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OCT 01 2001

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

September 21, 2001

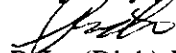
Mr. Edward J Svec
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Resources
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

RE: DEP File No. 0490045-001-AC (PSD-FL-307)
South Pond Energy Park

Dear Mr. Svec:

This letter confirms my telephone conversation with Scott Sheplak last week where by South Pond Energy Park, LLC agreed to another 45-day extension for FDEP to issue a draft air permit. This would put the draft air permit issuance date at approximately October 31, 2001. I did express my concern that as FDEP issues draft and final air permits on other power projects, it may be applying ever tighter air standards on South Pond Energy Park developed after the air permit should have been issued not because of a BACT analysis but because other power plants have agreed to a LAER standard.

Very truly yours,


R.L. (Rick) Wolfinger
Vice President

Cc: Ken Kosky - Golder
Manitia Moultrie - Golder
Larry Curtin - Holland and Knight
Jeff McCormack, Attorney Constellation

10/01/01 cc: Ed Svec



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AUG 09 2001

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

August 6, 2001

Mr. Edward J Svec
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Resources
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

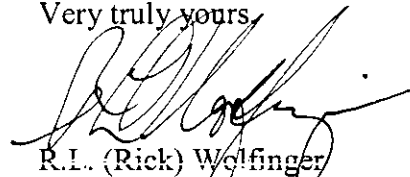
**RE: DEP File No. 0490046-001-AC (PSD-FL-306)
South Pond Energy Park**

Dear Mr. Svec:

This letter confirms our telephone conversation last week, where by South Pond Energy Park, LLC agrees to a 45-day extension for FDEP to issue a draft air permit. This places the draft air permit issuance date at approximately September 15, 2001.

I thank you for your effort and work to date.

Very truly yours,



R.L. (Rick) Wolfinger
Vice President

Cc: Ken Kosky – Golder
Manitia Moultrie – Golder
Larry Curtin- Holland and Knight
Jeff McCormack, Attorney Constellation



MAY 14 2001

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

May 8, 2001

Scott Sheplak, P.E.
Administrator, Title V Section
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resources Management
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Re: DEP File No. 0490045-001-AC (PSD-FL-306), South Pond Energy Park

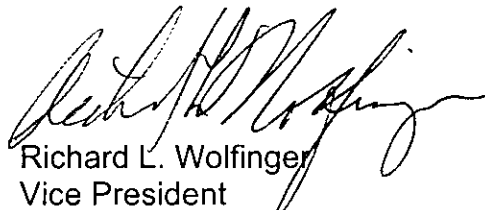
Dear Mr. Sheplak:

This correspondence provides additional information requested in response to your letter of March 28, 2001 where a further explanation of how South Pond Energy Park would comply with the 74.9 MW restriction required by the facility to be exempt from the Florida Power Plant Siting Act.

South Pond Energy Park, LLC has employed Spectrum Energy, Inc. as its permitting engineer. Attached to this letter is a letter from Mark Gilliss, California Register Engineer and Spectrum Energy engineer, which explains the method that South Pond plans to employ to limit the output of the steam-electric turbine to below 75 MW. As stated in the letter, this method has been used in California to stay below the California Energy Commission threshold of 50 MW.

We would be pleased to discuss this further with you should you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Richard L. Wolfinger
Vice President

cc: Larry Curtin, Holland & Knight
Ken Kosky, Golder Associates

5/14/01 cc: Al Sincero
Scott Sheplak
Ed Svec



Spectrum Energy, Inc.

Charlotte, North Carolina
Irvine, California

April 30, 2001

Mr. Rick Wolfinger
Constellation Power
111 Market Place, Suite 200
Baltimore, MD 21202

RE: Steam Turbine Output

Dear Rick:

There are a number of ways to limit steam turbine output ranging from an operator adjustable setpoint in the plant controls system to a hard-wired/hard-programmed limit in the steam turbine governor/controller. We recommend the hard-wired/hard-programmed limit, which has been used in California for ten years to hold generator output below the California Energy Commission's 50 megawatt jurisdictional threshold. On the projects we were involved in General Electric installed a custom programmable read only memory ("PROM") chip in the turbine governor/controller to limit output to 49.99 megawatts, which was acceptable to the California Energy Commission since it can not be easily modified/overridden (unlike typical plant control system setpoints, which can be changed with a few mouse clicks).

Steam turbine governor/controllers already limits operation based on steam parameters and metal temperatures, etc. General Electric and Siemens-Westinghouse (or any other steam turbine vendor) can implement a hard-wired/hard-programmed output limit although both deferred committing to the implementation specifics until an order is placed and detailed engineering is under way.

Summarizing, implementing a hard-wired/hard-programmed limit is technically feasible and has been approved in other states under nearly identical circumstances.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Best regards,

Mark Gilliss, PE





United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1875 Century Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30345

APR - 4 2001

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APR 06 2001

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

IN REPLY REFER TO

FWS/R4/CRF

Re: PSD-FL-307

Mr. C. H. Fancy
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Department of Environmental Protection
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 48
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Dear Mr. Fancy:

Our Air Quality Branch has reviewed the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Application for the North Pond Energy Park, a 430 MW power production facility in Hardee County, Florida. The facility would be located 125 km southeast of Chassahowitzka Wilderness, a Class I area, administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The technical review comments from our Air Quality Branch are enclosed. Specifically, we recommend that your Department consider applying lower limits than proposed for nitrogen oxides emissions.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on this permit application. We appreciate your cooperation in notifying us of proposed projects with the potential to impact the air quality and related resources of our Class I air quality areas. If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Ellen Porter of our Air Quality Branch in Denver at (303) 969-2617.

Sincerely yours,

Edward W. Lory

for Sam D. Hamilton
Regional Director

Enclosure

cc: C. Luce
C. Holladay
B. Thomas, SW Dist
K. Koshy, Boulder
B. Wally, EPA

**Technical Review of Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit Application
For the Construction of a 430 MW Power Production Facility
North Pond Energy Park
Hardee County, Florida
PSD-FL-307**

by

**Air Quality Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service – Denver
March 28, 2001**

Constellation Power Source Company proposes to construct a 430 MW power production facility, North Pond Energy Park (North Pond). The facility would be located in Hardee County, Florida, 125 km southeast of Chassahowitzka Wilderness, a Class I area administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

This project will result in PSD-significant increases in emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), sulfuric acid mist (SAM), particulate matter (PM-10), and carbon monoxide (CO). Emissions (in tons per year – TPY) are summarized below.

POLLUTANT	EMISSIONS INCREASE (TPY)
NO _x	436
SO ₂	100
SAM	11.8
PM-10	98
CO	255

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Analysis

The proposed facility consists of two General Electric Frame 7FA turbines. One turbine will be a combined cycle/simple cycle unit for base/peak load service; the remaining turbine will be operated in simple cycle mode for peaking service. During combined cycle operation, the first unit will use selective catalytic reduction (SCR) to control NO_x to 3.5 ppm when firing gas and 15 ppm when firing oil. During simple cycle operation, the units will use dry low-NO_x (DLN) and water injection to limit NO_x to 9 and 42 ppm while firing gas and oil, respectively.

North Pond Proposed NO_x Limits

Natural Gas	
Simple Cycle (DLN)	9 ppm
Combined Cycle (SCR)	3.5 ppm
Oil	
Simple Cycle	42 ppm
Combined Cycle (Water Injection)	15 ppm

We agree that SCR meets the BACT criteria, however, we have found other similar sources that have been permitted for lower NO_x emissions using SCR during combined cycle operation. There are two sources with permitted levels of 2.5 ppm NO_x or lower, including Westbrook Power in Maine and the Sumas facility in Washington. While these sources are not yet operating, the New Source Review Workshop Manual states "a commercially available control option will be presumed applicable if it has been or is soon to be deployed (e. g., is specified in a permit) on the same or a similar source type."¹ North Pond could reduce annual emissions of NO_x by 28.2 tons by employing an emissions limit of 2.5 ppm NO_x. We believe that based on the two permits specifying NO_x limits on similar sources at or below 2.5 ppm, North Pond should further evaluate the costs of reducing NO_x below 3.5 ppm. We would also like North Pond to investigate the possibility of a lower NO_x limit while burning oil in combined cycle. CPV Gulf Coast in Florida has requested a permit that would limit NO_x at their facility to 10 ppm while burning oil.

Air Quality Related Values (AQRV) Analysis

The air quality and visibility analyses were performed appropriately.

North Pond used the CALPUFF model with CALMET meteorological data (1990) to evaluate potential impacts to air quality at Chassahowitzka. The modeling results predicted that impacts from the proposed project would be below the significant impact levels for all Class I increments.

North Pond used the CALPUFF model with CALMET meteorological data (1990) and CALPOST to evaluate potential impacts to visibility at Chassahowitzka. The maximum predicted change in light extinction was 2.76%, less than the 5% recommended threshold for visibility impacts. The maximum predicted change assumed a worst-case scenario of both units burning fuel oil in simple cycle mode.

In conclusion, the North Pond project is not expected to significantly impact air quality or visibility at Chassahowitzka.

Contact: Ellen Porter, Air Quality Branch (303) 969-2617.

¹ New Source Review Workshop Manual, EPA, 1990, p. B.18.



Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

March 28, 2001

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Richard L. Wolfinger
Vice President
South Pond Energy Park, LLC
111 Market Place
Suite 200
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Re: DEP File No. 0490046-001-AC (PSD-FL-306)
South Pond Energy Park

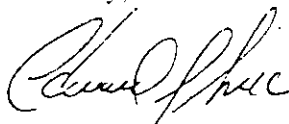
Dear Mr. Wolfinger:

The Department has received your response to our request for additional information dated December 8, 2000 on February 28, 2001. All of the requested additional information was not received with the submittal and the application is still considered to be incomplete. Please provide the following additional information, in writing, so that we may continue to process your request.

Please submit details as to how you propose to restrict the operation of the steam-electrical turbines to 74.9 MW. The information received so far is not sufficient.

Permit applicants are advised that Rule 62-4.055(1), F.A.C. now requires applicants to respond to requests for information within 90 days. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call Edward J. Svec at 850/921-8985.

Sincerely,


Scott Sheplak, P.E.
Administrator
Title V Section

cc:
Kennard Kosky, PE, Golder Associates
John Bunyak, NPS
Jim Little, USEPA Region 4
Bill Thomas, PE, FDEP SWD
Cleve Holladay, FDEP BAR

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

1. Article Addressed to:
 Mr. Richard L. Wolfinger
 Vice President
 South Pond Energy Park, LLC
 111 Market Place
 Suite 200
 Baltimore, Maryland 21202

2. Article Number (Copy from service label)
 7099 3400 0000 1449 2167

PS Form 3811, July 1999

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Received by (Please Print Clearly) B. Date of Delivery

MAY TOOKS

C. Signature

M. Wolfinger

Agent
 Addressee

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? Yes

If YES, enter delivery address below: No

3. Service Type

Certified Mail Express Mail
 Registered Return Receipt for Merchandise
 Insured Mail C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) Yes

102595-99-M-1789

Domestic Return Receipt



111 Market Place, Suite 200
Baltimore, MD 21202
Phone: 410-230-4600
Fax: 410-230-4847

February 27, 2001

Scott Sheplak, P.E.
Administrator, Title V Section
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resources Management
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

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FEB 28 2001

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

Re: DEP File No. 0490045-001-AC (PSD-FL-307), South Pond Energy Park

Dear Mr. Sheplak:

This correspondence provides additional information requested in response to your letter of December 8, 2000, and the meeting on the proposed South Pond Energy Park that will be located in Hardee County, Florida. In your letter, you indicate that the North Pond Energy Park and the South Pond Energy Park appear to meet the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements for consideration as a single facility and you request that we provide a rationale for classifying these as two separate facilities. You also ask that we address the question of whether the plants are subject to the Electrical Power Plant Siting Act.

While you have not specified for us the EPA requirements that the facilities "appear to meet" for consideration as a single facility, we are not aware of any listing of specific criteria that would be used for this purpose. It is our understanding that EPA does not have specific guidance on this issue and that such questions are handled case-by-case. See, 45 Federal Register, at 52695 (August 7, 1980). The applicable regulations, preamble and various EPA decisions on this issue clearly suggest that these two facilities do not merit consideration as a single facility. EPA's rules define "stationary source" as "any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutants subject to regulation" 40 CFR § 52.21(b)(5). For regulatory purposes, a "building, structure, facility or installation" is defined in the rules as "all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control) Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "major group" (i.e., which have the same first two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972" 40 CFR § 52.21(b)(6).

Florida's rules are based on EPA rules and are almost identical in defining a stationary source. A "facility" is defined as "all of the emission units which are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and which are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control)." Rule 62-210.200(125), Florida Administrative Code (FAC).

The two facilities are separate and distinct legal entities and are not operationally or functionally related. For purposes of evaluating whether the two facilities should be aggregated, the following facts are relevant:

1. Both of the facilities are separate legal entities by virtue of being established as stand-alone, independent companies.

2. Each of the plants has separate, stand-alone operating facilities. The two plants will not be connected in any way and will operate independently. There will be separate operating staffs and facilities for independent operation. Neither plant will be dependent upon the other for operational support.

3. The plants are configured differently. The configurations are unique to the location of each plant and will be defined by the constraints of each site's infrastructure.

4. The North Pond facility will electrically connect to Tampa Electric Company's system at the Hardee substation. This substation is adjacent to the site. The South Pond will electrically connect to the Florida Power & Light Company 230 kV transmission system by way of a new seven to eight mile transmission line. The existing electrical transmission system will not allow a single 1,000/1,250 MW plant to connect into the system and, therefore, the plants are separate and located in such a way as to minimize electrical interconnection costs. Each of the companies and facilities will have separate interconnection studies and contracts for the interconnection.

5. The two sites are located six miles (about 10 kilometers) apart as a result of operational and functional differences. This separation is the result of two important features. The first is based on the ability to interconnect to the transmission systems as noted above. The second is based on the unique surface water bodies that the plants can use for cooling and water supply. The North Pond facility will use an existing pond that is no longer being used in the phosphate industry. The South Pond location coincides with an actively mined area. The pond is much larger in size which allows a larger power plant. Neither location is capable of handling the combined water needs of the two facilities.

We have reviewed a number of decisions on this issue made by EPA over a period of years, and we have been unable to uncover a single instance in which two facilities meeting the descriptions set forth above have been combined. Assuming, without conceding, that the two facilities would meet the test of being under common control, the sites are neither adjacent nor contiguous. The only instances in which physically separated sites have been combined by EPA are those where there is some

feature, such as a railroad line or a transmission line, that also connects the sites or where the sites are functionally or operationally related. This is not the case with the two plants in question here.

It is also important to note that both projects are required to undergo PSD review for regulated air pollutants including particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides. As such, the projects will implement Best Available Control Technology (BACT) as individually required for each separate project. Clearly, the separate projects will not result in avoidance of any technical reviews required by DEP.

Both EPA and at least one court have indicated an intention to use a common sense approach in applying the definition of "stationary source." Alabama Power v. Costle, 606 F.2d 1068, 1077 (DC Cir. 1979), superceded in other aspects, Alabama Power v. Costle, 636 F.2d 323 (DC Cir. 1979); 45 Fed. Reg. at p. 52694. Applying common sense, it would seem appropriate to look at the commonly understood meaning of the words "contiguous" and "adjacent." "Adjacent" is defined in Webster's dictionary as nearby or having a common border. "Contiguous" is defined as being in actual contact or touching along a boundary or at a point. These definitions imply sites that are in very close proximity to one another, and certainly not separated by a distance of six miles.

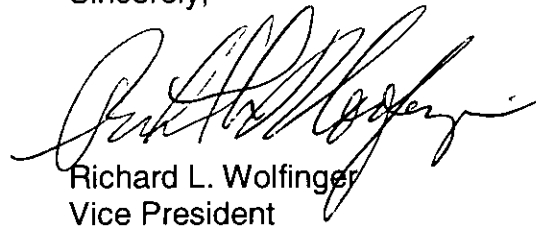
Your December 8, 2000, letter also raises the question of whether sufficient information has been provided to make the determination that the proposed power plant is not subject to the provisions of the Siting Act. As we understand it, the Siting Act applies to any electrical power plant, as defined in the statute, that has a steam generating capacity of 75 megawatts or greater. We further understand that DEP has consistently determined that plants that are not currently capable of generating 75 megawatts or greater of steam are not subject to the provisions of the Siting Act and are subject instead to the traditional permitting for stationary sources. This plant will be limited to an output of 74.9 megawatts of steam generation. This limitation will be placed on the equipment in a way that the 74.9 megawatts will not be exceeded at any time. The bid specifications for the plant will limit the steam capacity to 74.9 megawatts or less. Consistent with the past determinations of DEP, we believe that this configuration is not subject to the provisions of the Siting Act. As noted above, we see no basis on which to combine the sites for PSD or for other purposes, including the Siting Act.

Attached is a letter report dated February 6, 2001 from Golder Associates which combines the air impact of the North Pond Energy Park and South Pond Energy Park as requested by FDEP. The modeling that is summarized in the report has been submitted to the Department.

Scott Sheplak, P.E.
February 27, 2001
Page 4 of 4

We would be pleased to discuss this further with you should you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard L. Wolfinger". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Richard L. Wolfinger
Vice President

cc: Larry Curtin, Holland & Knight
Ken Kosky, Golder Associates

Golder Associates Inc.

6241 NW 23rd Street, Suite 500
Gainesville, FL 32653-1500
Telephone (352) 336-5600
Fax (352) 336-6603



February 6, 2001

9939503

North Pond Energy Park, LLC and South Pond Energy Park, LLC
111 Market Place, Suite 200
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Attention: Mr. Richard L. Wolfinger, Vice President

RE: North Pond Energy Park and South Pond Energy Park
DEP File Nos. 0490045-001-AC (PSD-FL-307) and 0490046-001-AC (PSD-FL-306)
FDEP Request for Additional Information

Dear Rick:

Golder Associates Inc. (Golder) has performed the ambient air quality impact analysis for both the North Pond Energy Park and South Pond Energy Park as requested by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) in their December 8, 2000 correspondence. As requested by the FDEP, the ambient air impact analysis was conducted to determine the combined impacts of both facilities on the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Class II areas in the vicinity of each plant and the Chassahowitzka PSD Class I Area. The impact analysis is attached. Under separate cover, Golder will submit the modeling documentation to Mr. Cleve Holladay, the FDEP meteorologist that reviews the impact analyses for projects.

The results of the analyses determined that the impacts of both projects are less than the PSD Class II Significant Impact Levels. In addition, the impacts of both projects are less than the EPA proposed PSD Class I Significant Impact Levels, except for the 24-hour SO₂ impacts when the combined cycle units and simple cycle units are operating. In this case, the combined impacts of both projects are slightly above the PSD Class I Significant Impact Levels (i.e., 0.22 µg/m³ compared to 0.2 µg/m³). The combined impacts of both projects are also slightly greater than the visibility impairment criteria of 5 percent in the PSD Class I Area. It should be noted that both the PSD Significant Impact Levels and visibility impairment criteria are appropriate modeling thresholds for individual projects and not the combination of two separate projects. The impact analyses included in the air permit and PSD applications for each project demonstrated conformance with these FDEP modeling thresholds. In addition, the impact analysis was based on the use of distillate fuel oil, which is the backup fuel for the each project. Thus, the impact analyses of both projects are inherently conservative (i.e., predicted impacts would be much greater than would actually occur during operation).

Please call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

GOLDER ASSOCIATES INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kennard F. Kosky', written over a white background.

Kennard F. Kosky, P.E.
Principal

KFK/jkw/jkw

Enclosures

cc: Steve Marks, Golder - Gainesville Office
Manitia Moultrie, Golder - Tampa Office

P:\Project\1999\9939503a Constellation\01\020101.doc

COMBINED AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR CONSTELLATION NORTH POND ENERGY PARK AND SOUTH POND ENERGY PARK

AIR MODELING ANALYSIS APPROACH

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has requested that an ambient air quality impact analyses be performed for the North Pond Energy Park and South Pond Energy Park as if they were a single facility. The North Pond Energy Park site is located approximately 6 miles due north of the South Pond Energy Park site. Both sites are located in Hardee County. For modeling purposes, model runs were performed using the ISCST3 to determine impacts in the vicinity of each site and the CALPUFF model was used to determine impacts in the Chassahowitzka Class I Area. In the modeling analyses originally performed for each facility and submitted with the air permit application, impacts were determined for both the primary fuel (i.e., natural gas) and the backup fuel (i.e., distillate fuel oil). The worst-case impacts from these analyses were determined to be when distillate oil is used since emissions of this backup fuel are higher than natural gas. For the modeling analysis of both facilities, it was assumed that each facility would be operating on the backup fuel (i.e., distillate fuel oil). A description of the models, source parameters, meteorological data, and procedures are described in the two separate air permit applications for each project. These applications are the *Air Permit Application and Prevention of Significant Deterioration Analysis for the South Pond Energy Park, Hardee County, Florida* and the *Air Permit Application and Prevention of Significant Deterioration Analysis for the North Pond Energy Park, Hardee County, Florida*.

RECEPTOR LOCATIONS

For determining impacts in the vicinity of each facility, fenceline receptors for both the North Pond Energy Park and South Pond Energy Park were included in the modeling analysis. Two polar receptor grids, with 10 degree spacing, were generated beyond the fenceline of each site. Each receptor grid included 36 receptors located on radials extending out from each proposed HRSG stack location. Along each radial, receptors were located at each project's fenceline and distances of 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 7.0, 10.0, 12.0, 15.0, 20.0, 25.0, and 30 kilometers (km) from each proposed HRSG stack location.

Modeling refinements were performed, as needed, by employing a polar receptor grid with a maximum spacing of 100 meters (m) along each radial and an angular spacing between radials of 2 degrees or less. For determining impacts from both facilities to the Chassahowitzka Class I Area, the same receptors identified in the air permit applications were used.

AIR MODELING RESULTS

For the area in the vicinity of each separate facility, the maximum impacts were previously determined to be a result of the combined cycle unit and peaking unit(s) operating on distillate oil. Table 6-2a presents the maximum impacts in the vicinity of either project when all five units are operating on distillate fuel oil. As shown in Table 6-2a, the maximum predicted pollutant impacts due to the proposed facilities are less than the significant impact levels for carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and particulate matter of 10 microns diameter or less (PM₁₀). Maximum predicted NO₂ concentrations were assumed as 75 percent of the total predicted NO₂ concentration as allowed by U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance (EPA, 1995). The proposed facilities, when combined, will not have a significant impact on the air quality in the vicinity of either plant. A comparison of the maximum impacts to the PSD Class II Increments, Ambient Air Quality Standards, and Significant Impact Levels is shown in Table 6-3a.

Table 6-4a presents the maximum pollutant specific concentrations due to both the North Pond Energy Park and the South Pond Energy Park operating on distillate oil. Table 6-5a presents the maximum impacts compared to the EPA Class I Significant Impact Levels. The maximum predicted impacts are less than the EPA PSD Class I Significant Impact Levels for both facilities, with the exception of maximum 24-hour SO₂ concentrations predicted for three simple cycle units and two combined cycle units operating on distillate oil.

Table 7-5a presents highest predicted 24-hour visibility impairment at the Chassahowitzka PSD Class I Area for the South Pond Energy Park, the North Pond Energy Park, and both facilities. These predictions were based on distillate oil firing. As shown, the visibility

impairment of each individual facility is well within the Florida Wildlife Service/National Park Service (FWS/NPS) criteria of 5 percent. The combined impact of each separate facility is slightly higher than the FWS/NPS criteria.

It should be noted that the EPA PSD Class I and II Significant Impact levels and the visibility impairment criteria were established for individual projects. In that context, the previous modeling analyses presented in the air permit application demonstrated conformance with the applicable criteria. Moreover, the predicted impacts were based on both facilities firing distillate oil, which is the backup fuel for each project. The maximum distillate oil usage being requested for each project is only 720 hours per year or about 8.2 percent of the available hours in a year. In addition, the operation of peaking units is typically only during peak electric demand periods, which normally occur less than 12 to 14 hours per day (i.e., 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.). For the purpose of modeling it was assumed that all units operate for 24-hours a day at 100-percent load. When these facts are taken together, the predicted impacts for both facilities are extremely conservative.

Table 6-2a. Maximum Predicted Pollutant Concentrations for the North Pond Energy Park and South Pond Energy Park Projects Compared to the EPA PSD Class II Significant Impact Levels

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Maximum Predicted Concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) by Operating Load and Air Inlet Temperature ^a									EPA Class II Significant Impact Levels ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
		Base Load			75% Load			50% Load			
		32°F	59°F	95°F	32°F	59°F	95°F	32°F	59°F	95°F	
<u>Simple/Combined Cycle Operation ^b</u>											
SO ₂	Annual	0.217	0.216	0.204	0.213	0.215	0.197	0.185	0.178	0.163	1
	24-Hour	2.18	2.29	2.22	2.52	2.82	3.30	3.46	3.37	3.24	5
	3-Hour	7.1	16.5	16.3	18.5	19.0	17.9	16.2	15.5	14.5	25
PM ₁₀	Annual	0.147	0.150	0.151	0.159	0.164	0.155	0.152	0.150	0.141	1
	24-Hour	1.53	1.62	1.73	1.92	2.64	3.07	3.31	3.28	3.24	5
NO ₂ ^c	Annual	0.881	0.881	0.879	0.879	0.879	0.877	0.877	0.876	0.875	1
CO	8-Hour	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	500
	1-Hour	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	2,000

^a Concentrations are based on highest predicted concentrations using five years of meteorological for 1987 to 1991 of surface data from the National Weather Service stations at the Tampa International Airport and upper air data from Ruskin.

^b Modeled worst case scenario consisting of two combined cycle and three simple cycle combustion turbines using fuel oil and two natural gas fired auxiliary boilers.

^c NO₂ concentrations derived from the ozone limiting method as described in Section 6-4.

Table 6-3a. Maximum Predicted Pollutant Concentrations for the North Pond Energy Park and the South Pond Energy Park Projects Compared to the EPA Class II Significant Impact Levels, PSD Class II Increments, and AAQS

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Maximum Predicted Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Receptor Location		Time Period (YYMMDDHH)	EPA Class II Significant Impact Levels ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	PSD Class II Increments ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	AAQS ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
			Direction (degree)	Distance (m)				
<u>Simple/Combined Cycle Operation</u>								
SO ₂	Annual	0.217	305	9279	91123124	1	25	60
	24-Hour	3.46	120	200	91021524	5	91	260
	3-Hour	19.0	350	8762	91031009	25	512	1,300
PM ₁₀	Annual	0.164	10	1900	89123124	1	17	50
	24-Hour	3.31	120	200	91021524	5	30	150
NO ₂	Annual	0.881	120	200	87123124	1	25	100
CO	8-Hour	76	120	200	90040424	500	NA	10,000
	1-Hour	208	120	190	91112321	2,000	NA	40,000

Note: NA = Not Applicable
YYMMDDHH = Year,Month,Day,Hour Ending

Table 6-4a. Maximum Predicted Concentrations due to North Pond Energy Park and the South Pond Energy Park at the Chassahowitzka National Wilderness Area Class I Area

Pollutant	Concentrations ^a ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for Averaging Times				
	Annual	24-Hour	8-Hour	3-Hour	1-Hour
<u>Distillate Fuel Oil - 3SC Units and 2CC Units at Two Facilities</u>					
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.011	0.22	0.424	0.632	0.728
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	0.007	0.294	0.776	1.14	1.42
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	0.006	0.125	0.238	0.329	0.37
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.014	0.199	0.316	0.519	0.637
<u>Distillate Fuel Oil - 5 SC Units at Two Facilities</u>					
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.01	0.191	0.435	0.663	0.79
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	0.009	0.316	0.911	1.47	1.73
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	0.003	0.043	0.094	0.148	0.185
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.013	0.205	0.351	0.539	0.724

^a Impacts predicted with the CALPUFF model using 1990 windfield data and a Central Florida model created with CALMET.

Note: SC = Simple Cycle Operation
CC = Combined Cycle Operation

Table 6-5a. Summary of Maximum Pollutant Concentrations Predicted Using CALPUFF for North Pond Energy Park and South Pond Energy Park Compared to the EPA Class I Significant Impact Levels and PSD Class I Increments

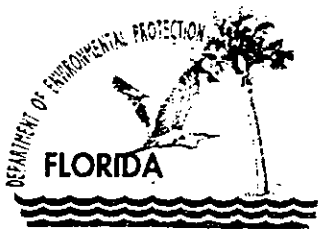
Pollutant	Averaging Time	Maximum Predicted Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	EPA Class I Significant Impact Levels ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	PSD Class I Increments ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
<u>Distillate Fuel Oil Firing in 3 SC Units and 2 CC Units</u>				
SO ₂	Annual	0.0110	0.1	2
	24-Hour	0.22	0.2	5
	3-Hour	0.63	1.0	25
PM ₁₀	Annual	0.0060	0.2	4
	24-Hour	0.13	0.3	8
NO ₂	Annual	0.007	0.1	2.5
<u>Distillate Fuel Oil Firing in 5 SC Units</u>				
SO ₂	Annual	0.0100	0.1	2
	24-Hour	0.191	0.2	5
	3-Hour	0.66	1.0	25
PM ₁₀	Annual	0.003	0.2	4
	24-Hour	0.04	0.3	8
NO ₂	Annual	0.009	0.1	2.5

Table 7-5a. Predicted Visibility Impairment^a (%) at the Chassahowitzka PSD Class I Area - South Pond Energy Park, North Pond Energy Park, and Both Facilities

	South Pond Energy Park		North Pond Energy Park		Both Facilities	
	2SC/1CC	3SC	1SC/1CC	2SC	3 SC/2 CC	5 SC
Oil-Firing	3.26	3.71	2.2	2.76	5.38	6.36
Criteria	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

^aPredicted with CALPUFF Version 5.4 with a Central Florida CALMET Wind Field, 1990. Impairment predicted using CALPOST with hourly RH data and background extinctions provided by FWS/NPS (8/00).

Note: SC = Simple Cycle CT operation.
CC = Combined Cycle CT operation.



Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

December 8, 2000

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Richard L. Wolfinger
Vice President
South Pond Energy Park, LLC
111 Market Place
Suite 200
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Re: DEP File No. 0490046-001-AC (PSD-FL-306)
South Pond Energy Park

Dear Mr. Wolfinger:

The Department reviewed your application for permit received November 17, 2000 for the construction of the South Pond Energy Park and has found the information contained in the application to be incomplete. Please provide the following additional information, in writing, so that we may continue to process your request.

The South Pond Energy Park and the North Pond Energy Park appear to meet the EPA requirement for consideration as a single facility. Provide the rationale for classifying these two as separate facilities.

Provide documentation that this project will not be subject to the state Power Plant Siting Act.

Please submit an Ambient Air Quality Impact Analysis that combines the sources located at both the North and South Pond Energy Parks. This analysis should treat both facilities as a single source and should include a significant impact analysis for both the Class II and Class I Areas, as well as a Regional Haze Analysis for the Class I Area.

Permit applicants are advised that Rule 62-4.055(1), F.A.C. now requires applicants to respond to requests for information within 90 days. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call Edward J. Svec at 850/921-8985.

Sincerely,

Scott Sheplak, P.E.
Administrator
Title V Section

cc: Kennard Kosky, PE, Golder Associates
John Bunyak, NPS
Jim Little, USEPA Region 4
Bill Thomas, PE, FDEP SWD
Chris Carlson, FDEP BAR
Cleve Holladay, FDEP BAR

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- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Mr. Richard L. Wolfinger
 Vice President
 South Pond Energy Park, LLC
 111 Market Place
 Suite 200
 Baltimore, Maryland 21202

2. Article Number (Copy from service label)

7099 3400 0000 1449 2587

PS Form 3811, July 1999

Domestic Return Receipt

102595-99-M-1789

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M. MATTOCKS 12/2/00

C. Signature

X M. Mattock Agent Addressee

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? Yes

If YES, enter delivery address below: No

3. Service Type

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- Registered Return Receipt for Merchandise
- Insured Mail C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee)

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Article Sent To:

Mr. Richard L. Wolfinger

7099 3400 0000 1449 2587

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Return Receipt Fee (Endorsement Required)	
Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)	
Total Postage & Fees	\$

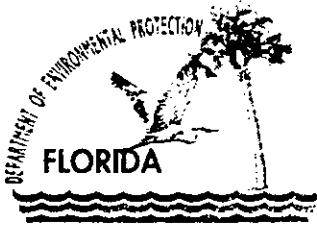
Postmark
 Here

Name (Please Print Clearly) (to be completed by mailer)

Mr. Richard L. Wolfinger
 Street, Apt. No., or PO Box No.
 111 Market Place, Suite 200
 City, State, ZIP+4
 Baltimore, Maryland 21202

PS Form 3800, July 1999

See Reverse for Instructions



Jeb Bush
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

November 21, 2000

Mr. John Bunyak, Chief
Policy, Planning & Permit Review Branch
NPS – Air Quality Division
Post Office Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

RE: South Pond Energy Park, LLC
Combined Simple Cycle Project, Hardee County
Facility ID 0490046-001-AC, PSD-FL-306

Dear Mr. Bunyak:

Enclosed for your review and comment is an application for construction of a PSD source. The applicant, South Pond Energy Park, LLC, proposes to construct and operate a power generating facility in Hardee County, Florida.

Your comments may be forwarded to my attention at the letterhead address or faxed to the Bureau of Air Regulation at 850/922-6979. If you have any questions, please contact the review engineer, Edward J. Svec, at 850/921-8985.

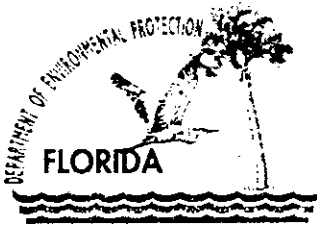
Sincerely,

Patty Adams
for Al Linero, P.E.
Administrator
New Source Review Section

AAL/pa

Enclosure

Cc: Edward J. Svec



Jeb Bush
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

November 21, 2000

Mr. Gregg Worley, Chief
Air, Radiation Technology Branch
Preconstruction/HAP Section
U.S. EPA, Region 4
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RE: South Pond Energy Park, LLC
Combined Simple Cycle Project, Hardee County
Facility ID 0490046-001-AC, PSD-FL-306

Dear Mr. Worley:

Enclosed for your review and comment is an application for construction of a PSD source. The applicant, South Pond Energy Park, LLC, proposes to construct and operate a power generating facility in Hardee County, Florida.

Your comments may be forwarded to my attention at the letterhead address or faxed to the Bureau of Air Regulation at 850/922-6979. If you have any questions, please contact the review engineer, Edward J. Svec, at 850/921-8985.

Sincerely,

for Al Linero, P.E.
Administrator
New Source Review Section

AAL/pa

Enclosure

Cc: E. Svec

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Golder Associates Inc.

6241 NW 23rd Street, Suite 500
Gainesville, FL 32653-1500
Telephone (352) 336-5600
Fax (352) 336-6603



November 16, 2000

9839510-0300

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Regulation
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

RECEIVED
NOV 17 2000
BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

Attention: Mr. C. H. Fancy, P.E., Chief

RE: South Pond Energy Park, LLC
Combined and Simple Cycle Power Project
Hardee County

Dear Clair:

Attached please find 7 copies of the Air Permit Application and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Analysis for the South Pond Energy Park. Also enclosed is the applicable permit application fee of \$7,500.

South Pond Energy Park consists of one combined cycle unit and two simple cycle units to be located in Hardee County, Florida. The steam-generating component of the combined cycle unit will be less than 75 MW. As a result, review under Florida's Power Plant Siting Act will not be required pursuant to 403.506(1) Florida Statutes and Rule 62-17.031 Florida Administrative Code.

Please call Mr. Stephen Mange, environmental representative for the project's owner, or me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

GOLDER ASSOCIATES INC.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Ken'.

Kennard F. Kosky, P.E.
Principal

KFK/arz

Enclosures

cc: Richard Zwolak, Golder Tampa
Stephen M. Mange, South Pond Energy Park, LLC
Richard L. Wolfinger, South Pond Energy Park, LLC

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