Memorandum

Florida Department of
Environmental Protection

TO: C. H. Fancy

THRU: Scott Sheplak

FROM Ed Svec

DATE: August 16, 2001

SUBJECT: DEP File No. 1050004-010-AC (PSD-FL-245C)
Title V PROPOSED Operation Permit Revision 1050004-011-AV

Attached is the combined Air Construction Permit/Title V PROPOSED Operation Permit Revision for the C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant for your review and approval. Comments on the DRAFT Permit Revision were received from Lakeland Electric. These comments corrected some typographical errors.

I recommend your approval of this PROPOSED permit.

attachments

Florida's PROPOSED Permit Electronic Notification Cover Memorandum

TO: Elizabeth Bartlett, U.S. EPA Region 4

CC: Gregg Worley, U.S. EPA Region 4

THRU: Scott Sheplak, P.E., Bureau of Air Regulation

FROM: Edward J. Svec, Permit Engineer

DATE: August 21, 2001

RE: U.S. EPA Region 4 PROPOSED Title V Operation Permit Revision Review

The following PROPOSED Title V operation permit(s) and associated documents have been posted on the DEP World Wide Web Internet site for your review. Please provide any comments via Internet E-mail, within forty five (45) days of receiving this notice, to Scott Sheplak, at "SHEPLAK_S@dep.state.fl.us".

Applicant Name	County	Method of Transmittal	Electronic File Name(s)
Lakeland Electric C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant	Polk	INTERNET	1050004R2p.zip

This zipped file contains the following electronic files:

1050004Rp.doc
10500041.xls
10500042.xls
1050004g.doc
1050004u.doc
1050004h.doc
sob.doc

Department of
Environmental Protection

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

Jeb Bush
Governor

David B. Struhs
Secretary

PROPOSED Permit Electronic Posting Courtesy Notification

Lakeland Electric
C.D. McIntosh , Jr. Power Plant
Facility ID No.: 1050004
Polk County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
PROPOSED Title V Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV

The electronic version of the PROPOSED permit was posted on the Division of Air Resources Management's world wide web site for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 4 office's review on August 22, 2001.

USEPA's review period ends on the 45th day after the permit posting date. Day 45 is October 5, 2001. If an objection (veto) is received from USEPA, the permitting authority will provide a copy of the objection to the applicant.

Provided an objection is not received from USEPA, the PROPOSED permit will become a FINAL permit by operation of law on the 55th day after the permit posting date. Day 55 is October 15, 2001.

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

Department of Environmental Protection

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

Jeb Bush
Governor

David B. Struhs
Secretary

August 22, 2001

Mr. Roger D. Harr
City Manager
Lakeland Electric
501 East Lemon Street
Lakeland, Florida 33801-5079

Re: DEP File No. 1050004-010-AC (PSD-FL-245C)
Title V PROPOSED Operation Permit Revision 1050004-011-AV
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

Dear Mr. Harr:

One copy of the associated combined "Air Construction Permit/Title V PROPOSED Operation Permit Revision", for the C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant located at 3030 East Lake Parker Drive, Lakeland, Polk County, is enclosed. This letter is only a courtesy to inform you that the DRAFT permit has become a PROPOSED permit.

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

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

If you have any other questions, please contact Edward J. Svec at 850/921-8985.

Sincerely,

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

CHF/es

Enclosures

copy furnished to:
Mr. Bill Thomas, P.E., FDEP, SWD
U.S. EPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

8/22/01 cc: Reading File
Ed Svec
Posted on 8/22/01, mailed on 8/22/01

PROPOSED PERMIT DETERMINATION

DEP File No. 1050004-010-AC (PSD-FL-245C)
PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV

I. Public Notice.

An "INTENT TO ISSUE A COMBINED AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT/TITLE V OPERATION PERMIT REVISION" to Lakeland Electric for the C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant located at 3030 East Lake Parker Drive, Lakeland, Polk County was clerked on May 17, 2001. The "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE A COMBINED AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT/TITLE V OPERATION PERMIT REVISION" was published in the Lakeland Ledger on May 28, 2001. The Combined Air Construction Permit/DRAFT Title V Operation Permit Revision was available for public inspection at the Southwest District office in Tampa and the permitting authority's office in Tallahassee. Proof of publication of the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE A COMBINED AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT/TITLE V OPERATION PERMIT REVISION" was received on June 1, 2001.

II. Public Comment(s).

Comments were received and the Combined Air Construction Permit/DRAFT Title V Operation Permit Revision was changed. The comments were not considered significant enough to reissue the Combined Air Construction Permit/DRAFT Title V Operation Permit Revision and require another Public Notice. Comments were received from one respondent during the 30 (thirty) day public comment period. Listed below is each comment letter in the chronological order of receipt and a response to each comment in the order that the comment was received. The comment(s) will not be restated. Where duplicative comments exist, the original response is referenced.

A. Letter from Ms. Farzie Shelton dated June 12, 2001, and received on June 14, 2001.

1R: The Department agrees with the comment and the following change will be made to Specific Condition **F.1.**:

From: F.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rates, based on the lower heating value (LHV) of each fuel to Unit 5 at ambient conditions of 59°F temperature, 60% relative humidity, 100% load, and 14.7 psi pressure shall not exceed 2,407 million Btu per hour when firing natural gas, nor 2,236 million Btu per hour when firing No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil. These maximum heat input rates will vary depending upon ambient conditions and the combustion turbine characteristics. Manufacturer's curves approved by the Department for the heat input correction to other temperatures may be utilized to establish heat input rates over a range of temperatures for compliance determination. Monitoring required under condition **F.24.** shall satisfy periodic monitoring requirements for heat input.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-245C]

To: F.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rates, based on the lower heating value (LHV) of each fuel to Unit 5 at ambient conditions of 59°F temperature, 60% relative humidity, 100% load, and 14.7 psi pressure shall not exceed 2,407 million Btu per hour when firing natural gas, nor 2,236 million Btu per hour when firing No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil. These maximum heat input rates will vary depending upon ambient conditions and the combustion turbine characteristics. Manufacturer's curves approved by the Department, attached in appendix W501G McIntosh #5, Lakeland FL – Maximum Heat Input as a Function of Compressor Inlet Temperature (1/5/01), for the heat input correction to other temperatures may be utilized to establish heat input rates over a range of temperatures for compliance determination. Monitoring required under condition **F.24.** shall satisfy periodic monitoring requirements for heat input.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-245C]

2R: The Department agrees with the comment and the following change will be made to Specific Condition **F.11.**:

From: F.11. The following table is a summary of the BACT determination and is followed by the applicable specific conditions **F.12.** through **F.20.** Values for NO_X are corrected to 15% O_2. Values for CO are corrected to 15% O_2 only until May 1, 2002.

Operational Mode	NO_X (ppm)	CO (ppm)	VOC (ppm)	PM/Visibility (% Opacity)	Technology and Comments
Simple Cycle	25 - NG (basis) 237 lb/hr (24-hr avg) 42 - FO (3 hr avg)	25 - NG or 10 - Ox Cat 90 - FO	4 - NG 10 - FO	10	DLN on gas, WI on oil. Applies until 05/1/2002 . Clean fuels, good combustion.
Simple Cycle	9 - NG (basis) 85 lb/hr (24-hr avg) 42 - FO (3 hr avg)	25 - NG or 10 - Ox Cat 90 - FO	4 - NG 10 - FO	10	ULN on gas, WI on oil. Applies after 05/1/2002. Clean fuels, good combustion.
Simple Cycle	9 - NG (3 hr avg) 15 - FO (3-hr avg)	25 - NG or 10 - Ox Cat 90 - FO	4 - NG 10 - FO	10	Hot SCR. Applies not later than 05/1/2002 if 9 ppm NO_X not achievable by ULN. Clean fuels, good combustion.
Combined Cycle	7.5 - NG (3 hr avg) 15 - FO (3-hr avg)	25 - NG or 10 - Ox Cat 90 - FO	4 - NG 10 - FO	10	Conventional SCR unless simple cycle limits are achieved on or before 05/01/2002. Clean fuels, good combustion.

[PSD-FL-245]

To: F.11. The following table is a summary of the BACT determination and is followed by the applicable specific conditions **F.12.** through **F.20.** Values for NO_X are corrected to 15% O_2. Values for CO are corrected to 15% O_2 only until May 1, 2002.

Operational Mode	NO_X (ppm)	CO (ppm)	VOC (ppm)	PM/Visibility (% Opacity)	Technology and Comments
Simple Cycle	25 - NG (basis) 262 lb/hr (24-hr avg) 42 - FO (3 hr avg)	25 - NG or 10 - Ox Cat 90 - FO	4 - NG 10 - FO	10	DLN on gas, WI on oil. Applies until 05/1/2002 . Clean fuels, good combustion.
Simple Cycle	9 - NG (basis) 85 lb/hr (24-hr avg) 42 - FO (3 hr avg)	25 - NG or 10 - Ox Cat 90 - FO	4 - NG 10 - FO	10	ULN on gas, WI on oil. Applies after 05/1/2002. Clean fuels, good combustion.
Simple Cycle	9 - NG (3 hr avg) 15 - FO (3-hr avg)	25 - NG or 10 - Ox Cat 90 - FO	4 - NG 10 - FO	10	Hot SCR. Applies not later than 05/1/2002 if 9 ppm NO_X not achievable by ULN. Clean fuels, good combustion.
Combined Cycle	7.5 - NG (3 hr avg) 15 - FO (3-hr avg)	25 - NG or 10 - Ox Cat 90 - FO	4 - NG 10 - FO	10	Conventional SCR unless simple cycle limits are achieved on or before 05/01/2002. Clean fuels, good combustion.

[PSD-FL-245C]

3R: The Department agrees with the comment and the following change will be made to Specific Condition **F.13.**:

From: F.13. Nitrogen Oxides. No later than May 1, 2002, the concentration of NO_X in the exhaust gas shall not exceed 85 pounds per hour (at ISO conditions) on a 24-hour block average (basis 9 ppm @ 15% O_2) when firing natural gas and 42 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3-hour average, as measured by the CEMS. In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall exceed neither 9 ppm @ 15% O_2 nor 85 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and shall not exceed 42 ppm @ 15% O_2 or 413 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil) to be demonstrated by stack tests.
[PSD-FL-245]

To: F.13. Nitrogen Oxides. No later than May 1, 2002, the concentration of NO_X in the exhaust gas shall not exceed 85 pounds per hour (at ISO conditions) on a 24-hour block average (basis 9 ppm @ 15% O_2) when firing natural gas and 42 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3-hour average, as measured by the CEMS. In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall exceed neither 9 ppm @ 15% O_2 nor 85 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and shall not exceed 42 ppm @ 15% O_2 or 431 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil) to be demonstrated by stack tests.
[PSD-FL-245C]

4R: The Department agrees with the comment and the following change will be made to Specific Condition **F.16.**:

From: F.16. Carbon Monoxide. Prior to May 1, 2002, the concentration of CO (@ 15% O_2) in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 25 ppmvd and 90 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as measured by EPA Method 10. CO emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 161 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and 539 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil).
[PSD-FL-245C]

To: F.16. Carbon Monoxide. Prior to May 1, 2002, the concentration of CO (@ 15% O_2) in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 25 ppmvd and 90 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as measured by EPA Method 10. CO emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 161 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and 568 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil).
[PSD-FL-245C]

5R: The Department acknowledges the comment.

6R: The Department agrees with the comment and will make the following change to condition 8. of the construction permit:

From: 8. Capacity: The maximum heat input rates, based on the lower heating value (LHV) of each fuel to Unit 5 at ambient conditions of 59°F temperature, 60% relative humidity, 100% load, and 14.7 psi pressure shall not exceed 2,407 million Btu per hour (mmBtu/hr) when firing natural gas, nor 2,236 mmBtu/hr when firing No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil. These maximum heat input rates will vary depending upon ambient conditions and the combustion turbine characteristics. Manufacturer's curves corrected for site conditions or equations for correction to other ambient conditions shall be provided to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) within 45 days of completing the initial compliance testing. [Design, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definitions - Potential Emissions)]
[1050004-010-AC]

To: 8. Capacity: The maximum heat input rates, based on the lower heating value (LHV) of each fuel to Unit 5 at ambient conditions of 59°F temperature, 60% relative humidity, 100% load, and 14.7 psi pressure shall not exceed 2,407 million Btu per hour (mmBtu/hr) when firing natural gas, nor 2,236 mmBtu/hr when firing No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil. These maximum heat input rates will vary depending upon ambient conditions and the combustion turbine characteristics. Manufacturer's curves corrected for site conditions or equations for correction to other ambient conditions have be provided and approved by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). [Design, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definitions - Potential Emissions)]
[1050004-010-AC]

7R: The Department acknowledges the comment.

8R: The Department acknowledges the comment. When these permit changes become final, they are automatically incorporated into the Site Certification without further action.

III. Conclusion.

The permitting authority hereby issues the Combined Air Construction Permit/PROPOSED Title V Operation Permit Revision, with any changes noted above.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Lakeland Electric
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant
Facility ID No.: 1050004
Polk County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
PROPOSED Title V Permit Revision No.: 105004-011-AV

The initial Title V air operation permit went final on December 31, 1997 and effective on January 1, 1998. This Title V air operation permit with revision is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213, and 62-214. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The subject of the permit revision is for the increase of the maximum heat input of Unit No. 5 (Emissions Unit I.D. – 028), a simple cycle stationary combustion turbine, when combusting natural gas for the C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant, implemented by permit 1050004-010-AC and PSD-FL-245C. Unit No. 5 is an Acid Rain unit. The revised heat input curve "W501G McIntosh #5, Lakeland FL – Maximum Heat Input as a Function of Compressor Inlet Temperature (1/5/01)" is also added to the attachments made a part of the permit.

As result of the revision, the following changes are made:

FROM:

F.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rates, based on the lower heating value (LHV) of each fuel to Unit 5 at ambient conditions of 59°F temperature, 60% relative humidity, 100% load, and 14.7 psi pressure shall not exceed 2,174 million Btu per hour when firing natural gas, nor 2,236 million Btu per hour when firing No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil. These maximum heat input rates will vary depending upon ambient conditions and the combustion turbine characteristics. Manufacturer's curves approved by the Department for the heat input correction to other temperatures may be utilized to establish heat input rates over a range of temperatures for compliance determination. Monitoring required under condition **F.24.** shall satisfy periodic monitoring requirements for heat input.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-245]

F.12. Nitrogen Oxides. Until May 1, 2002, the concentration of NO_X in the exhaust gas shall not exceed 237 pounds per hour (at ISO conditions) on a 24-hour block average (basis 25 ppm @ 15% O_2, full load) when firing natural gas and 42 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3-hour average, as measured by the continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall exceed neither 25 ppm @ 15% O_2 nor 237 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and shall exceed neither 42 ppm @ 15% O_2 nor 413 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil) to be demonstrated by stack tests.
[PSD-FL-245]

F.16. Carbon Monoxide. Prior to May 1, 2002, the concentration of CO (@ 15% O_2) in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 25 ppmvd and 90 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as measured by EPA Method 10. CO emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 145 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and 539 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil).
[PSD-FL-245]

F.18. Sulfur Dioxide. SO_2 emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 7.2 pounds per hour when firing pipeline natural gas and 127 pounds per hour when firing maximum 0.05 percent, by weight, sulfur content No. 2

or superior grade distillate fuel oil, as measured by applicable compliance methods (see specific conditions **F.36.**). Emissions of SO_2 shall not exceed 38.4 tons per year.
[PSD-FL-245 and Applicant Request to Escape PSD Review]

F.20. Volatile Organic Compounds. The concentration of VOC in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 4 ppmvd and 10 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as measured by EPA Method(s) 18 and/or 25A. VOC emissions (at ISO conditions) shall exceed 10 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and 25 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil).
[PSD-FL-245]

TO:

F.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rates, based on the lower heating value (LHV) of each fuel to Unit 5 at ambient conditions of 59°F temperature, 60% relative humidity, 100% load, and 14.7 psi pressure shall not exceed 2,407 million Btu per hour when firing natural gas, nor 2,236 million Btu per hour when firing No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil. These maximum heat input rates will vary depending upon ambient conditions and the combustion turbine characteristics. Manufacturer's curves approved by the Department, attached in appendix W501G McIntosh #5, Lakeland FL – Maximum Heat Input as a Function of Compressor Inlet Temperature (1/5/01), for the heat input correction to other temperatures may be utilized to establish heat input rates over a range of temperatures for compliance determination. Monitoring required under condition **F.24.** shall satisfy periodic monitoring requirements for heat input.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-245C]

F.12. Nitrogen Oxides. Until May 1, 2002, the concentration of NO_X in the exhaust gas shall not exceed 262 pounds per hour (at ISO conditions) on a 24-hour block average (basis 25 ppm @ 15% O_2, full load) when firing natural gas and 42 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3-hour average, as measured by the continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall exceed neither 25 ppm @ 15% O_2 nor 262 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and shall exceed neither 42 ppm @ 15% O_2 nor 413 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil) to be demonstrated by stack tests.
[PSD-FL-245C]

F.16. Carbon Monoxide. Prior to May 1, 2002, the concentration of CO (@ 15% O_2) in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 25 ppmvd and 90 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as measured by EPA Method 10. CO emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 161 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and 568 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil).
[PSD-FL-245C]

F.18. Sulfur Dioxide. SO_2 emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 8 pounds per hour when firing pipeline natural gas and 127 pounds per hour when firing maximum 0.05 percent, by weight, sulfur content No. 2 or superior grade distillate fuel oil, as measured by applicable compliance methods (see specific conditions **F.36.**). Emissions of SO_2 shall not exceed 38.4 tons per year.
[PSD-FL-245C and Applicant Request to Escape PSD Review]

F.20. Volatile Organic Compounds. The concentration of VOC in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 4 ppmvd and 10 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as measured by EPA Method(s) 18 and/or 25A. VOC emissions (at ISO conditions) shall exceed 11 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and 25 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil).
[PSD-FL-245C]

Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

DRAFT

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Roger D. Harr
City Manager
Lakeland Electric
501 East Lemon Street
Lakeland, Florida 33801-5079

Re: Permit Amendment No. 1050004-010-AC (PSD-FL-245C)
Amendment to Permit No. 1050004-04-AC (PSD-FL-245)
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

Dear Mr. Harr:

The Department has reviewed Lakeland Electric's request of February 20, 2001 requesting an amendment to its permit (1050004-004-AC, PSD-FL-245) to increase the maximum heat input rate to McIntosh Unit 5 when firing natural gas. This request is acceptable and the permit is hereby amended as follows:

FROM:

8. Capacity: The maximum heat input rates, based on the lower heating value (LHV) of each fuel to Unit 5 at ambient conditions of 59°F temperature, 60% relative humidity, 100% load, and 14.7 psi pressure shall not exceed 2,174 million Btu per hour (mmBtu/hr) when firing natural gas, nor 2,236 mmBtu/hr when firing No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil. These maximum heat input rates will vary depending upon ambient conditions and the combustion turbine characteristics. Manufacturer's curves corrected for site conditions or equations for correction to other ambient conditions shall be provided to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) within 45 days of completing the initial compliance testing. [Design, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definitions - Potential Emissions)]
[1050004-004-AC]

21. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X) Emissions:

- When NO_X monitoring data is not available, substitution for missing data shall be handled as required by Title IV (40 CFR 75) to calculate any specified average time.
- Until May 1, 2002, the concentration of NO_X in the exhaust gas shall not exceed 237 lb/hr (at ISO conditions) on a 24 hr block average (basis 25 ppm @ 15% O_2, full load) when firing natural gas and 42 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3 hr average) except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction or fuel switching, as measured by the continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall exceed neither 25 ppm @15% O_2 nor 237 lb/hr (gas) and shall exceed neither 42 ppm @15% O_2 nor 413 lb/hr (oil) to be demonstrated by stack test. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]
- Not later than May 1, 2002, the concentration of NO_X concentrations in the exhaust gas shall not exceed 85 lb/hr (at ISO conditions) on a 24 hr block average (basis 9 ppm @ 15% O_2) when firing natural gas and 42

ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3 hr average except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction or fuel switching, as measured by the CEMS. In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall exceed neither 9 ppm @15% O_2 nor 85 lb/hr (gas) and shall exceed neither 42 ppm @15% O_2 nor 413 lb/hr (oil) to be demonstrated by stack test. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]

- If Hot SCR is installed, achievable short-term NO_X concentrations in the exhaust gas shall be demonstrated at baseload during the first compliance test following installation not to exceed 9 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing natural gas. NO_X emissions shall not exceed 9 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing natural gas and 15 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3-hr average (except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction or fuel switching), as measured by the CEMS. In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 85 lb/hr (gas) and 148 lb/hr (oil) to be demonstrated by stack test. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]
- If conventional SCR is installed in conjunction with conversion to combined cycle operation, achievable short-term NO_X concentrations in the exhaust gas shall be demonstrated at baseload during the first compliance test following installation not to exceed 7.5 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing natural gas. If conventional SCR catalyst is installed, NO_X emissions shall not exceed 7.5 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing natural gas and 15 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of 3-hr average (except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction or fuel switching), as measured by the CEMS. In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 71.1 lb/hr (gas) and 148 lb/hr (oil) to be demonstrated by stack test. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]

[1050004-004-AC]

22. Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions: Prior to May 1, 2002, the concentration of CO (@15% O_2 in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 25 ppmvd when firing natural gas and 90 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as measured by EPA Method 10. CO emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 145 lb/hr (gas) and 539 lb/hr (oil). [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]

    After May 1, 2002, the concentration of CO in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 25 ppmvd when firing natural gas and 90 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as measured by EPA Method 10. CO emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 106 lb/hr (gas) and 386 lb/hr (oil). [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.] [1050004-004-AC]

23. Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) emissions: SO_2 emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 7.2 pounds per hour when firing pipeline natural gas and 127 pounds per hour when firing maximum 0.05 percent sulfur No. 2 or superior grade distillate fuel oil as measured by applicable compliance methods described below. Emissions of SO_2 shall not exceed 38.4 tons per year. [Rules 62-4.070 and 62-212.400, F.A.C. to avoid PSD Review] [1050004-004-AC]

25. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions: The concentration of VOC in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 4 ppmvd when firing natural gas and 10 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as assured by EPA Methods 18, and/or 25 A. VOC emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 10 lb/hr (gas) and 25 lb/hr (oil). [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]
    [1050004-004-AC]

TO:

8. Capacity: The maximum heat input rates, based on the lower heating value (LHV) of each fuel to Unit 5 at ambient conditions of 59°F temperature, 60% relative humidity, 100% load, and 14.7 psi pressure shall not exceed 2,407 million Btu per hour (mmBtu/hr) when firing natural gas, nor 2,236 mmBtu/hr when firing No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil. These maximum heat input rates will vary depending upon ambient conditions and the combustion turbine characteristics. Manufacturer's curves corrected for site conditions or equations for correction to other ambient conditions have be provided and approved by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). [Design, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definitions - Potential Emissions)] [1050004-010-AC]

21. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X) Emissions:

- When NO_X monitoring data is not available, substitution for missing data shall be handled as required by Title IV (40 CFR 75) to calculate any specified average time.
- Until May 1, 2002, the concentration of NO_X in the exhaust gas shall not exceed 262 lb/hr (at ISO conditions) on a 24 hr block average (basis 25 ppm @ 15% O_2, full load) when firing natural gas and 42 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3 hr average) except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction or fuel switching, as measured by the continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall exceed neither 25 ppm @15% O_2 nor 262 lb/hr (gas) and shall exceed neither 42 ppm @15% O_2 nor 413 lb/hr (oil) to be demonstrated by stack test. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]
- Not later than May 1, 2002, the concentration of NO_X concentrations in the exhaust gas shall not exceed 85 lb/hr (at ISO conditions) on a 24 hr block average (basis 9 ppm @ 15% O_2) when firing natural gas and 42 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3 hr average except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction or fuel switching, as measured by the CEMS. In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall exceed neither 9 ppm @15% O_2 nor 85 lb/hr (gas) and shall exceed neither 42 ppm @15% O_2 nor 413 lb/hr (oil) to be demonstrated by stack test. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]
- If Hot SCR is installed, achievable short-term NO_X concentrations in the exhaust gas shall be demonstrated at baseload during the first compliance test following installation not to exceed 9 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing natural gas. NO_X emissions shall not exceed 9 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing natural gas and 15 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3-hr average (except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction or fuel switching), as measured by the CEMS. In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 85 lb/hr (gas) and 148 lb/hr (oil) to be demonstrated by stack test. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]
- If conventional SCR is installed in conjunction with conversion to combined cycle operation, achievable short-term NO_X concentrations in the exhaust gas shall be demonstrated at baseload during the first compliance test following installation not to exceed 7.5 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing natural gas. If conventional SCR catalyst is installed, NO_X emissions shall not exceed 7.5 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing natural gas and 15 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of 3-hr average (except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction or fuel switching), as measured by the CEMS. In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 71.1 lb/hr (gas) and 148 lb/hr (oil) to be demonstrated by stack test. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]
  [1050004-010-AC]

22. Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions: Prior to May 1, 2002, the concentration of CO (@15% O_2 in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 25 ppmvd when firing natural gas and 90 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as measured by EPA Method 10. CO emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 161 lb/hr (gas) and 539 lb/hr (oil). [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]

    After May 1, 2002, the concentration of CO in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 25 ppmvd when firing natural gas and 90 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as measured by EPA Method 10. CO emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 106 lb/hr (gas) and 386 lb/hr (oil). [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]
    [1050004-010-AC]

23. Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) emissions: SO_2 emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 8 pounds per hour when firing pipeline natural gas and 127 pounds per hour when firing maximum 0.05 percent sulfur No. 2 or superior grade distillate fuel oil as measured by applicable compliance methods described below. Emissions of SO_2 shall not exceed 38.4 tons per year. [Rules 62-4.070 and 62-212.400, F.A.C. to avoid PSD Review]
    [1050004-010-AC]

25. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions: The concentration of VOC in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 4 ppmvd when firing natural gas and 10 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as assured by EPA Methods 18, and/or 25 A. VOC emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 11 lb/hr (gas) and 25 lb/hr (oil). [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]
    [1050004-010-AC]

A copy of this letter shall be filed with the referenced permit (1050004-004-AC, PSD-FL-245) and shall become part of the permit.

Sincerely,

Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division of Air Resources
Management

HLR/es

Enclosures

Lakeland Electric
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant
Facility ID No.: 1050004
Polk County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
PROPOSED Title V Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV

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

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

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

Compliance Authority:
Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District Office
3804 Coconut Palm Drive
Tampa, Florida 33619-8218
Telephone: 813/744-6100
Fax: 813/744-6084

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
PROPOSED Title V Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Table of Contents

Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

Permittee:
Lakeland Electric
501 East Lemon Street
Lakeland, Florida 33801-5079

PROPOSED Title V Permit Revision No.:1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004
SIC Nos.: 49, 4911
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

This permit revision is for the increase of the maximum heat input of Unit No. 5, a simple cycle stationary combustion turbine, when combusting natural gas for the C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant. Unit No. 5 is an Acid Rain unit. This facility is located at 3030 East Lake Parker Drive, Lakeland, Polk County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 409.0 km East and 3106.2 km North; Latitude: 28° 04' 50" North and Longitude: 81° 55' 32" West.

STATEMENT OF BASIS: This Title V air operation permit revision is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213, and 62-214. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:

Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions (version dated 04/30/99)
APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES (version dated 10/07/96)
TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE (version dated 10/07/96)
FIGURE 1 - SUMMARY REPORT-GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSION AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REPORT (40 CFR 60; July 1996)
Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan received 12/18/95
Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan received 3/10/98
Alternate Sampling Procedure: ASP Number 97-B-01
Appendix 40 CFR 60 Subpart A - General Provisions (version dated 07/23/97)
Phase I/II NO_X Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan received December 9, 1997
Statement of Basis
Appendix H-1, Permit History / ID Number Changes
W501G McIntosh #5, Lakeland FL – Maximum Heat Input as a Function of Compressor Inlet Temperature (1/5/01)

Effective Date: January 1, 1999
Title V Permit Revision Effective Date:
Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2003
Expiration Date: December 31, 2003

Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division of Air Resources Management

HLR/sms/es

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of three fossil fuel fired steam generators, two diesel powered generators, and two gas turbines. Fossil fuel fired steam generators 1 and 2 are fired with No. 6 fuel oil and natural gas with distillate oil used as an ignitor. Fossil fuel fired steam generator 3 is primarily fired with coal, refuse derived fuel and petroleum coke. Gas Turbine Peaking Unit 1 is primarily fired with natural gas, or No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5 percent by weight. McIntosh Unit 5, a 250 MW simple cycle stationary combustion turbine, fired with natural gas, or No. 2 or superior grade fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05 percent by weight.

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

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996 and the application for the revision to the Title V permit dated April 24, 2000, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Unit ID No(s). and Brief Description(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	McIntosh Unit 1 - Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator
-002	Diesel Engine Peaking Unit 2
-003	Diesel Engine Peaking Unit 3
-004	Gas Turbine Peaking Unit 1
-005	McIntosh Unit 2 - Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator
-006	McIntosh Unit 3 - Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator
-028	McIntosh Unit 5 – 250 MW Simple Cycle Stationary Combustion Turbine

Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity
-007	Tanks with greater than 10,000 gallon capacity installed prior to July 23, 1984
-008	Diesel drive coal tunnel sump engine
-009	Fire water UPS diesel No. 31
-010	Fire water UPS diesel No. 32
-011	CT startup diesel
-012	General purpose diesel engines
-013	Emergency generators
-014	General purpose painting
-015	Parts Cleaning
-016	Sand Blasting (Maintenance only)
-017	Wastewater Treatment Tank
-018	Three Cooling Towers (Unit 2 and 3)
-019	Northside Waste Water Treatment Facility - Wastewater treatment processes and tanks
-020	Northside Waste Water Treatment Facility - Two emergency diesel generators
-021	Northside Waste Water Treatment Facility - Chemical and petroleum storage
-022	Northside Waste Water Treatment Facility - Miscellaneous activities
-023	Coal processing and conveying system
-024	Coal storage system
-025	Coal transfer and loading system
-026	Limestone handling and storage system
-027	Flyash handling and storage system
-029	1.05 million gallon storage tank for McIntosh Unit 5, subject only to the reporting requirements of 40CFR60, Subpart Kb

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

The documents listed below are not a part of this permit, however, are specifically related to this permitting action.

These documents are provided to the permittee for information purposes only:
Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms
Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements
Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers

These documents are on file with permitting authority:
Initial Title V Permit Application received June, 14, 1996
Additional Information Request dated January 13, 1997
Additional Information Response received February 10, 1997
Additional Information received May 9, 1997
Letter received July 2, 1997 from Ms. Farzie Shelton
Additional Information received July 8, 1997
Letter received August 7, 1997 from Ms. Farzie Shelton
Letter received September 4, 1997 from Ms. Farzie Shelton
Title V Permit Revision Application received April 24, 2000
Letter received August 18, 2000 from Ms. Farzie Shelton

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided a copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}

2. **Not Federally Enforceable** General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.
[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.]

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

4. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).
a. The permittee shall submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable; and,
b. The permittee shall submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.
[40 CFR 68]

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

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

7. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department. Containers shall be kept closed.
[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.; Proposed by applicant in the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996; Revised by a letter received August 7, 1997]

8. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include: maintenance of paved areas; regular mowing of grass and care of vegetation; and limiting access to plant property by unnecessary vehicles.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; Proposed by applicant in the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, as amended in a request received July 8, 1997]

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

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

11. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the Department's Southwest District office:

Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District Office
3804 Coconut Palm Drive
Tampa, Florida 33619-8218
Telephone: 813/744-6100
Fax: 813/744-6084

12. Any reports, data, notifications, certifications, and requests required to be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, should be sent to:

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

III. Emissions Section Unit.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	McIntosh Unit 1 - Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator

McIntosh Unit 1 is a forced draft boiler rated at a nominal load of 90 megawatts. The unit is fired with natural gas at a maximum heat input rate of 985 million Btu per hour (approximately 970 million cubic feet per hour), or No. 6 fuel oil, having a maximum sulfur content of 2.5 percent by weight, at a maximum heat input rate of 950 million Btu per hour (approximately 6,300 gallons per hour). This unit is also permitted to burn "on-specification" used oil generated by the City of Lakeland, at a maximum heat input rate of 950 million Btu per hour. McIntosh Unit 1 began commercial service in February, 1971.

{Permitting note(s): The emissions unit is regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II; and Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
1	985	Natural Gas
	950	No. 6 Fuel Oil
	950	Used Oil

When a blend of fuel oil, "on-specification" used oil or natural gas is fired, the heat input is prorated based on the percent heat input of each fuel. The Acid Rain CEM will not be a method of compliance for the determination of the heat input rate.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **A.23.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.3. Methods of Operation. Fuels. The only fuels allowed to be burned are natural gas, propane, No. 6 Fuel Oil, On-Specification Used Oil, No. 2 Fuel Oil and combinations of natural gas, propane, No. 6 Fuel Oil, No. 2 Fuel Oil and/or On-Specification Used Oil. On-Specification used oil containing any quantifiable levels of PCBs can only be fired when the emissions unit is at normal operating temperatures.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 271.20(e)(3)]

A.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

A.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, except for one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent. Emissions units governed by this visible emissions limit shall compliance test for particulate matter emissions annually and as otherwise required by Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.]

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

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

A.7. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input , as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C.]

A.8. Particulate Matter - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 pound per million Btu heat input during the 3-hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.9. Sulfur Dioxide. When burning liquid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input , as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1) (c)1.j., F.A.C.]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The No. 6 fuel oil sulfur content shall not exceed 2.5 percent, by weight. See specific condition **A.21.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)3., F.A.C.; and, AO 53-243945]

A.11. "On-Specification" Used Oil. Only "on-specification" used oil generated by the City of Lakeland shall be fired in this unit. The quantity fired in this unit shall not exceed 1,000 barrels (42,000 gallons) per calendar year. "On-specification" used oil is defined as used oil that meets the 40 CFR 279 (Standards for the Management of Used Oil) specifications listed below. Used oil that does not meet all of the following specifications is considered "off-specification" oil and shall not be fired.

CONSTITUENT / PROPERTY *	ALLOWABLE LEVEL
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100 °F minimum
PCBs	less than 50 ppm

* As determined by ASTM Standard D140-70, or equivalent
[40 CFR 279.11; and, AO 53-243945]

Excess Emissions

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

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

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

Monitoring of Operations

A.15. Sulfur Dioxide. **The permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon each fuel delivery.** This protocol is allowed because the emissions unit does not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. See specific conditions **A.10., A.20. and A.21.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]

A.16. 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.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.17. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C. See specific condition **A.18.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.]

A.18. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:
1. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.
2. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:
   a. For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity) the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.
   b. For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.

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

A.19. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance. EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when the oxygen based F-factor, computed according to EPA Method 19, is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17.
[Rules 62-296.405(1)(e)2. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.20. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure is incorporated into the operation permit for the emissions unit. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedences of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards. **The permittee may use the EPA test methods, referenced above, to demonstrate compliance; however, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, the permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon each fuel delivery.** See specific conditions **A.10. and A.21.**
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, AO 53-243945]

A.21. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the respective successor ASTM method(s).
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

A.22. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

A.23. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

A.24. 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 separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

A.25. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
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, attached as part of this permit.
(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.]

A.26. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

A.27. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.

2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid for more than 400 hours other than during startup.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
   a. Did not operate; or
   b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
   a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
   b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
   c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.
(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, SIP approved]

A.28. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.]

A.29. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]

A.30. Compliance with the "on-specification" used oil requirements will be determined as follows:
(a) Analysis of a sample collected from each batch delivered for firing; or,
(b) The new batch delivery is from a collection site that has an acceptable analysis already on file with the facility and the analytical results are assumed by the facility for the batch.

For quantification purposes, the highest concentration of each constituent as determined by any analysis is assumed to be the concentration of the constituent of the blended used oil.
See specific condition **A.11.**
[AO 53-243945]

Record keeping and Reporting Requirements

A.31. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department or the appropriate Local Program in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department or the appropriate Local Program.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

A.32. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

A.33. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.

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

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

A.34. Records shall be kept of each delivery of "on-specification" used oil with a statement of the origin of the used oil and the quantity delivered/stored for firing. In addition, monthly records shall be kept of the quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in this unit. The above records shall be maintained in a form suitable for inspection, retained for a minimum of five years, and be made available upon request.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, AO 53-243945]

A.35. The permittee shall include in the "Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility" a summary of the "on-specification" used oil analyses for the calendar year and a statement of the total quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in Unit 1 during the calendar year.
[AO 53-243945]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-002	Diesel Engine Peaking Unit 2
-003	Diesel Engine Peaking Unit 3

Diesel Engine Peaking Units 2 and 3 are diesel fired internal combustion engines which each drives a generator capable of producing electric power at a maximum rating of 2.5 megawatts. These units are each fired on No. 2 fuel oil, with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5 percent by weight, at a maximum firing rate of 201.6 gallons per hour. This corresponds to a maximum heat input of 28 million Btu per hour. Diesel Engine Peaking Units 2 and 3 began commercial service in 1970.

{Permitting note(s): The emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required. Each diesel engine peaking unit has its own stack.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity.
a. The maximum heat input rate of each diesel engine peaking unit is 28 million Btu per hour
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]
b. **Not Federally Enforceable** The maximum firing rate of each diesel engine peaking unit is 201.6 gallons per hour firing No. 2 fuel oil.
[AO 53-244726]

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **B.13.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

B.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. Only distillate (No. 2) fuel oil shall be fired in the diesel engine peaking units.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

B.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AO 53-244726]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

B.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each diesel engine peaking unit shall not be equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; and, AO 53-244726]

B.6. Not federally enforceable. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5 percent, by weight.
[AO 53-244726]

Excess Emissions

B. 7. Excess emissions from these emissions units resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

B. 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.]

Monitoring of Operations

B.9. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit by means of a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon each fuel delivery. See specific condition **B.12.**
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

B.10. 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.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

B.11. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and referenced in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-204.800, 62-296.320(4)(b)4.a. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

B.12. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the respective successor ASTM method(s).
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, AO 53-244726]

B.13. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

B.14. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

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

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

B.15. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

a. Did not operate; or

b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or 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;

5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.

9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.
(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; SIP approved; and, AO 53-244726]

B.16. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.17. Malfunction Reporting. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.
A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

B.18. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-004	Gas Turbine Peaking Unit 1

Gas Turbine Peaking Unit 1 consists of a gas turbine which drives a generator producing electrical power at a nominal nameplate rating of 20 megawatts. The gas turbine is fired with natural gas, or No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5 percent by weight. The maximum fuel firing rate is 320 million cubic feet per hour of natural gas (approximately 330 million Btu per hour) or 2,310 gallons per hour of No. 2 fuel oil (approximately 320 million Btu per hour). Gas Turbine Peaking Unit 1 began commercial service in 1973.

{Permitting notes: This emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required. This unit is not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Gas Turbines.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity.
a. The maximum heat input rate of the turbine is 330 million Btu per hour (lower heating value) at 30 degrees F while firing natural gas and 320 million Btu per hour (lower heating value) at 30 degrees F while firing No. 2 fuel oil.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]
b. **Not Federally Enforceable** The maximum firing rate of the turbine is 320 million cubic feet per hour when firing natural gas or 2,310 gallons per hour when firing No. 2 fuel oil.
[AO 53-244727]

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **C.13.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

C.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. Only natural gas or distillate (No. 2) fuel oil shall be fired in the combustion turbine.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

C.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions unit(s) may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AO 53-244727]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

C.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each turbine shall not be equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; and, AO 53-244727]

C.6. Not federally enforceable. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5 percent, by weight.
[AO 53-244727]

Excess Emissions

C.7. Excess emissions from these emissions units resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

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.]

Monitoring of Operations

C.9. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit by means of a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon each fuel delivery. See specific condition **C.12.**
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

C.10. 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.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

C.11. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and referenced in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-204.800, 62-296.320(4)(b)4.a. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

C.12. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the respective successor ASTM method(s).
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, AO 53-244727]

C.13. Not federally enforceable. Operating Rate During Testing.
Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity, which is defined as 95-100 percent of the manufacturer's rated heat input achievable for the average ambient (or conditioned) air temperature during the test. If it is impracticable to test at capacity, then sources may be tested at less than capacity. In such cases, the entire heat input vs. inlet temperature curve will be adjusted by the increment equal to the difference between the design heat input value and 105 percent of the value reached during the test. Data, curves, and calculations necessary to demonstrate the heat input rate correction at both design and test conditions shall be submitted to the Department with the compliance test report.
[Requested in initial Title V permit application response for additional information dated February 10, 1997];

C.14. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

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

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

C.15. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

a. Did not operate; or

b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or 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;

8. Any combustion turbine that does not operate for more than 400 hours per year shall conduct a visible emissions compliance test once per each five-year period, coinciding with the term of its air operation permit.

9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.
(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; SIP approved; and, AO 53-244727]

C.16. Visible Emissions Testing - Annual. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuels; or
b. gaseous fuels in combination with any amount of liquid fuels for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. only liquid fuels for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)4. & 8., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.17. Malfunction Reporting. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

C.18. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-005	McIntosh Unit 2 - Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator

McIntosh Unit 2 is a nominal 114.7 megawatt (electric) fossil fuel fired steam generator. The unit is fired on low sulfur No. 6 or No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum heat input of 1,115 million Btu per hour, or natural gas with a maximum heat input of 1,184.5 million Btu per hour. McIntosh Unit 2 began commercial service in June, 1976.

{Permitting note(s): The emissions unit is regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II; and NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart D, Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1971, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
2	1,184.5	Natural Gas
	1,115	No. 6 Fuel Oil
	1,115	No. 2 Fuel Oil

When a blend of fuel oil and natural gas is fired, the heat input is prorated based on the percent heat input of each fuel. The Acid Rain CEM will not be a method of compliance for the determination of the heat input rate.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

D.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **D.23.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

D.3. Methods of Operation. Fuels. The only fuels allowed to be burned are natural gas, propane, No. 6 Fuel Oil, No. 2 Fuel Oil and combinations of natural gas, propane, No. 6 Fuel Oil and/or No. 2 Fuel Oil. [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

D.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Particulate Matter

D.5. On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by 40 CFR 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart D, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which:
(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 43 nanograms per joule heat input (0.10 lb per million Btu) derived from fossil fuel or fossil fuel and wood residue.
(2) Exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.
[40 CFR 60.42(a)(1) & (2)]

Sulfur Dioxide

D.6. On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by 40 CFR 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart D, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of:
(1) 340 nanograms per joule heat input (0.80 lb per million Btu) derived from liquid fossil fuel.
[40 CFR 60.43(a)(1)]

D.7. Compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all fossil fuels burned, including gaseous fuels.
[40 CFR 60.43(c)]

Nitrogen Oxides

D.8. On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by 40 CFR 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart D, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain nitrogen oxides, expressed as NO_2 in excess of:
(1) 86 nanograms per joule heat input (0.20 lb per million Btu) derived from gaseous fossil fuel.
(2) 129 nanograms per joule heat input (0.30 lb per million Btu) derived from liquid fossil fuel.
[40 CFR 60.44(a)(1) & (2)]

D.9. When different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard (in ng/J) is determined by proration using the following formula:

$$PS_{NOx} = \frac{w(260)+x(86)+y(130)+z(300)}{w+x+y+z}$$

where:
PS_{NOx} = is the prorated standard for nitrogen oxides when burning different fuels simultaneously, in nanograms per joule heat input derived from all fossil fuels fired or from all fossil fuels and wood residue fired;
w = is the percentage of total heat input derived from lignite;
x = is the percentage of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel;
y = is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel; and,
z = is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel (except lignite).
[40 CFR 60.44(b)]

Excess Emissions

{Permitting Note: The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP, or Acid Rain program provision.}

D.10. Periods of excess emissions and monitoring systems (MS) downtime that shall be reported are defined as follows:
(1) Opacity. Excess emissions are defined as any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions exceeds 20 percent opacity, except that one six-minute average per hour of up to 27 percent opacity need not be reported.
[40 CFR 60.45(b)(2) and 60.45(g)(1)]

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

D.12. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

D.13. 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.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

D.14. In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or other methods and procedures as specified in 40 CFR 60.46, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in 40 CFR 60.46(d).
[40 CFR 60.46(a)]

D.15. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter, and NO_X standards in 40 CFR 60.42, 60.43, and 60.44 as follows:
(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, or NO_X shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$E = C F_d (20.9)/(20.9 - \% O_2)$

E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).
C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).
$\% O_2$ = oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.
F_d = factor as determined from Method 19.

(2) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particular matter concentration (C) at affected facilities without wet flue-gas-desulfurization (FGD) systems.

(i) The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train may be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than 160 ± 14 °C (320 ± 25 °F).

(ii) The emission rate correction factor, integrated or grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$). The O_2 sample shall be obtained simultaneously with, and at the same traverse points as, the particulate sample. If the grab sampling procedure is used, the O_2 concentration for the run shall be the arithmetic mean of all the individual O_2 sample concentrations at each traverse point.

(iii) If the particulate run has more than 12 traverse points, the O_2 traverse points may be reduced to 12 provided that Method 1 is used to locate the 12 O_2 traverse points.

(3) Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(5) Method 7 shall be used to determine the NO_X concentration.

(i) The sampling site and location shall be the same as for the SO_2 sample. Each run shall consist of four grab samples, with each sample taken at about 15-minute intervals.

(ii) For each NO_X sample, the emission rate correction factor, grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$). The sample shall be taken simultaneously with, and at the same point as, the NO_X sample.

(iii) The NO_X emission rate shall be computed for each pair of NO_X and O_2 samples. The NO_X emission rate (E) for each run shall be the arithmetic mean of the results of the four pairs of samples.

[40 CFR 60.46(b)(1), (2), (3), & (5)]

D.16. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission standard of specific condition D.7. shall be demonstrated using the fuel sampling and analysis procedures of specific condition **D.17.**
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. and Applicant Request dated June 14, 1996]

D.17. The following fuel sampling and analysis program shall be used to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard and as the substitute for the sulfur dioxide continuous monitoring system:

a. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, (1) for liquid fuels using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the respective successor ASTM method(s), to analyze a representative sample of the blended fuel following each fuel delivery, (2) for gaseous fuels using ASTM D1072-90, or the respective successor ASTM method.

b. Record daily the amount of each fuel fired, the density of each fuel, and the percent sulfur content by weight of each fuel.

c. Utilize the information in a. and b., above, to calculate the SO_2 emission rate to ensure compliance at all times.

[Rules 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

D.18. When combinations of fossil fuels are fired, the owner or operator (in order to compute the prorated standard as shown in 40 CFR 60.44(b)) shall determine the percentage (w, x, y, or z) of the total heat input derived from each type of fuel as follows:
(1) The heat input rate of each fuel shall be determined by multiplying the gross calorific value of each fuel fired by the rate of each fuel burned.
(2) ASTM Methods D 240-76 (liquid fuels), or D 1826-77 (gaseous fuels) (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the gross calorific values of the fuels.
(3) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the rate of each fuel burned during each test period, and a material balance over the steam generating system shall be used to confirm the rate.
[40 CFR 60.46(c)(1), (2), & (3)]

D.19. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.46 or in other sections as specified:
(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, SO_2 and NO_X may be determined by using the Fc factor, provided that the following procedure is used:

(i) The emission rate (E) shall be computed using the following equation:

$$E = C\ F_c\ (100 / \%\ CO_2)$$

where:
E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).
C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).
% CO_2 = carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis.
F_c = factor as determined in appropriate sections of Method 19.

(ii) If and only if the average F_c factor in Method 19 is used to calculate E and either E is from 0.97 to 1.00 of the emission standard or the relative accuracy of a continuous emission monitoring system is from 17 to 20 percent, then three runs of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 and CO_2 concentration according to the procedures in 40 CFR 60.46(b)(2)(ii), (4)(ii), or (5)(ii). Then if F_o (average of three runs), as calculated from the equation in Method 3B, is more than ± 3 percent than the average F_o value, as determined from the average values of F_d and F_c in Method 19, i.e., F_{oa} =0.209 (F_{da} / F_{ca}), then the following procedure shall be followed:

(A) When F_o is less than 0.97 F_{oa}, then E shall be increased by that proportion under 0.97 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 0.95 F_{oa}, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the emission standard.

(B) When F_o is less than 0.97 F_{oa} and when the average difference ($\bar{d}$) between the continuous monitor minus the reference methods is negative, then E shall be increased by that proportion under 0.97 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 0.95 F_{oa}, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

(C) When F_o is greater than 1.03 F_{oa} and when $\bar{d}$ is positive, then E shall be decreased by that proportion over 1.03 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 1.05 F_{oa}, E shall be decreased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

(2) For Method 5 or 5B, Method 17 may be used at facilities with or without wet FGD systems if the stack gas temperature at the sampling location does not exceed an average temperature of 160 °C (320 ° F). Method 17 shall not be used after wet FGD systems if the effluent gas is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(3) Particulate matter and SO_2 may be determined simultaneously with the Method 5 train provided that the following changes are made:

(i) The filter and impinger apparatus in sections 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 of Method 8 is used in place of the condenser (section 2.1.7) of Method 5.

(ii) All applicable procedures in Method 8 for the determination of SO_2 (including moisture) are used.

(5) For Method 7, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E may be used. If Method 7C, 7D, or 7E is used, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 1 hour and the integrated sampling approach shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$) for the emission rate correction factor.

(6) For Method 3, Method 3A or 3B may be used.

(7) For Method 3B, Method 3A may be used.

[40 CFR 60.46(d)(1), (2), (3), (5), (6), & (7)]

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

D.21. 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.]

D.22. 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.]

D.23. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.

2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.

b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.

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

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

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

(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1, attached as part of this permit.

(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.]

D.24. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.

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

D.25. 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;

b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and

c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.

9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, SIP approved]

D.26. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.]

D.27. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

D.28. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous monitoring systems for measuring the opacity of emissions.
[40 CFR 60.45(a)]

D.29. Sulfur Dioxide. For a fossil fuel fired steam generator that does not use a flue gas desulfurization device, a continuous monitoring system for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions is not required if the owner or operator monitors sulfur dioxide emissions by fuel sampling and analysis under 40 CFR 60.45(d). **The applicant has elected to utilize fuel sampling and analysis in lieu of a continuous monitoring system for sulfur dioxide.** See specific condition **D.19.**
[40 CFR 60.45(b)(2)]

D.30. For performance evaluations under 40 CFR 60.13(c) and calibration checks under 40 CFR 60.13(d), the following procedures shall be used:
(3) For affected facilities burning fossil fuel(s), the span value for a continuous monitoring system measuring the opacity of emissions shall be 80, 90, or 100 percent.
[40 CFR 60.45(c)(3)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D.31. Excess emission and monitoring system performance reports shall be submitted to the Administrator for every calendar quarter. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter. Each excess emission and MSP report shall include the information required in 40 CFR 60.7(c).
[40 CFR 60.45(g)]

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

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

D.34. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.

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

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

Miscellaneous Requirements.

D.35. The permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-204.800(7)(d), F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection E. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-006	McIntosh Unit 3 - Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator

McIntosh Unit 3 is a nominal 364 megawatt (electric) dry bottom wall-fired fossil fuel fired steam generator. The unit is fired on coal, residual oil, natural gas and co-fires refuse derived fuel (RDF) and petroleum coke. The maximum heat input rate is 3,640 million Btu per hour. Unit 3 is equipped with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP), a flue gas desulfurization system (FGD), and low-NO_x burners to control emissions. McIntosh Unit 3 began commercial service in September, 1982.

{Permitting note(s): The emissions unit is regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II; and NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart D, Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1971, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Rule 212.400(6), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination }

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

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

E.1. Capacity. The maximum heat input rate is 3,640 MMBtu per hour. The Acid Rain CEM will not be a method of compliance for the determination of the heat input rate.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability.}

E.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **E.21.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

E.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. The only fuels allowed to be burned are:

Coal only
Low sulfur fuel oil only (≤ 0.5 percent sulfur by weight)
Coal and up to 10 percent refuse (based on heat input)
Low sulfur fuel oil and up to 10 percent refuse (based on heat input)
Coal and up to 20 percent petroleum coke (based on weight)
Coal and up to 20 percent petroleum coke (based on weight) and 10 percent refuse (based on heat input)
High sulfur fuel oil (> 0.5 percent sulfur by weight)
Natural gas or propane only, or in combination with any of the other fuels or fuel combinations listed above

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200, and 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-008(B)]

E.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Particulate Matter

E.5. Particulate matter emitted to the atmosphere from the boiler shall not exceed:

(1) Mode of Firing	Pound / MMBtu Heat Input
Coal	0.044
Coal/Petroleum Coke	0.044
Coal/Refuse	0.050
Coal/Petroleum Coke/Refuse	0.050
Oil	0.070
Oil/Refuse	0.075

(2) Exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.
[40 CFR 60.42(a)(2); and, PSD-FL-008(B)]

Sulfur Dioxide

E.6. On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by 40 CFR 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart D, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of:
(1) 340 nanograms per joule heat input (0.80 lb per million Btu) derived from liquid fossil fuel or liquid fossil fuel and wood residue.
(2) 520 nanograms per joule heat input (1.2 lb per million Btu) derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.43(e).
[40 CFR 60.43(a)(1) and (2)]

E.7. When different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard (in ng/J) shall be determined by proration using the following formula:

$PS_{SO2} = [y(340) + z(520)]/(y+z)$

where:
PS_{SO2} is the prorated standard for sulfur dioxide when burning different fuels simultaneously, in nanograms per joule heat input derived from all fossil fuels fired or from all fossil fuels and wood residue fired,
y is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel, and
z is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel.
[40 CFR 60.43(b)]

E.8. Compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all fossil fuels burned, including gaseous fuels.
[40 CFR 60.43(c)]

E.9. A flue gas desulfurization system will be installed to treat exhaust gases and will operate such that whenever coal or blends of coal and petroleum coke or refuse are burned, sulfur dioxide gases discharged to the atmosphere from the boiler shall not exceed 10 percent of the potential combustion concentration (90 percent reduction), or 35 percent of the potential combustion concentration (65 percent reduction), when emissions are less than 0.75 pound per million Btu heat input. Compliance with the percent reduction requirement shall be determined on a 30-day rolling average. This compliance information shall be retained for a period of five years and made available by the City upon request of the Department. Whenever blends of petroleum coke with other fuels are co-fired, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 0.718 pound per million Btu heat input based on a 30-day rolling average and shall comply with the reduction requirements given above.
[PSD-FL-008(B) and Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

E.10. The burning of high sulfur oil (greater than 0.5 percent sulfur by weight) or a combination of high sulfur oil and municipal refuse as an emergency fuel without the use of the SO_2 scrubber will be allowed only when the flue gas desulfurization system malfunctions to the extent that the burning of coal would cause emission limitations to be exceeded. Sulfur dioxide emitted to the atmosphere from the boiler shall not exceed 0.8 pound per million Btu heat input under this condition.
[PSD-FL-008(B)]

E.11. During malfunctions of equipment which cause an interruption of the coal feed to the boiler, the burning of high sulfur oil (greater than 0.5 percent sulfur by weight) or a combination of high sulfur oil and municipal refuse will be allowed only if all flue gases are fully scrubbed by the SO_2 scrubber. Sulfur dioxide emitted to the atmosphere from the boiler shall not exceed 0.8 pound per million Btu heat input under this condition.
[PSD-FL-008(B)]

E.12. Continuous burning of natural gas, low sulfur fuel oil (less than or equal to 0.5 percent sulfur by weight), or combinations of these two fuels with or without the use of the SO_2 scrubber will be allowed.
[PSD-FL-008(B)]

Nitrogen Oxides

E.13. On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by 40 CFR 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart D, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain nitrogen oxides, expressed as NO_2 in excess of:
(1) 86 nanograms per joule heat input (0.20 lb per million Btu) derived from gaseous fossil fuel.
(2) 129 nanograms per joule heat input (0.30 lb per million Btu) derived from liquid fossil fuel, liquid fossil fuel and wood residue, or gaseous fossil fuel and wood residue.
(3) 300 nanograms per joule heat input (0.70 lb per million Btu) derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue (except lignite or a solid fossil fuel containing 25 percent, by weight, or more of coal refuse).
[40 CFR 60.44(a)(1), (2), & (3)]

E.14. Except as provided under paragraphs 40 CFR 60.44(c) and (d), when different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard (in ng/J) is determined by proration using the following formula:

$$PS_{NOx} = \frac{w(260)+x(86)+y(130)+z(300)}{w+x+y+z}$$

where:
PS_{NOx} = is the prorated standard for nitrogen oxides when burning different fuels simultaneously, in nanograms per joule heat input derived from all fossil fuels fired or from all fossil fuels and wood residue fired;
w = is the percentage of total heat input derived from lignite;
x = is the percentage of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel;
y = is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel; and,
z = is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel (except lignite).
[40 CFR 60.44(b)]

Excess Emissions

{Permitting Note: The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP, or Acid Rain program provision.}

E.15. Periods of excess emissions and monitoring systems (MS) downtime that shall be reported are defined as follows:
(1) Opacity. Excess emissions are defined as any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions exceeds 20 percent opacity, except that one six-minute average per hour of up to 27 percent opacity need not be reported.
(2) Sulfur dioxide. Excess emissions for affected facilities are defined as:
(i) Any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) of sulfur dioxide as measured by a continuous monitoring system exceed the applicable standard under 40 CFR 60.43.
[40 CFR 60.45(g)(1), & (2)]

E.16. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

E.17. 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.]

E.18. In addition to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.7, each excess emissions report shall include the periods of oil consumption due to flue gas desulfurization system malfunction.
[PSD-FL-008]

Monitoring of Operations

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

Test Methods and Procedures

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

E.20. In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or other methods and procedures as specified in 40 CFR 60.46, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in 40 CFR 60.46(d).
[40 CFR 60.46(a)]

E.21. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter, SO_2, and NO_X standards in 40 CFR 60.42, 60.43, and 60.44 as follows:
(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, SO_2, or NO_X shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$E = C F_d (20.9)/(20.9 - \% O_2)$

E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (1b/million Btu).
C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (1b/dscf).
$\% O_2$ = oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.
F_d = factor as determined from Method 19.

(2) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particular matter concentration (C) at affected facilities without wet flue-gas-desulfurization (FGD) systems and Method 5B shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration (C) after FGD systems.

(i) The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train may be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than 160 ± 14 °C (320 ± 25 °F).

(ii) The emission rate correction factor, integrated or grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$). The O_2 sample shall be obtained simultaneously with, and at the same traverse points as, the particulate sample. If the grab sampling procedure is used, the O_2 concentration for the run shall be the arithmetic mean of all the individual O_2 sample concentrations at each traverse point.

(iii) If the particulate run has more than 12 traverse points, the O_2 traverse points may be reduced to 12 provided that Method 1 is used to locate the 12 O_2 traverse points.

(3) Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(4) Method 6 shall be used to determine the SO_2 concentration.

(i) The sampling site shall be the same as that selected for the particulate sample. The sampling location in the duct shall be at the centroid of the cross section or at a point no closer to the walls than 1 m (3.28 ft). The sampling time and sample volume for each sample run shall be at least 20 minutes and 0.020 dscm (0.71 dscf). Two samples shall be taken during a 1-hour period, with each sample taken within a 30-minute interval.

(ii) The emission rate correction factor, integrated sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$). The O_2 sample shall be taken simultaneously with, and at the same point as, the SO_2 sample. The SO_2 emission rate shall be computed for each pair of SO_2 and O_2 samples. The SO_2 emission rate (E) for each run shall be the arithmetic mean of the results of the two pairs of samples.

(5) Method 7 shall be used to determine the NO_X concentration.

(i) The sampling site and location shall be the same as for the SO_2 sample. Each run shall consist of four grab samples, with each sample taken at about 15-minute intervals.

(ii) For each NO_X sample, the emission rate correction factor, grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$). The sample shall be taken simultaneously with, and at the same point as, the NO_X sample.

(iii) The NO_X emission rate shall be computed for each pair of NO_X and O_2 samples. The NO_X emission rate (E) for each run shall be the arithmetic mean of the results of the four pairs of samples.

[40 CFR 60.46(b)(1), (2), (3), (4), & (5)]

E.22. When combinations of fossil fuels or fossil fuel and wood residue are fired, the owner or operator (in order to compute the prorated standard as shown in 40 CFR 60.43(b) and 60.44(b)) shall determine the percentage (w, x, y, or z) of the total heat input derived from each type of fuel as follows:
(1) The heat input rate of each fuel shall be determined by multiplying the gross calorific value of each fuel fired by the rate of each fuel burned.
(2) ASTM Methods D 2015-77 (solid fuels), D 240-76 (liquid fuels), or D 1826-77 (gaseous fuels) (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the gross calorific values of the fuels. The method used to determine the calorific value of wood residue must be approved by the Administrator.
(3) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the rate of each fuel burned during each test period, and a material balance over the steam generating system shall be used to confirm the rate.
[40 CFR 60.46(c)(1), (2), & (3)]

E.23. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.46 or in other sections as specified:
(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, SO_2 and NO_X may be determined by using the Fc factor, provided that the following procedure is used:

(i) The emission rate (E) shall be computed using the following equation:

$$E = C\ F_c\ (100 / \%\ CO_2)$$

where:
E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).
C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).
% CO_2 = carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis.
F_c = factor as determined in appropriate sections of Method 19.

(ii) If and only if the average F_c factor in Method 19 is used to calculate E and either E is from 0.97 to 1.00 of the emission standard or the relative accuracy of a continuous emission monitoring system is from 17 to 20 percent, then three runs of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 and CO_2 concentration according to the procedures in 40 CFR 60.46(b)(2)(ii), (4)(ii), or (5)(ii). Then if F_o (average of three runs), as calculated from the equation in Method 3B, is more than ± 3 percent than the average F_o value, as determined from the average values of F_d and F_c in Method 19, i.e., F_{oa} =0.209 (F_{da} / F_{ca}), then the following procedure shall be followed:
(A) When F_o is less than 0.97 F_{oa}, then E shall be increased by that proportion under 0.97 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 0.95 F_{oa}, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the emission standard.

(B) When F_o is less than 0.97 F_{oa} and when the average difference ($\bar{d}$) between the continuous monitor minus the reference methods is negative, then E shall be increased by that proportion under 0.97 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 0.95 F_{oa}, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

(C) When F_o is greater than 1.03 F_{oa} and when $\bar{d}$ is positive, then E shall be decreased by that proportion over 1.03 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 1.05 F_{oa}, E shall be decreased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

(2) For Method 5 or 5B, Method 17 may be used at facilities with or without wet FGD systems if the stack gas temperature at the sampling location does not exceed an average temperature of 160 °C (320 ° F). The procedures of sections 2.1 and 2.3 of Method 5B may be used with Method 17 only if it is used after wet FGD systems. Method 17 shall not be used after wet FGD systems if the effluent gas is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(3) Particulate matter and SO_2 may be determined simultaneously with the Method 5 train provided that the following changes are made:

(i) The filter and impinger apparatus in sections 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 of Method 8 is used in place of the condenser (section 2.1.7) of Method 5.

(ii) All applicable procedures in Method 8 for the determination of SO_2 (including moisture) are used.

(4) For Method 6, Method 6C may be used. Method 6A may also be used whenever Methods 6 and 3B data are specified to determine the SO_2 emission rate, under the conditions in 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1).

(5) For Method 7, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E may be used. If Method 7C, 7D, or 7E is used, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 1 hour and the integrated sampling approach shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$) for the emission rate correction factor.

(6) For Method 3, Method 3A or 3B may be used.

(7) For Method 3B, Method 3A may be used.

[40 CFR 60.46(d)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), & (7)]

E.24. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.

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

E.25. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

E.26. 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.]

E.27. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.
b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.
(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, attached as part of this permit.
(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.]

E.28. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

E.29. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.

2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

a Did not operate; or

b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:

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

b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and

c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.

9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.

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

E.30. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

a. only gaseous fuel(s); or

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

c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

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

E.31. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

E.32. Each owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous monitoring systems for measuring the opacity of emissions, sulfur dioxide emissions, and either oxygen or carbon dioxide except as provided in 40 CFR 60.45(b).
[40 CFR 60.45(a)]

E.33. Certain of the continuous monitoring system requirements under 40 CFR 60.45(a) do not apply to owners or operators under the following conditions:
(1) For a fossil fuel-fired steam generator that burns only gaseous fossil fuel, continuous monitoring systems for measuring the opacity of emissions and sulfur dioxide emissions are not required.
(2) For a fossil fuel-fired steam generator that does not use a flue gas desulfurization device, a continuous monitoring system for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions is not required if the owner or operator monitors sulfur dioxide emissions by fuel sampling and analysis under 40 CFR 60.45(d).
(3) Notwithstanding 40 CFR 60.13(b), installation of a continuous monitoring system for nitrogen oxides may be delayed until after the initial performance tests under 40 CFR 60.8 have been conducted. If the owner or operator demonstrates during the performance test that emissions of nitrogen oxides are less than 70 percent of the applicable standards in 40 CFR 60.44, a continuous monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions is not required. If the initial performance test results show that nitrogen oxide emissions are greater than 70 percent of the applicable standard, the owner or operator shall install a continuous monitoring system for nitrogen oxides within one year after the date of the initial performance tests under 40 CFR 60.8 and comply with all other applicable monitoring requirements under 40 CFR 60.
(4) If an owner or operator does not install any continuous monitoring systems for sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides, as provided under 40 CFR 60.45(b)(1) and (b)(3) or (b)(2) and (b)(3), a continuous monitoring system for measuring either oxygen or carbon dioxide is not required.
[40 CFR 60.45(b)(1), (2), (3), & (4)]

E.34. For performance evaluations under 40 CFR 60.13(c) and calibration checks under 40 CFR 60.13(d), the following procedures shall be used:
(1) Methods 6, 7, and 3B, as applicable, shall be used for the performance evaluations of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides continuous monitoring systems. Acceptable alternative methods for Methods 6, 7, and 3B are given in 40 CFR 60.46(d).
(2) Sulfur dioxide or nitric oxide, as applicable, shall be used for preparing calibration gas mixtures under Performance Specification 2 of Appendix B to 40 CFR 60.
(3) For affected facilities burning fossil fuel(s), the span value for a continuous monitoring system measuring the opacity of emissions shall be 80, 90, or 100 percent and for a continuous monitoring system measuring sulfur oxides or nitrogen oxides the span value shall be determined as follows:

[In parts per million]

Fossil fuel	Span value for sulfur dioxide
Gas.....	{1}
Liquid.....	1,000
Solid.....	1,500
Combinations.....	1,000y+1,500z

{1}Not applicable.

where:
x = the fraction of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel, and
y = the fraction of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel, and
z = the fraction of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel.

(4) All span values computed under 40 CFR 60.45(c)(3) for burning combinations of fossil fuels shall be rounded to the nearest 500 ppm.
(5) For a fossil fuel-fired steam generator that simultaneously burns fossil fuel and nonfossil fuel, the span value of all continuous monitoring systems shall be subject to the Administrator's approval.
[40 CFR 60.45(c)(1), (2), (3), (4), & (5)]

E.35. For any continuous monitoring system installed under 40 CFR 60.45(a), the following conversion procedures shall be used to convert the continuous monitoring data into units of the applicable standards (ng/J, lb/million Btu):
(1) When a continuous monitoring system for measuring oxygen is selected, the measurement of the pollutant concentration and oxygen concentration shall each be on a consistent basis (wet or dry). Alternative procedures approved by the Administrator shall be used when measurements are on a wet basis. When measurements are on a dry basis, the following conversion procedure shall be used:

$E = CF[20.9/(20.9\text{-percent } O_2)]$

where:

E, C, F, and % O_2 are determined under 40 CFR 60.45(f).

(2) When a continuous monitoring system for measuring carbon dioxide is selected, the measurement of the pollutant concentration and carbon dioxide concentration shall each be on a consistent basis (wet or dry) and the following conversion procedure shall be used:

$E = CF_c\ [100/\text{percent } CO_2]$

where:

E, C, F_c and % CO_2 are determined under 40 CFR 60.45(f).
[40 CFR 60.45(e)(1) and (2)]

E.36. The values used in the equations under 40 CFR 60.45(e) (1) and (2) are derived as follows:
(1) E = pollutant emissions, ng/J (lb/million Btu).
(2) C = pollutant concentration, ng/dscm (lb/dscf), determined by multiplying the average concentration (ppm) for each one-hour period by 4.15×10^4 M ng/dscm per ppm (2.59×10^{-9} M lb/dscf per ppm) where M = pollutant molecular weight, g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole). M = 64.07 for sulfur dioxide and 46.01 for nitrogen oxides.
(3) % O_2, % CO_2 = oxygen or carbon dioxide volume (expressed as percent), determined with equipment specified under 40 CFR 60.45(a).
(4) F, F_c = a factor representing a ratio of the volume of dry flue gases generated to the calorific value of the fuel combusted (F), and a factor representing a ratio of the volume of carbon dioxide generated to the calorific value of the fuel combusted (F_c), respectively. Values of F and F_c are given as follows:

(i) For anthracite coal as classified according to ASTM D388-77 (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17), $F = 2{,}723 \times 10^{-17}$ dscm/J (10,140 dscf/million Btu and $F_c = 0.532 \times 10^{-17}$ scm CO_2 /J (1,980 scf CO_2 /million Btu).

(ii) For subbituminous and bituminous coal as classified according to ASTM D388-77 (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17), $F = 2.637 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (9,820 dscf/million Btu) and $F_c = 0.486 \times 10^{-7}$ scm CO_2 /J (1,810 scf CO_2 /million Btu).
(iii) For liquid fossil fuels including crude, residual, and distillate oils, $F = 2.476 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (9,220 dscf/million Btu) and $F_c = 0.384 \times 10^{-7}$ scm CO_2 /J (1,430 scf CO_2 /million Btu).
(iv) For gaseous fossil fuels, $F = 2.347 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (8,740 dscf/million Btu). For natural gas, propane, and butane fuels, $F_c = 0.279 \times 10^{-7}$ scm CO_2 /J (1,040 scf CO_2 /million Btu) for natural gas, 0.322×10^{-7} scm CO_2 /J (1,200 scf CO_2/million Btu) for propane, and 0.338×10^{-7} scm CO_2 /J (1,260 scf CO_2 /million Btu) for butane.

(5) The owner or operator may use the following equation to determine an F factor (dscm/J or dscf/million Btu) on a dry basis (if it is desired to calculate F on a wet basis, consult the Administrator) or F_c factor (scm CO_2 /J, or scf CO_2 /million Btu) on either basis in lieu of the F or F_c factors specified in 40 CFR 60.45(f)(4):

$$F = 10^{-6} \frac{[227.2\ (\text{pct. II}) + 95.5\ (\text{pct. C}) + 35.6\ (\text{pct. S}) + 8.7\ (\text{pct. N}) - 28.7\ (\text{pct. O})]}{\text{GCV}}$$

$$F_c = \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-5}\ (\text{pct. C})}{\text{GCV}}$$
(SI units)

$$F = 10^{6}\ \frac{3.64(\%H) + 1.53(\%C) + 0.57(\%S) + 0.14(\%N) - 0.46(\%O)}{\text{GCV}}$$
(English units)

$$F_c = \frac{20.0(\%C)}{\text{GCV}}$$
(SI units)

$$F_c = \frac{321 \times 10^{3}\ (\%C)}{\text{GCV}}$$
(English units)

(i) H, C, S, N, and O are content by weight of hydrogen, carbon, sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen (expressed as percent), respectively, as determined on the same basis as GCV by ultimate analysis of the fuel fired, using ASTM method D3178-74 or D3176 (solid fuels) or computed from results using ASTM method D1137-53(75), D1945-64(76), or D1946-77 (gaseous fuels) as applicable. (These five methods are incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17.)
(ii) GCV is the gross calorific value (kJ/kg, Btu/lb) of the fuel combusted determined by the ASTM test methods D2015-77 for solid fuels and D1826-77 for gaseous fuels as applicable.
(These two methods are incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17.)
(iii) For affected facilities which fire both fossil fuels and nonfossil fuels, the F or F_c value shall be subject to the Administrator's approval.

(6) For affected facilities firing combinations of fossil fuels or fossil fuels and wood residue, the F or F_c factors determined by paragraphs 40 CFR 60.45(f)(4) or (f)(5) shall be prorated in accordance with the applicable formula as follows:

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i F_i \quad \text{or} \quad F_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i (F_c)_i$$

where:
X_i = the fraction of total heat input derived from each type of fuel (e.g. natural gas, bituminous coal, wood residue, etc.)
F_i or $(F_c)_i$ = the applicable F or F_c factor for each fuel type determined in accordance with paragraphs (f)(4) and (f)(5) of this section.
n = the number of fuels being burned in combination.
[40 CFR 60.45(f)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), & (6)]

E.37. Continuous monitors shall be installed and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60.45 and 60.13. In addition, an ASTM-certified automatic solid fossil fuel sampler shall be installed which produces a representative daily sample for analysis of sulfur, moisture, heating value and ash. The solid fossil fuel data shall be used in conjunction with emissions factors and the continuous monitoring data to calculate SO_2 reduction.
[PSD-FL-008(B)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

E.38. Excess emission and monitoring system performance reports shall be submitted to the Administrator for every calendar quarter. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter. Each excess emission and MSP report shall include the information required in 40 CFR 60.7(c). The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in figure 1 (attached to this permit) unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. One summary report form shall be submitted for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility.
[40 CFR 60.7(d) & 60.45(g)]

E.39. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.
Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

E.40. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

E.41. 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.

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

Miscellaneous Requirements.

E.42. The permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-204.800(7)(d), F.A.C.]

E.43. The City shall maintain and submit to the Department on an annual basis for a period of five years from the date that the unit is initially co-fired with petroleum coke, information demonstration in accordance with 40 CFR 52.21(b)(33) and 40 CFR 52.21(b)(21)(v) that the operational changes did not result in emissions increases of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, or sulfuric acid mist.
[PSD-FL-008(B)]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection F. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-028	McIntosh Unit 5 – 250 MW Simple Cycle Stationary Combustion Turbine

McIntosh Unit 5 is a Westinghouse 501G combustion turbine operating in a simple cycle, once through steam generator. The turbine is fired with natural gas or a maximum 0.05 percent, by weight, sulfur content No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil. Emissions are initially controlled using Dry Low NO_X combustion when firing natural gas; water injection when firing distillate fuel oil; use of inherently clean fuels; and, good combustion practices. Ultimately the combustors will be replaced and nitrogen oxides emissions will be reduced by the use of either Ultra Low NO_X burners or the addition of a selective catalytic reduction (SCR) system. Conditions are included for possible future conversion to a 350 megawatt combined cycle installation including a heat recovery steam generator provided there are no increases in emissions associated with the conversion.

{Permitting note(s): The emissions unit is regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II; NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated July 10, 1998. The simple cycle combustion turbine began operation in March, 2000.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

F.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input rates, based on the lower heating value (LHV) of each fuel to Unit 5 at ambient conditions of 59°F temperature, 60% relative humidity, 100% load, and 14.7 psi pressure shall not exceed 2,407 million Btu per hour when firing natural gas, nor 2,236 million Btu per hour when firing No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil. These maximum heat input rates will vary depending upon ambient conditions and the combustion turbine characteristics. Manufacturer's curves approved by the Department, attached in appendix W501G McIntosh #5, Lakeland FL – Maximum Heat Input as a Function of Compressor Inlet Temperature (1/5/01), for the heat input correction to other temperatures may be utilized to establish heat input rates over a range of temperatures for compliance determination. Monitoring required under condition **F.24.** shall satisfy periodic monitoring requirements for heat input.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-245C]

F.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **F.40.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

F.3. Methods of Operation. Fuels. Only pipeline natural gas or a maximum 0.05 percent, by weight, sulfur content No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil shall be fired in this unit.
[Rules 62-212.400, 62-212.410, and 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-245]

F.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-245]

F.5. Fuel Usage as Heat Input.
(a) Natural Gas. Fuel usage as heat input shall not exceed 15.639 x 10^{12} Btu (LHV) per year (rolled monthly) until the unit achieves the NO_X emission limits (other than the initial limits) given in specific conditions **F.12.** through **F.15.** Thereafter, only the hourly heat input limits given in specific condition **F.1.** apply.
(b) Fuel Oil. Fuel usage as heat input shall not exceed 599 x 10^9 Btu (LHV) per year (rolled monthly).
[PSD-FL-245]

Control Technology

F.6. Westinghouse Dry Low NO_X (DLN) combustors shall be installed on the stationary combustion turbine to control nitrogen oxides emissions while firing natural gas.
[PSD-FL-245]

F.7. The DLN combustors shall be replaced with Westinghouse Ultra Low NO_X (ULN) combustors to accomplish further NO_X control in order to achieve the emission limits specified in specific conditions **F.11.** through **F.15.** A high temperature selective catalytic reduction (Hot SCR) system or a low temperature SCR system shall be installed and in operation (together with DLN or ULN combustors) not later than May 1, 2002, if the emission limits specified in specific conditions **F.11.** through **F.15.** are not achievable by ULN combustors by this date.
[PSD-FL-245]

F.8. The permittee shall design the stationary gas turbine, ducting, possible future heat recovery steam generator, and stack(s) to accommodate installation of SCR equipment and/or oxidation catalyst in the event that the ULN technology fails to achieve the NO_X limits given in specific conditions **F.11.** through **F.15.** or the carbon monoxide (CO) limits given in specific conditions **F.16.** and **F.17.** are not met.
[PSD-FL-245]

F.9. A water injection system shall be installed for use when firing No. 2 or superior grade distillate fuel oil for control of NO_X emissions.
[PSD-FL-245]

F.10. The permittee shall provide manufacturer's emissions performance verses load diagrams for the DLN and ULN systems prior to their installation. DLN and ULN systems shall each be tuned upon initial operation to optimize emissions reductions and shall be maintained to minimize NO_X emissions and CO emissions. Operation of the DLN and ULN systems in the diffusion firing mode shall be minimized when firing natural gas.
[PSD-FL-245]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

F.11. The following table is a summary of the BACT determination and is followed by the applicable specific conditions **F.12.** through **F.20.** Values for NO_X are corrected to 15% O_2. Values for CO are corrected to 15% O_2 only until May 1, 2002.

Operational Mode	NO_X (ppm)	CO (ppm)	VOC (ppm)	PM/Visibility (% Opacity)	Technology and Comments
Simple Cycle	25 - NG (basis) 262 lb/hr (24-hr avg) 42 - FO (3 hr avg)	25 - NG or 10 - Ox Cat 90 - FO	4 - NG 10 - FO	10	DLN on gas, WI on oil. Applies until 05/1/2002 . Clean fuels, good combustion.
Simple Cycle	9 - NG (basis) 85 lb/hr (24-hr avg) 42 - FO (3 hr avg)	25 - NG or 10 - Ox Cat 90 - FO	4 - NG 10 - FO	10	ULN on gas, WI on oil. Applies after 05/1/2002. Clean fuels, good combustion.
Simple Cycle	9 - NG (3 hr avg) 15 - FO (3-hr avg)	25 - NG or 10 - Ox Cat 90 - FO	4 - NG 10 - FO	10	Hot SCR. Applies not later than 05/1/2002 if 9 ppm NO_X not achievable by ULN. Clean fuels, good combustion.
Combined Cycle	7.5 - NG (3 hr avg) 15 - FO (3-hr avg)	25 - NG or 10 - Ox Cat 90 - FO	4 - NG 10 - FO	10	Conventional SCR unless simple cycle limits are achieved on or before 05/01/2002. Clean fuels, good combustion.

[PSD-FL-245C]

F.12. Nitrogen Oxides. Until May 1, 2002, the concentration of NO_X in the exhaust gas shall not exceed 262 pounds per hour (at ISO conditions) on a 24-hour block average (basis 25 ppm @ 15% O_2, full load) when firing natural gas and 42 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3-hour average, as measured by the continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall exceed neither 25 ppm @ 15% O_2 nor 262 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and shall exceed neither 42 ppm @ 15% O_2 nor 413 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil) to be demonstrated by stack tests.
[PSD-FL-245C]

F.13. Nitrogen Oxides. No later than May 1, 2002, the concentration of NO_X in the exhaust gas shall not exceed 85 pounds per hour (at ISO conditions) on a 24-hour block average (basis 9 ppm @ 15% O_2) when firing natural gas and 42 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3-hour average, as measured by the CEMS. In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall exceed neither 9 ppm @ 15% O_2 nor 85 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and shall not exceed 42 ppm @ 15% O_2 or 431 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil) to be demonstrated by stack tests.
[PSD-FL-245C]

F.14. Nitrogen Oxides. If hot SCR is installed, achievable short-term NO_X concentrations in the exhaust gas shall be demonstrated at baseload during the first compliance test following installation not to exceed 9 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing natural gas. NO_X emissions shall not exceed 9 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing natural gas and 15 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3-hour average, as measured by the CEMS. In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 85 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and 148 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil) to be demonstrated by stack tests.
[PSD-FL-245]

F.15. Nitrogen Oxides. If conventional SCR is installed in conjunction with the conversion to combined cycle operation, achievable short-term NO_X concentrations in the exhaust gas shall be demonstrated at baseload during the first compliance test following installation not to exceed 7.5 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing natural gas. If conventional SCR catalyst is installed, NO_X emissions shall not exceed 7.5 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing natural gas and 15 ppmvd at 15% O_2 when firing fuel oil on the basis of a 3-hour average, as measured by the CEMS. In addition, NO_X emissions calculated as NO_2 (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 71.1 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and 148 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil) to be demonstrated by stack tests.
[PSD-FL-245]

F.16. Carbon Monoxide. Prior to May 1, 2002, the concentration of CO (@ 15% O_2) in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 25 ppmvd and 90 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as measured by EPA Method 10. CO emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 161 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and 568 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil).
[PSD-FL-245C]

F.17. Carbon Monoxide. After May 1, 2002, the concentration of CO in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 25 ppmvd and 90 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as measured by EPA Method 10. CO emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 106 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and 386 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil).
[PSD-FL-245]

F.18. Sulfur Dioxide. SO_2 emissions (at ISO conditions) shall not exceed 8 pounds per hour when firing pipeline natural gas and 127 pounds per hour when firing maximum 0.05 percent, by weight, sulfur content No. 2 or superior grade distillate fuel oil, as measured by applicable compliance methods (see specific conditions **F.36.**). Emissions of SO_2 shall not exceed 38.4 tons per year.
[PSD-FL-245C and Applicant Request to Escape PSD Review]

F.19. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 10 percent opacity.
[PSD-FL-245]

F.20. Volatile Organic Compounds. The concentration of VOC in the exhaust gas when firing natural gas shall not exceed 4 ppmvd and 10 ppmvd when firing fuel oil as measured by EPA Method(s) 18 and/or 25A. VOC emissions (at ISO conditions) shall exceed 11 pounds per hour (when firing natural gas) and 25 pounds per hour (when firing fuel oil).
[PSD-FL-245C]

Excess Emissions

{Permitting note: The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS, NESHAP, or Acid Rain program provision.}

F.21. Excess emissions from this emissions unit resulting from startup, shutdown, malfunction or fuel switching shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized. Excess emissions occurrences shall in no case exceed four hours in any 24 hour period for cold startup or two hours in any 24 hour period for other reasons unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-245]

F.22. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

F.23. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.
[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

F.24. The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG and using water injection to control NO_X emissions shall operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the fuel consumption and the ratio of water to fuel being fired in the turbine. This system shall be accurate to within $\pm$5.0 percent and shall be approved by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 60.334(a)]

F.25. The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG shall monitor sulfur content and nitrogen content of the fuel being fired in the turbine. The frequency of determination of these values shall be as follows:
(1) If the turbine is supplied its fuel from a bulk storage tank, the values shall be determined on each occasion that fuel is transferred to the storage tank from any other source.
(2) If the turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage the values shall be determined and recorded daily. Owners, operators or fuel vendors may develop custom schedules for determination of the values based on the design and operation of the affected facility and the characteristics of the fuel supply. These custom schedules shall be substantiated with data and must be approved by the Administrator before they can be used to comply with 40 CFR 60.334(b).
[40 CFR 60.334(b)(1) & (2)]

F.26. Fuel Oil Monitoring Schedule. The following monitoring schedule for No. 2 or superior grade fuel oil shall be followed: For all bulk shipments of No. 2 or superior grade fuel oil received at the C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant, an analysis which reports the sulfur content and the nitrogen content of the fuel shall be provided by the vendor. The analysis shall also specify the methods by which the analysis was conducted and shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.335(d). See specific condition **F.36.**
[PSD-FL-245]

F.27. Natural Gas Monitoring Schedule. The following custom monitoring schedule for natural gas is approved (pending EPA concurrence) in lieu of the daily sampling requirements of 40 CFR 60.334(b)(2):

- Monitoring of natural gas nitrogen content shall not be required.
- Analysis of the sulfur content of natural gas shall be conducted using one of the EPA-approved ASTM reference methods in specific condition **F.36.** for the measurement of sulfur in gaseous fuels, or an approved alternate method. Once Unit 5 becomes operational, monitoring of the sulfur content of the natural gas shall be conducted twice monthly for six months. If this monitoring shows little variability in the fuel sulfur content, and indicates consistent compliance with 40 CFR 60.333, then fuel sulfur monitoring shall be conducted once per quarter for six quarters and after that, semiannually.
- Should any sulfur analysis indicate noncompliance with 40 CFR 60.333, the City shall notify DEP of such excess emissions and the custom fuel monitoring schedule shall be reexamined. The sulfur content of the natural gas will be monitored weekly during the interim period while the monitoring schedule is reexamined.
- The City shall notify DEP of any change in natural gas supply for reexamination of this monitoring schedule. A substantial change in natural gas quality (i.e., sulfur content variation of greater than one grain per 100 cubic feet of natural gas) shall be considered as a change in the natural gas supply. Sulfur content of the natural gas will be monitored weekly by the natural gas supplier during the interim period when this monitoring schedule is being reexamined.
- Records of sampling analyses and natural gas supply pertinent to this monitoring schedule shall be retained by the City for a period of five years, and shall be made available for inspection by the appropriate regulatory personnel.
- The City may obtain the sulfur content of the natural gas from the fuel supplier (Florida Gas Transmission) provided the test methods listed in specific condition **F.36.** are used.

[PSD-FL-245]

F.28. Determination of Process Variables.

(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.

(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.

[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

F.29. To compute the nitrogen oxides emissions, the owner or operator shall use analytical methods and procedures that are accurate to within 5 percent and are approved by the Department to determine the nitrogen content of the fuel being fired.
[40 CFR 60.335(a)]

F.30. During performance tests to determine compliance, measured NO_X emissions at 15 percent oxygen will be adjusted to ISO ambient atmospheric conditions by the following correction factor:

$$NO_X = [NO_X \text{ obs}] [(P_{ref})^{0.5} / P_{obs}] \ e^{19} [H_{obs} - 0.00633] \ [288^{\circ} K / T_{amb}] 1.53$$

where:
NO_X = Emissions of NO_X at 15 percent oxygen and ISO standard ambient conditions.
NO_X obs = Measured NO_X emission at 15 percent oxygen, ppmv.
P_{ref} = Reference combustor inlet absolute pressure at 101.3 kilopascals ambient pressure.
P_{obs} = Measured combustor inlet absolute pressure at test ambient pressure.
e = Transcendental constant (2.718)
H_{obs} = Specific humidity of ambient air at test.
T_{amb} = Temperature of ambient air at test.
[40 CFR 60.335(c)(1)]

F.31. When determining compliance with 40 CFR 60.332, Subpart GG - Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines, the monitoring device of 60.334(a) shall be used to determine the fuel consumption and the water-to-fuel ratio necessary to comply with the permitted NO_X standard at 30, 50, 75, and 100 percent of peak load or at four points in the normal operating range of the gas turbine, including the minimum point in the range and peak load. All loads shall be corrected to ISO conditions using the appropriate equations supplied by the manufacturer.
[40 CFR 60.335(c)(2)]

F.32. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide standards in 40 CFR 60.332 as follows:
c. U.S. EPA Method 20 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) shall be used to determine the nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and oxygen concentrations. The span values shall be 300 ppm of nitrogen oxide and 21 percent oxygen. The NO_X emissions shall be determined at each of the load conditions specified in 40 CFR 60.335(c)(2).
[40 CFR 60.335(c)(3)]

F.33. Compliance with the allowable emission limiting standards shall be determined within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, for each fuel, at which this unit will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial operation of the unit for that fuel, and annually thereafter as indicated in this permit, by using the reference methods as described in the latest edition of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-204.800, F.A.C. Emission limit compliance dates shall conform to the timetable specified in specific condition **F.11.**
[PSD-FL-245]

F.34. Compliance Testing. Initial (I) performance tests shall be performed on Unit 5 while firing natural gas as well as while firing fuel oil. Initial tests shall also be conducted after any modifications (and shakedown period not to exceed 100 days after restarting the combustion turbine) of air pollution control equipment, including installation of Ultra Low NO_X burners, Hot SCR, or conventional SCR. Annual (A) compliance tests shall be performed during every federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30) pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., on Unit 5, as indicated. The following reference methods shall be used. No other test methods may be used for compliance testing unless prior DEP approval is received in writing.

- EPA Reference Method 9, "Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources" (I,A).
- EPA Reference Method 10, "Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources" (I,A).
- EPA Reference Method 20, "Determination of Oxides of Nitrogen, Sulfur Dioxide and Diluent Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines." Initial test only for compliance with 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG and (I,A) short-term NO_X BACT limits (Method 7E or RATA test data may be used to demonstrate compliance for the annual test requirement).
- EPA Reference Method(s) 18 and/or 25A, "Determination of Volatile Organic Concentrations." Initial test only.

[PSD-FL-245]

F.35. Continuous compliance with the NO_X emission limits: Continuous compliance with the NO_X emission limits shall be demonstrated with the CEM system based on the applicable averaging time of 24-hr block average (DLN or ULN technology) or a 3-hr average (if SCR is used). Based on CEMS data, a separate compliance determination is conducted at the end of each operating day (or 3-hr period when applicable) and a new average emission rate is calculated from the arithmetic average of all valid hourly emission rates from the previous operating day (or 3-hr period when applicable). Valid hourly emission rates shall not included periods of startup (including fuel switching), shutdown, or malfunction as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., where emissions exceed the applicable NO_X standard. These excess emissions periods shall be reported as required in specific condition **F.59.** A valid hourly emission rate shall be calculated for each hour in which at least two NO_X concentrations are obtained at least 15 minutes apart.
[PSD-FL-245]

F.36. Compliance with the SO_2 and PM/PM_{10} emission limits: Not withstanding the requirements of Rule 62-297.340, F.A.C., the use of pipeline natural gas and maximum 0.05 percent sulfur (by weight) No. 2 or superior grade distillate fuel oil, is the method for determining compliance for SO_2 and PM/PM_{10}. For the purposes of demonstrating compliance with the 40 CFR 60.333 SO_2 standard and the 0.05% S limit, fuel oil analysis using ASTM D2880-71 or D4294 (or latest version) for the sulfur content of liquid fuels and D1072-80, D3031-81, D4084-82 or D3246-81 (or latest version) for sulfur content of gaseous fuel shall be utilized in accordance with the EPA-approved custom fuel monitoring schedule. The applicant is responsible for ensuring that the procedures above are used for determination of fuel sulfur content. Analysis may be performed by the owner or operator, a service contractor retained by the owner or operator, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency pursuant to 40 CFR 60.335(e).
[PSD-FL-245]

F.37. Compliance with CO emission limit: An initial test for CO shall be conducted concurrently with the initial NO_X test, as required. The initial NO_X and CO test results shall be the average of three valid one-hour runs. Annual compliance testing for CO may be conducted concurrent with the annual RATA testing for NO_X required pursuant to 40 CFR 75 (required for gas only).
[PSD-FL-245]

F.38. Compliance with the VOC emission limit: An initial test is required to demonstrate compliance with the BACT VOC emission limit. Thereafter, the CO emission limit will be employed as a surrogate and no annual testing is required.
[PSD-FL-245]

F.39. To meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.334(b), the owner or operator shall use the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.335(a) and (d) to determine the nitrogen and sulfur contents of the fuel being burned. The analysis may be performed by the owner or operator, a service contractor retained by the owner or operator, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency. See specific conditions **F.25.** through **F.27.**
[40 CFR 60.335(e)]

F.40. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as 95-100 percent of the maximum heat input rate allowed by the permit, corrected for the average ambient air temperature during the test (with 100 percent represented by a curve depicting heat input verses ambient temperature). If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than permitted capacity. In this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited by adjusting the entire heat input verses ambient temperature curve downward by an increment equal to the difference between the maximum permitted heat input (corrected for ambient temperature) and 105 percent of the value reached during the test 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.
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-245]

F.41. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

F.42. 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.]

F.43. 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, attached to this permit.
(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.]

F.44. The permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in APPENDIX SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

F.45. 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;
b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.
8. Any combustion turbine that does not operate for more than 400 hours per year shall term of its air operation permit.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department's Southwest District office, 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's Southwest District office, 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]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

F.46. Continuous Monitoring System. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitor in the stack to measure and record the nitrogen oxides emissions from Unit 5. Periods when NO_X emissions (ppmvd @ 15% oxygen) are above the BACT standards, listed in specific conditions **F.11.** through **F.15.**, shall be reported to the DEP Southwest District office pursuant to Rule 62-4.160(8), F.A.C. Following the format of 40 CFR 60.7, periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction and fuel switching shall be monitored, recorded and reported as excess emissions when emission levels exceed the BACT standards listed in specific conditions **F.11.** through **F.15.**
[PSD-FL-245 and 40 CFR 60.7]

F.47. CEMS in lieu of Water to Fuel Ratio. Subject to EPA approval, the NO_X CEMS shall be used in lieu of the water/fuel monitoring system for reporting excess emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 60.334(c)(1) specified in specific condition **F.55.** Subject to EPA approval, calibration of the water/fuel monitoring device required in 40 CFR 60.335(c)(2) and specified in specific condition **F.31.** will be replaced by the 40 CFR 75 certification tests of the NO_X CEMS. Upon request from DEP, the CEMS emissions rates for NO_X on Unit 5 shall be corrected to ISO conditions to demonstrate compliance with the NO_X standard established in 40 CFR 60.332.
[PSD-FL-245]

F.48. When NO_X monitoring data is not available, substitution for missing data shall be handled as required by Title IV (40 CFR 75) to calculate any specified average time.
[PSD-FL-245]

F.49. A performance evaluation of the CEMS shall be conducted during any required performance test or within 30 days thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B and at other times as required by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 60.13(c)]

F.50. The zero (or low-level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (50 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts shall be checked at least once daily in accordance with a written procedure. The zero and span shall, at a minimum, be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified.
[40 CFR 60.13(d)(1)]

F.51. Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under 40 CFR 60.13(d)(1), all continuous monitoring systems shall be in continuous operation and shall meet the minimum frequency of operation as follows:
(2) All continuous monitoring systems for measuring emissions, except opacity, shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.
[40 CFR 60.13(e)]

F.52. All continuous monitoring systems or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters form the affected facility are obtained.
[40 CFR 60.13(f)]

F.53. For continuous monitoring systems other than opacity, 1-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each 1-hour period. Data recorded during periods of continuous monitoring system breakdown, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this paragraph. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used. The data may be recorded in reduced or non-reduced form (e.g. ppm pollutant and percent O_2 or ng/J of pollutant). All excess emissions shall be converted into units of the standard using the applicable conversion procedures specified in the subparts. After conversion into units of the standard, the data may be rounded to the same number of significant digits as used in the applicable subparts to specify the emission limit. (e.g. rounded to the nearest 1 percent opacity).
[40 CFR 60.13(h)]

F.54. Continuous Monitoring System. The monitoring devices shall comply with the certification and quality assurance, and any other applicable requirements of Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.13, including certification of each device in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specifications and 40 CFR 60.7(a)(5) or 40 CFR 75. Quality assurance procedures must conform to all applicable sections of 40 CFR 60, Appendix F or 40 CFR 75.
[PSD-FL-245]

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

F.55. For the purpose of reports required under 40 CFR 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as follows:

a. Nitrogen oxides. Any one-hour period during which the average water-to-fuel ratio, as measured by the continuous monitoring system, falls below the water-to-fuel ratio determined to demonstrate compliance with the permitted nitrogen oxide standard by the initial performance test required in 40 CFR 60.8 or any period during which the fuel-bound nitrogen of the fuel is greater than the maximum nitrogen content allowed by the fuel-bound nitrogen allowance used during the initial performance test. Each report shall include the average water-to-fuel ratio, average fuel consumption, ambient conditions, gas turbine load, and nitrogen content of the fuel during the period of excess emissions, and the graphs or figures developed under 40 CFR 60.335(a).

[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.334(c)(1)]

F.56. The owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring system (CMS) or monitoring device shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts) and/or a summary report form [see 40 CFR 60.7(d)] to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or, the CMS data are to be used directly for compliance determination, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted; or, the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half (or quarter, as appropriate). Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:

(1) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.

(2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.

(3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.

(4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

Quarterly excess emission reports, in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7(a)(7)(c), shall be submitted to the DEP's Southwest District office.

[40 CFR 60.7(c)(1), (2), (3), & (4); and, PSD-FL-245]

F.57. The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in Figure 1 (attached) unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. One summary report form shall be submitted for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility.

(1) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 5 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.

(2) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary report form and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) shall both be submitted.

[40 CFR 60.7(d)(1) & (2)]

F.58. (1) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c), an owner or operator who is required by an applicable subpart to submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports (and summary reports) on a quarterly (or more frequent) basis may reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard to semiannual if the following conditions are met:

(i) For 1 full year (e.g., 4 quarterly or 12 monthly reporting periods) the affected facility's excess emissions and monitoring systems reports submitted to comply with a standard under this part continually demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with the applicable standard;

(ii) The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, and the applicable standard; and

(iii) The Administrator does not object to a reduced frequency of reporting for the affected facility, as provided in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(2).

(2) The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance (and summary) reports may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the required recordkeeping period prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgment about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future. If the Administrator disapproves the owner or operator's request to reduce the frequency of reporting, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.

(3) As soon as monitoring data indicate that the affected facility is not in compliance with any emission limitation or operating parameter specified in the applicable standard, the frequency of reporting shall revert to the frequency specified in the applicable standard, and the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (and summary report, if required) at the next appropriate reporting period following the noncomplying event. After demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for another full year, the owner or operator may again request approval from the Administrator to reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard as provided for in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(1) and (e)(2).
[40 CFR 60.7(e)(1)]

F.59. Malfunction Reporting. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department's Southwest District office within one (1) working day of: the nature, extent, and duration of the excess emissions; and, the actions taken to correct the problem. 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.; and, PSD-FL-245]

F.60. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

F.61. 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's Southwest District office on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department's Southwest District office 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's Southwest District office 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's Southwest District office or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

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

Miscellaneous Requirements.

F.62. Definitions. For the purposes of Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., the definitions contained in the various provisions of 40 CFR 60, shall apply except that the term "Administrator" when used in 40 CFR 60, shall mean the Secretary or the Secretary's designee.
[40 CFR 60.2; and, Rule 62-204.800(7)(a), F.A.C.]

F.63. Circumvention. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere.
[40 CFR 60.12]

F.64. Operating Procedures: Operating procedures shall include good operating practices and proper training of all operators and supervisors. The good operating practices shall meet the guidelines and procedures as established by the equipment manufacturers. All operators (including supervisors) of air pollution control devices shall be properly trained in plant specific equipment.
[PSD-FL-245]

Section IV. This section is the Acid Rain Part.

Operated by: Lakeland Electric
ORIS code: 676

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

The emissions unit(s) listed below are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Boiler - McIntosh Unit 1
-005	Boiler - McIntosh Unit 2
-006	Boiler - McIntosh Unit 3
-028	**McIntosh Unit 5 – 250 MW Simple Cycle Stationary Combustion Turbine**

A.1. The Phase II permit application(s) submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, are a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these Phase II acid rain unit(s) must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application(s) listed below:
a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated 07/01/95.
[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]
A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) allowance allocations for each Acid Rain unit is as follows:

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
-001	No. 01	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73	907*	907*	907*	907*
-005	No. 02	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73	1029*	1029*	1029*	1029*
-006	No. 03	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73	9928*	9928*	9928*	9928*
-028		SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73	0*	0*	0*	0*

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

A.3. Emission Allowances. Emissions from sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program (Title IV) shall not exceed any allowances that the source lawfully holds under the Federal Acid Rain Program. Allowances shall not be used to demonstrate compliance with a non-Title IV applicable requirement of the Act.
1. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision pursuant to Rule 62-213.400(3), F.A.C.
2. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
3. Allowances shall be accounted for under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
[Rules 62-213.440(1)(c)1., 2. & 3., F.A.C.]

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

A.5. Comments, notes, and justifications: None.

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

{Permitting note: The U.S. EPA issues Acid Rain Phase I permit(s)}

The emissions unit listed below is regulated under Acid Rain Part, Phase I, for Lakeland Electric, C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant, **Facility ID No.:** 1050004, **ORIS code:** 676

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-006	Boiler - McIntosh Unit 3

B.1. The owners and operators of these Phase I acid rain unit(s) must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the permit(s) listed below:
a. Phase I permit dated 03/27/97.
[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.]

B.2. Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) requirements for the following Acid Rain unit is as follows:

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	NOx limit*
-006	No. 03	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.8(d)(2), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NO_X early election compliance plan for unit No. 03. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2000 through calendar year 2007. Under the compliance plan, this unit's annual average NO_X emission rate for each year, determined in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, shall not exceed the applicable emission limitation, under "40 CFR 76.5(a)(2) of 0.50 lb/mmBtu" for dry bottom wall-fired boilers. If the unit is in compliance with its applicable emission limitation for each year of the plan, then the unit shall not be subject to the applicable emission limitation, under "40 CFR 76.7(a)(2) of 0.46 lb/mmBtu" for dry bottom wall-fired boilers until calendar year 2008. In addition to the described NO_X compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_X compliance plan and the requirements covering excess emissions.

* Based on the Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan dated December 4, 1997.

B.3. Comments, notes, and justifications: none

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

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities	**PROPOSED Permit Revision No.:** 1050004-011-AV
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant	**Facility ID No.:** 1050004

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

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity
-007	Tanks with greater than 10,000 gallon capacity installed prior to July 23, 1984
-008	Diesel drive coal tunnel sump engine
-009	Fire water UPS diesel No. 31
-010	Fire water UPS diesel No. 32
-011	CT startup diesel
-012	General purpose diesel engines
-013	Emergency generators
-014	General purpose painting
-015	Parts Cleaning
-016	Sand Blasting (Maintenance only)
-017	Wastewater Treatment Tank
-018	Three Cooling Towers (Unit 2 and 3)
-019	Northside Waste Water Treatment Facility - Wastewater treatment processes and tanks
-020	Northside Waste Water Treatment Facility - Two emergency diesel generators
-021	Northside Waste Water Treatment Facility - Chemical and petroleum storage
-022	Northside Waste Water Treatment Facility - Miscellaneous activities
-023	Coal processing and conveying system
-024	Coal storage system
-025	Coal transfer and loading system
-026	Limestone handling and storage system
-027	Flyash handling and storage system
-029	1.05 million gallon fuel storage tank for McIntosh Unit 5, subject only to the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb

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

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities — **PROPOSED Permit Revision No.:** 1050004-011-AV
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant — **Facility ID No.:** 1050004

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

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

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities

1. Diesel Storage Tank (T-021)
2. Heavy Oil Tank (T-113)
3. Heavy Oil Tank (T-114)
4. Heavy Oil Tank (T-115)
5. Used Oil Tank (T-116)
6. Comfort Heating <1 MMBtu/hr
7. Non-Industrial Vacuum Cleaning
8. Refrigeration Units
9. Vacuum Pumps for Labs
10. Steam Cleaning Equipment
11. Sanders <5 square feet
12. Space Heating Equipment; non-boilers
13. Bakery Ovens
14. Lab Equipment
15. Brazing, Soldering, or Welding
16. Laundry Dryers
17. Fire and Safety Equipment
18. Surface Coating <5% VOC

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Appendix H-1: Permit History

Lakeland Electric
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004

E.U. ID No.	Description	Permit No.	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Project Type [1]
-001	Boiler Unit #1	AO53-243945	03/23/95	05/27/99	Operating
-002	Peaking Unit 2 (Diesel Engine)	AO53-244726	06/01/94	05/27/99	Operating
-003	Peaking Unit 3 (Diesel Engine)	AO53-244726	06/01/94	05/27/99	Operating
-004	Gas Turbine Peaking Unit 1	AO53-244727	06/01/94	05/27/99	Operating
-005	Unit 2 Electric Generator	AO53-174090	04/17/90	04/13/95	Operating
-006	McIntosh Unit 3 Coal/MSW Fired	PSD-FL-008 PSD-FL-008A PSD-FL-008B PA74-06SR	12/27/78 12/11/95 12/07/78		Construction(new)
-028 -029	McIntosh Unit 5 1.05 MM gal. storage tank	PSD-FL-245 PSD-FL-245C 1050004-009-AV 1050004-011-AV	07/10/98 11/19/00	06/30/02 06/30/02 12/31/03 12/31/03	Construction(new) Construction(mod) Title V Revision Title V Revision
ALL	C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant	1050004-003-AV	04/15/98	12/31/03	Initial Title V

[1] Project Type (select one): Title V: Initial, Revision, Renewal, or Admin. Correction; Construction (new or mod.); or, Extension (AC only).

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

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-001]	McIntosh Unit 1 - Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator

			Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*			
Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/Year	Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See permit condition(s)
VE	All	8,760	20% w/ 40% for 2 min/hr					62-296.405(1)(a),FAC	III.A.5.
VE	All		60% 3 hrs/24 hrs					62-210.700(3),FAC	III.A.6.
PM	Gas	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			98.5	431.4	62-296.405(1)(b),FAC	III.A.7.
PM	Oil	8,760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			95.0	416.1	62-296.405(1)(b),FAC	III.A.7.
PM	Gas	1,095	0.3 lb/MMBtu			295.5	161.8	62-210.700(3),FAC	III.A.8.
PM	Oil	1,095	0.3 lb/MMBtu			285.0	156.0	62-210.700(3),FAC	III.A.8.
SO_2	Oil	8,760	2.75 lb/MMBtu			2,612.5	11,442.8	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.,FAC	III.A.9.
SO_2	Oil	8,760	2.5% S by weight			2,612.5	11,442.8	AO 53-243945	III.A.10.
Arsenic	Used Oil		5 ppm (42,000 gal/yr)				0.0008	AO 53-243945	III.A.11.
Cadmium	Used Oil		2 ppm (42,000 gal/yr)				0.0003	AO 53-243945	III.A.11.
Chromium	Used Oil		10 ppm (42,000 gal/yr)				0.0017	AO 53-243945	III.A.11.
Lead	Used Oil		100 ppm (42,000 gal/yr)				0.017	AO 53-243945	III.A.11.
Total Halogens	Used Oil		1,000 ppm (42,000 gal/yr)				0.17	AO 53-243945	III.A.11.
PCBs	Used Oil		<50 ppm (42,000 gal/yr)				0.0084	AO 53-243945	III.A.11.

Notes:
* The "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes only.

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

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-002]	Diesel Engine Peaking Unit 2
[-003]	Diesel Engine Peaking Unit 3

			Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*			
Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/Year	Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See permit condition(s)
VE	All	8,760	< 20%					62-296.320(4)(b)1., FAC	III.B.5.
SO_2	Oil	8,760	0.5% S by weight			15.4	67.5	AO 53-244726	III.B.6.

Notes:
* The "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes only.

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

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-004]	Gas Turbine Peaking Unit 1

			Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*			
Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/Year	Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See permit condition(s)
VE	All	8,760	<20%					62-296.320(4)(b)1., FAC	III.C.5.
SO_2	Oil	8,760	0.5% S by weight			176.0	770.9	AO 53-244727	III.C.6.

Notes:
* The "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes only.

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

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No. **Brief Description**
[-005] McIntosh Unit 2 - Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator

			Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*			
Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/Year	Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See permit condition(s)
PM	Gas	8,760	0.10 lb/MMBtu			118.5	518.8	40 CFR 60.42(a)(1)	III.D.5.
PM	Oil	8,760	0.10 lb/MMBtu			111.5	488.4	40 CFR 60.42(a)(1)	III.D.5.
VE	All	8,760	20% w/ 27% for 6 min/hr					40 CFR 60.42(a)(2)	III.D.5.
SO_2	Oil	8,760	0.80 lb/MMBtu			892.0	3,907.0	40 CFR 60.43(a)(1)	III.D.6.
NO_X	Gas	8,760	0.20 lb/MMBtu			236.9	1,037.6	40 CFR 60.44(a)(1)	III.D.8.
NO_X	Oil	8,760	0.30 lb/MMBtu			355.4	1,556.4	40 CFR 60.44(a)(2)	III.D.8.

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

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-006]	McIntosh Unit 3 - Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator

			Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*			
Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/Year	Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See permit condition(s)
PM	Coal	8,760	0.044 lb/MMBtu			160.2	701.5	PSD-FL-008(B)	III.E.5.
PM	Coal/Pet Coke	8,760	0.044 lb/MMBtu			160.2	701.5	PSD-FL-008(B)	III.E.5.
PM	Coal/RDF	8,760	0.050 lb/MMBtu			182.0	701.5	PSD-FL-008(B)	III.E.5.
PM	Coal/Pet Coke/RDF	8,760	0.050 lb/MMBtu			182.0	797.2	PSD-FL-008(B)	III.E.5.
PM	Oil	8,760	0.070 lb/MMBtu			254.8	1,116.0	PSD-FL-008(B)	III.E.5.
PM	Oil/RDF	8,760	0.075 lb/MMBtu			273.0	1,195.7	PSD-FL-008(B)	III.E.5.
VE	All	8,760	20% w/ 27% for 6 min/hr					40 CFR 60.42(a)(2)	III.E.5.
SO_2	Oil	8,760	0.80 lb/MMBtu			2,912.0	12,754.6	40 CFR 60.43(a)(1)	III.E.6. & 10
SO_2	Solid	8,760	1.2 lb/MMBtu			4,368.0	19,131.8	40 CFR 60.43(a)(2)	III.E.6.
NO_x	Gas	8,760	0.20 lb/MMBtu			728.0	3,188.6	40 CFR 60.44(a)(1)	III.E.13.
NO_x	Liquid	8,760	0.30 lb/MMBtu			1,092.0	4,783.0	40 CFR 60.44(a)(2)	III.E.13.
NO_x	Solid	8,760	0.70 lb/MMBtu			2,548.0	11,160.2	40 CFR 60.44(a)(3)	III.E.13.

Notes:
* The "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes only.

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

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-028]	McIntosh Unit 5 - 250 MW Simple Cycle Stationary Combustion Turbine

			Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*			
Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/Year	Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See permit condition(s)
VE	All	8,760	10%					PSD-FL-245	III.F.19.
CO	Gas	8,760	25 ppm @15% O_2	161.0			635.1	PSD-FL-245	III.F.16. & F.17.
CO	Oil	Fuel Total	90 ppm @15% O_2	568.0			90.4	PSD-FL-245	III.F.16. & F.17.
NO_x	Gas	8,760	25 ppm @15% O_2	262.0			1,038.0	PSD-FL-245	III.F.11. to F.15.
NO_x	Oil	Fuel Total	42 ppm @15% O_2	431.0			69.3	PSD-FL-245	III.F.11. to F.15.
SO_2	Gas	8,760		8.0	38.4			PSD-FL-245	III.F.18.
SO_2	Oil	8,760	2.5% S by weight	7.2	Included above			PSD-FL-245	III.F.18.
VOC	Gas	8,760	4 ppmvd	11.0			43.8	PSD-FL-245	III.F.20.
VOC	Oil	8,760	10 ppmvd	25.0			16.5	PSD-FL-245	III.F.20.

Notes:
* The "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes only.

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Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-001]	McIntosh Unit 1 - Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator

Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS**	See permit condition(s)
VE	Gas	DEP Method 9	Renewal	1-Jul	60 minutes		III.A.17. & 18. & 28.
VE	Oil	DEP Method 9	Annual	1-Jul	60 minutes		III.A.17. & 18. & 28.
PM	Gas	EPA Method 17, 5, 5B,or 5F	ASP No. 97-B-01	1-Jul	1 hour		III.A.19. & 29.
PM	Oil	EPA Method 17, 5, 5B,or 5F	Annual	1-Jul	1 hour		III.A.19. & 29.
SO_2	Oil	EPA Method 6, 6A, 6B,or 6C	Annual	1-Jul	1 hour		III.A.15. & 20. & 27.
SO_2	Oil	2.5%.S by weight	Each Delivery				III.A.15. & 20. & 21.
Arsenic	Used Oil	ASTM Standard D140-70	Each Delivery				III.A.11. & 30. & 34.
Cadmium	Used Oil	ASTM Standard D140-70	Each Delivery				III.A.11. & 30. & 34.
Chromium	Used Oil	ASTM Standard D140-70	Each Delivery				III.A.11. & 30. & 34.
Lead	Used Oil	ASTM Standard D140-70	Each Delivery				III.A.11. & 30. & 34.
Total Halogens	Used Oil	ASTM Standard D140-70	Each Delivery				III.A.11. & 30. & 34.
Flash Point	Used Oil	ASTM Standard D140-70	Each Delivery				III.A.11. & 30. & 34.
PCBs	Used Oil	ASTM Standard D140-70	Each Delivery				III.A.11. & 30. & 34.

Notes:
* The frequency base date is established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.
**CMS [=] continuous monitoring system

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Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No.	*Brief Description*
[-002]	Diesel Engine Peaking Unit 2
[-003]	Diesel Engine Peaking Unit 3

Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS**	See permit condition(s)
VE	All	EPA Method 9	Annual	9-Jun	30 minutes		III.B.11.
SO_2	Oil	0.5% S by weight	Each Delivery				III.B.6. & 9. & 12.

Notes:
* The frequency base date is established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.
**CMS | = | continuous monitoring system

[electronic file name: 10500042.xls]

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-004]	Gas Turbine Peaking Unit 1

Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS**	See permit condition(s)
VE	Gas	EPA Method 9	Renewal	1-Aug	30 minutes		III.C.11. & 16.
VE	Oil	EPA Method 9	Annual	1-Aug	30 minutes		III.B.11. & 15. & 16.
SO_2	Oil	0.5% S by weight	Each Delivery				III.C.6. & 9. & 12.

Notes:
* The frequency base date is established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.
**CMS [=] continuous monitoring system

[electronic file name: 10500042.xls]

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-005]	McIntosh Unit 2 - Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator

Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS**	See permit condition(s)
PM	Gas	EPA Method 17, 5, or 5B	ASP No. 97-B-01	23-Jun	1 hour		III.D.15., 19., & 27.
PM	Oil	EPA Method 17, 5, or 5B	Annual	23-Jun	1 hour		III.D.15., 19., & 27.
VE	Gas	EPA Method 9	Renewal	23-Jun	60 minutes	Yes	III.D.15. & 26.
VE	Oil	EPA Method 9	Annual	23-Jun	60 minutes	Yes	III.D.15. & 26.
SO_2	Oil	EPA Method 6, 6A, or 6C	Annual	23-Jun	1 hour	Yes	III.D.16., 17., 19., & 29.
NO_x	All	EPA Method 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E	Annual	23-Jun	1 hour		III.D.15. & 19.

Notes:
* The frequency base date is established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.
**CMS [=] continuous monitoring system

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Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-006]	McIntosh Unit 3 - Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator

Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS**	See permit condition(s)
PM	Gas Only	EPA Method 17, 5, or 5B	ASP No. 97-B-01	23-Jun	1 hour		III.E.21., 23., & 31.
PM	All Other	EPA Method 17, 5, or 5B	Annual	23-Jun	1 hour		III.E.21., 23., & 31.
VE	Gas Only	EPA Method 9	Renewal	23-Jun	60 minutes	Yes	III.D.21. & 30.
VE	All Other	EPA Method 9	Annual	23-Jun	60 minutes	Yes	III.D.21. & 30.
SO_2	Liquid & Solid	EPA Method 6, 6A, or 6C	Annual	23-Jun	1 hour	Yes	III.E.21. & 23.
NO_x	All	EPA Method 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E	Annual	23-Jun	1 hour	Yes	III.E.21. & 23.

Notes:
* The frequency base date is established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.
**CMS [=] continuous monitoring system

[electronic file name: 10500042.xls]

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Lakeland Electric & Water Utilities
C. D. McIntosh, Jr. Power Plant

PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1050004-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 1050004

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-028]	McIntosh Unit 5 - 250 MW Simple Cycle Stationary Combustion Turbine

Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS**	See permit condition(s)
VE	All	EPA Method 9	Annual	30-Jan	60 minutes		III.F.34.
CO	All	EPA Method 10	Annual	30-Jan	60 minutes		III.F.34. & F.37.
NO_x	All	EPA Method 20	Annual	30-Jan	1 hour	Yes	III.F.34. & F.37.
SO_2	Gas	EPA Method 20 & ASTM	Annual & Delivery	30-Jan	1 hour		III.F.34. & F.36.
SO_2	Oil	EPA Method 20 & ASTM	Annual & Delivery	30-Jan	1 hour		III.F.34. & F.36.
VOC	All	EPA Methods 18 and/or 25A	Initial & Modification	Modification	1 hour		III.F.34. & F.38.

Notes:
* The frequency base date is established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.
**CMS [=] continuous monitoring system

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