scherer	GA	4	0.40	0.30	70,093,731
Scholz	FL	1	0.50	0.68	1,855,434
Scholz	FL	2	0.50	0.77	1,864,795
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	17,100,575
Watson	MS	5	0.50	0.65	33,455,317
Yates	GA	1	0.45	0.48	3,853,527
Yates	GA	2	0.45	0.48	4,687,321
Yates	GA	3	0.45	0.48	3,981,916
Yates	GA	4	0.45	0.40	7,087,706
Yates	GA	5	0.45	0.40	5,186,897
Yates	GA	6	0.45	0.33	13,373,298
Yates	GA	7	0.45	0.30	14,601,869

Appendix CP-1
Alternate Phase II Acid Rain NO_x Compliance Plan

Appendix CP-1, Alternate Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan

In accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), this compliance plan is being issued as a part of the initial Title V permit for the Gulf Power - Crist Plant, located on Pate Road, off of 10 Mile Road on Governors Bayou, Escambia County, north of Pensacola. It is being issued to bring the Acid Rain - Phase II NO_x averaging plan that was submitted for this source into compliance with all of the applicable regulations governing the approval of a Phase II NO_x averaging plan in Florida. Pursuant to 40 CFR 72.40(b)(2):

“A permitting authority's approval of a plan under paragraph (b)(1) of this section that includes units in more than one State shall be final only after every permitting authority with jurisdiction over any such unit has approved the plan with the same modifications or conditions, if any.”

In addition, pursuant to Rule 62-214.330(3)(b), F.A.C.:

“(3) The designated representative may include in the Acid Rain compliance plan a multi-unit compliance option pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 76.11, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., provided that:

(b) The designated representative of the source containing the unit or units covered by the Acid Rain Part application certifies that every permitting authority (as defined at 40 CFR 70.2, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.) with jurisdiction over any other units included in the multi-unit compliance option has approved the Acid Rain compliance plan with the same modifications or conditions, if any, stated in the proposed Acid Rain Part of the permit.”

Florida is normally required to obtain reasonable assurances that all permit terms and conditions will be met before taking final action on a permit. The provisions of Rule 62-214.330(3)(b) provide the reasonable assurances that the requirements of 40 CFR 72.40 (b)(2) will be met. Normally, further processing of the permit would be halted until the reasonable assurances are provided. However, in the interest of meeting acid rain implementation dates, the contents of the Phase II NO_x averaging plan have been verified and will be approved by final issuance of the permit. The plan may not be implemented, however, until the required certifications have been provided by the Designated Representative. Additionally, in lieu of providing reasonable assurances prior to permit issuance, the following steps shall be taken by the permittee as a plan for coming into compliance with Rule 62-214.330(3)(b) requirements:

1. Within 15 days of the end of each calendar quarter (i.e. March 31, June 30, September 30, December 31), the permittee shall notify the Department, in writing, of the status of the approval of the Phase II NO_x averaging plan with respect to the other involved permitting authorities. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification, signed by the responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.
2. In order for the Phase II NO_x averaging plan to be approved by the State of Florida and to become eligible for use on the inception date of the Phase II NO_x emission limits (January 1, 2000), the certification that all of the other involved permitting authorities have approved the averaging plan must be submitted no later than the notification following the end of the third quarter (September 30) of 1999.

3. If the required notification is not submitted by the date specified above, the Acid Rain Part attached to this compliance plan will be the enforceable Acid Rain Part of this permit. In this case, the applicable Phase II NO_x emission limits will be those limits specified in 40 CFR 76.5, rather than the “alternative contemporaneous emission limitations” that were proposed in the Phase II NO_x averaging plan.
 4. The Acid Rain Part contained in this compliance plan (below) will be the applicable Acid Rain Part of this permit until the conditions listed above are satisfied. This compliance plan will be nullified and the Acid Rain Part contained in the body of this permit will become the applicable Acid Rain Part on January 1 of the year following the receipt and approval of the certification described above.
- [Rules 62-213.440(2) & 62-214.330(3)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 72.40(b)(2); and, 40 CFR 76.11(b)(3)]

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

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hour
-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 application listed below:

- a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated 07/01/95.
- b. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)4., F.A.C., dated 01/06/98.

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

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) allowance allocations and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) requirements for each Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
-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*
-003	ID No. 03 3	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR 73	4*	4*	4*	4*	4*

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
-004	ID No. 04 4	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2446*	2446*	2446*	2446*	2446*
		NO _x limit	<p>Pursuant to 40 CFR part 76, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NO_x standard emission limitation compliance plan for Unit #4. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2000 through calendar year 2003. Under the compliance plan, this unit's annual average NO_x emission rate for each year, determined in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, shall not exceed the applicable emission limitation, under 40 CFR 76.5(a)(1), of 0.45 lb/mmBtu for tangentially fired boilers.</p> <p>In addition, 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.</p>				
-005	ID No. 05 5	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2410*	2410*	2410*	2410*	2410*
		NO _x limit	<p>Pursuant to 40 CFR part 76, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NO_x standard emission limitation compliance plan for Unit #5. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2000 through calendar year 2003. Under the compliance plan, this unit's annual average NO_x emission rate for each year, determined in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, shall not exceed the applicable emission limitation, under 40 CFR 76.5(a)(1), of 0.45 lb/mmBtu for tangentially fired boilers.</p> <p>In addition, 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.</p>				

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
-006	ID No. 06 6	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	8325*	8325*	8325*	8325*	8325*
		NO _x limit	<p>Pursuant to 40 CFR part 76, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NO_x standard emission limitation compliance plan for Unit #6. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2000 through calendar year 2003. Under the compliance plan, this unit's annual average NO_x emission rate for each year, determined in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, shall not exceed the applicable emission limitation, under 40 CFR 76.5(a)(2), of 0.50 lb/mmBtu for wall-fired boilers.</p> <p>In addition, 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.</p>				
-007	ID No. 07 7	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	12415*	12415*	12415*	12415*	12415*
		NO _x limit	<p>Pursuant to 40 CFR part 76, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NO_x standard emission limitation compliance plan for Unit #7. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2000 through calendar year 2003. Under the compliance plan, this unit's annual average NO_x emission rate for each year, determined in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, shall not exceed the applicable emission limitation, under 40 CFR 76.5(a)(2), of 0.50 lb/mmBtu for wall-fired boilers.</p> <p>In addition, 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.</p>				

* 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, 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 when the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, the Jefferson County 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. 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.

The alternative designated representatives have been changed to include Robert G. Moore and James O. Vick.

Reporting Requirements

A.6. 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 52., APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS}

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

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.,)

Petitioner.)

ASP No. 97-B-01

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)(e)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)(c)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:

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(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.

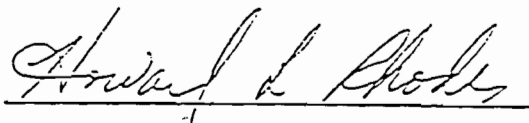
This Order constitutes final agency action unless a petition is filed in accordance with the above paragraphs. Upon timely filing of a petition, this Order will not be effective until further Order of the Department.

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

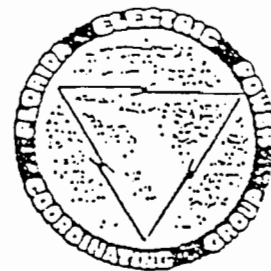
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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.

Marsha M. Wise 3-18-97
Clerk Date



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

RECEIVED

JAN 28 1997

BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

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

Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
January 28, 1997
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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

Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
January 28, 1997
Page 4

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

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Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
January 28, 1997
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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.

Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
January 28, 1997
Page 5

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 *hrw*
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

53501

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 2

1.4 Natural Gas Combustion

1.4.1 General¹⁻²

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 9400 kcal/sm (900 to 1100 Btu/scf).

1.4.2 Emissions And Controls³⁻⁵

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 (i. e., 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/10⁶ cubic meters natural gas fired and lb of pollutant/10⁶ cubic feet natural gas fired. Based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m³ (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 (SO₂), 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/10⁶ cubic meters natural gas fired and lb of pollutant/10⁶ cubic feet natural gas fired. Based on an average natural gas fired higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m³ (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/10⁶ Nm³ (2000 gr/10⁶ scf).

Table 1.4-2 (cont.).

- ^d References 10,15-19. Expressed as NO_2 . For tangentially fired units, use $4400 \text{ kg}/10^6 \text{ m}^3$ ($275 \text{ lb}/10^6 \text{ ft}^3$). 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 (CO₂) 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/10⁶ cubic meters and lb of pollutant/10⁶ cubic feet. Based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m³ (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.

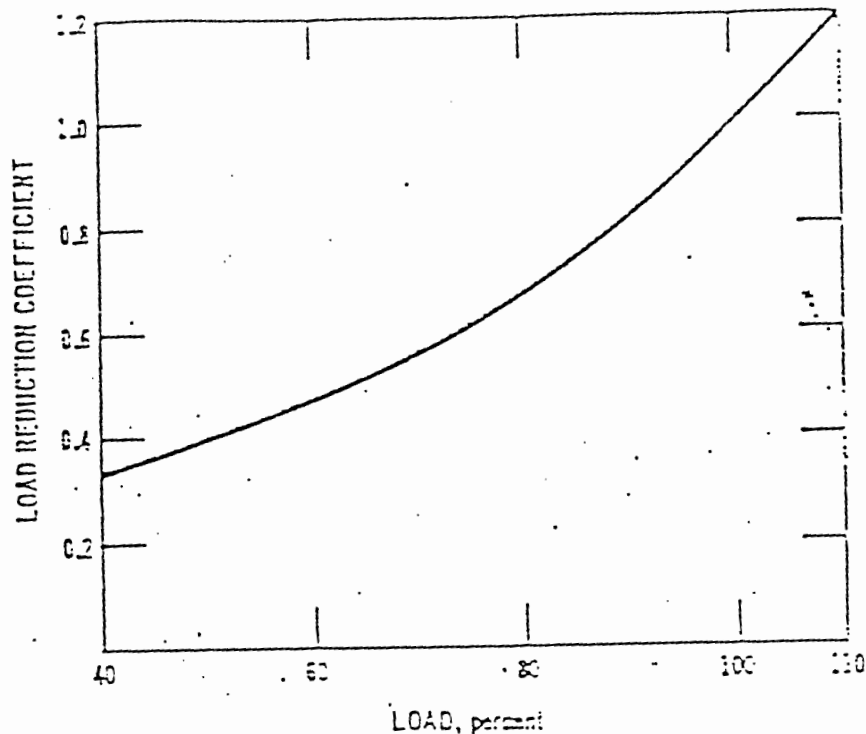


Figure 1.4-1. Load reduction coefficient as a function of boiler load.
(Used to determine NO_x reductions at reduced loads in large boilers.)

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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, KVE, Inc., Tustin, CA, February 1979.
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Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wecherell
Secretary

July 9, 1997

Certified Mail - Return Receipt Requested

Mr. Rich Piper, Chair
Florida Power Coordinating Group, Inc.
405, Reo Street, Suite 100
Tampa, Florida 33609-1004

Dear Mr. Piper:

Enclosed is a copy of a Scrivener's Order correcting an error in the Order concerning particulate matter testing of natural gas fired boilers.

If you have any questions concerning the above, please call Yogesh Manocha at 904/488-6140, or write to me.

Sincerely,

M. D. Harley, P.E., DEE
P.E. Administrator
Emissions Monitoring Section
Bureau of Air Monitoring and
Mobile Sources

MDH:ym

cc: Dotty Diltz, FDEP
Pat Comer, FDEP

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

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 10th day of July 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 Jewell Wise 7/10/97
Clerk Date

Appendix SO-1, Secretarial ORDER(s)

**Issued in Accordance With to Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.
Reduces the Frequency of Particulate Matter Testing To No Less Than Once Annually
(While Maintaining an Allowable Visible Emissions of 40 Percent Opacity)**

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>
-004	1/3/86
-005	10/18/85
-006	5/12/88
-007	6/24/88

BEFORE 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.: 85-1101
Crist Unit 4;)
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 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 petition. 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 immediately 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 first annual test. Failure of Crist Unit 4 to meet either the particulate standard or the ~~49%~~^{0%} 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 3 day of ^{January}~~December~~, 1986^{v.1}, in Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

FILED, on this date, pursuant to S120.52 (9), Florida Statutes, with the designated Department Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

Lisa A. Brown 1-6-86
397 Clerk Date

Victoria J. Tschinkel
VICTORIA J. TSCHINKEL
Secretary

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

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.

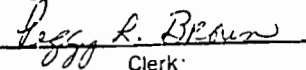
DONE AND ORDERED this 18 day of October, 1985, in
Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION


VICTORIA J. TSCHINKEL
Secretary

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
FILED, on this date, pursuant to §120.52 (9),
Florida Statutes, with the designated Depart-
ment Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknow-
ledged.

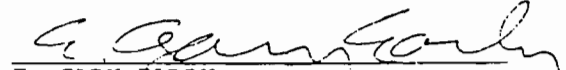
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: (904) 488-4805


Clerk

10/18/85
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) OGC File No.
Semi-Annual Particulate) Permit No. AO17-95751
Emissions Compliance Testing)

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 under Section 120.57, Florida Statutes.

DONE AND ORDERED this 12 day of May, 1988 in Tallahassee, Florida.

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
FILED on this date pursuant to §120.52
Florida Statutes, with the designated Depart-
ment Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknow-
ledged.

C. Hutchinson
Clerk

5-13-88
Date

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

Ed m
7/12

THE STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

In the matter of:)	
)	
Petition for Reduction in)	Permit No. A017-103256
Semi-Annual Particulate)	OGC File No.
Emissions Compliance Testing)	
)	
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 §120.52
Florida Statutes, with the designated Department Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

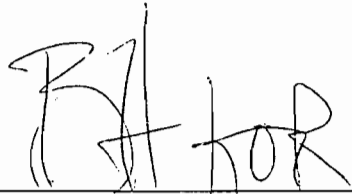
C. Hitchner 6-27-88
Clerk Date

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 25th 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 PSS-1, Protocol for Startup and Shutdown

Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Startup and Shutdown

(To Be Added When Acquired)

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.

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

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 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.

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

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-1,
Title V Conditions (version dated 12/2/97)

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97)

[Note: This attachment includes "canned conditions" developed from the "Title V Core List."]

{Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-1, 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, 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.** Procedure to Obtain Permits: Application.

(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 minor facility 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.

[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.]

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97) (continued)

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:

- (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 one hundred eighty (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(1), 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 permit holder's agent:

- (a) Submitted false or inaccurate information in 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.

[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.]

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97) (continued)

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.
 - (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.
- [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]

10. For purposes of notification to the Department pursuant to 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.
- [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(6) 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.

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97) (continued)

- (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 reasonable 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:
- (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; and,
 - 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.]

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97) (continued)

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 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.]

Chapter 62-103, 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 Rule 62-103.150 and Rule 62-210.350, F.A.C.

[Rules 62-103.150, 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 Rule 61-103.155, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-103.155, 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 Part 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.]

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97) (continued)

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. 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 Chapters 62-210, 62-212 and 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.

(2) Air Operation Permits. Upon expiration of the air operation permit for any existing facility or emissions unit, subsequent to construction or modification and demonstration of initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit for any new or modified facility or emissions unit, or as otherwise provided in Chapter 62-210 or Chapter 62-213, the owner or operator of such facility or emissions unit shall obtain a renewal air operation permit, an initial air operation 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, Chapter 62-213, 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.

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97) (continued)

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 and which has been shut down more than one (1) year, shall notify the Department in writing of the intent to start up such emissions unit or facility, a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the intended startup date.

(a) The notification shall include the planned 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. Public Notice and Comment.

(1) Public Notice of Proposed Agency Action.

(a) Notwithstanding any discretionary public notice requirements contained in Rule 62-103.150(2)(a), F.A.C., 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 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 62-103.150, F.A.C.

(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 62-103.150, 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 62-103.150, 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 62-103.150, 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 62-103.150, 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 62-103.150, 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) 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 Rules 62-103.150 and 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,

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97) (continued)

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.]

22. 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) Any other similar minor administrative change at the source; and,
- (d) A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee.
- (e) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, 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), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, 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 17-210.360(1)(e).

(2) Upon receipt of such notifications the Department shall within 60 days correct the permit and provide a corrected copy to the owner.

(3) For facilities subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., a copy 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.

(4) The Department shall incorporate requirements resulting from issuance of new or revised construction permits into existing operation permits issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if the construction permit revisions incorporate 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.]

23. 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.]

24. 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.]

25. 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. 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.

(1) Application for Air Permit - Long Form, Form and Instructions.

- (a) Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions.
 - 1. Repowering Extension Plan, Form and Instructions.
 - 2. New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions.
 - 3. Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions.

(b) Reserved.

(5) Annual Operating Report (AOR) for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions.

[Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.]

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97) (continued)

Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

26. 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 accordance with Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C., and the appropriate form and associated instructions.
[Rules 62-213.205 and 62-213.900(1), F.A.C.]
27. 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.]
28. 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)(j), F.A.C.]
29. Annual Emissions Fee. DEP Form 62-213.900(1), F.A.C., "Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee Form", must be completed by the permittee and submitted with the annual emissions fee.
[Rule 62-213.205(4), F.A.C.]
30. Air Operation Permit Fees. After December 31, 1992, 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(5), F.A.C.]
31. Permits and Permit Revisions Required. All Title V sources are subject to the permit requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.]
32. No Title V source may operate except in compliance with Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.400(1), 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 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.]

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97) (continued)

34. Immediate Implementation Pending Revision Process.

(1) Those permitted Title V sources making any change that constitutes a modification pursuant to paragraph (a) of the definition of modification at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., but which would not constitute a modification pursuant to paragraph (b) of the same definition, may implement such change prior to final issuance of a permit revision in accordance with Rule 62-213.412, F.A.C., 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 that 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 Rule 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, 62-4.050(1) & (2), and 62-210.900, 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

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97) (continued)

under the authority and provisions of any existing valid permit or Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Certification, 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.
[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(I), 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. 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.
[Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

39. 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.

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 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

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97) (continued)

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.

(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)]

40. 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:

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); and
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.]

41. Permit Duration. 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 (5) years.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(a), F.A.C.]

42. 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.]

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97) (continued)

43. 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.]

44. 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.]

45. 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., any 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.]

46. 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.]

47. 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.]

48. 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.]

49. A 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.]

50. 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.]

51. Confidentiality Claims. Any permittee may claim confidentiality of any data or other information by complying with Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)6., F.A.C.]

52. Statement of Compliance. The permittee shall submit a statement of compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit. Such statement shall be submitted to the Department and EPA annually, or more frequently if specified by Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., or by any other applicable requirement. The statement of compliance shall include the identity of each term or condition of the permit for which each unit has remained in compliance during the period covered by the statement. The statement shall include identification of all methods used to demonstrate compliance and identification of each term or condition of the permit for which any unit has not remained in compliance during the period covered by the statement. For each term or condition for which the source has not remained in compliance during the period covered by the statement, the statement shall also identify each unit not in compliance and each term and condition with which the unit was not in compliance and state the inclusive dates that the source was not in compliance, the actions taken to achieve compliance and the method used to demonstrate compliance. Such statement shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-213.440(3), F.A.C.]

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97) (continued)

53. 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 be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements in effect as of the date of permit issuance, 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.]

54. 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 (AEF) Form.

[Rule 62-213.900(1), F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-256, F.A.C.

55. **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.

56. 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.

57. **Not federally enforceable until SIP approved. 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.]

58. **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 emissions unit whatsoever, including, but not limited to, 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 emission.

- 3. Reasonable precautions may include, but shall not be limited to 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 emissions units.
 - d. Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the emissions unit 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

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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		
-001	Boiler #1 (420 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (320 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	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.	
		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.	
-002	Boiler #2 (420 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (320 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	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.	
		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.	
-003	Boiler #3 (550 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (550 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	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.	
		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.	

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

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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		
-004	Boiler #4 (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
			Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
		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.
	-Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit	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.
			Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	329.0	600.4	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
		SO ₂	Coal	8,760	5.90 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	6,470.5	28,340.9	62-296.405(1)(c)2.c.	B.9.
Natural Gas			8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Fuel Oil			8,760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	3,015.9	13,209.8	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	B.10.	
-005	Boiler #5 (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
			Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
		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.
	-Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit	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.
			Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	329.0	600.4	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
		SO ₂	Coal	8,760	5.90 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	6,470.5	28,340.9	62-296.405(1)(c)2.c.	B.9.
Natural Gas			8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Fuel Oil			8,760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	3,015.9	13,209.8	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	B.10.	

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

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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		
-006	Boiler #6 (3,704.8 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (3,704.8 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (714.8 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
			Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	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.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	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.
			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.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	SO ₂	Coal	8,760	5.90 lb/MMBtu	N/A	87,035	21,858.3	87,035.0	62-296.405(1)(c)2.c.	C.9.
Natural Gas			8,760	N/A	N/A	87,035	N/A	87,035.0	N/A	N/A	
Fuel Oil			8,760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,965.7	8,609.8	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	C.10.	
-007	Boiler #7 (6,406.4 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (6,406.4 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,282 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
			Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	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.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	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.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	SO ₂	Coal	8,760	5.90 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	37,797.8	165,554.2	62-296.405(1)(c)2.c.	C.9.
Natural Gas			8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Fuel Oil			8,760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	3,525.5	15,441.7	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	C.10.	
-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

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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	Frequency	Min. Compliance		See Permit Condition(s)
					Time Frequency	Base Date ²	Test Duration	CMS ¹	
-001	Boiler #1 (320 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (320 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	A.15. - 17., 21., 24. - 27., 30. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	
	-Acid Rain Phase II Unit	PM	Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	A.15., 18., 21. - 26., 28. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
		SO ₂	Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor				No	A.14., 15., 19. - 26., 29. - 32.
-002	Boiler #2 (320 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (320 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	A.15. - 17., 21., 24. - 27., 30. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	
	-Acid Rain Phase II Unit	PM	Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	A.15., 18., 21. - 26., 28. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
		SO ₂	Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor				No	A.14., 15., 19. - 26., 29. - 32.
-003	Boiler #3 (550 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (550 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	A.15. - 17., 21., 24. - 27., 30. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	
	-Acid Rain Phase II Unit	PM	Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	A.15., 18., 21. - 26., 28. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
		SO ₂	Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor				No	A.14., 15., 19. - 26., 29. - 32.

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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	Frequency	Min. Compliance	CMS ¹	See Permit Condition(s)		
					Time Frequency	Base Date ²	Test Duration				
-004	Boiler #4 (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	B.15., 19., 20., 26, 29.-36.		
			Natural Gas	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No			
			Fuel Oil	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No			
	-Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit	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	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes			B.15. - 18., 22. - 36.
			Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes			
			Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes			
-005	Boiler #5 (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	B.15., 19., 20., 26, 29.-36.		
			Natural Gas	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No			
			Fuel Oil	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No			
	-Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit	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	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes			B.15. - 18., 22. - 36.
			Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	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

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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	Min. Compliance	CMS ¹	See Permit Condition(s)		
					Frequency	Base Date ²	Test Duration				
-006	Boiler #6 (3,704.8 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (3,704.8 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (714.8 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No	C.17., 19., 20., 24., 26., 29.-31., 33. - 36.		
			Natural Gas	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No			
			Fuel Oil	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No			
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	PM	Coal	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No		C.17., 18., 21., 26. - 31., 33., 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	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes			C.15. - 18., 22. - 36.
			Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes			
			Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor			Yes				
	-007	Boiler #7 (6,406.4 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (6,406.4 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,282 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes		No	C.17., 19., 20., 24., 26., 29.-31., 33. - 36.
Natural Gas				CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No			
Fuel Oil				CEM	6-min.	Sept. 30	6 Minutes	No			
-Acid Rain Phase I Unit		PM	Coal	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	C.17., 18., 21., 26. - 31., 33., 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	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes		C.15. - 18., 22. - 36.	
			Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes			
			Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor			Yes				
NO _x		Coal	CEM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	C.12.		
	Natural Gas	CEM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes				
	Fuel Oil	CEM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes				
-008	Fly Ash Silos (2)-150 tons/hr	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'.

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

Revised DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

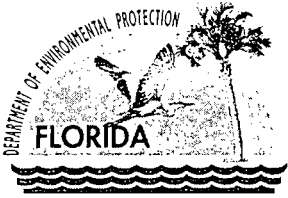
This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

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)
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(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.



Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

P.E. Certification Statement

Permittee:
Gulf Power Company
Crist Plant

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

Project type: Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the engineering features described in the above referenced application and subject to the proposed permit conditions provide reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and Florida Administrative Code Chapters 62-4 and 62-204 through 62-297. However, I have not evaluated and I do not certify aspects of the proposal outside of my area of expertise (including but not limited to the electrical, mechanical, structural, hydrological, and geological features).

Scott M. Sheplak 09/30/97
Scott M. Sheplak, P.E. date
Registration Number: 0048866

Permitting Authority:
Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Regulation
111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 4
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: 850/488-1344
Fax: 850/922-6979



Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

September 30, 1997

Mr. G. Edison Holland, Jr.
Vice President Power Generation/Transmission
Gulf Power Company
One Energy Place
Pensacola, Florida 32520

Re: DRAFT Title V Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Crist Electric Generating Plant

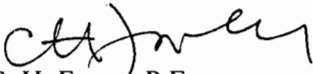
Dear Mr. Holland:

One copy of the DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit for the Crist Electric Generating Plant located at Governor's Bayou, North of Pensacola, Escambia County, is enclosed. The permitting authority's "INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" is also included.

The Department will publish the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" as soon as possible. This issue is important in order for you to receive your Title IV Acid Rain permit by January 1, 1998.

Please submit any written comments you wish to have considered concerning the permitting authority's proposed action to Scott M. Sheplak at the above letterhead address. If you have any other questions, please contact Jonathan Holtom at 850/488-1344.

Sincerely,


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

CHF/h
Enclosures

cc: Ms. Carla E. Pierce, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)
Ms. Yolanda Adams, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:

Gulf Power Company
One Energy Place
Pensacola, Florida 32520

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Crist Electric Generating Plant
Escambia County

INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT

The Department of Environmental Protection (permitting authority) gives notice of its intent to issue a Title V air operation permit (copy of DRAFT Permit enclosed) for the Title V source detailed in the application specified above, for the reasons stated below.

The applicant, Gulf Power Company, applied on June 14, 1996, to the permitting authority for a Title V air operation permit for the Crist Electric Generating Plant located at Governor's Bayou, North of Pensacola, Escambia County.

The permitting authority has permitting jurisdiction 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. This source is not exempt from Title V permitting procedures. The permitting authority has determined that a Title V air operation permit is required in order to commence or to continue operations at the described facility.

The permitting authority intends to issue this Title V air operation permit based on the belief that reasonable assurances have been provided to indicate that operation of the source will not adversely impact air quality, and the source will comply with all appropriate provisions of Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-214, 62-256, 62-257, 62-281, 62-296, and 62-297, F.A.C.

Pursuant to Sections 403.815 and 403.0872, F.S., and Rules 62-103.150 and 62-210.350(3), F.A.C., you (the applicant) are required to publish at your own expense the enclosed "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT." However, the Department will publish the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" as soon as possible. This issue is important in order for you to receive your Title IV Acid Rain permit by January 1, 1998, pursuant to the Clean Air Act and Section 403.0872, F.S.

The permitting authority will issue the Title V PROPOSED Permit, and subsequent Title V FINAL Permit, in accordance with the conditions of the enclosed Title V DRAFT Permit unless a response received in accordance with the following procedures results in a different decision or significant change of terms or conditions.

The permitting authority will accept written comments concerning the proposed permit issuance action for a period of 30 (thirty) days from the date of publication of the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT." Written comments should be provided to the permitting authority office. Any written comments filed shall be made available for public inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in this DRAFT Permit, the permitting authority shall issue a Revised DRAFT Permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

The permitting authority will issue the permit with the attached conditions unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S. Mediation under Section 120.573, F.S., will not be available for this proposed action.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting decision may petition for an administrative hearing in accordance with Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Telephone: 850/488-9730; Fax: 850/487-4938). Petitions filed by the permit applicant or any of the parties listed below must be filed within 14 (fourteen) days of receipt of this notice of intent. Petitions filed by any other person must be filed within 14 (fourteen) days of publication of the public notice or within 14 (fourteen) days of receipt of this notice of intent, whichever occurs first. 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, F.S., 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, F.A.C.

A petition must contain the following information:

- (a) The name, address, and telephone number of each petitioner, the applicant's name and address, the Permit File Number, and the county in which the project is proposed;
- (b) A statement of how and when each petitioner received notice of the permitting authority's action or proposed action;
- (c) A statement of how each petitioner's substantial interests are affected by the permitting authority's action or proposed action;
- (d) A statement of the material facts disputed by the petitioner, if any;
- (e) A statement of the facts that the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the permitting authority's action or proposed action;
- (f) A statement identifying the rules or statutes that the petitioner contends require reversal or modification of the permitting authority's action or proposed action; and,
- (g) A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action that the petitioner wants the permitting authority to take with respect to the action or proposed action addressed in this notice of intent.

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

In addition to the above, a person subject to regulation has a right to apply to the Department of Environmental Protection for a variance from or waiver of the requirements of particular rules, on certain conditions, under Section 120.542, F.S. 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 of Environmental Protection, 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), F.S., 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency 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.

Finally, pursuant to 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 7661d(b)(2), any person may petition the Administrator of the EPA within 60 (sixty) days of the expiration of the Administrator's 45 (forty-five) day review period as established at 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(1), to object to issuance of any permit. Any petition shall be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the 30 (thirty) day public comment period provided in this notice, unless the petitioner demonstrates to the Administrator of the EPA that it was impracticable to raise such objections within the comment period or unless the grounds for such objection arose after the comment period. Filing of a petition with the Administrator of the EPA does not stay the effective date of any permit properly issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Petitions filed with the Administrator of EPA must

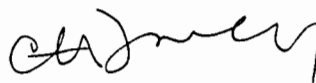
DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

Page 4 of 4

meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(2) and must be filed with the Administrator of the EPA at 401 M. Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

**STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**



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

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT (including the DRAFT permit) and all copies were sent by certified mail before the close of business on 10/2/97 to the person(s) listed:

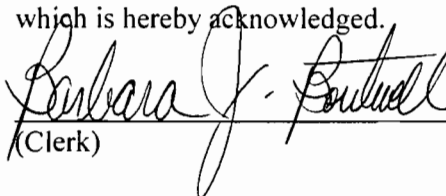
Mr. G. Edison Holland, Jr., Gulf Power Company

In addition, the undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that copies of this INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT (including the DRAFT permit) were sent by U.S. mail on the same date to the person(s) listed:

Mr. Kennard Kosky, P.E., Golder Associates
Mr. G. Dwain Waters, Gulf Power Company
Mr. Ed K. Middleswart, DEP, Northwest District Office

Clerk Stamp

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



(Clerk)

10/2/97
(Date)

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

**Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
DRAFT 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

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

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Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

Permittee:

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

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

Facility ID No.: 0330045

SIC Nos.: 49, 4911

Project: Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

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. UTM Coordinates: Zone 16, 478.50 km East and 3381.30 km North; Latitude: 30° 33' 58" North and Longitude: 87° 13' 44" West.

STATEMENT OF BASIS: 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 E-1, List of Exempt Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application/Compliance Plan Received December 8, 1995
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions (version dated 8/11/97)
ASP Number 97-B-01
Scrivener's Order Correcting ASP Number 97-B-01 (dated July 9, 1997)

Effective Date: January 1, 1998

Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2002

Expiration Date: December 31, 2002

Howard L. Rhodes, Director,
Division of Air Resources Management

HLR/sms/jh

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of seven 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 seven boilers will be subject to the Acid Rain Phase II requirements. Natural gas is the primary fuel for boilers 1, 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 seven of the boilers. Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/exempt emissions units and/or activities.

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

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.

<u>E.U. ID</u>	
<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hour
-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)
-aaa	Material Handling of Coal and Ash (See Appendix U-1)
-bbb	Fugitive PM Sources - On-site Vehicles (See Appendix U-1)
-ccc	General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines (See Appendix U-1)
-ddd	Cooling Towers (3)

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 E-1, List of Exempt Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application/Compliance Plan Received December 8, 1995
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions (version dated 8/11/97)
ASP Number 97-B-01
Scrivener's Order Correcting ASP Number 97-B-01 (dated July 9, 1997)

{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 information 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:

Initial Title V Permit Application Received June 14, 1996
Title V Application Update (Existing Operation Permits) Received December 2, 1996
Title V Application Revision Request Received April 8, 1997

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: Appendix TV-1, 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.}
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). If required by 40 CFR 68 the permittee shall submit to the implementing agency:
 - a) a risk management plan (RMP) when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable, and
 - b) certification forms and/or RMPs according to the promulgated rule schedule.[40 CFR 68]
4. Exempt Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix E-1, List of Exempt 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. Not federally enforceable. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

- 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 initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

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. The Department's Northwest District Office (Pensacola) telephone number for reporting problems, malfunctions or exceedances under this permit is 850/444-8364, 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 850/444-8364 during normal working hours.

11. 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: 850/444-8364
Fax: 850/444-8417

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

12. 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
Operating Permits Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9099
Fax: 404/562-9095

Acid Rain Program Information should be sent to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Acid Rain Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9102
Fax: 404/562-9095

13. 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 No. 51., Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions.}
[Rule 62-214.420(11), F.A.C.]

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Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 320 MMBtu/hr
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 320 MMBtu/hr
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hr

Emissions unit number -001 is a Riley front wall-fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 1". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 320 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing natural gas and/or fuel oil. Natural gas is the primary fuel. 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 320 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing natural gas and/or 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. All three units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II.

{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 -001 began commercial operation on January 1, 1945. Unit -002 began commercial operation on June 1, 1949. Unit -003 began commercial operation on September 1, 1952. Units -001, -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.}

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:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
-001	320	Natural Gas
	320	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	320	No. 6 Fuel Oil
	320	On-Specification Used Oil
-002	320	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

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

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, are natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil, No. 6 fuel oil and on-specification used oil (see specific condition **A.34**).
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

A.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed 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 initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.]

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 -001, -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.]

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.]

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 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.]

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

{Permitting Note: In accordance with the Acid Rain Phase II requirements, the following continuous monitors are installed on these units: NO_x, CO₂ and stack gas flow.}

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 a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel oil delivery.** This protocol is allowed because these emissions units do not have operating flue gas desulfurization devices. See specific conditions **A.10. and A.21.** of this permit.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]

A.15. 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.]

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.16. Annual Tests Required. Units -001, -002 and -003 must conduct annual testing for particulate matter and visible emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

A.17. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9 (see specific condition **A.18.**), 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.18. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

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

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

[Rules 62-297.310 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.19. 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.20. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure is incorporated into the operation permit for the emissions unit. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that 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 accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery.** See specific conditions A.10. and A.21.

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

A.21. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, 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.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;

- 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. 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.24. 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.25. 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.26. 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.

(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 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

A.27. 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.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 and Permit Renewal. Annual and 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 less than 400 hours per year; or,
- c. only liquid fuel(s) for less 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.30. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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 allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitations.

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

A.31. 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.32. 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.33. 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.34. 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 -001, -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: 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).

- 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 generated and burned each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
- (2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding consecutive 12-month period. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
- (3) Results of the analyses required above.

[40 CFR 279.61 and 40 CFR 761.20(e)]

- g. Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit to the Northwest District office, within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results 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.]

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-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. Units -004 and -005 share a common stack with units -001, -002 and -003. Stack height = 450 feet, exit diameter = 18.0 feet, exit temperature = 290 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 802,500 acfm.}

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:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
-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), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; permits AC17-2126 & AC17-2127; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **B.29.**

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

B.3. Methods of Operation - 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.37.**). 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.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

B.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed 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 initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.]

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.}

B.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. Because units -004 and -005 share a common stack with units -001, -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.]

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 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.]

B.11. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in condition **B.10.**, the liquid fuel sulfur content shall not exceed 2.50 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: SO₂, NO_x, CO₂ and stack gas flow.}

B.15. Continuous Monitors. These emissions units shall calibrate, operate and maintain continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for monitoring opacity, SO₂ and CO₂.
[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 SO₂ continuous emissions monitors.**

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; and, Applicant request.]

B.17. 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.]

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.18. Annual Tests Required. Units -004 and -005 must be tested annually for SO₂ and PM emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

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 request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

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.]

B.23. Continuous SO₂ emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (Specific Condition 4). 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 interrupted, the permittee shall immediately initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emissions standard. 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare, previously calibrated, SO₂ 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 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 SO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
- (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for CO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.]

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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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. 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.27. 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.28. 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.29. 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.30. 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.

(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 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

B.31. 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.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.32. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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 allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitations.

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

B.33. 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.34. 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.35. 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.36. 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.37. 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:** 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).

- 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 generated and burned each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding consecutive 12-month period. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (3) Results of the analyses required above.

[40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

- g. Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit to the Northwest District office, within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results 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.]

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-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 Buell electrostatic precipitators. NO_x emissions from unit -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_x Burners. 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.}

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:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
-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), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; permit AC17-234016; and, Applicant’s request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **C.29.**

[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.37.). 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.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

C.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed 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 initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.]

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.}

C.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. 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.]

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.]

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 5.90 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. Sulfur dioxide emissions from unit 6 shall not exceed 87,035 tons per year.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)2.c., F.A.C.; and, AC17-234016.]

C.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel. When burning liquid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.]

C.11. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in condition **C.10.**, the liquid fuel sulfur content shall not exceed 2.50 percent, by weight, as measured by applicable test methods.

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

Excess Emissions

C.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.]

C.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.]

C.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: SO₂, NO_x, CO₂ and stack gas flow.}

C.15. Continuous Monitors. These emissions units shall calibrate, operate and maintain continuous monitoring systems for monitoring opacity, SO₂ and CO₂.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1., F.A.C.; and, Permits AC17-234016 & AO17-171806.]

C.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 SO₂ continuous emissions monitors.**

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; Permits AC17-234016 & AO17-171806; and, Applicant request.]

C.17. 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.]

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.18. Annual Tests Required. Units -006 and -007 must be tested annually for SO₂ and PM emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

C.19. 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 **A.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 request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

C.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.]

C.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.]

C.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, Permits AC17-234016 and AO17-171806.]

C.23. Continuous SO₂ emission monitoring 24-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department (Specific Condition 4). 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 immediately initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emissions standard. 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare SO₂ 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.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 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 SO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
- (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for CO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.]

C.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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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.26. 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.27. 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.28. 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.29. 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.30. 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.

(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 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

C.31. 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.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.32. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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 allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitations.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

C.33. 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.34. 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.35. 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.36. 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.

C.37. 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:** 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).

- 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 generated and burned each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding consecutive 12-month period. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (3) Results of the analyses required above.

[40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

- g. Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit to the Northwest District office, within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results 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.]

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 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:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>Operating Rate</u>
-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 or the appropriate Local Program 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.]

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

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hour
-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 application submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, is a part of this permit (included as an Attachment). The owners and operators of these Phase II acid rain units must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application listed below:

- a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated 07/01/95.
 [Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) allowance allocations and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) requirements for each Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002
-001	ID No. 01 1	SO₂ allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR 73	35*	35*	35*
-002	ID No. 02 2	SO₂ allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR 73	3*	3*	3*

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002
-003	ID No. 03 3	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR 73	4*	4*	4*
-004	ID No. 04 4	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2446*	25040*	25040*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**
-005	ID No. 05 5	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2410*	2410*	2410*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**
-006	ID No. 06 6	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	8325*	8325*	8325*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**
-007	ID No. 07 7	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	12415*	12415*	12415*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**

* 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.

** By January 1, 1999, this Part will be reopened to add NO_x requirements in accordance with the regulations implementing section 407 of the Clean Air Act.

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. Comments, notes, and justifications: The Designated Representative has been changed from Frederick Kuester to G. Edison Holland, Jr.

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

The provisions of the federal Acid Rain, Phase I permits govern the above listed emissions units through December 31, 1999. The provisions of the Phase II permit governs those emissions units from January 1, 2000 through the expiration date of this Title V permit. The Phase II permit governs all other affected units for the effective period of this permit.

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.

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Appendix E-1, List of Exempt Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Gulf Power Company
Crist Electric Generating Plant

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Full 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 whether a facility containing such emissions units or activities would be subject to any applicable requirements. Emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempt from permitting under Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., are also exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., provided such emissions units and activities also meet the exemption criteria of Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. The below listed emissions units and/or activities are hereby exempt pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

	<u>State Registration Number</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Size (Gallons)</u>
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

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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 ‘exempt emissions units’.

E.U. ID

No. Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity

- aaa Material Handling of Coal and Ash
- bbb Fugitive PM Sources - On-site Vehicles
- ccc General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines
- ddd Cooling Towers (3)

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

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

- ccc 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.

- ddd Cooling Towers. SCC: _____

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes
(For Tracking Purposes Only)

Gulf Power Company
Crist Electric Generating Plant

Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

<u>ID No</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>	<u>Extended Date</u>	<u>Revised Date(s)</u>
E.U. -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	

ID Number Changes (for tracking purposes):

From: **Facility ID No.:** 10PEN17004506
To: **Facility ID No.:** 0330045

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.

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Referenced Attachments

Phase I Acid Rain Permits

Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan

ASP Number 97-B-01

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

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

Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions(version dated 8/11/97)

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

Table 2-1, Compliance Requirements

Phase I Acid Rain Permits



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 4

2415 BULLOCK STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30345

PHASE I ACID RAIN PERMIT

Issued to: Gulf Power Company-Crist
Operated by: Gulf Power Company
Effective: January 1, 1995 to December 31, 1999

Summary of Previous Actions

This page will be replaced to document new EPA actions each time a new action is taken by the Agency. The following actions have been taken:

1. Draft permit, including SO₂ compliance plan,
issued for public comment
(See page 1) July 16, 1993
2. SO₂ portion of permit finalized and issued September 3, 1993
3. Permit revised to include a draft nitrogen oxides
Compliance Plan for Units 6 and 7, issued for
public comment on the NO_x portion only.
(see page 4(a) and 5(a) and the NO_x compliance plan forms) August 24, 1994
4. NO_x portion of permit finalized and issued October 19, 1994
5. Permit revised to include a draft SO₂ Substitution Plan,
issued for public comment on the proposed revision only
(See page 5, 6, and 7) November 4, 1994
6. SO₂ portion of permit revision finalized and issued December 27, 1994



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 4

345 COURTLAND STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

Plant Name: Crist
State: Florida
ORIS Code: 0641

- 7. Permit revised to activate the conditional SO₂ Substitution Plan for Units 4, 5, and 7, issued as an administrative amendment (See page 5, 6, and 7) February 14, 1995
- 8. Permit administratively amended to change compliance dates for nitrogen oxides compliance plans [and to change requirements in NO_x averaging plans] consistent with 40 CFR part 76 (as promulgated on April 13, 1995) June 22, 1995
- 9. Permit revised to include a draft nitrogen oxides Emissions Averaging Plan for Units 4, 5, and 6, issued for public comment on the NO_x portion only, consistent with 40 CFR part 76 (as promulgated on April 13, 1995) (see page 4(a), 6(a), and 7(a) and the NO_x compliance plan) September 21, 1995

Present Action

- 10. NO_x portion of permit revised to reflect changes in the draft NO_x averaging plan for Units 4, 5, and 6, issued as a permit modification (see page 4(a), 6(a), and 7(a) and the NO_x compliance plan)
- 11. Permit revised to include a SO₂ reduced utilization plan for Units 4, 5, 6, and 7, issued as an administrative amendment (See page 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 and the SO₂ compliance plan)

Winston A. Smith for

12/14/95

Signature

Date

Winston A. Smith
Director, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30365
Telephone: (404) 347-3043 Facsimile: (404) 347-5207

Statement of Basis. Part B

Plant Name: Crist Electric Generating Plant
 State: Florida
 ORIS Code: 0641
 Boiler ID#: 0006

Phase I SO₂ Allowance Allocation

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Table I 40 CFR 73.10	18,695	18,695	18,695	18,695	18,695
Phase I Extension 40 CFR 72.42	*6,570	*6,570	0	0	0
Substitution 40 CFR 72.41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reduced Utilization 40 CFR 72.43	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comments, notes and justifications regarding permit decisions, and changes made to the permit application forms during the review process:

See changes made to the Permit Application form on Statement of Basis, page 2.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 72.42 and the ranking of Phase I Extension Early Ranking applications determined by lottery on March 31, 1993, the Phase I Extension plan for Indianapolis Power and Light Company-Petersburg, naming this unit as a transfer unit, has not been approved. It was not approved because unallocated allowances did not remain in the Phase I Extension reserve at the time EPA acted on this plan.

* If Phase I Extension reserve allowances become available in the future, this application is eligible to receive the allocations specified above by administrative amendment to this permit if the Phase I Extension plan continues to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 72.42. Pursuant to 40 CFR 72.42 and the attached Phase I Extension Early Ranking application forms, this unit would have an Acid Rain emissions reduction requirement limiting SO₂ emissions to a maximum of 33,194 tons per year for 1997, 1998, and 1999. Corrections were made to the Phase I Extension application at steps 8, 36, and 39 pursuant to a letter from the designated representative, dated March 30, 1993. The corrections did not affect the number of allowances for which this unit would be eligible. (Continued on page 4)

* If Phase I Extension allowances became available for this unit prior to January 1, 1995, this unit will also receive an extension of the deadline for compliance with regulations implementing Section 407 of the Clean Air Act (nitrogen oxides).

R. SCOTT DAVIS

Permit Reviewer

R. Scott Davis

Signature

12-11-95

Date

Plant Name: Crist Electric Generating Plant
State: Florida
ORIS Code: 0641
Boiler ID#: 0006

Comments, notes and justifications regarding permit decisions, and changes made to the permit application forms during the review process:

Consistent with the Partial Settlement Agreement in Environmental Defense Fund v. Carol M. Browner, No. 93-1203 (executed on May 4, 1994):

1. EPA approves a reduced utilization plan for this unit for 1995 that designates these Southern Company units (see attachments to plan dated October 16, 1995) as compensating units or sulfur free generators. This plan results in the use of improved unit efficiency measures or the shifting of electrical generation to account for underutilization of this unit. There is no allowance allocation for the use of this compliance measure.

R. SCOTT DAVIS
Permit Reviewer

R. Scott Davis
Signature

12-11-95
Date

Plant Name: Crist
State: Florida
ORIS Code: 0641
Boiler ID#: 0006

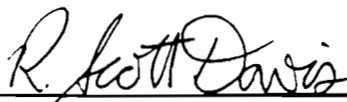
NO_x Compliance Plan

EPA approves a nitrogen oxides emissions averaging plan for this unit for 1996-1999. For each year under the plan, this unit's actual annual average emission rate for NO_x shall not exceed the alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation of 0.60 lbs/mmBtu, and this unit's actual annual heat input shall not be greater than the annual heat input limit of 13,451,097 mmBtu.

The other units designated in the plan are Crist Unit 4 and Unit 5, Scholz Unit 1 and Unit 2, Watson Unit 4 and Unit 5, and Daniel Unit 1 and Unit 2. Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for the units in the plan shall be 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 limitation in 40 CFR 76.5. 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.

R. SCOTT DAVIS

Permit Reviewer



Signature

12-11-95

Date

Plant Name: Crist Electric Generating Plant
 State: Florida
 ORIS Code: 0641
 Boiler ID#: 0007

Phase I SO₂ Allowance Allocation

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Table 1 40 CFR 73.10	30,846	30,846	30,846	30,846	30,846
Phase I Extension 40 CFR 72.42	19,857	19,857	0	0	0
Substitution 40 CFR 72.41	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced Utilization 40 CFR 72.43	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comments, notes and justifications regarding permit decisions, and changes made to the permit application forms during the review process:

See changes made to the Permit Application form on Statement of Basis, page 2.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 72.42 and the ranking of Phase I Extension Early Ranking applications determined by lottery on March 31, 1993, the Phase I Extension plan for Virginia Electric & Power Company-Mount Storm, naming this unit as a transfer unit, has been approved. Pursuant to 40 CFR 72.42 and the attached Phase I Extension Early Ranking application forms, this unit has an Acid Rain emissions reduction requirement limiting SO₂ emissions to a maximum of 48,702 tons per year for 1997, 1998, and 1999. The Phase I Extension Early Ranking forms were modified to correct rounding errors at steps 35, 38, and 41 pursuant to a letter from the designated representative, dated March 11, 1993. This unit has also been granted an extension, until January 1, 1997, of the deadline for compliance with regulations implementing Section 407 of the Clean Air Act (nitrogen oxides).

Consistent with the Partial Settlement Agreement in Environmental Defense Fund v. Carol M. Browner, No. 93-1203 (executed on May 4, 1994):

1. EPA approves a substitution plan for this unit for 1995-1999 that designates Gulf Power Company-Scholz Unit 1 and Unit 2; Crist Unit 4 and Unit 5, and Lansing Smith Unit 1 and Unit 2 as substitution units.
2. EPA approves a reduced utilization plan for this unit for 1995 that designates these Southern Company units (see attachments to plan dated October 16, 1995) as compensating units or sulfur free generators. This plan results in the use of improved unit efficiency measures or the shifting of electrical generation to account for underutilization of this unit. There is no allowance allocation for the use of this compliance measure.

R. SCOTT DAVIS
 Permit Reviewer

R. Scott Davis
 Signature

12-11-95
 Date

Plant Name: Crist
 State: Florida
 ORIS Code: 0641
 Boiler ID#: 0004

Phase I SO₂ Allowance Allocation

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Table 1 40 CFR 73.10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phase I Extension 40 CFR 72.42	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Substitution 40 CFR 72.41	9,953	9,953	9,953	9,953	9,953
Reduced Utilization 40 CFR 72.43	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comments, notes and justifications regarding permit decisions, and changes made to the permit application forms during the review process:

See changes made to the Permit Application form on Statement of Basis, page 2.

Consistent with the Partial Settlement Agreement in Environmental Defense Fund v. Carol M. Browner, No. 93-1203 (executed on May 4, 1994):

1. EPA approves a substitution plan for this unit for 1995-1999 in which it is designated as a substitution unit for Gulf Power Company-Crist Unit 7, a Phase I unit. This substitution unit will receive the allowances indicated above. In this plan, Crist Unit 5, Scholz Unit 1 and Unit 2, and Lansing Smith Unit 1 and Unit 2 are also designated as substitution units by the Phase I unit.
2. The value in step 3, column g, of the substitution plan for this unit reflects the lesser of (i) the unit's 1985 actual emission rate from NADB, (ii) the unit's 1985 allowable emission rate from NADB, (iii) the greater of the unit's 1989 or 1990 actual emissions rate, or (iv) the unit's most stringent federally enforceable or state enforceable emissions limitation for Phase I as of November 15, 1990.
3. EPA approves a reduced utilization plan for this unit for 1995 that designates these Southern Company units (see attachments to plan dated October 16, 1995) as compensating units or sulfur free generators. This plan results in the use of improved unit efficiency measures or the shifting of electrical generation to account for underutilization of this unit. There is no allowance allocation for the use of this compliance measure.

R. SCOTT DAVIS
 Permit Reviewer

R. Scott Davis
 Signature

12-11-95
 Date

Statement of Basis. Part B

Page 6(a)

Plant Name: Crist
State: Florida
ORIS Code: 0641
Boiler ID#: 0004

NO_x Compliance Plan

EPA approves a nitrogen oxides emissions averaging plan for this unit for 1996-1999. For each year under the plan, this unit's actual annual average emission rate for NO_x shall not exceed the alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation of 0.60 lbs/mmBtu, and this unit's actual annual heat input shall not be greater than the annual heat input limit of 4,330,920 mmBtu.

The other units designated in the plan are Crist Unit 5 and Unit 6, Scholz Unit 1 and Unit 2, Watson Unit 4 and Unit 5, and Daniel Unit 1 and Unit 2. Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for the units in the plan shall be 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 limitation in 40 CFR 76.5. 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.

R. SCOTT DAVIS
Permit Reviewer

R. Scott Davis
Signature

12-11-95
Date

Plant Name: Crist
 State: Florida
 ORIS Code: 0641
 Boiler ID#: 0005

Phase I SO₂ Allowance Allocation

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Table 1 40 CFR 73.10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phase I Extension 40 CFR 72.42	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Substitution 40 CFR 72.41	9,374	9,374	9,374	9,374	9,374
Reduced Utilization 40 CFR 72.43	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comments, notes and justifications regarding permit decisions, and changes made to the permit application forms during the review process:

See changes made to the Permit Application form on Statement of Basis, page 2.

Consistent with the Partial Settlement Agreement in Environmental Defense Fund v. Carol M. Browner, No. 93-1203 (executed on May 4, 1994):

1. EPA approves a substitution plan for this unit for 1995-1999 in which it is designated as a substitution unit for Gulf Power Company-Crist Unit 7, a Phase I unit. This substitution unit will receive the allowances indicated above. In this plan, Crist Unit 4, Scholz Unit 1 and Unit 2, and Lansing Smith Unit 1 and Unit 2 are also designated as substitution units by the Phase I unit.
2. The value in step 3, column h, of the substitution plan for this unit reflects the lesser of (i) the unit's 1985 actual emission rate from NADB, (ii) the unit's 1985 allowable emission rate from NADB, (iii) the greater of the unit's 1989 or 1990 actual emissions rate, or (iv) the unit's most stringent federally enforceable or state enforceable emissions limitation for Phase I as of November 15, 1990.
3. EPA approves a reduced utilization plan for this unit for 1995 that designates these Southern Company units (see attachments to plan dated October 16, 1995) as compensating units or sulfur free generators. This plan results in the use of improved unit efficiency measures or the shifting of electrical generation to account for underutilization of this unit. There is no allowance allocation for the use of this compliance measure.

R. SCOTT DAVIS
 Permit Reviewer

R. Scott Davis
 Signature

12-11-95
 Date

Plant Name: Crist
State: Florida
ORIS Code: 0641
Boiler ID#: 0005

NO_x Compliance Plan

EPA approves a nitrogen oxides emissions averaging plan for this unit for 1996-1999. For each year under the plan, this unit's actual annual average emission rate for NO_x shall not exceed the alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation of 0.60 lbs/mmBtu, and this unit's actual annual heat input shall not be greater than the annual heat input limit of 3,518,988 mmBtu.

The other units designated in the plan are Crist Unit 4 and Unit 6, Scholz Unit 1 and Unit 2, Watson Unit 4 and Unit 5, and Daniel Unit 1 and Unit 2. Under the plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for the units in the plan shall be 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 limitation in 40 CFR 76.5. 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.

R. SCOTT DAVIS

Permit Reviewer

R. Scott Davis

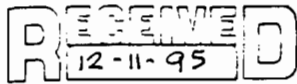
Signature

12-11-95

Date



NO_x Averaging Plan



For more information, see instructions 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 on page 3 if necessary

Plant Name	State	ID#	(a) Emission Limitation	(b) Alt. Contemp. Emission Limitation	(c) Annual Heat Input Limit
Watson	MS	4	.50	.57	12086872
Watson	MS	5	.50	.57	20127887
Daniel	MS	1	.45	.35	21244417
Daniel	MS	2	.45	.35	29987051
Crist	FL	4	.45	.60	4330920
Crist	FL	5	.45	.60	3518988
Crist	FL	6	.50	.60	13451097
Scholz	FL	1	.50	.70	723608
Scholz	FL	2	.50	.75	731528

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

.4720

≤

Btu-weighted annual average emission rate for same units operated in compliance with 40 CFR 76.5, 76.6 or 76.7

.4722

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

Where:

- R_{Li} = Alternative contemporaneous annual emission limitation for unit i, in lb mmBtu, as specified in column (b) of Step 1;
- R_{ii} = 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

Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application/Compliance Plan

Phase II Permit 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 from NADB

Plant Name	Crist	FL State	641 ORIS Code
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STEP 2
Enter the boiler ID# from NADB for each affected unit, and indicate whether a repowering plan is being submitted for the unit by entering "yes" or "no" at column c. For new units, enter the requested information in columns d and e

Compliance Plan				
a	b	c	d	e
Boiler ID#	Unit Will Hold Allowances in Accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	Repowering Plan	New Units Commence Operation Date	New Units Monitor Certification Deadline
1	Yes	No		
2	Yes	No		
3	Yes	No		
4	Yes	No		
5	Yes	No		
6	Yes	No		
7	Yes	No		
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			

For each unit that will be repowered, the Repowering Extension Plan form is included and the Repowering Technology Petition form has been submitted or will be submitted by June 1, 1997.

STEP 3
Check the box if the response in column c of Step 2 is "Yes" for any unit

Plant Name (from Step 1)

STEP 4

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

Standard RequirementsPermit 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, Rules 62-214.320 end 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 permitting authority determines is necessary in order to review an Acid Rain part application and issue or deny an Acid Rain permit;
- (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 permitting authority; 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)) 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)(i) 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 permit application, the Acid Rain permit, or the written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 and 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 Administrator or permitting authority:
 - (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;
 - (iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,

Plant Name (from Step 1)

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 a written 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 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, 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 a written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 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.

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.

Name	M. L. Gilchrist	
Signature		Date 12/8/95

STEP 5 (optional)
Enter the source AIRS
and FINDS identification
numbers, if known

AIRS
FINDS

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 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:

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(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.

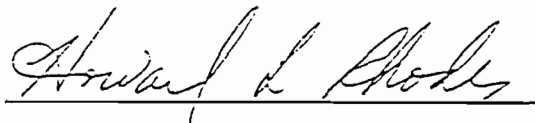
This Order constitutes final agency action unless a petition is filed in accordance with the above paragraphs. Upon timely filing of a petition, this Order will not be effective until further Order of the Department.

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, 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 A. Wise 3-18-97
Clerk Date



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

RECEIVED

JAN 28 1997

BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

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

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Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
January 28, 1997
Page 2

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 62-296.495(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

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Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
January 28, 1997
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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 § 60.532 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.

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Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
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Page 4

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 Shields--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

Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
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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 *hpw*
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

83601

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 2

1.4 Natural Gas Combustion

1.4.1 General¹⁻²

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 9400 kcal/m³ (900 to 1100 Btu/scf).

1.4.2 Emissions And Controls³⁻⁵

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/10⁶ cubic meters natural gas fired and lb of pollutant/10⁶ cubic feet natural gas fired. Based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m³ (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 (SO₂), 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/10⁶ cubic meters natural gas fired and lb of pollutant/10⁶ cubic feet natural gas fired. Based on an average natural gas fired higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m³ (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/10⁶ Nm³ (2000 gr/10⁶ scf).

Table 1.4-2 (cont.).

- ^d References 10,15-19. Expressed as NO_2 . For tangentially fired units, use $4400 \text{ kg}/10^6 \text{ m}^3$ ($275 \text{ lb}/10^6 \text{ ft}^3$). 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 (CO₂) 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/10⁶ cubic meters and lb of pollutant/10⁶ cubic feet. Based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m³ (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.

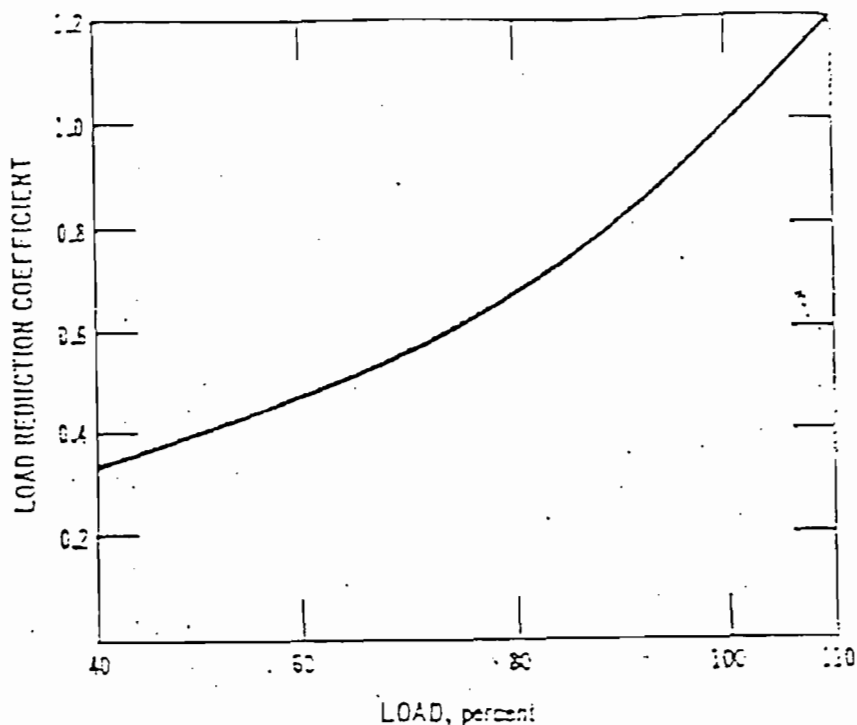


Figure 1.4-1. Load reduction coefficient as a function of boiler load.
(Used to determine NO_x reductions at reduced loads in large boilers.)

References For Section 1.4

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4. *Background Information Document For Small Steam Generating Units*, EPA-450/3-87-000, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, 1987.
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.
6. *Emission Factor Documentation for AP-42 Section 1.4 - Natural Gas Combustion (Draft)*, Technical Support Division, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, April 1993.
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11. N. F. Suprenant, et al., *Emissions Assessment of Conventional Stationary Combustion Systems, Volume I: Gas and Oil Fired Residential Heating Sources*, EPA-600/7-79-029b, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, May 1979.
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14. N. F. Suprenant, et al., *Emissions Assessment of Conventional Stationary Combustion Systems, Volume V: Industrial Combustion Sources*, EPA Contract No. 68-02-2197, GCA Corporation, Bedford, MA, October 1980.
15. *Emissions Test on 200 HP Boiler at Kaiser Hospital in Woodland Hills*, Energy Systems Associates, Tustin, CA, June 1986.
16. *Results From Performance Tests: California Milk Producers Boiler No. 5*, Energy Systems Associates, Tustin, CA, November 1984.
17. *Source Test For Measurement of Nitrogen Oxides and Carbon Monoxide Emissions From Boiler Exhaust at GAF Building Materials*, Pacific Environmental Services, Inc., Baldwin Park, CA, May 1991.
18. J. P. Kesselring and W. V. Krill, "A Low-NO_x Burner For Gas-Fired Firetube Boilers", *Proceedings: 1985 Symposium on Stationary Combustion NO_x Control, Volume 2*, EPRI CS-4360, Electric Power Research Institute, Palo Alto, CA, January 1986.
19. *NO_x Emission Control Technology Update*, EPA Contract No. 68-01-6558, Radian Corporation, Research Triangle Park, NC, January 1984.
20. *Background Information Document For Small Steam Generating Units*, EPA-450/3-87-000, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, 1987.
21. *Evaluation of the Pollutant Emissions From Gas-Fired Forced Air Furnaces: Research Report No. 1503*, American Gas Association Laboratories, Cleveland, OH, May 1975.
22. *Thirty-day Field Tests of Industrial Boilers: Site 5 - Gas-fired Low-NO_x Burner*, EPA-600/7-81-095a, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, May 1981.
23. Private communication from Kim Black (Industrial Combustion) to Ralph Harris (MR), Independent Third Party Source Tests, February 7, 1992.



Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

July 9, 1997

Certified Mail - Return Receipt Requested

Mr. Rich Piper, Chair
Florida Power Coordinating Group, Inc.
405, Reo Street, Suite 100
Tampa, Florida 33609-1004

Dear Mr. Piper:

Enclosed is a copy of a Scrivener's Order correcting an error in the Order concerning particulate matter testing of natural gas fired boilers.

If you have any questions concerning the above, please call Yogesh Manocha at 904/488-6140, or write to me.

Sincerely,

M. D. Harley, P.E., DEE
P.E. Administrator
Emissions Monitoring Section
Bureau of Air Monitoring and
Mobile Sources

MDH:ym

cc: Dotty Diltz, FDEP
Pat Comer, FDEP

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In the matter of:

Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Inc.,)

Petitioner.)

ASP No. 97-B-01

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

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 10th day of July 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 Jewell Wise 7/10/97
Clerk Date

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.

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

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 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.

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

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-1,
Title V Conditions (version dated 8/11/97)

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 08/11/97)

[Note: This attachment includes "canned conditions" developed from the "Title V Core List."]

{Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-1, 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. General Prohibition. Any stationary installation which will reasonably be expected to be a source of pollution shall not be operated, maintained, 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. Procedure to Obtain Permits: Application.

(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 minor facility 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.

[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:

- (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 one hundred eighty (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(1), 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 permit holder's agent:

- (a) Submitted false or inaccurate information in 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.

[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.
 - (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.
- [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]

10. For purposes of notification to the Department pursuant to 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.
- [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(6) 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.

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 08/11/97) (continued)

- (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 reasonable 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:
- (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; and,
 - 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.]

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 08/11/97) (continued)

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. Operation Permit for New Sources. To properly apply for an operation permit for new sources, the applicant shall submit 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.]

Chapter 62-103, 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 Rule 62-103.150 and Rule 62-210.350, F.A.C.

[Rules 62-103.150, 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 Rule 61-103.155, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-103.155, 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 Part 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 any emissions unit from complying with applicable emission limiting standards or other requirements of the air pollution rules of the Department, or any other applicable requirements under federal, state, or local law.

(1) Air Construction Permits. 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 Chapters 62-210, 62-212 and 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.

(2) Air Operation Permits. Upon expiration of the air operation permit for any existing facility or emissions unit, subsequent to construction or modification and demonstration of initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit for any new or modified facility or emissions unit, or as otherwise provided in Chapter 62-210 or Chapter 62-213, the owner or operator of such facility or emissions unit shall obtain a renewal air operation permit, an initial air operation 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, Chapter 62-213, 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.

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 08/11/97) (continued)

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. Notification of Startup. The owner or operator of any emissions unit or facility which has a valid air operation permit and which has been shut down more than one (1) year, shall notify the Department in writing of the intent to start up such emissions unit or facility, a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the intended startup date.

- (a) The notification shall include the planned 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. Public Notice and Comment.

(1) Public Notice of Proposed Agency Action.

(a) Notwithstanding any discretionary public notice requirements contained in Rule 62-103.150(2)(a), F.A.C., 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. A construction permit for any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit;
2. An operation permit, permit renewal or permit revision subject to Rule 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C.; or
3. An operation permit, permit renewal, or permit revision subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., except 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 62-103.150, F.A.C.

(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 62-103.150, 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 62-103.150, 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 62-103.150, 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 62-103.150, 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 62-103.150, 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) 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 Rules 62-103.150 and 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,

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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.]

22. 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) Any other similar minor administrative change at the source; and,
- (d) A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee.
- (e) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, 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), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, 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 17-210.360(1)(e).

(2) Upon receipt of such notifications the Department shall within 60 days correct the permit and provide a corrected copy to the owner.

(3) For facilities subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., a copy 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.

(4) The Department shall incorporate requirements resulting from issuance of new or revised construction permits into existing operation permits issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if the construction permit revisions incorporate 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.]

23. 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.]

24. 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.]

25. 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. 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.

(1) Application for Air Permit - Long Form, Form and Instructions.

- (a) Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions.
 - 1. Repowering Extension Plan, Form and Instructions.
 - 2. New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions.
 - 3. Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions.

(b) Reserved.

(5) Annual Operating Report (AOR) for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions.

[Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.]

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Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

26. 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 accordance with Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C., and the appropriate form and associated instructions.

[Rules 62-213.205 and 62-213.900(1), F.A.C.]

27. 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.]

28. 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)(j), F.A.C.]

29. Annual Emissions Fee. DEP Form 62-213.900(1), F.A.C., "Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee Form", must be completed by the permittee and submitted with the annual emissions fee.

[Rule 62-213.205(4), F.A.C.]

30. Air Operation Permit Fees. After December 31, 1992, 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(5), F.A.C.]

31. Permits and Permit Revisions Required. All Title V sources are subject to the permit requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.]

32. No Title V source may operate except in compliance with Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-213.400(1), 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 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 paragraph (a) of the definition of modification at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., but which would not constitute a modification pursuant to paragraph (b) of the same definition, may implement such change prior to final issuance of a permit revision in accordance with Rule 62-213.412, F.A.C., 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 that 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 Rule 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, 62-4.050(1) & (2), and 62-210.900, 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

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under the authority and provisions of any existing valid permit or Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Certification, 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.

[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. 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.

[Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

39.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.

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 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

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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.

(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)]

40. Permit Duration. 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 (5) 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., any 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.]

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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. A 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.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)6., F.A.C.]

51. Statement of Compliance. The permittee shall submit a statement of compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit. Such statement shall be submitted to the Department and EPA annually, or more frequently if specified by Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., or by any other applicable requirement. The statement of compliance shall include the identity of each term or condition of the permit for which each unit has remained in compliance during the period covered by the statement. The statement shall include identification of all methods used to demonstrate compliance and identification of each term or condition of the permit for which any unit has not remained in compliance during the period covered by the statement. For each term or condition for which the source has not remained in compliance during the period covered by the statement, the statement shall also identify each unit not in compliance and each term and condition with which the unit was not in compliance and state the inclusive dates that the source was not in compliance, the actions taken to achieve compliance and the method used to demonstrate compliance. Such statement shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-213.440(3), 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 be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements in effect as of the date of permit issuance, 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 (AEF) Form.

[Rule 62-213.900(1), F.A.C.]

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.]

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 08/11/97) (continued)

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. **Not federally enforceable until SIP approved.** 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.]

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 08/11/97) (continued)

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 emissions unit whatsoever, including, but not limited to, 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 emission.

3. Reasonable precautions may include, but shall not be limited to 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 emissions units.
- d. Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the emissions unit 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

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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		
-001	Boiler #1 (320 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (320 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	PM	Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	32.0	140.2	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	96.0	175.2	62-210.700(3)	A.8.	
		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.	
-002	Boiler #2 (320 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (320 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	PM	Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	32.0	140.2	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	96.0	175.2	62-210.700(3)	A.8.	
		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	0.5% Sulfur	N/A	N/A	633.6	2,775.2	62-296.405(1)(c)1.e.	A.9.	
-003	Boiler #3 (550 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (550 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	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.	
		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	0.5% Sulfur	N/A	N/A	37.6	164.5	62-296.405(1)(c)1.e.	A.9.	

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

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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		
-004	Boiler #4 (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
			Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
		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.
	-Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit	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.
			Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	329.0	600.4	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
		SO ₂	Coal	8,760	5.90 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	6,470.5	28,340.9	62-296.405(1)(c)2.c.	B.9.
			Natural Gas	8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Fuel Oil	8,760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	3,015.9	13,209.8	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	B.10.
-005	Boiler #5 (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
			Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
		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.
	-Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit	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.
			Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	329.0	600.4	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
		SO ₂	Coal	8,760	5.90 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	6,470.5	28,340.9	62-296.405(1)(c)2.c.	B.9.
			Natural Gas	8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Fuel Oil	8,760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	3,015.9	13,209.8	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	B.10.

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

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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		
-006	Boiler #6 (3,704.8 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (3,704.8 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (714.8 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
			Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	PM	Coal	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	1,475	370.5	1,622.8	62-296.405(1)(b)	C.7.
			Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	1,475	370.5	1,622.8	62-296.405(1)(b)	C.7.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	1,475	71.5	313.2	62-296.405(1)(b)	C.7.
		PM - SB **	Coal	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,111.4	2,028.4	62-210.700(3)	C.8.
			Natural Gas	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,111.4	2,028.4	62-210.700(3)	C.8.
			Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	214.4	391.4	62-210.700(3)	C.8.
	SO ₂	Coal	8,760	5.90 lb/MMBtu	N/A	87,035	21,858.3	95,739.4	62-296.405(1)(c)2.c.	C.9.	
Natural Gas		8,760	N/A	N/A	87,035	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Fuel Oil		8,760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	87,035	1,965.7	9,609.8	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	C.10.		
-007	Boiler #7 (6,406.4 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (6,406.4 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,282 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
			Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	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	5.90 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	37,797.8	165,554.2	62-296.405(1)(c)2.c.	C.9.	
Natural Gas		8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Fuel Oil		8,760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	3,525.5	15,441.7	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	C.10.		
-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

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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 Base	Min. Compliance Test	CMS ¹	See Permit Condition(s)
					Frequency	Date ²	Duration		
-001	Boiler #1 (320 MMBtu/hour -N.G.)	VE	Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	A.15. - 17., 21., 24. - 27., 30. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	
	-Acid Rain Phase II Unit	PM	Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	A.15., 18., 21. - 26., 28. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
		SO ₂	Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor			No	A.14., 15., 19. - 26., 29. - 32.	
-002	Boiler #2 (320 MMBtu/hour -N.G.)	VE	Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	A.15. - 17., 21., 24. - 27., 30. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	
	-Acid Rain Phase II Unit	PM	Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	A.15., 18., 21. - 26., 28. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
		SO ₂	Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor			No	A.14., 15., 19. - 26., 29. - 32.	
-003	Boiler #3 (550 MMBtu/hour -N.G.)	VE	Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	A.15. - 17., 21., 24. - 27., 30. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	No	
	-Acid Rain Phase II Unit	PM	Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	A.15., 18., 21. - 26., 28. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No	
		SO ₂	Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor			No	A.14., 15., 19. - 26., 29. - 32.	

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Gulf Power Company DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
 Crist Generating Plant 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	Min. Compliance	CMS ¹	See Permit Condition(s)	
					Frequency	Base Date ²	Test Duration			
-004	Boiler #4 (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	Yes	B.15., 19., 20., 26, 29.-36.	
			Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	Yes		
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	Yes		
	-Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit	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		
	-Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit	SO ₂	Coal	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes		B.15. - 18., 22. - 36.
			Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes		
			Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes		
-005	Boiler #5 (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,096.7 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	Yes	B.15., 19., 20., 26, 29.-36.	
			Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	Yes		
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	Yes		
	-Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit	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		
	-Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit	SO ₂	Coal	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes		B.15. - 18., 22. - 36.
			Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	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

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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 Base Date ²	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS ¹	See Permit Condition(s)		
					Frequency						
-006	Boiler #6 (3,704.8 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (3,704.8 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (714.8 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	Yes	C.17., 19., 20., 24., 26., 29.-31., 33. - 36.		
			Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	Yes			
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	Yes			
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	PM	Coal	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No		C.17., 18., 21., 26. - 31., 33., 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	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes			C.15. - 18., 22. - 36.
			Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes			
			Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor			Yes				
-007	Boiler #7 (6,406.4 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (6,406.4 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,282 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	Yes	C.17., 19., 20., 24., 26., 29.-31., 33. - 36.		
			Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	Yes			
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept. 30	60 Minutes	Yes			
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	PM	Coal	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	No		C.17., 18., 21., 26. - 31., 33., 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	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes			C.15. - 18., 22. - 36.
			Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept. 30	1 Hour	Yes			
			Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor			Yes				
-008	Fly Ash Silos (2)-150 tons/hr	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.

⁴ If a combustion turbine is operated less than 400 hours per year, test is only required once every 5 years, during the year prior to permit renewal.

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

**Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
DRAFT 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

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

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Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

Permittee:

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

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV

Facility ID No.: 0330045

SIC Nos.: 49, 4911

Project: Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

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. UTM Coordinates: Zone 16, 478.50 km East and 3381.30 km North; Latitude: 30° 33' 58" North and Longitude: 87° 13' 44" West.

STATEMENT OF BASIS: 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 E-1, List of Exempt Emissions Units and/or Activities

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

Phase I Acid Rain Permits Issued December 27, 1994 *move to "documents on file" 10/12/97*

Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application/Compliance Plan Received December 8, 1995

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

Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions (version dated 8/11/97)

ASP Number 97-B-01

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

Effective Date: January 1, 1998

Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2002

Expiration Date: December 31, 2002

Howard L. Rhodes, Director,
Division of Air Resources Management

HLR/sms/jh

"Protect, Conserve and Manage Florida's Environment and Natural Resources"

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of seven 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 seven boilers will be subject to the Acid Rain Phase II requirements. Natural gas is the primary fuel for boilers 1, 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 seven of the boilers. Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/exempt emissions units and/or activities.

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

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.

<u>E.U. ID</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
<u>No.</u>	
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 320 MMBtu/hour
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hour
-004	Boiler Number 4 - 490.9 MMBtu/hour
-005	Boiler Number 5 - 421.6 MMBtu/hour
-006	Boiler Number 6 - 3,368 MMBtu/hour
-007	Boiler Number 7 - 5,824 MMBtu/hour
-008	Fly Ash Silos (2)
-aaa	Material Handling of Coal and Ash (See Appendix U-1)
-bbb	Fugitive PM Sources - On-site Vehicles (See Appendix U-1)
-ccc	General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines (See Appendix U-1)
-ddd	Cooling Towers (3)

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 E-1, List of Exempt Emissions Units and/or Activities
- Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
- ~~Phase I Acid Rain Permits Issued December 27, 1994~~
- Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application/Compliance Plan Received December 8, 1995
- Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
- Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions (version dated 8/11/97)
- ASP Number 97-B-01
- Scrivener's Order Correcting ASP Number 97-B-01 (dated July 9, 1997)

{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 information purposes only:

- Appendix H-1, Permit History / ID Number Transfers
- 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:

- Initial Title V Permit Application received June 14, 1996

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: Appendix TV-1, 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.}
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).** If required by 40 CFR 68 the permittee shall submit to the implementing agency:
 - a) a risk management plan (RMP) when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable, and
 - b) certification forms and/or RMPs according to the promulgated rule schedule.[40 CFR 68]
4. **Exempt Emissions Units and/or Activities.** Appendix E-1, List of Exempt 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. **Not federally enforceable.** Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

- 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 initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996]

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. The Department's Northwest District Office (Pensacola) telephone number for reporting problems, malfunctions or exceedances under this permit is 850/444-8364, 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 850/444-8364 during normal working hours.

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

Department of Environmental Protection
Northwest District Office
160 Governmental Center
Pensacola, Florida 32501-5794
Telephone: 850/444-8364
Fax: 850/444-8417

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

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Operating Permits Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9099
Fax: 404/562-9095

Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Boiler Number 1 - 320 MMBtu/hr
-002	Boiler Number 2 - 320 MMBtu/hr
-003	Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hr

Emissions unit number -001 is a Riley front wall-fired, dry bottom boiler designated as "Boiler Number 1". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 320 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing Natural gas and/or fuel oil. Natural gas is the primary fuel. 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 320 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing Natural gas and/or 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. All three units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II.

{Permitting notes: These emissions units pre-date PSD regulations, ^{and} ~~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. Unit -001 began commercial operation on January 1, 1945. Unit -002 began commercial operation on June 1, 1949. Unit -003 began commercial operation on September 1, 1952. Units -001, -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.}

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:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
-001	320	Natural Gas
	320	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	320	No. 6 Fuel Oil
	320	On-Specification Used Oil
-002	320	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

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) ~~&~~ 62-296.405, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.] *and*

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **A.24.**
[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, are natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil, No. 6 fuel oil and on-specification used oil (see specific condition **A.33.**).
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

A.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of the hours operated on each of the allowable fuels.
[Rules 62-213.440 ~~&~~ 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.] *and*

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 -001, -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.]

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.]

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) i.e., F.A.C.]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in 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.]

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

{Permitting Note: In accordance with the Acid Rain Phase II requirements, the following continuous monitors are installed on these units: NO_x, CO₂ and stack gas flow.}

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 a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel oil delivery.** 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.]

A.15. 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.]

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.16. Annual tests Required (see B.18)

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

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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 accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery.** 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, ~~or~~ 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. 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.; SIP Approved]

Compliance Test Requirements

A.22. 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.23. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run

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

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

A.24. 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.25. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

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

(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 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

A.26. 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.27. 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.28. Particulate Matter Testing - Annual and Permit Renewal. Annual and 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 less than 400 hours per year; or,
- c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

{Permitting Note: The reports that are required by the following conditions are to be sent to the Northwest District office, 160 Governmental Center, Pensacola, Florida 322501-5794}

A.29. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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 allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitations.

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

and

A.30. 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.]

#11 Facility-wide conditions

A.31. 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.32. Test Reports.

- (a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the 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.33. 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 -001, -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:** 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).

- 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 generated and burned each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding consecutive 12-month period. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (3) Results of the analyses required above.

[40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

- g. Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit to the Northwest District office, within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year.

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

and,

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-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 490.9 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 4". It is rated at a maximum heat input of 421.6 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} 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. Unit -004 began commercial operation on July 1, 1959. Unit -005 began commercial operation on June 1, 1961. Units -004 and -005 share a common stack with units -001, -002 and -003. Stack height = 450 feet, exit diameter = 18.0 feet, exit temperature = 290 °F; actual volumetric flow rate = 802,500 acfm.}

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:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
-004	490.9	Coal
	490.9	Natural Gas
	490.9	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	490.9	On-Specification Used Oil
-005	421.6	Coal
	421.6	Natural Gas
	421.6	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	421.6	On-Specification Used Oil

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) ~~&~~ 62-296.405, F.A.C.; permits AC17-2126 & AC17-2127; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **B.29.**
 [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

B.3. Methods of Operation - 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.37.**). 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.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.]

B.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of the hours operated on each of the allowable fuels.

[Rules 62-213.440 ~~&~~ 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.] *and*

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.}

B.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. Because units -004 and -005 share a common stack with units -001, -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.]

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 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.]

B.11. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in condition **B.10.**, the liquid fuel sulfur content shall not exceed 2.50 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: SO₂, NO_x, CO₂ and stack gas flow.}

B.15. Continuous Monitors. These emissions units shall calibrate, operate and maintain continuous monitoring systems for monitoring opacity, SO₂ and CO₂.
[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 SO₂ continuous emissions monitors.**

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; and, Applicant request.]

B.17. 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.]

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.18. Annual Tests Required. Units -004 and -005 must conduct annual testing for SO₂ and PM emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

B.19. 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.**

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.; and, Applicant request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

see sec. B.20.

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, 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, AO17-211303.]

and

As-fired **B.23.** Continuous SO₂ emissions monitoring 3-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department. In the event that valid data capture is not available, the permittee shall immediately initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emissions standard. 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare SO₂ emissions monitor must be installed and collecting data in the same time frame as required above for as-fired fuel sampling. *interrupted*

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: *previously calibrated*

- (a-c)*
1. Calibration of CEMS.
 2. 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.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AO17-211303.]

*40 CFR 60 /
APP. F.
Adopt 204.800*

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 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 SO₂ and NO_x Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
- (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for O₂ and CO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.]

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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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. 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, ^{may} 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 shall 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.]

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Compliance Test Requirements

B.27. 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.28. 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.29. Operating Rate During Testing. Unless otherwise stated in the applicable emission limiting standard rule, testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, ~~as defined below~~. 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 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.

~~(b) All Other Sources. Permitted Capacity~~ is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. *which*

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

See A.24. 5

B.30. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

See A.25. 7

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.

(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 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

B.31. 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.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

~~{Permitting Note: The reports that are required by the following conditions are to be sent to the Northwest District office, 160 Governmental Center, Pensacola, Florida 322501-5794}~~

B.32. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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 allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitations.

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

B.33. 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.34. 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.35. 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.36. 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.37. 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:** 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).

- 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 generated and burned each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding consecutive 12-month period. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (3) Results of the analyses required above.
- [40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

- g. Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit to the Northwest District office, within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year.

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

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 3,368 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing pulverized coal, natural gas, ^{and} distillate fuel oil ^{and} 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 5,824 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing pulverized coal, natural gas, ^{and} distillate fuel oil ^{and} used as back-up fuel. ^{and on-specification used oil are}

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{Permitting notes: 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. 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 Buell electrostatic precipitators. NO_x emissions from unit -007 are controlled by Foster Wheeler Low NO_x Burners. 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.}

subscript

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:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
-006	3,368	Coal
	3,368	Natural Gas
	714.8	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	714.8	On-Specification Used Oil
-007	5,824	Coal
	5,824	Natural Gas
	1,282	No. 2 Fuel Oil
	1,282	On-Specification Used Oil

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) ^{and} 62-296.405, F.A.C.; permit AC17-234016; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition C.27.

[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.35.). 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.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996.] *and AO?*

C.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of the hours operated on each of the allowable fuels.

[Rules 62-213.440 ~~&~~ 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Applicant's request in initial Title V application received June 14, 1996.] *and*

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.}

C.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. 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.]

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.]

C.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.]

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 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.]

C.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel. When burning liquid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.]

C.11. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit specified in condition C.10., the liquid fuel sulfur content shall not exceed 2.50 percent, by weight, as measured by applicable test methods.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

C.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.]

C.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.]

C.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: SO₂, NO_x, CO₂ and stack gas flow.}

C.15. Continuous Monitors. These emissions units shall calibrate, operate and maintain continuous monitoring systems for monitoring opacity, SO₂ and CO₂.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1., F.A.C.; and, Permits AC17-234016 & AO17-171806.]

C.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 SO₂ continuous emissions monitors.**

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; Permits AC17-234016 & AO17-171806; and, Applicant request.]

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C.17. 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.]

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.18. Annual Tests Required. Units -004 and -005 must conduct annual testing for SO₂ and PM emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

C.19. 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.**

AD Long as maintained etc

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.; and, Applicant request in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

C.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.]

C.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.]

C.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, 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, Permits AC17-234016 & AO17-171806.]

and

C.23. Continuous SO₂ emissions monitoring 3-hour averages are required to demonstrate compliance with the standards of the Department. In the event that valid data capture is not available, the permittee shall immediately initiate as-fired fuel sampling to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emissions standard. 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 SO₂ emissions compliance by the temporary use of a spare SO₂ emissions monitor. The spare SO₂ 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. 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.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Permits AC17-234016 & AO17-171806.]

C.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 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 SO₂ and NO_x Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
- (3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for O₂ and CO₂ Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.]

C.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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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.26. 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 shall 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, StP approved

Compliance Test Requirements

C.27. 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.28. 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.29. Operating Rate During Testing. Unless otherwise stated in the applicable emission limiting standard rule, testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, as defined below. 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 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.

~~(b) All Other Sources - Permitted capacity~~ is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. *which*

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

d (2)(b)

C.30. 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.

(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 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

C.31. 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.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

{Permitting Note: The reports that are required by the following conditions are to be sent to the Northwest District office, 160 Governmental Center, Pensacola, Florida 322501-5794}

C.32. The owner or operator shall maintain continuous 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 allowable sulfur dioxide emission limitations.

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

C.33. 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.34. 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.35. A maintenance log of the continuous monitoring systems shall be kept showing:

- a. Time out of service.
- b. Calibration and adjustments.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Permits AC17-234016 & AO17-171806.]

C.36. 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.

C.37. 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:** 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).

- 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 generated and burned each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding consecutive 12-month period. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (3) Results of the analyses required above.
- [40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

- g. Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit to the Northwest District office, within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil generated and burned during the quarter.

The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year.

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

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. Fly ash collection systems from precipitators on boilers numbers 4, 5, 6 & 7 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%) settles 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.

the not a sentence the and old-site fly ash

{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:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>Per Hour of Operating Rate</u>
-008	150 Tons Fly Ash Transported Per Hour 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 ~~not~~ ^{be less than} ~~exceed~~ 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.S. Reminds
D.7. Annual Tests Required. *see BQC.18*

D.7. 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~~6~~ and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

D.8. 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~~ operating rate up to the maximum allowable operating rate.
[January 16, 1984 Letter modifying permit AO17-70422, specific condition 15.]

D.9. 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.10. 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 shall 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.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

{Permitting Note: The reports that are required by the following conditions are to be sent to the Department of Environmental Protection's Northwest District Office, 160 Governmental Center, Pensacola, Florida 322501-5794}

D.11. Malfunction Reporting. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department ~~or the appropriate Local Program~~ 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.]

*adjust
check table for
consistency*

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#1*

D.12. 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.]

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

- 001 Boiler Number 1 - 320 MMBtu/hour
- 002 Boiler Number 2 - 320 MMBtu/hour
- 003 Boiler Number 3 - 550 MMBtu/hour
- 004 Boiler Number 4 - 490.9 MMBtu/hour
- 005 Boiler Number 5 - 421.6 MMBtu/hour
- 006 Boiler Number 6 - 3,368 MMBtu/hour
- 007 Boiler Number 7 - 5,824 MMBtu/hour

A.1. The Phase II permit application submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, is a part of this permit (included as an Attachment). The owners and operators of these Phase II acid rain units must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application listed below:

- a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated 07/01/95.
 [Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) allowance allocations and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) requirements for each Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID #	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002
-001	ID No. 01 1	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, ^{or} 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	35*	35*	35*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**
-002	ID No. 02 2	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, ^{or} 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	3*	3*	3*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**

add Header (cont.)

-003	ID No. 03 3	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	4*	4*	4*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**
-004	ID No. 04 4	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2446*	25040*	25040*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**
-005	ID No. 05 5	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	2410*	2410*	2410*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**
-006	ID No. 06 6	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	8325*	8325*	8325*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**
-007	ID No. 07 7	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73	12415*	12415*	12415*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**

*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.

**By January 1, 1999, this Part will be reopened to add NO_x requirements in accordance with the regulations implementing section 407 of the Clean Air Act.

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. 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 No. 51., Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions.}
[Rule 62-214.420(11), F.A.C.]

A.5. Comments, notes, and justifications: The Designated Representative has been changed from Frederick Kuester to G. Edison Holland, Jr.

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 - 490.9 MMBtu/hour (Substitution for Unit -007)
- 005 Boiler Number 5 - 421.6 MMBtu/hour (Substitution for Unit -007)
- 006 Boiler Number 6 - 3,368 MMBtu/hour
- 007 Boiler Number 7 - 5,824 MMBtu/hour

The provisions of the federal Acid Rain, Phase I permits govern the above listed emissions units ~~from the date of issuance of this Title V permit~~ through December 31, 1999. The provisions of the Phase II permit governs those emissions units from January 1, 2000 through the expiration date of this Title V permit. The Phase II permit governs all other affected units for the effective period of this permit.

B.1. The Phase I permits, issued by the U.S. EPA, are ^{attached to} ~~a part of~~ 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 E-1, List of Exempt Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Gulf Power Company
Crist Electric Generating Plant

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Full 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 whether a facility containing such emissions units or activities would be subject to any applicable requirements. Emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempt from permitting under Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., are also exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., provided such emissions units and activities also meet the exemption criteria of Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. The below listed emissions units and/or activities are hereby exempt pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

	<u>State Registration Number</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Size (Gallons)</u>
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

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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 ‘exempt emissions units’.

E.U. ID


No. Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity

- aaa Material Handling of Coal and Ash
- bbb Fugitive PM Sources - On-site Vehicles
- ccc General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines
- ddd Cooling Towers (3)

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

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

- ccc 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.

- ddd Cooling Towers. SCC: 

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

(For Tracking Purposes Only)

Gulf Power Company
Crist Electric Generating Plant

Permit No.: 0330045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0330045

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

<u>ID No</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>	<u>Extended Date</u>	<u>Revised Date(s)</u>
-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	

ID Number Changes (for tracking purposes):

From: Facility ID No.: 10PEN17004506

To: Facility ID No.: 0330045

¹ Secretarial ORDER issued to relax semi-annual PM testing requirement to annual.

~~² Secretarial ORDER issued to relax quarterly PM testing requirement to semi-annual.~~ *Relate*
No information

Referenced Attachments

Phase I Acid Rain Permits

Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan

ASP Number 97-B-01

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

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

Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions(version dated 8/11/97)

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

Table 2-1, Compliance Requirements

Phase I Acid Rain Permits

Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application/Compliance Plan

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

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

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

Appendix TV-1,
Title V Conditions (version dated 2/27/97)

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

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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		
-001	Boiler #1 (320 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (320 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	PM	Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	32.0	140.2	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	96.0	175.2	62-210.700(3)	A.8.	
		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.	
-002	Boiler #2 (320 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (320 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	PM	Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	32.0	140.2	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	96.0	175.2	62-210.700(3)	A.8.	
		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	0.5% Sulfur	N/A	N/A	633.6	2,775.2	62-296.405(1)(c)1.e.	A.9.	
-003	Boiler #3 (550 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (550 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	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.	
		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	0.5% Sulfur	N/A	N/A	37.6	164.5	62-296.405(1)(c)1.e.	A.9.	

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

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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		
-004	Boiler #4 (490.9 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (490.9 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (490.9 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
			Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
		PM	Coal	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	49.1	215.1	62-296.405(1)(b)	B.7.
			Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	49.1	215.1	62-296.405(1)(b)	B.7.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	49.1	215.1	62-296.405(1)(b)	B.7.
	-Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit	PM - SB **	Coal	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	147.0	268.8	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
			Natural Gas	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	147.0	268.8	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
			Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	147.0	268.8	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
		SO ₂	Coal	8,760	5.90 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	2,896.3	12,685.8	62-296.405(1)(c)2.c.	B.9.
Natural Gas			8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Fuel Oil			8,760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,350.0	5,912.9	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	B.10.	
-005	Boiler #5 (421.6 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (421.6 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (421.6 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
			Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	B.5.
		PM	Coal	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	42.2	184.4	62-296.405(1)(b)	B.7.
			Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	42.2	184.8	62-296.405(1)(b)	B.7.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	42.2	184.8	62-296.405(1)(b)	B.7.
	-Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit	PM - SB **	Coal	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	126.5	230.8	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
			Natural Gas	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	126.5	230.8	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
			Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	126.5	230.8	62-210.700(3)	B.8.
		SO ₂	Coal	8,760	5.90 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	2,487.4	14,256.9	62-296.405(1)(c)2.c.	B.9.
Natural Gas			8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Fuel Oil			8,760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,159.4	5,078.2	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	B.10.	

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

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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		
-006	Boiler #6 (3,368 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (3,368MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (714.8 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
			Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	PM	Coal	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	336.8	1,475.2	62-296.405(1)(b)	C.7.
			Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	336.8	1,475.2	62-296.405(1)(b)	C.7.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	71.5	313.2	62-296.405(1)(b)	C.7.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	PM - SB **	Coal	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,010.4	1,844.0	62-210.700(3)	C.8.
			Natural Gas	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,010.4	1,844.0	62-210.700(3)	C.8.
			Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	214.4	391.4	62-210.700(3)	C.8.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	SO ₂	Coal	8,760	5.90 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	19,871.2	87,035.9	62-296.405(1)(c)2.c.	C.9.
Natural Gas			8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Fuel Oil			8,760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,965.7	9,609.8	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	C.10.	
-007	Boiler #7 (5,824 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (5,824 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,282 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
			Natural Gas	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
			Fuel Oil	8,760	40%			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	C.5.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	PM	Coal	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	582.4	2,550.9	62-296.405(1)(b)	C.7.
			Natural Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	582.4	2,550.9	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.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	PM - SB **	Coal	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,747.2	3,188.6	62-210.700(3)	C.8.
			Natural Gas	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,747.2	3,188.6	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.
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	SO ₂	Coal	8,760	5.90 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	34,361.6	150,503.8	62-296.405(1)(c)2.c.	C.9.
Natural Gas			8,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Fuel Oil			8,760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	3,525.5	15,441.7	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	C.10.	
-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

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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	Frequency	Min. Compliance	CMS ¹	See Permit Condition(s)
					Time Frequency	Base Date ²	Test Duration		
-001	Boiler #1 (320 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (320 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	No	A.15. - 17., 21., 24. - 27., 30. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	No	
	-Acid Rain Phase II Unit	PM	Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	No	A.15., 18., 21. - 26., 28. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	No	
		SO ₂	Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor			No	A.14., 15., 19. - 26., 29. - 32.	
-002	Boiler #2 (320 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (320 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	No	A.15. - 17., 21., 24. - 27., 30. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	No	
	-Acid Rain Phase II Unit	PM	Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	No	A.15., 18., 21. - 26., 28. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	No	
		SO ₂	Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor			No	A.14., 15., 19. - 26., 29. - 32.	
-003	Boiler #3 (550 MMBtu/hour -N.G.) (550 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	VE	Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	No	A.15. - 17., 21., 24. - 27., 30. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	No	
	-Acid Rain Phase II Unit	PM	Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	No	A.15., 18., 21. - 26., 28. - 32.
			Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	No	
		SO ₂	Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor			No	A.14., 15., 19. - 26., 29. - 32.	

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Gulf Power Company
Crist Generating Plant

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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	Min. Compliance	CMS ¹	See Permit Condition(s)	
					Frequency	Base Date ²	Test Duration			
-004	Boiler #4 (490.9 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (490.9 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (490.9 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	Yes	B.15., 19., 20., 26, 29.-36.	
			Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	Yes		
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	Yes		
	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	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	Yes			B.15. - 18., 22. - 36.
		Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	Yes			
		Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	Yes			
	-Substitution Phase I Acid Rain Unit	VE	Coal	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	Yes	B.15., 19., 20., 26, 29.-36.	
			Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	Yes		
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	Yes		
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	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	Yes	B.15. - 18., 22. - 36.			
	Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	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

DRAFT Permit No.: 0330045-001-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	Min. Compliance	CMS ¹	See Permit Condition(s)	
					Frequency	Base Date ²	Test Duration			
-006	Boiler #6 (3,368 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (3,368 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (714.8 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	Yes	C.17., 19., 20., 24., 26., 29.-31., 33. - 36.	
			Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	Yes		
			Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	Yes		
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	PM	Coal	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	No		C.17., 18., 21., 26. - 31., 33., 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		
	-Acid Rain Phase I Unit	SO ₂	Coal	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	Yes		C.15. - 18., 22. - 36.
			Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	Yes		
			Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor			Yes			
	-007	Boiler #7 (5,824 MMBtu/hour - Coal) (5,824 MMBtu/hour - N.G.) (1,282 MMBtu/hour - Oil)	VE	Coal	DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes		Yes
Natural Gas				DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	Yes		
Fuel Oil				DEP Method 9	Annually ³	Sept., 30	60 Minutes	Yes		
-Acid Rain Phase I Unit		PM	Coal	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	No	C.17., 18., 21., 26. - 31., 33., 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		
-Acid Rain Phase I Unit		SO ₂	Coal	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	Yes	C.15. - 18., 22. - 36.	
			Natural Gas	6, 6A, 6B or 6C	Annually ³	Sept., 30	1 Hour	Yes		
			Fuel Oil	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided by Vendor			Yes			
-008		Fly Ash Silos (2)-150 tons/hr	VE	Fly Ash	EPA Method 9	Annually	Sept., 30	1 Hour	No	D.7. - 12.

Notes:

¹ CMS [=] continuous monitoring system used for compliance in lieu of stack test 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.

⁴ If a combustion turbine is operated less than 400 hours per year, test is only required once every 5 years, during the year prior to permit renewal.