STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:

Mr. John Rees, President
Silver Springs Citrus, Inc.
P.O. Box 155
Howey-In-The-Hills, Florida 34737

DEP File No. 0690014-009-AC
Plant Repermitting Project
Lake County

Enclosed is Final Permit Number 0690014-009-AC. The sunset of section 403.08725, Florida Statues, required Silver Springs Citrus, Inc., to obtain this Air Construction Permit for its Howey-In-The-Hills Facility located at 25411 Mare Avenue, Howey-In-The-Hills, Lake County. This permit is issued pursuant to Chapter 403, Florida Statutes.

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

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

Joseph Kahn, P.E., Chief
Bureau of Air Monitoring
and Mobile Sources

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 7/14/06 to the person(s) listed:

John Rees, President, Silver Springs Citrus, Inc.*
Pradeep Raval, Koogler & Associates
Len Kozlov, FDEP CD

Clerk Stamp

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

(Clerk) (Date) 7/14/06

TECHNICAL EVALUATION
&
FINAL DETERMINATION

PROJECT

Draft Air Construction Permit No. 0690014-009-AC
Plant Repermitting Project

COUNTY

Lake County

APPLICANT

Silver Springs Citrus, Inc.
Howey-in-the-Hills Facility
ARMS Facility ID No. 0690014

PERMITTING AUTHORITY

State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resource Management
Bureau of Air Monitoring and Mobile Sources
Mail Station #5510
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

July 5, 2006

1. GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Silver Springs Citrus, Inc., operates the Howey-in-the-Hills facility, SIC Nos. 20, 2033, 2037, 2048, located 25411 Mare Avenue in Howey-In-The-Hills, Florida. The facility consists of one citrus peel dryer equipped with a waste heat evaporator; one pellet cooler; one cooling reel; and, three process steam boilers. The existing facility is subject to the following regulatory categories.

Title III: Based on the Title V permit application, the facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants.

Title IV: The facility is not subject to the Phase II acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act.

Title V: The facility is a Title V major source of air pollution in accordance with Chapter 213, F.A.C.

PSD: The facility is a PSD-major facility in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.

The 2000 Florida Legislature enacted section 403.08725, Florida Statues (F.S.), as a statutory scheme for innovative regulation of air pollutant emissions from the Florida citrus processing industry. The legislation originally specified regulatory requirements for 25 existing Florida citrus processing plants, which are unique to Florida, with Major Group Industrial Classification Codes 2033, 2037 and 2048. These plants process citrus fruit to produce single-strength or frozen concentrated juice and also dry citrus peel for animal feed. However, since enactment of the legislation, the industry has consolidated to 19 facilities that operated during the last fruit season. The Florida's Innovative Citrus Program was designed to encourage less pollution through economic incentives and investment in pollution control techniques. The Silver Springs Citrus, Inc., Howey-in-the-Hills facility was one of the nineteen facilities.

Rule 62-210.340, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), required all facilities subject to the requirements of section 403.08725, F.S., to comply with the provisions of that statute beginning July 1, 2004. The Responsible Official for this facility certified that the facility was subject to the provisions of the statute and was capable of complying with all requirements of the statute on June 14, 2004. By doing so, the statute became facility's authority to operate for purposes of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 70 (Title V) and any previous air permit held by the facility was void.

However, the statute also contained the provision that if the United States Environmental Protection Agency fails to approve this act as a revision of Florida's state implementation plan within three years after submittal, this act shall not apply with respect to construction requirements for facilities subject to regulation under the act, and the facilities subject to regulation must comply with all construction permitting requirements, including those for prevention of significant deterioration, and must make application for construction permits for any construction or modification at the facility which was not undertaken in compliance with all permitting requirements of Florida's state implementation plan, within 3 months thereafter. If the United States Environmental Protection Agency fails to approve this act as a revision of Florida's approved state Title V program within 3 years after submittal, this act shall not apply with respect to operation requirements, and all facilities subject to regulation under the act must immediately comply with all Title V program requirements and must make application for Title V operation permits within 3 months thereafter. Final approval was not received before the statutory sunset date, so the facilities previously subject to the statute are required to submit these applications for permits no later than October 15, 2005. This permitting action complies with this requirement for air construction permits. In addition to these requirements, the air construction permit will establish the facility's federally enforceable emissions limits for the Title V permit.

An air construction and Title V permit application was received by the Department on October 14, 2005. The application was deemed complete on March 31, 2006.

2. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

State Regulations

This project is subject to the applicable environmental laws specified in Section 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.). The Florida Statutes authorize the Department of Environmental Protection to establish rules and regulations regarding air quality as part of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). This project is subject to the applicable rules and regulations defined in the following Chapters of the Florida Administrative Code.

Chapter	Description
62-4	Permitting Requirements
62-204	Ambient Air Quality Requirements, PSD Increments, and Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference
62-210	Required Permits, Public Notice, Reports, Circumvention, Excess Emissions, and Forms
62-212	Preconstruction Review, PSD Requirements, and BACT Determinations Rule 62-212.300. General Preconstruction Review Requirements Rule 62-212.400. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD Review Only)
62-213	Operation Permits for Major Sources of Air Pollution
62-296	Emission Limiting Standards
62-297	Test Methods and Procedures, Continuous Monitoring Specifications, and Alternate Sampling Procedures

Federal Regulations

The Environmental Protection Agency establishes air quality regulations in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Part 60 identifies New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for a variety of industrial activities. Part 61 specifies the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant (NESHAP) based on specific pollutants. Part 63 identifies National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant (NESHAP) based on the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) for given source categories. Part 64 identifies Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements for pollutant-specific emissions units at a major source that is required to obtain a part 70 or 71 permit. These regulations are adopted by reference in Florida Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

The facility includes three small boilers, whose manufacture predates the applicability date of the NSPS. Therefore, these boilers are not subject to the requirements of the NSPS in Subpart Dc of 40 CFR 60. The applicant states the facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants, therefore, the MACT requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD will not apply to the facility's boilers.

Generally speaking, for the CAM requirements of Part 64 to apply to an emissions unit, three conditions must be met: (1) The unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated air pollutant; (2) The unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with any such emission limitation or standard; and, (3) The unit has potential pre-control device emissions of the applicable regulated air pollutant that are major. The emissions units with emissions limits or standards at this facility are the citrus peel dryer with a PM/PM_{10} standard; the citrus pellet cooler and cooling reel with a PM/PM_{10} standard; and, the three boilers with PM and SO_2 standards. The citrus peel dryer includes an integral waste heat evaporator with water spray heads whose purpose is to keep the heat transfer surfaces clean; in doing so it also reduces particulate matter. Since the waste heat evaporator is integral to the operation of the citrus peel dryer, it is not considered a control device. The citrus pellet cooler and the cooling reel each have a cyclone to return product to the process and may not be considered a control device; also, the uncontrolled emissions of PM/PM_{10} from the cooler and cooling reel are below major. The three boilers do not employ control devices to meet their emissions standards. For these reasons, the CAM requirements of 40 CFR 64 do not apply to these emissions units.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality

Plant Repermitting Project

The Department regulates major air pollution facilities in accordance with Florida's Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program, as defined in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. A PSD review is required in areas currently in attainment with the state and federal Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) or areas designated as "unclassifiable" for a given pollutant. A facility is considered "major" with respect to PSD if it emits or has the potential to emit: 250 tons per year or more of any regulated air pollutant, or 100 tons per year or more of any regulated air pollutant and the facility belongs to one of the 28 PSD Major Facility Categories (Table 62-212.400-1, F.A.C.), or 5 tons per year of lead.

For new projects at existing PSD-major sources, each regulated pollutant is reviewed for PSD applicability based on emissions thresholds known as the PSD Significant Emission Rates listed in Table 62-212.400-2, F.A.C. Pollutant emissions from the project exceeding these rates are considered "significant" and the applicant must employ the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) to minimize emissions of each such pollutant and evaluate the air quality impacts. Although a facility may be "major" with respect to PSD for only one regulated pollutant, it may be required to install BACT controls for several "significant" regulated pollutants.

The existing facility is located in an area that is currently in attainment with the state and federal Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) or otherwise designated as unclassifiable. It is an existing PSD-major facility in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. Therefore, the project must be reviewed for applicability of PSD preconstruction review.

The Citrus Peel Dryer, Emissions Unit I.D. -001; the Pellet Cooler, Emissions Unit I.D. -005; the Cooling Reel, Emissions Unit I.D. -006; Process Steam Boiler No.1, Emissions Unit I.D. -007; Process Steam Boiler No.3, Emissions Unit I.D. -002; and, Johnson 750 HP Boiler, Emissions Unit I.D. -009 are considered existing emissions units and are not subject to PSD review for this permitting action.

3. APPLICANT'S EVALUATION

Plant Repermitting Project

The applicant has requested that the facility be permitted at its previous capacity of 12.0 million boxes per year of fruit processed. It requests that capacity be used rather than hours per year to limit its operation. It estimates that its actual hours of operation to process this amount of fruit would be approximately 6,000 hours. In addition, the applicant has agreed to employ best management practices to minimize emissions of carbon monoxide and has volunteered a 65 percent recovery of oil from citrus fruits processed as pollution prevention projects.

The Citrus Peel Dryer, Emissions Unit I.D. -001, has a maximum feed rate of 21.23 tons per hour of wet peel and a maximum heat input rate of 66.0 million Btu per hour. The requested fuels for the dryer are natural gas, propane, d-limonene and No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent, by weight. The emissions rate requested for PM/PM_{10} is 15.0 pounds per hour with a visible emissions limit of 20 percent opacity.

The Pellet Cooler, Emissions Unit I.D. -005, accepts the dried citrus peel directly from the dryer. The maximum input rate of dry peel into the pellet cooler is 6.0 tons per hour. The emissions rate requested for PM/PM_{10} is 5.0 pounds per hour with a visible emissions limit of 5 percent opacity.

The Cooling Reel, Emissions Unit I.D. -006, accepts the dried citrus peel directly from the dryer. The maximum input rate of dry peel into the cooling reel is 0.5 tons per hour. The emissions rate requested for PM/PM_{10} is 5.0 pounds per hour with a visible emissions limit of 5 percent opacity.

The facility employs three small boilers to provide process steam to various operations at the facility, Process Steam Boiler No.1, Emissions Unit I.D. -007; Process Steam Boiler No.3, Emissions Unit I.D. -002; and, Johnson 750 HP Boiler, Emissions Unit I.D. -009. Process Steam Boiler No.1 and Johnson 750 HP Boiler each have a maximum heat input of 32.0 million Btu per hour. Process Steam Boiler No.3 has a maximum heat input of 46.6 million Btu per hour. These boilers are subject to the "Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units" requirements of Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C. This rule establishes opacity limits and requires the particulate matter and sulfur dioxide limits be established by a determination of Best Available Control Technology (BACT). The applicant requests, as BACT for particulate matter and sulfur dioxide, natural gas, propane, d-limonene and No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent, by weight and an opacity limit of 20 percent. The three boilers are not subject to NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)4., because their manufacture predates the applicability date of the NSPS.

The following table summarizes the facility's potential emissions estimates provided by the applicant:

Emissions Unit I.D. #	Pollutant TPY					
	CO	NOx	PM	PM10	SO2	VOC
-001	191.1	28.2	45.0	45.0	20.0	234.5
-005	N/A	N/A	15.0	15.0	N/A	21.6
-006	N/A	N/A	15.0	15.0	N/A	1.8
-007	11.8	20.0	2.0	2.0	3.3	0.2
-002	18.4	29.0	2.9	2.9	4.7	0.3
-009	11.8	20.0	2.0	2.0	3.3	0.2
Total TPY	233.1	97.2	81.9	81.9	31.3	258.6

Notes:

"TPY" means tons per year.

Calculations based on 6,000 hours per year operation; processing 12.0 million boxes of fruit; and boilers operation 8,760 hours per year.

4. DEPARTMENT'S REVIEW

Plant Repermitting Project

The plant repermitting project addresses the peel dryer, the pellet cooler, the cooling reel and the three boilers. The purpose of the permitting action for these emissions units is to establish federally enforceable emissions limits for a new Title V permit by issuance of an air construction permit, in accordance with the requirements of section 403.08725, F.S.

Potential to emit for the facility will be limited by restricting the annual fruit processing capacity of the facility to 12.0 million boxes of fruit per year; restricting the maximum heat input to the dryers; restricting the maximum heat input to the boilers; restricting the PM/PM_{10} emissions to 15.0 pounds per hour from the citrus peel dryer and 5.0 pounds per hour from the pellet cooler; employing best management practices to minimize emissions of carbon monoxide; 65 percent recovery of oil from citrus fruits processed, and restricting the

allowable fuels to natural gas, propane, d-limonene or No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent, by weight. In accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., the Department has reviewed the proposed opacity limit and BACT requested by the applicant. The Department has determined that BACT for particulate matter and sulfur dioxide is the firing of natural gas, propane, d-limonene or No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight. The Department has determined the allowable opacity limit to be 20 percent except 27 percent for 6 minutes per hour, which is consistent with the requirements of Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C.

5. DRAFT PERMIT CONDITIONS

Based on the available information, the Department believes the facility restart project is unlikely to result in PSD-significant emissions increases based on a comparison of past actual emissions to future representative actual emissions. Therefore, the Department intends to issue a draft air construction permit that includes the following requirements for the facility restart project and the plant repermitting project:

- Restricting the total annual fruit processed;
- Restricting the maximum heat input to the dryer;
- Restricting the maximum heat input to the boilers;
- Restricting the PM/PM_{10} emissions of the dryer; pellet cooler; and, cooling reel;
- Restricting the fuel type and sulfur content used at the facility;
- Applying a determination of BACT to the three small boilers;
- Employ best management practices to minimize emissions of carbon monoxide; and
- Recover 65 percent of oil from citrus fruits processed.

6. PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

The Department makes a preliminary determination that the proposed projects will comply with all applicable state and federal air pollution regulations as conditioned by the draft permit. This determination is based on a technical review of the complete application, reasonable assurances provided by the applicant, and the conditions specified in the draft permit. No air quality modeling analysis is required because the project does not result in a significant increase in emissions. Edward J. Svec is the project engineer responsible for reviewing the application and drafting the permit. Additional details of this analysis may be obtained by contacting the project engineer at the Department's Bureau of Air Monitoring and Mobile Sources at Mail Station #5510, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400.

7. FINAL DETERMINATION

An "INTENT TO ISSUE AN AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT AND A TITLE V OPERATION PERMIT" to Silver Springs Citrus, Inc. for its Howey-In-The-Hills Facility located at 25411 Mare Avenue, Howey-In-The-Hills, Lake County was clerked on May 25, 2006. The sunset of section 403.08725, Florida Statues, required the facility to obtain this Air Construction Permit. The "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AN AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT AND A TITLE V OPERATION PERMIT" was published in the Daily Commercial, in Leesburg, on June 9, 2006. The Draft Air Construction Permit and DRAFT Title V Operation Permit were available for public inspection at the Central District office in Orlando and the permitting

authority's office in Tallahassee. Proof of publication of the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AN AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT AND A TITLE V OPERATION PERMIT" was received on July 3, 2006.

No comments on the Draft Air Construction permit were received during the fourteen (14) day public comment period. As a result, the Final Air Construction permit will be issued, as noticed.

Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

Colleen M. Castille
Secretary

PERMITTEE:

Silver Springs Citrus, Inc.
P.O. Box 155
Howey-in-the-Hills, Florida 34737

Responsible Official:
John Rees Plymale, President

Howey-In-The-Hills Facility
DEP File No.: 0690014-009-AC
Facility ID No.: 0690014
SIC Nos.: 20, 2033, 2037, 2048
Permit Expires: December 31, 2006

PROJECT AND LOCATION

This permit establishes federally enforceable emissions limits for the Howey-in-the-Hills Facility, previously subject to the provisions of Chapter 403.08725, Florida Statutes, located at 25411 Mare Avenue, Howey-In-The-Hills, Lake County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 423.7 km East and 3176.5 km North; Latitude: 28° 42' 56" North and Longitude: 81° 46' 53" West.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

This air pollution construction permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296, and 62-297 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The permittee is authorized to install the proposed equipment in accordance with the conditions of this permit and as described in the application, approved drawings, plans, and other documents on file with the Department.

CONTENTS

Joseph Kahn, Acting Director
Division of Air Resource Management

7/5/06
(Date)

FACILITY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This facility consists of a citrus peel dryer equipped with a waste heat evaporator; a pellet cooler; a cooling reel; and, three process steam boilers.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Citrus Peel Dryer
-005	Pellet Cooler
-006	Cooling Reel
-007	Process Steam Boiler No. 1
-002	Process Steam Boiler No. 3
-009	Johnson 750 HP Boiler

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

Title III: The existing facility is identified as not a potential major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).

Title IV: The existing facility has no units subject to the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act.

Title V: The existing facility is a Title V major source of air pollution in accordance with Chapter 213, F.A.C.

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

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

The permit application and additional information received to make it complete are not a part of this permit; however, the information is specifically related to this permitting action and is on file with the Department.

1. Permitting Authority: All documents related to applications for permits to construct or modify emissions units regulated by this permit shall be submitted to the Bureau of Air Monitoring and Mobile Sources of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) at 2600 Blair Stone Road (MS #5510), Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. All documents related to applications for permits to operate an emissions unit shall be submitted to the Bureau of Air Monitoring and Mobile Sources of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) at 2600 Blair Stone Road (MS #5510), Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400.

2. Compliance Authority: All documents related to compliance activities such as reports, tests, and notifications shall be submitted to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Central District Office at 3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232, Orlando, Florida 32803-3767.

3. Appendices: The following Appendices are attached as part of this permit: Appendix GC (General Conditions).

4. Applicable Regulations, Forms and Application Procedures: Unless otherwise indicated in this permit, the construction and operation of the subject emissions unit shall be in accordance with the capacities and specifications stated in the application. The facility is subject to all applicable provisions of: Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.); and, Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-296, and 62-297 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The terms used in this permit have specific meanings as defined in the applicable chapters of the Florida Administrative Code. The permittee shall use the applicable forms listed in Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and follow the application procedures in Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. Issuance of this permit does not relieve the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local permitting or regulations. [Rules 62-204.800, 62-210.300 and 62-210.900, F.A.C.]

5. New or Additional Conditions: For good cause shown 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. [Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C.]

6. Modifications: The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority upon commencement of construction. No emissions unit or facility subject to this permit shall be constructed or modified without obtaining an air construction permit from the Department. Such permit shall be obtained prior to beginning construction or modification. [Rules 62-210.300(1) and 62-212.300(1)(a), F.A.C.]

7. Title V Permit: This permit authorizes construction of the permitted emissions units and initial operation to determine compliance with Department rules. A Title V operation permit is required for regular operation of the permitted emissions unit. The permittee shall apply for a Title V operation permit at least 90 days prior to expiration of this permit, but no later than 180 days after commencing operation. To apply for a Title V operation permit, the applicant shall submit the appropriate application form, compliance test results, and such additional information as the Department may by law require. The application shall be submitted to the appropriate Permitting Authority with copies to the Compliance Authority. [Rules 62-4.030, 62-4.050, 62-4.220, and Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.]

8. Initial Compliance Demonstration Required: An emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct an initial compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard during the 2005 – 2006 or 2006 – 2007 processing season. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.300(1)(a), F.A.C.]

FACILITY LIMITS

9. Fruit Throughput Limited: The owner or operator shall not process more than 12.0 million boxes of citrus fruit in any consecutive 12 month period. For purposes of this permit, a box of citrus fruit shall be defined to contain 90 pounds of oranges or 85 pounds of grapefruit. The owner or operator shall make and maintain monthly and rolling 12 month records of fruit processing rates to demonstrate compliance with this limitation.

Such records shall be made from daily processing records and shall be completed no later than the 10th day of each following month. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and Requested by Applicant]

10. VOC Emission Limits and Oil Recovery: VOC emissions will be limited by achieving by a 65 percent recovery of oil from citrus fruits processed each calendar year. Compliance with the emission limit for VOC shall be demonstrated by calculating the compliance indicator, as follows. All measured quantities of oil used in Equations 1 and 2 shall be in units of tons and the total results of the selected equation shall reflect the sum total for the entire calendar year.

1. The facility may use either Equation 1 or 2 to demonstrate compliance, provided that the facility has maintained the necessary records to use that equation. In the case of Equation 2, all recovered oil must be actually measured and all emitted volatilized oil must be treated as emissions and not as reductions of peel oil. If the result of the selected equation is positive or zero, the facility is in compliance with the VOC emission limit. If the result of the selected equation is negative, the facility is in violation of the VOC emission limit. The facility may use either equation to demonstrate compliance, even if the other equation results in a negative compliance indicator.

2. Facilities may accept wet peel from, or send wet peel to another facility for further processing and drying, provided that each facility involved receives or provides, respectively, sufficient recorded information to account for the recovery of oil from such peel, including oil in products and by-products at the receiving facility. A facility that sends wet peel offsite for any purpose shall not include the related oil in products and by-products in its oil recovery calculations. Such oil shall be included in the oil recovery calculations of the receiving facility. In any case, oil in products and by-products related to peel that is not processed through a peel dryer shall be excluded from all oil recovery calculations.

Equation 1:
Compliance Indicator = OIF(1 – K1) – OPP + ODP

Equation 2:
Compliance Indicator = OJ + CPO + EO + DL + ODP – K1(OIF)

Where:
K1 = 0.65.

And the following are all in units of tons:
OIF = Oil in Incoming Fruit
ODP = Oil in Dried Pellets
OPP = Oil in Pressed Peel
OJ = Oil in Juice
CPO = Cold Press Oil
EO = Essence Oil
DL = d-limonene

Fruit and byproduct oil quantities, required for equations 1 and 2, as applicable, shall be measured daily. All peel oil recovery at a facility shall be determined using the same methodology at all times during each processing year. The following sampling and analytical methods shall be used for determining oil contents of fruit, pressed peel, dried peel and pellets: The sampling and analytical method for determining oil content in incoming whole fruit is the method documented in "FMC FoodTech Citrus Systems Division, Procedures for Analysis of Citrus Products, Chapter VI, Procedure 1. Whole Fruit Available Oil, FMC Technologies Inc., Lakeland, FL, pp. 119 to 123, (effective August 16, 2002)" hereby adopted by reference; the analytical method for determining oil content is the Scott Method (Bromate Titration Method) as documented in "FMC FoodTech Citrus Systems Division, Procedures for Analysis of Citrus Products, Chapter IV, Procedure 10. Recoverable Oil (Scott Method), FMC Technologies Inc., Lakeland, FL, pp. 40

to 44, (effective August 16, 2002)" hereby adopted by reference; the methods for sampling, sample preparation and analytical calculations for peel residue, press cake, and pellets are those documented in "Braddock, R. J. (1999), Handbook of Citrus By-Products and Processing Technology, Section 12.3.1.2 Analysis, John Wiley & Sons, NY, pp. 180 to 181," hereby adopted by reference. Copies of these documents may be obtained by contacting the Division of Air Resource Management at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station 5500, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

A. EU-001 – Citrus Peel Dryer

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Citrus Peel Dryer

The Citrus Peel Dryer is equipped with a waste heat evaporator manufactured by Gulf Machinery Co. The dryer has a maximum heat input rate of 66.0 million Btu per hour and a maximum process rate of 21.23 tons of wet peel per hour.

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rate shall not exceed 66.0 million Btu per hour, heat input. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

2. Methods of Operation - (i.e., Fuels). Only natural gas; propane; d-limonene; or, No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight, shall be fired in this unit. [Requested by Applicant]

3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate, as necessary, to process 12.0 million boxes of citrus fruit in any consecutive 12 month period. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

   {Permitting note: For emission calculations, the hours of operation for these emissions units are estimated not to exceed a total of 6,000 hours per year.}

Emission Limitations and Standards

4. PM/PM10. PM/PM_{10} emissions shall not exceed 15.0 pounds per hour. [Requested by Applicant]

5. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide shall be limited by firing either natural gas; propane; d-limonene; or, No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight. Measurement of the sulfur content of fuel oil shall be by latest American Society for Testing and Materials methods suitable for determining sulfur content. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall be determined by material balance using the sulfur content and amount of the fuel or fuels fired in each emission source, assuming that for each pound of sulfur in the fuel fired, 2 pounds of sulfur dioxide are emitted. See specific conditions 11. and 12. [Requested by Applicant]

6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity. [Requested by Applicant]

Excess Emissions

7. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) 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.]

8. 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.]

Test Methods and Procedures

9. 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 standard. [Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

10. PM/PM10. The test method for PM/PM_{10} shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

11. Sulfur Dioxide. The permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit for fuel oil that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon each fuel delivery. This protocol is allowed because the emissions unit does not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. [Requested by Applicant]

12. Fuel Sulfur Content. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for fuel oil 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 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

13. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

14. 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.]

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

16. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.
(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1. See attachment **TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE.**
(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.]

17. Stack Sampling Facilities Provided by the Owner of an Emissions Unit. See attachment **APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES.** [Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

18. 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 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;

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]

Monitoring of Operations

19. 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 percent of its true value. [Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

20. Excess Emissions Reporting. In 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.]

21. 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.]

22. Fuel Sulfur Content Records. The permittee shall keep records of all fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee verifying the liquid fuel sulfur content upon each fuel oil delivery. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

23. In order to provide information to document compliance with the fuel heat input rate limitations of specific condition 1., the permittee shall monitor and maintain daily record logs of the amount of each fuel used and the hours of operation. The logs shall be maintained on file and shall be made available to the Department upon request. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

24. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Best Management Practices

25. Best Management Practices for Carbon Monoxide: The facility shall operate its citrus peel dryers in accordance with the manufacturer's operating manual, or recommended operating practices provided by the manufacturer, equipment vendor, or a professional engineer registered in Florida, as well as with the practices described in this paragraph. The facility shall report to the Department any failure to follow these practices, and shall make such report in writing within 7 days from discovery of such failure. Records and copies of reports shall be maintained on site for a period of five years and shall be made available to the Department upon request. The facility shall:
1. Train dryer operators to perform the operating practices of this paragraph using the manuals and plans described, and allow only trained employees to operate dryers;
2. Maintain a written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of the equipment, and follow that plan during these events;
3. Operate and maintain the burner and burner controls to maintain a proper air to fuel ratio;
4. Visually check the flame characteristics once per operating shift;
5. Monitor the moisture content of the dried peel exiting the dryer on a daily basis, and maintain that moisture content greater than six percent by weight at all times during operation;
6. Make burner and burner control adjustments on an annual basis, or more frequently as required by visual checks;
7. Perform an inspection of combustion equipment as prescribed by the equipment manufacturer or registered professional engineer, but no less often than annually, and replace parts that are worn or improperly operating;
8. Keep records of combustion operations that document the operating practices described in this paragraph, such documentation shall include a manual, which can be the manufacturer's operation manual, and daily logs; and
9. Document maintenance performed on equipment, and all normal processing equipment and operating practices changes. [Requested by Applicant]

B. EU-005 –Pellet Cooler and EU-006 – Cooling Reel

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-005	Pellet Cooler
-006	Cooling Reel

The pellet cooler is equipped with a cyclone (California Machinery, Model M21832) for product recovery. The cooling reel is equipped with a cyclone (Gulf Machinery, Model CMC25SF) for product recovery. Dried peel is split into two product steams. The majority of the peel, 6.0 tons per hour, is pelletized and then goes to the pellet cooler before ending up in a storage bin. A very small amount of the dried peel, 0.5 tons per hour, goes to the cooling reel as a dry flake product which then goes to a storage bin.

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

1. Permitted Capacity. The capacity of the pellet cooler and the cooling reel is determined by the capacity of the citrus peel dryer. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

   {Permitting note: The pellet cooler and cooling reel input is equal to the output of dried peel from the peel dryer.}

2. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate, as necessary, to process 12.0 million boxes of citrus fruit in any consecutive 12 month period. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

   {Permitting note: For emission calculations, the hours of operation for these emissions units are estimated not to exceed a total of 6,000 hours per year.}

Emission Limitations and Standards

3. PM/PM10. PM/PM_{10} emissions from the pellet cooler or the cooling reel shall not exceed 5.0 pounds per hour. [Requested by Applicant]

4. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from the pellet cooler or the cooling reel shall not exceed 5 percent opacity. [Requested by Applicant]

Excess Emissions

5. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) 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.]

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.]

Test Methods and Procedures

7. 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 standard. [Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

8. PM/PM10. Tests for particulate matter and particulate matter of 10 microns or less may be conducted using United States Environmental Protection Agency Method 5, provided that all measured particulate matter is assumed to be particulate matter of 10 microns or less. Tests for compliance with the particulate matter emission limit, for the pellet cooler or cooling reel are waived as long as the facility complies with the visible emissions limitation. If any visible emissions test for the pellet cooler or cooling reel does not demonstrate compliance with the visible emissions limitation, the emissions unit shall be tested for compliance with the particulate matter emission limit within 30 days after the visible emissions test. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

9. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

10. 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.]

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

12. Applicable Test Procedures.
    (a) Required Sampling Time.
        1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
        2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall

be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

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

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

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

(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1. See attachment **TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE.**

(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.]

13. Stack Sampling Facilities Provided by the Owner of an Emissions Unit. See attachment APPENDIX **SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES.** [Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

14. 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.

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.

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]

Monitoring of Operations

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 percent of its true value. [Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

C. EU-007, -008; and, -009 – Boilers

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-007	Process Steam Boiler No. 1
-002	Process Steam Boiler No. 3
-009	Johnson 750 HP Boiler

Process Steam Boiler No. 1 is a 750 hp Hurst, Series 400 boiler. This unit was installed March 4, 1988. This boiler has a maximum heat input rate of 32.0 million Btu per hour and can fire natural gas; propane; d-limonene; or, No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum of 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight.

Process Steam Boiler No. 3 is a 1200 hp Johnston boiler. This unit was installed April 30, 1996. This boiler has a maximum heat input rate of 46.6 million Btu per hour and can fire natural gas; propane; d-limonene; or, No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum of 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight.

The Johnson 750 HP Boiler is a Model 535 AHG boiler. This unit was installed December 20, 2004. This boiler has a maximum heat input rate of 32.0 million Btu per hour and can fire natural gas; propane; d-limonene; or, No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum of 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight.

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

1. Permitted Capacity. The capacity of these emissions units shall not exceed:
   a. 32.0 million Btu per hour, heat input, for Process Steam Boiler No. 1.
   b. 46.6 million Btu per hour, heat input, for Process Steam Boiler No. 3.
   c. 32.0 million Btu per hour, heat input, for Johnson 750 HP Boiler. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

2. Methods of Operation - (i.e., Fuels). Only natural gas; propane; d-limonene; or, No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum of 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight, shall be fired in these units. [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, Requested by Applicant]

3. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to 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

4. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter shall be limited by firing either natural gas; propane; d-limonene; or, No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight. [Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; and, Requested by Applicant]

5. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide shall be limited by firing either natural gas; propane; d-limonene; or, No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight. Measurement of the sulfur content of fuel oil shall be by latest American Society for Testing and Materials methods suitable for determining sulfur content. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall be determined by material balance using the sulfur content and amount of the fuel or fuels fired in each emission source, assuming that for each pound of sulfur in the fuel

fired, 2 pounds of sulfur dioxide are emitted. See specific conditions 11. and 12. [Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; and, Requested by Applicant]

6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent. [Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

7. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) 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.]

8. Excess emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators 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.]

9. 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.]

Test Methods and Procedures

10. Particulate Matter. Compliance with the particulate matter standard is demonstrated by firing only natural gas; propane; d-limonene; or, No. 2 distillate fuel oil with a maximum 0.10 percent sulfur, by weight. [Requested by Applicant]

11. Sulfur Dioxide. The permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit for fuel oil that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon each fuel delivery. This protocol is allowed because the emissions unit does not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. [Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.]

12. Fuel Sulfur Content. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for fuel oil 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 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

13. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. [Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C.]

14. 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.]

15. 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), F.A.C.]

16. 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 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;
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]

Monitoring of Operations

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.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

18. Excess Emissions Reporting. In 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.]

19. Fuel Sulfur Content Records. The permittee shall keep records of all fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee verifying the liquid fuel sulfur content upon each fuel oil delivery. [Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.]

20. In order to provide information to document compliance with the fuel heat input rate limitations of specific condition 1., the permittee shall monitor and maintain daily record logs of the amount of each fuel used and the hours of operation. The logs shall be maintained on file and shall be made available to the Department upon request. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

21. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

22. 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.]

Best Management Practices

23. Best Management Practices for Carbon Monoxide. The facility shall operate its boilers in accordance with the manufacturer's operating manual, or recommended operating practices provided by the manufacturer, equipment vendor, or a professional engineer registered in Florida, as well as with the practices described in this paragraph. The facility shall report to the Department any failure to follow these practices, and shall make such report in writing within 7 days from discovery of such failure. Records and copies of reports shall be maintained on site for a period of five years and shall be made available to the Department upon request. The facility shall:

1. Train boiler operators to perform the operating practices of this paragraph using the manuals and plans described, and allow only trained employees to operate boilers;
2. Maintain a written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of the equipment, and follow that plan during these events;
3. Operate and maintain the burner and burner controls to maintain a proper air to fuel ratio;
4. Visually check the flame characteristics once per operating shift;
6. Make burner and burner control adjustments on an annual basis, or more frequently as required by visual checks;
7. Perform an inspection of combustion equipment as prescribed by the equipment manufacturer or registered professional engineer, but no less often than annually, and replace parts that are worn or improperly operating;
8. Keep records of combustion operations that document the operating practices described in this paragraph, such documentation shall include a manual, which can be the manufacturer's operation manual, and daily logs; and
9. Document maintenance performed on equipment, and all normal processing equipment and operating practices changes. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

APPENDIX GC

GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS [RULE 62-4.160, F.A.C.]

G.1 The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations, and restrictions set forth in this permit are "Permit Conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.161, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, Florida Statutes. 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.

G.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 or exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department.

G.3 As provided in Subsections 403.087(6) and 403.722(5), Florida Statutes, the issuance of this permit does not convey and 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 or approval of any other Department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in the permit.

G.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.

G.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 Florida Statutes and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.

G.6 The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or 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.

G.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 a reasonable time, access to the premises, where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:

(a) Have access to and copy and records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
(b) Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, and,
(c) Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules.

Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.

G.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 non-compliance; and
(b) The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the non-compliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance.

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.

G.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 Florida Statutes or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.73 and 403.111, Florida Statutes. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.

G.10 The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance, provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or Department rules.

G.11 This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Florida Administrative Code Rules 62-4.120 and 62-730.300, 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.

G.12 This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.

G.13 This permit also constitutes:
(a) Determination of Best Available Control Technology (X);
(b) Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration ( ); and
(c) Compliance with New Source Performance Standards ( ).

G.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 or this permit. These materials shall be retained at least three 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.

G.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 that 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.

TABLE 297.310-1 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE
(version dated 10/07/96)

[Note: This table is referenced in Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

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	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
	2. One Point: Semiannually		
	3. Check after each test series	Comparison check	5%

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. All stack sampling facilities must meet any Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Standards described in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts D and E.

(a) Permanent Test Facilities. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test, other than a visible emissions test, is required on at least an annual basis, shall install and maintain permanent stack sampling facilities.

(b) Temporary Test Facilities. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is not required to conduct a compliance test on at least an annual basis may use permanent or temporary stack sampling facilities. If the owner chooses to use temporary sampling facilities on an emissions unit, and the Department elects to test the unit, such temporary facilities shall be installed on the emissions unit within 5 days of a request by the Department and remain on the emissions unit until the test is completed.

(c) Sampling Ports.

1. All sampling ports shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches.
2. The ports shall be capable of being sealed when not in use.
3. The sampling ports shall be located in the stack at least 2 stack diameters or equivalent diameters downstream and at least 0.5 stack diameter or equivalent diameter upstream from any fan, bend, constriction or other flow disturbance.
4. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct has been filed prior to December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 15 feet or less. For stacks with a larger diameter, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct is filed on or after December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 10 feet or less. For stacks with larger diameters, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. On horizontal circular ducts, the ports shall be located so that the probe can enter the stack vertically, horizontally or at a 45 degree angle.
5. On rectangular ducts, the cross sectional area shall be divided into the number of equal areas in accordance with EPA Method 1. Sampling ports shall be provided which allow access to each sampling point. The ports shall be located so that the probe can be inserted perpendicular to the gas flow.

(d) Work Platforms.

1. Minimum size of the working platform shall be 24 square feet in area. Platforms shall be at least 3 feet wide.
2. On circular stacks with 2 sampling ports, the platform shall extend at least 110 degrees around the stack.
3. On circular stacks with more than two sampling ports, the work platform shall extend 360 degrees around the stack.
4. All platforms shall be equipped with an adequate safety rail (ropes are not acceptable), toeboard, and hinged floor-opening cover if ladder access is used to reach the platform. The safety rail directly in line with the sampling ports shall be removable so that no obstruction exists in an area 14 inches below each sample port and 6 inches on either side of the sampling port.

(e) Access to Work Platform.

1. Ladders to the work platform exceeding 15 feet in length shall have safety cages or fall arresters with a minimum of 3 compatible safety belts available for use by sampling personnel.
2. Walkways over free-fall areas shall be equipped with safety rails and toeboards.

(f) Electrical Power.

1. A minimum of two 120-volt AC, 20-amp outlets shall be provided at the sampling platform within 20 feet of each sampling port.
2. If extension cords are used to provide the electrical power, they shall be kept on the plant's property and be available immediately upon request by sampling personnel.

(g) Sampling Equipment Support.

1. A three-quarter inch eyebolt and an angle bracket shall be attached directly above each port on vertical stacks and above each row of sampling ports on the sides of horizontal ducts.
   a. The bracket shall be a standard 3 inch × 3 inch × 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.

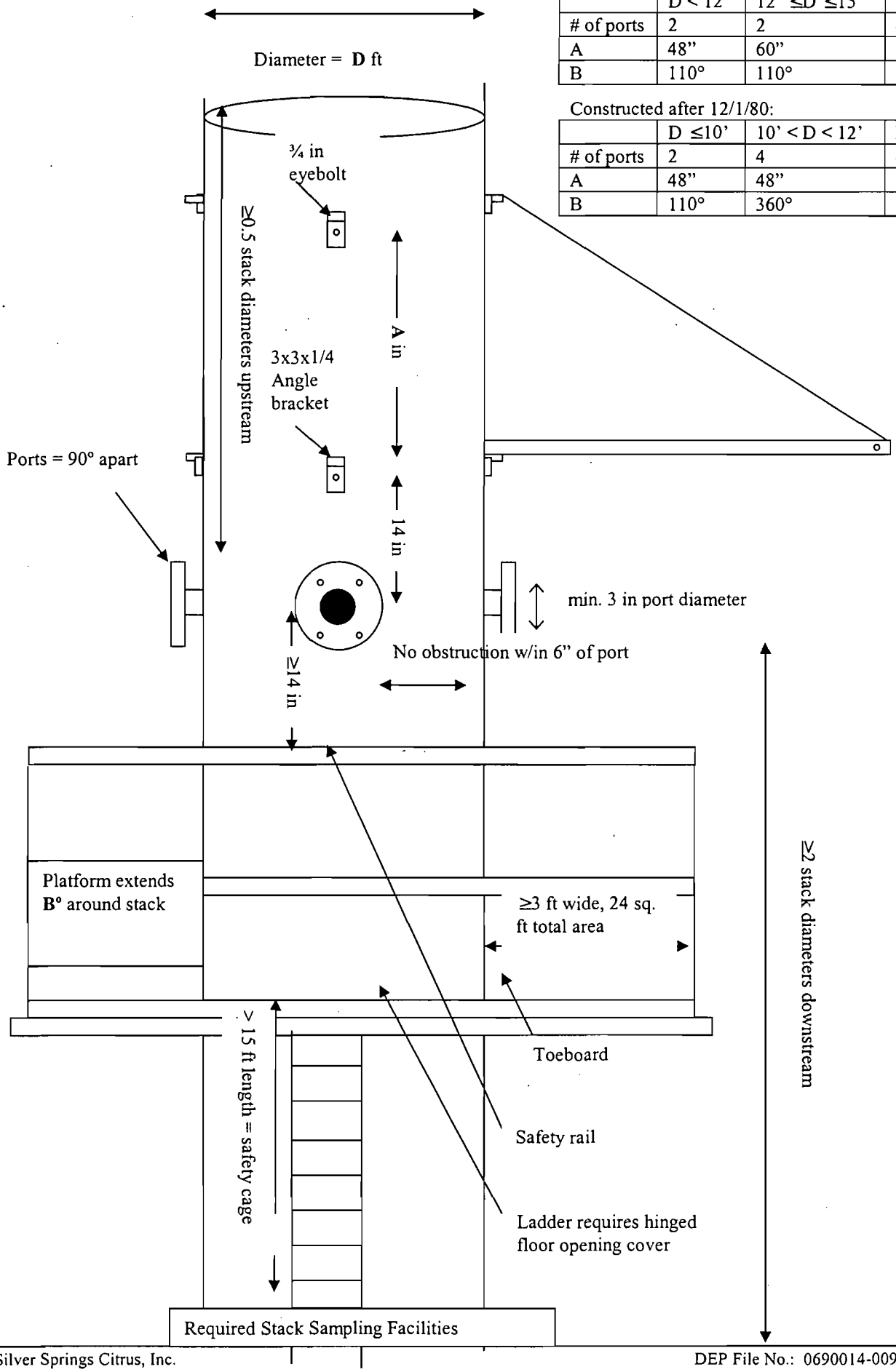
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

Constructed prior to 12/1/80:

	D < 12'	12' ≤D ≤15'	D > 15'
# of ports	2	2	4
A	48"	60"	60"
B	110°	110°	360°

Constructed after 12/1/80:

	D ≤10'	10' < D < 12'	D ≥12'
# of ports	2	4	4
A	48"	48"	60"
B	110°	360°	360°



Required Stack Sampling Facilities