

1967

TO: Buck Oven
FROM: Teresa M. Heron
Katherine Zhang
THRU: Preston Lewis
DATE: March 4, 1993
SUBJ: FPL Martin CG/CC Project Modification
PA 89-27A

mailed to Buck

Final Please

The following information is needed in order to continue processing the requested amendment:

1. Tables 2-7 and 2-8 of the original PSD application (SCA section 10.1.5) list emissions based on continuous operation (8760 hrs/yr) for the auxiliary boiler and the diesel generator. The PSD permit itself is silent regarding the quantity of emissions (TPY) for these sources. For the emergency diesel generator, a continuous operation of 8760 hrs/yr will cause an emission increase of over 40 TPY of NO_x. This may subject this source to PSD regulations which requires a BACT determination for this pollutant.
2. General Electric (GE) should provide a technical explanation of why the dry low NO_x combustors are not able to meet the emission limits during the initial periods of a "cold start." The explanation should include laboratory data as a verification. Furthermore, GE should indicate whether the same problem exists with the other models of Frame 7 combustion

turbines.

3. The pollutants subject to PSD review include: SO₂, NO_x, and PM. Why were only NO_x emission values revised?
4. As originally permitted, the auxiliary boilers and the diesel generators would only be operated during the periods of start-up and shut-down. Because of this, we agreed that emissions from these two sources could simply be added to the big sources in the original modeling study. However, if the operational restrictions are to be removed, the auxiliary boilers and diesel generators should be considered as separate sources.
5. The stack parameters for both sources have been revised. The revised stack heights and exit velocities are much lower than the permitted ones (stack height on the boiler lowered from 18.3m to 12.8m and on the generator from 7.6m to 3.8m). The screen model shows the impact from the revised parameters are much higher than the permitted ones. Further modeling study is required. What are the stack parameters for the auxiliary boiler when oil is burned? For the CT/HRSG stack, when the stack parameters are being changed, modeling study should be done to prove no larger impact than the permitted one. Use the highest emission rate including the excess emission in "Cold Start."

TH/plm



*Teresa,
your copy.*

State of Florida
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

For Routing To Other Than The Addressee	
To _____	Location _____
To _____	Location _____
To _____	Location _____
From _____	Date _____

Interoffice Memorandum

TO: Buck Oven

FROM: Teresa M. Heron ^{T.M.}
Katherine Zhang ^{K.Z.}

THRU: Preston Lewis ^{P.L.}

DATE: March 4, 1993

SUBJ: FPL Martin CG/CC Project Modification
PA 89-27A

The following information is needed in order to continue processing the requested amendment:

*less than
400 hrs
/yr*

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3. The pollutants subject to PSD review include: SO₂, NO_x and PM. Why were only NO_x emission values revised? change
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Memo - Buck Oven
FPL Martin CG/CC
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TH/plm

Phase I

3-4

2 weeks start
June

permitted
PS D
4 (prev)
400 MW

Phase II

Auxiliary boiler
Diesel generator

Heron

1 waste-to-energy industry for the purpose of conducting pilot
 2 projects.
 3 Section 57. Section 403.7895, Florida Statutes, is
 4 created to read:
 5 403.7895 Requirements for the permitting and
 6 certification of commercial hazardous waste incinerators.--
 7 (1) Legislative Intent.
 8 The Legislature finds that Florida should develop an
 9 integrated hazardous waste management program, with sufficient
 10 capacity to treat the hazardous waste generated within the
 11 state, or adequately deal with such waste through regional and
 12 national solutions. However, it is not in the state's best
 13 interest to develop excess capacity, which would be built at
 14 great expense and may have significant impacts on public
 15 health and safety and the environmental quality of the state.
 16 The state is experiencing a significant mercury contamination
 17 problem, which is posing a serious threat to public health and
 18 the environment. The long-term, cumulative impacts on public
 19 health and the environment have not been sufficiently
 20 evaluated for hazardous waste incinerator sites in this state.
 21 Technological developments and pollution prevention efforts
 22 are reducing the need for hazardous waste treatment capacity,
 23 and there is reported to be excess national commercial
 24 hazardous waste incinerator capacity, particularly in the
 25 southeastern United States. There may be sufficient capacity
 26 in existing state and national boilers and industrial
 27 furnaces which burn hazardous waste. Federal hazardous waste
 28 policies and regulations have recently changed, and are
 29 expected to continue to change, in ways which significantly
 30 impact the amounts of waste to be treated in the future.
 31 Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to establish

1 additional permitting criteria for hazardous waste
 2 incinerators, to establish a need evaluation process for such
 3 incinerators, and to thoroughly study current and projected
 4 capacity needed to adequately treat hazardous waste generated
 5 in the state.
 6 (2) Applicability.
 7 Notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 120.60(2),
 8 403.722(10), and 403.78-403.7893, the requirements of this
 9 section shall apply to all applications for a commercial
 10 hazardous waste incinerator received by the department, for
 11 which a permit or certification was not issued prior to the
 12 effective date of this act. For the purposes of this section,
 13 "commercial hazardous waste incinerator" means a hazardous
 14 waste incinerator which accepts waste generated off-site.
 15 (3) Certification of need.
 16 (a) No commercial hazardous waste incinerator shall be
 17 permitted or certified in this state without a certification
 18 of need, issued by the Governor and Cabinet, sitting as the
 19 Statewide Multipurpose Hazardous Waste Facility Siting Board.
 20 (b) The Board shall make a determination of the need
 21 for hazardous waste incinerators, based upon the best
 22 available evidence of existing and projected need and
 23 available capacity, as presented by the applicant, and as
 24 determined by the study required by subsection (5).
 25 (c) No hazardous waste incinerator shall be certified
 26 for capacity that is larger than that determined to be needed
 27 by the Board.
 28 (d) The Board shall not make a determination of need
 29 for any hazardous waste incinerator until the study required
 30 by subsection (5) is completed.
 31 (4) Additional permitting conditions.

1 The following additional requirements shall apply to
 2 the Department's review of an application for a permit or
 3 certification for the construction of a commercial hazardous
 4 waste incinerator:

5 (a) The department shall, in the review of an
 6 application for certification or a permit to construct a
 7 commercial hazardous waste incinerator, consider cumulative
 8 impacts upon human health and the environment which would
 9 result from toxic air emissions from stationary air pollution
 10 sources which are existing, under construction, or for which a
 11 permit, certification or determination of need by the Florida
 12 Public Service Commission has been sought, in the area in
 13 which the proposed facility is to be built. The department
 14 shall require the submission of information concerning
 15 cumulative health and environmental impacts in a permit or
 16 certification application.

17 (b) The department shall require, as conditions in any
 18 permit or certification for the construction or operation of a
 19 commercial hazardous waste incinerator, that:

20 1. The facility not knowingly accept for treatment by
 21 incineration wastes classified by the U.S. Environmental
 22 Protection Agency as containing organic mercury. The permit
 23 or certification shall establish procedures to ensure that
 24 wastes containing organic mercury are not accepted by the
 25 proposed facility, and that

26 2. The facility shall be constructed with maximum
 27 achievable control technology (MACT) for control of mercury
 28 emissions.

29 (5) Hazardous waste needs and capacity study.

30 (a) The department shall conduct, by November 1, 1994,
 31 or the date by which phase 2 of the next capacity assurance

1 plan must be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection
 2 Agency, whichever date occurs first, a comprehensive
 3 independent study of the current and future need for hazardous
 4 waste incineration in the state. The study shall evaluate the
 5 projected statewide capacity needs for a twenty year period.
 6 The study shall be updated at least every five years.

7 (b) The Department shall consult with state and
 8 nationally recognized experts in the field of hazardous waste
 9 management, including representatives from state and federal
 10 agencies, industry, local government, environmental groups,
 11 universities and other interested parties.

12 (c) The study components shall include, but not be
 13 limited to the following:

14 1. Existing and projected sources, amounts and types
 15 of hazardous waste in the state for which incineration is an
 16 appropriate treatment alternative, taking into account all
 17 applicable federal regulations on the disposal, storage and
 18 treatment or definition of hazardous waste.

19 2. Existing and projected hazardous waste incinerator
 20 capacity in the state and the nation.

21 3. Existing and projected hazardous waste incineration
 22 capacity in boilers and industrial furnaces in the state and
 23 the nation.

24 4. Existing and projected hazardous waste incineration
 25 needs, specifically taking into account the impacts of
 26 pollution prevention, recycling and other waste reduction
 27 strategies.

28 5. Any other impacts associated with construction of
 29 excess hazardous waste incineration capacity in this state.

30 (d) Upon completion of the study, the Department shall
 31 present its findings and make recommendations to the Board and

1 the Legislature regarding changes in state hazardous waste
 2 policies and management strategies. The recommendations shall
 3 address the advisability of establishing by statute the
 4 maximum capacity for hazardous waste incineration in this
 5 state.

6 Section 58. (1) The sum of \$300,000 is appropriated
 7 from the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund to the Department
 8 of Management Services for the 1993-1994 fiscal year to
 9 contract for a technical study to determine what product
 10 minimum recycled content levels would be consistent with
 11 orderly recycling market development, on a commodity-by-
 12 commodity basis for those commodities purchased by the
 13 department. At a minimum the study shall include the
 14 following commodities:

15 (a) Plastics.

16 (b) Glass.

17 (c) Paper.

18 (d) Newsprint.

19 (e) Steel cans.

20 (f) Aluminum cans.

21 (2) The department shall recommend to the Legislature
 22 no later than October 1, 1994, minimum recycled content levels
 23 for products made from the commodities studied.

24 (3) Any unused funds appropriated for the development
 25 of the study shall revert to the Solid Waste Management Trust
 26 Fund.

27 Section 59. The sum of \$300,000 is appropriated from
 28 the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund for the 1993-1994 fiscal
 29 year to the Department of Commerce to fund the first year
 30 activities of the Recycling Markets Advisory Committee.
 31

1 Section 60. Section 403.4133, Florida Statutes, is
 2 created to read:

3 403.4133 Adopt-a-Shore Program.--

4 (1) The Legislature finds that litter and illegal
 5 dumping present a threat to the state's wildlife, environment,
 6 and shorelines. The Legislature further finds that public
 7 awareness and education will assist in preventing litter from
 8 being illegally deposited along the state's shorelines.

9 (2) The Adopt-a-Shore Program shall be created within
 10 the nonprofit organization referred to in s. 403.4131(1),
 11 named Keep Florida Beautiful, Incorporated. The program shall
 12 be designed to educate the state's citizens and visitors about
 13 the importance of litter prevention and shall include
 14 approaches and techniques to remove litter from the state's
 15 shorelines.

16 (3) For the purposes of this section the term
 17 "shoreline" includes, but is not limited to, beaches,
 18 river shores, and lakeshores.

19 Section 61. Subsection (5) is added to section
 20 316.2045, Florida Statutes, to read:

21 316.2045 Obstruction of public streets, highways, and
 22 roads.--

23 (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1),
 24 any commercial vehicle used solely for the purpose of
 25 collecting solid waste or recyclable or recovered materials
 26 may stop or stand on any public street, highway, or road for
 27 the sole purpose of collecting solid waste or recyclable or
 28 recovered materials. However, such solid waste or recyclable
 29 or recovered materials collection vehicle shall show or
 30 display amber flashing hazard lights at all times that it is
 31 engaged in stopping or standing for the purpose of collecting

Permit : 2 combined cycle units (N^o 3 & 4)
burning natural gas and oil-fired
~~combined cycle~~ and associated
facilities (1)

associated facilities: Auxiliary boilers
Emergency diesel generator

Request:

- 1) Different auxiliary boilers & diesel generator both with smaller capacity but with slightly increased emission rates though overall lower total emissions.
- 2) To remove operating limits on these two facilities
- 3) Clarify the applicability of excess emission limits during "cold startup" periods for the combustion turbines

Excess Emissions

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 durations.

BACT

(CONTINUED) MULTITRADE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PROCESSES SUBJECT TO THIS PERMIT	THROUGHPUT CAPACITY	POLLUTANT NAME	EMISSION LIMITS/ CONTROL EQUIPMENT OR PROCESS MODIFICATION/ TOP DOWN BACT INFORMATION	& BASIS ... PCT EFF		
SAME PROCESS (CONTINUED)						
BOILERS, SPREADER STOKER, 3 COM*		VOC	0.0700 LB/MMBTU 26.2000 LB/H	BACT		
		CO	1687.3000 T/YR	BACT		
		NOX	482.1000 T/YR	BACT		
		PM	96.4000 T/YR	BACT		
		PM10	94.5000 T/YR	BACT		
		SO2	0.1600 LB/MMBTU 3 H AVG. 18.0000 LB/H 3 H AVG	BACT		
		SO2	77.1000 T/YR	BACT		
		SUL*	0.2200 LB/H 5.3800 LB/D	BACT		
		VOC	337.5000 T/YR	BACT		
		GENERATOR, AUXILIARY DIESEL	14.68 MMBTU/H HEA*	CO	0.9700 LB/MMBTU 14.2000 LB/H	BACT
				NOX	4.5100 LB/MMBTU 66.2000 LB/H	BACT
PB	1.5000 E-5 LB/MMBTU 2.2000 E-4 LB/H			BACT		
PM	0.3600 LB/MMBTU 5.3000 LB/H			BACT		
PM10	0.3600 LB/MMBTU 5.3000 LB/H			BACT		
SO2	0.3000 LB/MMBTU 4.4000 LB/H			BACT		
VOC	0.3600 LB/MMBTU 5.3000 LB/H			BACT		

NOTES -----

PERMIT SUPERSEDES 04/08/91 PERMIT TO ALLOW BURNING OF 100% WOOD. COAL HAS BEEN DELETED AS A FUEL. ALSO A RED. IN ANNUAL AMT. OF WOOD BURNED. RED. WAS REQ. SO SO2 & NOX EMISS. WILL = LIMITS STATED IN AGREEMENTS SIGNED BY CO. & PETITIONERS. SO2, NOX LB/MMBTU ARE ON 30-DAY ROLLING AVG. VE FROM BOILERS STACK < 10% OPACITY, EXCEPT DURING ONE SIX MIN. PERIOD/H, & THEN VE < 20%. OTHER VE=TRANSFER PTS.15% OPAC, FABRIC FILTER/BAGHOUSE 5% OPAC, OTHER 10% OPACITY.

(*) INDICATES DATUM WAS TRUNCATED FOR THIS TABLE.

DATE ENTERED/UPDATED: 04/30/1998

Table 2-7. Auxiliary Steam Boiler Estimated Emissions and Stack Parameters (Per 60,000 lb/hr Boiler)

Stack Height (ft) 60.0
 Stack Exit Diameter (ft) 3.6

Natural Gas

Exhaust Stack Temperature (°F) 490.0
 Stack Exit Velocity (ft/sec) 50.0

<u>Emissions</u>	<u>lb/hr</u>	<u>g/sec</u>	<u>TPY</u>
SO ₂	neg.		
PM	0.5	0.063	2.19
NO _x	7.2	0.907	31.54
CO	3.6	0.454	15.77
VOC	0.3	0.038	1.31

Distillate Oil

Exhaust Stack Temperature (°F) 503.0
 Stack Exit Velocity 50.0

<u>Emissions</u>	<u>lb/hr</u>	<u>g/sec</u>	<u>TPY</u>
SO ₂	51.2	6.45	224
PM	1.4	0.176	6.1
NO _x	10.8	1.36	47.3
CO	3.6	0.454	15.8
VOC	0.14	0.018	0.61

Source: Bechtel, 1989.

Table 2-8. Emergency Diesel Generator Estimated Emissions and Stack Parameters (Per 750 kW Unit)

Exhaust Stack Temperature (*F)	955.0
Stack Exit Velocity (ft/sec)	130.0
Stack Height (ft)	25.0
Stack Exit Diameter (ft)	1.0

<u>Emissions</u>	<u>lb/hr</u>	<u>g/sec</u>	<u>TPY</u>
SO ₂ (1.25 g/kW-hr) ¹	2.07	0.260	9.05
PM (1.34 g/kW-hr) ¹	2.22	0.279	9.70
NO_x (18.80 g/kW-hr)¹	31.1	3.92	136.2
CO (4.06 g/kW-hr) ¹	6.71	0.846	29.4
VOC (1.50 g/kW-hr) ¹	2.48	0.313	10.9

8760 hr/yr

(1) U.S. EPA AP-42 Emission Factors, Section 3.3.

Source: Bechtel, 1989.

TABLE 8

Pollutant	Combined Cycle	Gasifier Incinerator Stacks	Steam Boilers	Diesel Generators	Fugitive Sources	Maximum Total	PSD Significant Emission Rate
SO ₂	29,224	560.6	269	10.9	neg.	30,065	40
PM	666	neg.	12.3	19.4	1,566	2,264	25
PM ₁₀	666	neg.	12.3	19.4	1,566	2,264	15
NOx	13,736	1,069	94.6	272	(2)	15,172	40
CO	4,695	neg.	31.5	58.8	neg.	4,785	100
VOC	750	neg.	2.63	21.7	neg.	774	40
Pb	10.6	0.88	neg.	neg.	neg.	11.5	0.6
Be	0.01	0.008	neg.	neg.	neg.	0.01	0.0004
Hg	0.84	0.14	neg.	neg.	neg.	0.98	0.1
AS	0.60	0.021	neg.	neg.	neg.	0.62	0
H ₂ SO ₄	3,574	68.7	33	1.3	neg.	3,677	7
Fluorides	1.9	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	1.9	3

NOTE: In some cases the sum of the emissions for the individual sources do not equal the maximum total emissions since the gasifier wouldn't be used when the turbines are fired on oil.

BACT

Product	Paved Road Covered Conveyer (95% Control)
Storage Area	Topsoil Covered and Seeded (100% Control)
Product Storage Area	Compaction, Temporary Cover (Natural or Synthetic)
Storage	Stored in Molten state in tanks or in crystalline

Undefined rate of fugitive dust control

Auxiliary Boilers, Diesel Generators, and Flare Stacks

No BACT limitations are proposed for these sources since their operation is expected to be infrequent (start-up and shut-down, and emergencies).

BACT Determination Procedure

In accordance with Florida Administrative code chapter 17-2, Air Pollution, this BACT determination is based on the maximum degree of reduction of each pollutant emitted which the Department, on a case by case basis, taking into account energy, environmental and economic impacts, and other costs, determines is achievable through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques. In addition, the regulations state that in making the BACT determination the Department shall give consideration to:

- (a) Any Environmental Protection Agency determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to Section 169, and any emission limitation contained in 40 CFR Part 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources) or 40 CFR Part 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants).
- (b) All scientific, engineering, and technical material and other information available to the Department.
- (c) The emission limiting standards or BACT determinations of any other state.
- (d) The social and economic impact of the application of such technology.

percent capacity factor the maximum annual NOx emissions from four combined cycle units would be 6,868 tons/year.

Assuming that the cost and efficiency of controlling NOx for coal derived gas firing compared to that for natural gas, the SCR would control 4,464 tons of NOx annually for coal derived gas firing. When this reduction is taken into consideration with the total levelized annual cost of \$15,651,500, the cost per ton of controlling NOx would be \$3,506 for coal derived gas firing. This cost is well below that calculated for natural gas firing and would be judged to be more reasonable as BACT for the facility. Although the SCR system cost may actually be higher to control NOx emissions for coal derived gas firing, it is not expected that the resulting cost of control would escalate to the point of rejecting the technology. As this is the case, an in depth cost analysis for SCR use is warranted when the applicant proceeds with the coal derived gas option.

Tail Gas Incinerators, Steam Boilers, and Diesel Generators

A review of the proposed emission rates for the tail gas incinerators, steam boilers, and diesel generators indicates that equipment in and of itself represents BACT for these sources.

The predominant emissions from the tail gas incinerators are nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide. The sulfur dioxide emissions proposed for the facility are based on the highest removal efficiency that is now being maintained at other coal gasification facilities. This is accomplished by using an acid gas removal system followed by a Claus sulfur recovery plant and SCOT tail gas treatment system. This equipment is capable of providing an overall sulfur removal rate of 95 percent and is judged to represent BACT for the facility.

The nitrogen oxides emissions from the tail gas incinerators are due to thermal NOx which results from the high temperatures needed to treat the tail gases. As this is the case nitrogen oxides are formed as a result of controlling the other emissions such as SO₂. Based on this, the equipment itself is judged to represent BACT for NOx.

The applicant has not provided specific BACT emission levels for the steam boilers and diesel generators. For sulfur dioxide emissions BACT shall be represented by

	91.5	comb.)	91.5	comb.)
	920	tot. }568	920	tot. }568
	834	14612	834	14612

es: a - Tons per year (TPY) emission limits listed for natural gas and oil combined apply as an emission cap based on limiting oil firing to an annual aggregate of 2,000 hours for the 4 CTs, with compliance to be demonstrated in annual operation reports.

BACT

b - Exclusive of background concentrations.

c - Sulfur dioxide emissions based on a maximum of 0.5 percent sulfur in oil for hourly emissions and an average sulfur content of 0.3 percent for annual emissions.

d - These limitations for Units 5 and 6 and coal gasification shall not be binding for subsequent BACT determinations.

Tail Gas Incinerators, Steam Boilers and Diesel Generators

Tail Gas Incinerators - BACT to be evaluated at coal gasification phase of the project.

Steam Boilers - Infrequent or emergency mode of operation. However, BACT for these facilities typically limits NOx emissions from boilers to 0.1 lb/MMBtu and 0.2 lb/MMBtu for natural gas and oil firing respectively. The proposed facility should meet these levels.

Diesel Generators - Infrequent or emergency mode of operation. However, BACT for these facilities typically limits NOx emissions from diesel generators by limiting emissions to at least 12.0 grams/hp-hr. The proposed facility should meet this level.

Sulfur Dioxide emissions limitations for the steam boilers and diesel generators in established by firing natural gas or limiting the No. 2 fuel oils sulfur content to 0.3% on an annual basis.

Material Handling and Storage

Fugitive Dust Source

Control Technology

Coal Unloading

Enclosed with Dry Collection System

Light Company
Box 078768
Beach, FL 33407-0768

Permit Number: PSD-FL-146
Expiration Date:
County: Martin
Latitude/Longitude: 27° 3' 18"N
80° 34' 02"W
Project: Martin CG/CC Project

The maximum allowable emissions from each gasifier incinerator stack shall not exceed the following at 75°F.

Pollutant	Lb/hr/Stack	TPY/Stack	4 Stacks
NOx	61	238	1069
VOC	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
CO	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
PM/PM10	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
SO ₂	32	140.2	555
Beryllium	0.0005	0.002	0.008
Mercury	0.008	0.035	0.140
Lead	0.05	0.22	0.88

7. Auxiliary steam boilers and diesel generators shall operate only during startup and shutdown, periodic maintenance testing, and for emergency power generation, respectively. NO_x emissions for the auxiliary steam boilers shall not exceed 0.1 lb/MMBtu for natural gas firing or 0.2 lb/MMBtu for oil firing. NO_x emissions for the diesel generators shall not exceed 12.0 grams/hp-hr.

Sulfur dioxide emissions limitations for the auxiliary steam boilers and diesel generators are established by firing natural gas or limiting the light distillate fuel oil's sulfur content to 0.3 percent on an annual basis.

8. Visible emissions shall neither exceed 10 percent opacity while burning natural gas or coal derived gas, nor 20 percent opacity while burning distillate oil.

9. Nitrogen oxide emissions from each gas turbine/heat recovery steam generator unit shall be controlled by using dry low NO_x combustors for natural gas with steam injection for fuel oil firing. The Permittee shall install duct module(s) suitable for future installation of SCR equipment on each combined cycle generating unit.

10. Initial (I) compliance tests shall be performed on each CT using both fuels. The stack test for each turbine shall be performed within 10 percent of the maximum heat rate input for the tested operating temperature. Annual (A) compliance tests shall be performed on each CT with the fuel(s) used for more than 400 hours

F P # L

S/12/93
MTG

MARTIN # FT LAUDERDALE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Preston Lewis	FDER - BAR	(904) 488-13
Buck Owen	DEP - Siting	(904) 487-047
Doug Outlaw	FDER - BAR	(904) 488-1344
Teresa Heron	FDER - BAR	22
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Dough Nealy (EPA)