



Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

December 28, 2001

Mr. Roger B. Zirkle
Asset Manager, Tiger Bay Plant
Florida Power Corporation
P.O. Box 14042
St. Petersburg, Florida 33733

Re: PROPOSED Title V Permit No. 1050223-010-AV
Tiger Bay Cogeneration Facility

Dear Mr. Zirkle:

One copy (without attachments) of the "PROPOSED PERMIT DETERMINATION" for the Tiger Bay Cogeneration Facility located at 3219 State Road 630 East, Ft. Meade, 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/permitting/tv/TitleVSearch.aspr>.

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permit will not be issued until the permitting authority receives written notice that the objection is resolved or withdrawn.

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

1/4/02 cc: Reading File
Jonathan Holtom

Sincerely,

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

Posted on 12/31/01
Mailed on 1/4/02

CHF/jh
Enclosures

Copy (with permit only) furnished to:
Ms. Jennifer Stenger, P.E., FPC (E-mail Memorandum)
Mr. Bill Thomas, DEP - SWD (E-mail Memorandum)
Mr. Hamilton Oven, P.E., DEP-SCO
USEPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

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PROPOSED PERMIT DETERMINATION

I. Public Notice.

An "INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" to Florida Power Corporation for the Tiger Bay Cogeneration Facility located at 3219 State Road 630 East, Ft. Meade, Polk County was clerked on October 3, 2001. The "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was published in the Lakeland Ledger on November 21, 2001. The DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit was available for public inspection at the Department of Environmental Protection's Southwest District office in Tampa and the permitting authority's office in Tallahassee. Proof of publication of the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was received on December 3, 2001.

II. Public Comment(s).

No Public Comments were received during the 30 (thirty)-day public comment period. However, in an effort to more clearly reflect the permittee's intent to avoid PSD applicability with the addition of this auxiliary boiler, the nitrogen oxides limit has been amended to include the equivalent tons per year, in addition to the standard of 0.1 lb/MMBtu. Because this amendment is only a clarification of the equivalent allowable emissions and not a change of the emissions standard, this is not a significant change that would require a new public notice. As a result of this clarification, Specific Condition C.8. is changed:

FROM:

C.8. Nitrogen Oxides: Nitrogen oxide emissions shall not exceed 0.10 lb/MMBtu, as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; BACT; and, 1050223-009-AC.]

TO:

C.8. Nitrogen Oxides: Nitrogen oxide emissions shall not exceed 0.10 lb/MMBtu (30 tons per year), as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; BACT; and, 1050223-009-AC.]

III. Conclusion.

The permitting authority hereby issues the PROPOSED Permit No. 1050023-010-AV, with the changes noted above.]

Florida Power Corporation
Tiger Bay Cogeneration Facility
Facility ID No.: 1050223
Polk County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1050223-010-AV
(1st Revision to Title V Air Operation Permit No.: 1050223-002-AV)

Project Description:

Permit Revision to Include 100 MMBtu/Hr Natural Gas-Fired
Auxiliary Steam Boiler Authorized by Permit No. 1050223-009-AC

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: 850/488-0114
Fax: 850/922-6979

Compliance Authority:

State of Florida
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

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Department of Environmental Protection

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Governor

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

Permittee:

Florida Power Corporation
P.O. Box 14042
MAC BB1A
St. Petersburg, Florida 33733

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1050223-010-AV

Facility ID No.: 1050223

SIC Nos.: 49, 4911

Project: Title V Permit Revision

This permit revision is being issued for the purpose of incorporating the requirements and allowances implemented in permit number 1050223-009-AC, which authorized the construction of, and established the operating constraints for, a 100 MMBtu/hr Auxiliary Natural Gas-fired Package Steam Boiler located at the existing Tiger Bay Cogeneration facility. This facility is located at 3219 State Road 630 East, Ft. Meade, Polk County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 416.2 km East and 3069.22 km North; Latitude: 24° 44' 47" North and Longitude: 81° 51' 0" 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 operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:

Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application/Compliance Plan received February 18, 1998
Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Start-up and Shutdown
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions (version dated 4/30/99)
Figure 1: Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring
System Performance (40 CFR 60, July, 1996)

Effective Date: January 1, 2000

Revision Effective Date: _____

Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2004

Expiration Date: December 31, 2004

Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division of Air Resources
Management

HLR/sms/jh

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Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of a single combustion turbine (CT) that exhausts through a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). The facility is permitted to combust natural gas as the primary fuel and distillate fuel oil as back-up fuel. However, the fuel oil capability has yet to be installed. The facility also operates a zero liquid discharge (ZLD) system that provides treatment of process wastewater and exhausts through a baghouse for the control of particulate matter. The total combined capacity of the facility is 269.5 megawatts. A nominal 184 megawatts are provided by the combustion turbine. In addition, a nominal 85.5 megawatts are provided by a steam generator. Emissions unit -001 is regulated under Acid Rain Phase II.

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous insignificant emissions units and/or activities. One of the insignificant emissions units is an auxiliary natural gas-fired steam boiler. The maximum heat input of the auxiliary boiler is 2.8 MMBtu/hr.

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, this facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

The use of 'Permitting Notes' throughout this permit are for informational purposes, only, and are not permit conditions.

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

Regulated Emissions Units:

E.U. ID

No.

Brief Description

-001	Combustion Turbine and Heat Recovery Steam Generator
-002	Zero Liquid Discharge System (Wastewater Treatment System Spray Dryer Unit With Baghouse)

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

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

The following documents are part of this permit:

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

Phase II Acid Rain Permit Application/Compliance Plan received February 18, 1998

Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Start-up and Shutdown

Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)

Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions (version dated 4/30/99)

Figure 1: Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System
Performance (40 CFR 60, July, 1996)

{Permitting Note: The documents listed below are not a part of this permit; however, they are specifically related to this permitting action.}

These documents are provided to the permittee for informational purposes only:

Appendix H-1, Permit History

Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers (version dated 2/5/97)

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

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Statement of Basis

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:

Initial Title V Permit Issued/Effective January 1, 2000

Permit Number 1050223-009-AC, Issued August 22, 2000

Title V Permit Revision Application Received August 8, 2001

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 one copy when requested or otherwise appropriate. If desired, a copy of Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions can be downloaded from the Division of Air Resources Management's Internet Web site located at the following address:

<http://www8.myflorida.com/licensingpermitting/learn/environment/air/tv/TitleVSearch.asp>.

2. **Not federally enforceable.** General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.

[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.]

3. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA). If required by 40 CFR 68, the permittee shall submit to the implementing agency:

- a. a risk management plan (RMP) when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable, and
- b. certification forms and/or RMPs according to the promulgated rule schedule.

[40 CFR 68]

4. Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.

[Rules 62-213.440(1), 62-213.430(6), and 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C.]

5. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions or Organic Solvents Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.

{Permitting Note: No vapor emission control devices or systems are deemed necessary nor ordered by the Department as of the issuance date of this permit.}

[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

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

[Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4., F.A.C.]

7. Not federally enforceable. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

- a. Maintenance of paved roads as necessary.
- b. Regular mowing of grass and care of vegetation.
- c. Limiting access to plant property by unnecessary vehicular traffic.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; and, proposed by applicant in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

{Permitting Note: Condition No. 7 presents the reasonable precautions to be implemented in accordance with Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2, F.A.C., in lieu of the requirements of Condition No. 57 of Appendix TV-3.}

8. 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.]

9. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3)(a)2., F.A.C., shall be submitted within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year using DEP Form No. 62-213.900(7), F.A.C.

[Rules 62-213.440(3) and 62-213.900, F.A.C.]

10. The Department's Southwest District Office (Tampa) telephone number for reporting problems, malfunctions or exceedances under this permit is 813/744-6100, day or night, and for emergencies involving a significant threat to human health or the environment is 850/413-9911. The Department's Southwest District Office (Tampa) telephone number for routine business, including compliance test notifications, is 813/744-6100 during normal working hours.

11. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit (other than Acid Rain Program Information) to the Department's 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

Acid Rain Program Information shall be submitted, as necessary, to:

Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road
Mail Station #5510
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
Telephone: 850/488-6140
Fax: 850/922-6979

12. Any reports, data, notifications, certifications, and requests (other than Acid Rain Program Information) required to be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, should be sent to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Air and EPCRA Enforcement Branch, Air Enforcement Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9155
Fax: 404/562-9164

Acid Rain Program Information should be sent to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Acid Rain Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9102
Fax: 404/562-9095

Section III. Emissions Unit(s).

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

E.U. ID No. Brief Description

-001 Combustion Turbine and Heat Recovery Steam Generator

This emissions unit is a co-generation facility consisting of a combustion turbine (CT) and a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). The CT is permitted to combust natural gas (primary fuel) and fuel oil (back-up), was manufactured by General Electric (model number MS7221 FA), produces a nominal 184 megawatts (MW) and exhausts through the HRSG.

{Permitting notes: The CT is regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines; Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit No. PSD-FL-190; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT); and, Florida Electrical Power Plant Site Certificate No. PA97-37. The facility began commercial operation on July 20, 1994. Stack height = 180 feet, exit diameter = 19.0 feet, exit temperature = 205 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 1,072,001 acfm. The actual volumetric flow rate may change as a result of the load and the turbine inlet temperature. Emissions from the CT are controlled by the use of dry low-NO_x (DLN 2.6) burners when firing natural gas and by water injection while firing fuel oil.}

General

A.1. 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; Rule 62-204.800(7)(a), F.A.C.]

A.2. 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]

A.3. Modifications. Except as provided under 40 CFR 60.14(e) and (f), any physical or operational change to an existing facility which results in an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere of any pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification within the meaning of section 11 of the Act. Upon modification, an existing facility shall become an affected facility for each pollutant to which a standard applies and for which there is an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere.
[40 CFR 60.14(a)]

{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

A.4. Permitted Capacity.

Combustion Turbine. The maximum heat input to the Combustion Turbine (CT) shall not exceed:

- a) 1,710 MMBtu/hr (LHV) at 27°F and at base load for natural gas.
- b) 1,849.9 MMBtu/hr (LHV) at 27°F and at base load for distillate fuel oil.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.332(b); PSD-FL-190; and, 1050223-001-AC].

{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 95 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 105 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. Regular record keeping is not required for heat input. Instead, the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required, to demonstrate at what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., included in the permit, requires measurement of the process variables for emission tests. Such heat input determination may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heat value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test.}

{Permitting note: The heat input is dependent upon the ambient temperature in accordance with the manufacturer's curves.}

A.5. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition A.54..

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

A.6. Methods of Operation.

- a. Natural gas shall be the primary fuel fired in the CT. No. 2 distillate fuel oil may be fired as "back-up" fuel, only. The burning of other fuels requires review, public notice, and approval through the pre-construction process (Chapters 62-210 and 62-212, F.A.C.).
- b. Distillate fuel oil can be used as a backup fuel in the CT up to 3,742,327 gallons per calendar year.
- c. Water injection shall be used when firing No. 2 fuel oil, for control of NO_x emissions.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.7. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8760 hours per year.

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

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.}

{Permitting Note: The following emission rates as established by BACT in PSD-FL-190, are based on 27°F at base load. For NO_x and SO₂, meeting the BACT limits assures compliance with the NSPS limits.}

A.8. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen oxide emissions from the CT shall not exceed 42 ppmvd at 15 percent oxygen, 326 pounds per hour (lbs/hr) nor 48.9 tons per year (TPY), while burning distillate fuel oil.

[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.9. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen oxide emissions from the CT shall not exceed 25 ppmvd at 15 percent oxygen, 161.9 lbs/hr nor 709.1 TPY, while burning natural gas.

[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.10. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen oxide emissions from the CT, after December 31, 1999, shall not exceed 15 ppmvd at 15 percent oxygen, 97.2 lbs/hr nor 425.7 TPY, while burning natural gas. This limit will be achieved by using appropriate combustion technology improvements or SCR. If SCR is chosen as the control technology, the maximum nitrogen oxides emission limits shall not exceed 10 ppmvd at 15 percent oxygen, 64.8 lbs/hr, nor 283.8 TPY.

[1050223-007-AC; AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.11. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen oxides from the CT, while firing distillate fuel oil, shall be controlled by water injection. The minimum water-to-fuel ratio that must be met will be established and incorporated into this permit condition at such time that fuel oil is fired and compliance is demonstrated. **(Although currently allowed to fire distillate fuel oil, the fuel oil storage tanks and piping have not yet been installed at this facility.)**

[40 CFR 60.334(a); AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.12. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide emissions from the CT shall not exceed 99.7 lbs/hr nor 15.0 TPY, while burning distillate fuel oil.

[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.13. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide emissions from the CT shall not exceed 4.86 lbs/hr nor 21.3 TPY, while burning natural gas.

[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.14. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the fuel oil fired by the stationary gas turbine may be used to determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.333(a). Under such circumstances, the permittee shall not fire in any stationary gas turbine any fuel which contains a sulfur content in excess of 0.05 percent, by weight.

[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.15. Particulate Matter/PM₁₀. Particulate matter emissions of 10 microns or less from the CT shall not exceed 17 lbs/hr nor 2.6 TPY, while burning distillate fuel oil.

[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.16. Particulate Matter/PM₁₀. Particulate matter emissions of 10 microns or less from the CT shall not exceed 9.0 lbs/hr nor 39.4 TPY, while burning natural gas.

[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.17. Carbon Monoxide. Carbon monoxide emissions from the CT shall not exceed 30 ppmvd, 98.4 lbs/hr nor 14.8 TPY, while burning distillate fuel oil.

[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.18. Carbon Monoxide. Carbon monoxide emissions from the CT shall not exceed 15 ppmvd, 48.8 lbs/hr nor 213.7 TPY, while burning natural gas at full load conditions.
[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.19. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). VOC emissions from the CT shall not exceed 7.5 lbs/hr nor 1.1 TPY, while burning distillate fuel oil.
[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.20. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). VOC emissions from the CT shall not exceed 2.8 lbs/hr nor 12.3 TPY, while burning natural gas.
[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.21. Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄). H₂SO₄ emissions from the CT shall not exceed 1.22 lbs/hr nor 0.183 TPY, while burning distillate fuel oil.
[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.22. Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄). H₂SO₄ emissions from the CT shall not exceed 0.595 lbs/hr nor 2.6 TPY, while burning natural gas.
[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.23. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity while burning distillate fuel oil.
[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.24. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 10 percent opacity while burning natural gas.
[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.25. Mercury. Mercury emissions from the CT shall not exceed 3.0×10^{-6} lbs/MMBtu, 5.5×10^{-3} lbs/hr nor 8.32×10^{-4} TPY, while firing distillate fuel oil.
[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.26. Arsenic. Arsenic emissions from the CT shall not exceed 4.2×10^{-6} lbs/MMBtu, 7.77×10^{-3} lbs/hr nor 1.17×10^{-3} TPY, while firing distillate fuel oil.
[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.27. Beryllium. Beryllium emissions from the CT shall not exceed 2.5×10^{-6} lbs/MMBtu, 4.62×10^{-3} lbs/hr nor 6.94×10^{-4} TPY, while firing distillate fuel oil.
[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.28. Lead. Lead emissions from the CT shall not exceed 8.9×10^{-6} lbs/MMBtu, 1.65×10^{-2} lbs/hr nor 2.47×10^{-3} TPY, while firing distillate fuel oil.
[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

Excess Emissions

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

A.29. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction of any emissions unit 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. See Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Start-up and Shutdown.

[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Once a written agreement between the Permittee and the Department's Southwest District has been acquired approving a "Protocol for Start-up and Shutdown", the protocol is automatically incorporated by reference and is a part of the permit. The protocol shall be used where applicable and where there is/are conflict(s) with the rule.}

A.30. 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.]

A.31. For the purpose of reports required under 40 CFR 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as follows:

(1). *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 40 CFR 60.332 by the performance test required in 40 CFR 60. Each report shall include the average water-to-fuel ratio, average fuel consumption, ambient conditions, and gas turbine load during the period of excess emissions, and the graphs or figures developed under 40 CFR 60.335(a).
[40 CFR 60.334(c)(1)]

{Permitting Note: A properly installed and maintained NO_x CEMS may be used as an acceptable alternative to measure periods of excess emissions.}

Monitoring of Operations

A.32. 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)]

A.33. 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 install and 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 ± 5.0 percent and shall be approved by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 60.334(a)]

A.34. 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)]

A.35. The following custom fuel monitoring schedules shall be used at this facility:

A. Natural Gas.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.334(b)(2), a custom fuel monitoring schedule shall be followed for the natural gas fired at this facility and shall be as follows:

1. Monitoring of fuel nitrogen content shall not be required when NG is the only fuel being fired in the turbines.
2. Sulfur Monitoring
 - a. Analysis for fuel sulfur content of the NG fired at this facility shall be conducted using one of the approved ASTM reference methods for the measurement of sulfur in gaseous fuels, or an approved alternative method. The reference methods are ASTM D1072-80, ASTM D3031-81, ASTM D3246-81, and ASTM D4084-82, as referenced in 40 CFR 60.335(b)(2).

{Permitting Note: Retention of vendor delivery receipts is an acceptable alternative in-lieu of on-site fuel testing, as long as the tests performed by the vendor meet the above conditions.}
 - b. The custom fuel monitoring schedule shall become effective on the date this permit is amended. Effective the date of this custom schedule, sulfur monitoring of NG fired at the facility 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 sulfur monitoring shall be conducted once per quarter for six quarters.
 - c. If, after the monitoring required in item 2(b) above, or herein, the sulfur content of the NG fuel shows little variability and, calculated as sulfur dioxide, represents consistent compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limits specified under 40 CFR 60.333 and in this permit, sample analysis shall be conducted twice per annum. This monitoring shall be conducted during the first and third quarters of each calendar year.
 - d. Should any sulfur analysis, as required in items 2(b) or 2(c), above, indicate noncompliance with 40 CFR 60.333 or this permit, the owner or operator shall notify the Department of such excess emissions and the custom schedule shall be re-examined by the Environmental

Protection Agency. Sulfur monitoring shall be conducted weekly during the interim period when this custom schedule is being re-examined.

3. If there is a change in fuel supply, the owner or operator must notify the Department of such change for re-examination of this custom schedule. A substantial change in fuel quality shall be considered as a change in fuel supply. Sulfur monitoring shall be conducted weekly during the interim period when this custom schedule is being re-examined.
4. Records of sample analysis and fuel supply pertinent to this custom fuel monitoring schedule for NG shall be retained for a period of five years, and be available for inspection by personnel of federal, state, and local air pollution control agencies.

B. Distillate Fuel Oil.

The records of distillate fuel oil usage shall be kept by the company for a five-year period for regulatory agency inspection purposes. For sulfur dioxide, periods of excess emissions shall be reported if the distillate fuel oil being fired in the gas turbine exceeds 0.05 percent sulfur content, by weight.

[Approved and effective December 6, 1994.]

A.36. 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.]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

A.37. The permittee shall have installed and shall calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitor in the stack to measure and record the nitrogen oxide emissions from this source. The continuous emissions monitoring systems must comply with the certification and quality assurance, and other applicable requirements from 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 (July 2, 1992) or 40 CFR 75, whichever is more stringent. Periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and fuel switching shall be monitored, recorded, and reported as excess emissions when emission levels exceed the standards in specific conditions **A.8. – A.11.** following the format of 40 CFR 60.7 (1997 version).

[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.38. For the purposes of 40 CFR 60.13, all continuous monitoring systems required under applicable subparts shall be subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.13 upon promulgation of performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems under Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 and, if the continuous monitoring system is used to demonstrate compliance with emission limits on a continuous basis,

Appendix F of 40 CFR 60, unless otherwise specified in an applicable subpart or by the Administrator. Appendix F is applicable December 4, 1987.
[40 CFR 60.13(a)]

{Permitting Note: The requirements for the NO_x CEMS which are installed and maintained in accordance with 40 CFR 75 are at least as stringent as the requirements of 40 CFR 60, and are an acceptable alternative to this condition.}

A.39. All continuous monitoring systems (CMS) or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. Additional procedures for location of continuous monitoring systems contained in the applicable Performance Specifications of Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 shall be used.
[40 CFR 60.13(f)]

Required Tests, Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.40. Annual Tests Required. For this emissions unit, annual testing must be conducted for NO_x, SO₂, CO, H₂SO₄ and VE, in accordance with the requirements listed below. PM testing is only required if the VE test indicates an exceedance of the standards. VOC testing is only required if the CO test indicates an exceedance of the standard.
[1050223-006-AC; AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

{Permitting Note: Although emission limits have been established for Mercury, Arsenic, Beryllium and Lead, PSD-FL-190 only requires an initial compliance test. There is no requirement for subsequent periodic testing, however, under the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., if the Department has reason to believe the emission limits are not being met, a special compliance test can be ordered.}

A.41. Nitrogen Oxides. To compute the nitrogen oxide 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)]

A.42. Nitrogen Oxides and Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide standards in 40 CFR 60.332 and 60.333(a) as follows:
(3). 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 100 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); and, applicant request.]

A.43. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the sulfur content standard of 0.05 percent, by weight, as follows: ASTM D 2880-96, or the latest edition, shall be used to determine the sulfur content of liquid fuels and ASTM D 1072-90(94)E-1, D 3031-81(86), D 4084-94, D 3246-92, or the latest edition, shall be used for the sulfur content of gaseous fuels (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17). The applicable ranges of some ASTM methods

mentioned above are not adequate to measure the levels of sulfur in some fuel gases. Dilution of samples before analysis (with verification of the dilution ratio) may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator.

[40 CFR 60.335(d)]

{Permitting Note: Retention of vendor delivery receipts is an acceptable alternative in-lieu of on-site fuel testing, as long as the tests performed by the vendor meet the above conditions.}

A.44. Nitrogen and Sulfur Contents. 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 40 CFR 60.335(d) of 40 CFR 60.335 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.

[40 CFR 60.335(e)]

A.45. Sulfur Dioxide and Sulfuric Acid Mist. EPA Method 8 pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, shall be used to determine compliance with the sulfur dioxide and sulfuric acid mist standards in specific conditions **A.12. - 14., A.21. & A.22..** Compliance with the sulfur dioxide and sulfuric acid mist emission limits can also be determined by calculations based on fuel analysis using ASTM D4294 (or latest edition) for the sulfur content of liquid fuels and ASTM D3246-81 (or latest edition) for sulfur content of gaseous fuel.

[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.46. Carbon Monoxide (CO). EPA Method 10 pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, shall be used to determine compliance with the CO standards in specific conditions **A.17. & A.18.**

[AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.47. Volatile Organic Carbons (VOC). EPA Method 25A pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, shall be used to determine compliance with the VOC standards in specific conditions **A.19. & A.20.** Annual VOC testing shall not be required provided that the annual CO test demonstrates emissions below the CO limits in specific conditions **A.17. & A.18.** EPA Method 3A may be used to determine oxygen concentrations.

[1050223-006-AC; AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.48. Visible Emissions. EPA Method 9 pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, shall be used to determine compliance with the visible emissions standard in specific conditions **A.23. & A.24.** If the annual VE test indicates non-compliance with the standards, then a test for particulate matter shall be conducted using either EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 17 or EPA Methods 201A and 202.

[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Appendix A; and, AC53-214903; PSD-FL-190]

A.49. Compliance with standards in 40 CFR 60, other than opacity standards, shall be determined only by performance tests established by 40 CFR 60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

[40 CFR 60.11(a)]

A.50. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions

of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

[40 CFR 60.8(c)]

A.51. The owner or operator shall provide, or cause to be provided, stack sampling and performance testing facilities as follows:

- (1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facilities.
- (2) Safe sampling platform(s).
- (3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).
- (4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

[40 CFR 60.8(e)(1), (2), (3) & (4); and, PSD-FL-190]

A.52. 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.53. 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.54. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 95 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 105 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. The turbine manufacturer's capacity vs. temperature (ambient) curve shall be included with the compliance test results.

[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(a), F.A.C., PSD-FL-190]

A.55. Nitrogen Oxides. The test methods for nitrogen oxide emissions shall be EPA Method 20. During performance tests, to determine compliance with the NSPS NO_x standard, measured NO_x emissions at 15 percent oxygen will be adjusted to ISO ambient atmospheric conditions by the following correction factor:

$$NO_x = (NO_{xO}) (P_r/P_o)^{0.5} e^{19(H_o-0.00633)} (288^\circ K/T_a)^{1.53}$$

where:

NO_x = emission rate of NO_x at 15 percent O₂ and ISO standard ambient conditions, volume percent.

NO_{xO} = observed NO_x concentration, ppm by volume.

P_r = reference combustor inlet absolute pressure at 101.3 kilopascals ambient pressure, mm Hg.

P_o = observed combustor inlet absolute pressure at test, mm Hg.

H_o = observed humidity of ambient air, g H₂O/g air.

e = transcendental constant, 2.718.

T_a = ambient temperature, °K.

[40 CFR 60.335(c)(1)]

{Permitting Note: If testing is performed at 95% - 100% of rated capacity then the requirements of this specific condition are not applicable.}

A.56. The monitoring device of 40 CFR 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.

{Permitting Note: If testing is performed at 95% - 100% of rated capacity then the requirements of this specific condition are not applicable.}

A.57. 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.58. 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 EPA 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.
 - (d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1 (see Condition B.14.).
- [Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

A.59. 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;
 - 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.
- 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.; and, SIP approved]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.60. To determine compliance with the oil firing heat input limitation, the permittee shall maintain daily records of fuel oil consumption and hourly usage for the turbine and the average heating value for the fuel oil. Average fuel oil heating rate shall be the calendar year annual average higher heating value of #2 fuel oil purchased for the permittee's bulk fuel oil storage facility. All records shall be maintained for a minimum of five (5) years after the date of each record and shall be made available to representatives of the Department upon request.

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

A.61. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall furnish the Administrator written notification as follows:

- (4) A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in 40 CFR 60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.

[40 CFR 60.7(a)(4)]

A.62. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or, any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.

[40 CFR 60.7(b)]

A.63. 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 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.

[40 CFR 60.7(c)(1), (2), (3), and (4)]

A.64. 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) and (2)]

{See attached Figure 1: Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance}

A.65. (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). 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) & (e)(2).

[40 CFR 60.7(e)(1)]

A.66. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and, all other information required by 40 CFR 60 recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least 5 (five) years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

[40 CFR 60.7(f); Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

A.67. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.

[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

A.68. 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 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.]

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No. Brief Description

-002 Zero Liquid Discharge System
(Wastewater Treatment System Spray Dryer Unit w/Baghouse)

This zero liquid discharge system is a Unitech-Graver-Water model. The maximum heat input rate for this unit is 3.07 MMBtu/hour and is fired with natural gas. This equipment is used to process the concentrated wastewater brine from two falling-film evaporators. The effluent from the evaporators is pumped to the spray dryer module where it is atomized into a spray and contacted by heated air to evaporate the liquid, thus resulting in the formation of dry particles from the remaining solids. The exhaust gas stream from the dryer is sent through a baghouse dust collector where the particulate matter is removed with a removal efficiency of at least 99.9% (based on vendor's guarantee).

{Permitting notes: This unit began commercial operation on August 1, 1994. Stack height = 70 feet, exit diameter = 1.3 feet, exit temperature = 340 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 5,050 acfm. PM emissions from this unit are controlled by a baghouse.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
2	3.07	Natural Gas

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE); and, Applicant's request.]

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

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **B.11.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

B.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. The only fuel that is allowed to be burned in this unit is natural gas.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, AC53-230744.]

B.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year. The permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AC53-230744.]

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. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.021 pound per hour nor 0.092 ton per year, as measured by applicable compliance methods. (See specific condition **B.10.**)
[Rules 62-296.700(2)(a) & (c), F.A.C.]

B.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5 percent opacity. This limitation has been accepted by the permittee in lieu of conducting an annual particulate matter compliance test. If the Department has reason to believe that the particulate weight emission standard established in specific condition **B.5.** is not being met, it shall require that compliance be demonstrated by the test method specified in the applicable rule, as defined in specific condition **B.10.**
[Rule 62-296.620(4), F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

B.7. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit 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.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

B.9. Visible Emissions. EPA Method 9 pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, shall be used to determine compliance with the visible emissions standard in specific condition **B.6.**
[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Appendix A; and, AC53-230744.]

B.10. Particulate Matter. EPA Method 5 pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, shall be used to determine compliance with the particulate matter standard in specific condition **B.5.**
[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Appendix A; and, AC53-230744.]

B.11. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each 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)(a), F.A.C.]

B.12. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five-day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.

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

B.13. 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.]

B.14. 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.

TABLE 297.310-1
CALIBRATION SCHEDULE

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY</u>	<u>REFERENCE INSTRUMENT</u>	<u>TOLERANCE</u>
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer or equivalent, or thermometric points	+/-2%
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass thermometer	5 degrees F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5 degrees F
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	+/-1% scale
Pitot Tube	When required or when damaged	By construction or measurements in wind tunnel D greater than 16" and standard pitot tube	See EPA Method 2, Fig. 2-2 & 2-3
Probe Nozzles	Before each test or when nicked, dented, or corroded	Micrometer	+/-0.001" mean of at least three readings Max. deviation between readings .004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, When 5% change observed, Annually 2. One Point: Semiannually 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

(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.]

B.15. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.

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

B.16. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

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

a. Did not operate; or,

b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid 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.

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]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.17. 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.
- (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 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.]

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

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-003	Auxiliary Boiler

This emission unit is a 100 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr) package steam generation unit (boiler), manufactured by Cleaver-Brooks (Model DL-94). At 100 MMBtu/hr, this unit is capable of generating 85,000 pounds of steam. The purpose of this unit is to provide a back-up supply of steam during periods of non-operation of the facility's combustion turbine. This steam will be used strictly to meet the requirements of a steam contract with the facility's property host.

{Permitting note(s): Emissions unit -003 is subject to the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR 60.40c - 60.48c, effective June 9, 1989); 40 CFR 60 Subpart A (effective July 1, 1997); and, is subject to the requirements of the state rules as indicated in this permit. Stack height = 40 feet, exit diameter = 4.0 feet, exit temperature = 320°F, actual volumetric flow rate = 29,162 acfm.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
-003	100	Natural Gas

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.406, F.A.C.]

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See common condition C.17.

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

C.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. Pipeline quality natural gas is the only fuel allowed to be fired in the auxiliary boiler.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.; and, 1050223-009-AC.]

C.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit shall only operate up to 6,000 hours during any consecutive 12-month period.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-210.200, F.A.C.; and, 1050223-009-AC.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

C.5. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent.

[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.; and, 1050223-009-AC.]

C.6. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall be controlled by the firing of natural gas.
[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; BACT; and, 1050223-009-AC.]

C.7. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall be controlled by the firing of natural gas.
[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.; BACT; and, 1050223-009-AC.]

C.8. Nitrogen Oxides: Nitrogen oxide emissions shall not exceed 0.10 lb/MMBtu (30 tons per year), as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; BACT; and, 1050223-009-AC.]

Excess Emissions

{Permitting Note: The excess emissions rule at 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS, NESHAP, or Acid Rain program provision.}

C.9. Excess emissions 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.10. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Required Tests

C.11. Visible Emissions: Unit -003 shall be tested annually for visible emissions, in accordance with the requirements listed below.
[Rule 62-297.320(7)(a)4., F.A.C.; and, 1050223-009-AC.]

C.12. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions: Prior to applying for a Title V operation permit renewal, Unit -003 shall be tested for nitrogen oxides emissions, in accordance with the requirements listed below.
[Rule 62-297.320(7)(a)4., F.A.C.; and, 1050223-009-AC.]

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.13. Visible Emissions: The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9 (see Specific condition C.14.), incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.; and, 1050223-009-AC.]

C.14. DEP Method 9: The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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 27 percent is permissible for not more than six minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:
 1. 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.
 2. 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(9)(c), F.A.C.; and, 1050223-009-AC.]

C.15. Nitrogen Oxides: The test method for Nitrogen oxide emissions shall be Method 7E, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-297.401(7)(e), F.A.C.; and, 1050223-009-AC.]

C.16. 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 two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the two complete runs is at least 20% below the allowable emission limiting standard.

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

C.17. Operating Rate During Testing: Unless otherwise stated in the applicable emission limiting standard rule, testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impractical to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of

the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.

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

C.18. 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.]

C.19. Applicable Test Procedures:

(a) Required Sampling Time.

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

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

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

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

(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.

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

TABLE 297.310-1
CALIBRATION SCHEDULE

ITEM	MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY	REFERENCE INSTRUMENT	TOLERANCE
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer or equivalent, or thermometric points	+/-2%
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass thermometer	5 degrees F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5 degrees F
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	+/-1% scale
Pitot Tube	When required or when damaged	By construction or measurements in wind tunnel D greater than 16" and standard pitot tube	See EPA Method 2, Fig. 2-2 & 2-3
Probe Nozzles	Before each test or when nicked, dented, or corroded	Micrometer	+/-0.001" mean of at least three readings Max. deviation between readings .004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, When 5% change observed, Annually 2. One Point: Semiannually 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter Comparison check	2% 5%

C.20. 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.]

C.21. Required Stack Sampling Facilities: Sampling facilities include sampling ports, work platforms, access to work platforms, electrical power, and sampling equipment support. All stack sampling facilities must meet any Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Standards described in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts D and E. Sampling facilities shall also conform to the requirements of **Appendix SS-1**, attached.

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

C.22. Test Notification: The owner or operator shall notify the Department's district office and, if applicable, appropriate local program, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin. Notification shall include 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.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.8]

{Permitting Note: The federal requirements of 40 CFR 60.8 require 30 days notice of the initial test and any tests required under section 114 of the Clean Air Act, but the Department rules require 15 days notice for the annual compliance tests. Unless otherwise advised by the district office or, if applicable, appropriate local program, provide 15 days notice prior to conducting annual tests, except for the initial test when 30 days notice is required.}

C.23. Special Compliance Tests: When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the facility to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions units and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.24. The permittee shall record and maintain records of the amount of natural gas combusted during each day the auxiliary boiler is operated.

[40 CFR 60.48c(g)]

C.25. Duration of Record Keeping: Upon request, the permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under Department rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Department. The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.

[Rules 62-4.160(14)(a)&(b) and 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.48c(i).]

C.26. 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.]

C.27. Excess Emissions Report: If excess emissions occur, the owner or operator shall notify the Department within one working day of: the nature, extent, and duration of the excess emissions; the cause of the excess emissions; and the actions taken to correct the problem. In addition, the Department may request a written summary report of the incident. Pursuant to the New Source Performance Standards, excess emissions shall also be reported in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7, Subpart A.

[Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]

C.28. Excess Emissions Report - Malfunctions: In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department or the appropriate local program in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report if requested by the Department.

[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

C.29. Records of Hours of Operation. The owner or operator shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the hours of operation each day. This record shall equal the hours that fuel is fired. Within 10 days after the end of each month, a record shall be made of the hours of operation in the previous consecutive 12-month period.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) & 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

C.30. Records of Heat Input. The owner or operator shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the average hourly heat input (higher heating value) to the boiler, as follows. At the end of each 24-hour period that the boiler operates, the average hourly heat input shall be calculated and recorded utilizing the quantity of fuel combusted (see Specific Condition C.24.), the actual hours operated in the previous 24-hour period (see Specific Condition C.29.), and the representative heat content (higher heating value) of the as-fired fuel. The heat content of the fuel can be obtained from either on-site testing or from the fuel supplier, as long as the information provided is representative of the as-fired fuel.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) & 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Section IV. Acid Rain Part.

Operated by: Tiger Bay Cogeneration Facility
ORIS Code: 7699

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

The emissions unit listed below is regulated under Acid Rain Part, Phase II.

E.U. ID

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
-001	Combustion Turbine and Heat Recovery Steam Generator

A.1. The Phase II permit application submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, is a part of this permit (included as an Attachment). The owners and operators of this Phase II acid rain units must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application listed below:

a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated 07/01/95.
[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) allowance allocations for this Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
-001	1	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR 73	0*	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 62-213.440(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. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3), F.A.C., shall be submitted within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year.
{See condition No. 51., Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions.}
[Rule 62-214.420(11), F.A.C.]

A.5. 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, Fast-Track Revisions of Acid Rain Parts.
[Rules 62-213.413 and 62-214.370(4), F.A.C.]

A.6. 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, F.A.C.
[40 CFR 70.6(a)(4)(i); and, Rule 62-213.440(1)(c)1., F.A.C.]

A.7. Where an applicable requirement of the Act is more stringent than applicable regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be enforceable by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 70.6(a)(1)(ii); and, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions – Applicable Requirements.]

A.8. Comments, notes, and justifications: None.

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

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:

Insignificant Emissions Related to Offices/Shop Area

1. Non-halogenated Solvent Degreasers

Insignificant Emissions Related to Lube Oil Storage - Outside Area

2. Waste Oil Tank (500 gal.)
3. Turbine Oil Storage (55 gal. drums)
4. Lube Oil Storage

Insignificant Emissions Related to Portable Water System

5. Water Treatment (Chlorine Injection)

Insignificant Emissions Related to Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) Acid Area

6. Sulfuric Acid Tank (10,000 gal.)
7. Acid Pumps (4)

Insignificant Emissions Related to Fire Protection

8. Diesel Fuel Tank (200 gal.)
9. Diesel Fuel fired emergency generator Firing Less Than 16,000 Gallons Per Year Of Diesel Fuel

Insignificant Emissions Related to 250 KW Emergency Generator

10. Diesel Fuel Tank (200 gal.)
11. Diesel Fuel Fired Emergency Generator Firing Less Than 16,000 Gallons Per Year Of Diesel Fuel

Appendix I-1, Continued.

Insignificant Emissions Related to Electrical/Control Building

12. Switch Gear Fire Protection
13. Battery Room Fire Protection
14. Control Room Fire Protection
15. Water Lab

Insignificant Emissions Related to ZLD Control Building

16. Water Analysis Lab

Insignificant Emissions Related to ZLD Area

17. Chemical Injection Skid Pumps
18. Chemical Injection Tanks (3 @ 50 gal. each)
19. Chemical EL5600 (550 lb. tank)
20. Chemical Boilerguard (450 lb. tank)

Insignificant Emissions Related to Natural Gas Yard

21. Natural Gas Release Valve
22. Natural Gas Metering Station
23. Natural Gas Knockout Tank

Insignificant Emissions Related to ST Turbine Area

24. (2) Lube-oil Reservoirs (mist eliminators)

Insignificant Emissions Related to CT Turbine Area

25. Lube-oil Reservoir (mist eliminator) (700 gal)
26. Turbine/Generator Fire System
27. Natural Gas Release Valve

Insignificant Emissions Related to Boiler Chemical Feed Skid

28. Conquor 3583 Tank (1 @ 2755 lb.)
29. Burolock HP 06 Tank (1 @ 3200 lb.)
30. Conquor 3475 Tank (1 @ 2790 lb.)

Insignificant Emissions Related to Cooling Tower Area

31. pH Guard Tank (500 gal., 2,925 lb.)
32. Conquor 3583 Tank (2 @ 500 lb.)
33. Fresh Water Cooling Towers

Insignificant Emissions Related to Auxiliary Boiler

34. Auxiliary Boiler (2.8 MMBtu/hr, NO_x emissions 2 TPY)

Insignificant Emissions Related to General Site

35. Brazing, Soldering and Welding - Exempt per Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)16., F.A.C.
36. Routine Maintenance
37. Non-halogenated Solvent
38. Lube Oil Storage Tank (9500 gal.) (TK-010)

Appendix H-1, Permit History

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

<u>E.U. ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Project Description</u>	<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>
-001	Initial PSD permit, Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine	AC53-214903/ PSD-FL-190	5/17/93	1/14/98
-001	Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine	1050223-001-AC	4/29/96	
-001	Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine	1050223-003-AC	1/8/97	
-001	Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine	1050223-005-AC	9/9/97	
-001	Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine	1050223-006-AC	11/19/97	
-001	Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine	1050223-007-AC	1/14/98	
-002	Wastewater Treatment System Spray Dryer Unit w/Baghouse	AC53-230744	6/29/93	1/1/96
-001, -002	Initial Site Certification	PA97-37	06/24/98	N/A
-001, -002	Initial Title V permit	1050223-002-AV	1/1/00	12/31/04
-003	100 Million Btu per hour Package Steam Generation Unit	1050223-009-AC	8/22/00	2/15/02
All	Revision to Include Package Steam Generation Unit	1050223-010-AV	???	12/31/04

Referenced Attachments

Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan

Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Definitions, Citations, and Identification Numbers

Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Start-up and Shutdown

Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 3/25/96)

Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions (version dated 4/30/99)

**Figure 1: Summary Report-
Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance**

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

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements



Jeb Bush
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

PROPOSED Permit Electronic Posting Courtesy Notification

Florida Power Corporation
Tiger Bay Cogeneration Facility
Facility ID No.: 1050223
Polk County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
PROPOSED Permit No.: 1050223-010-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 December 31, 2001.

USEPA's review period ends on the 45th day after the permit posting date. Day 45 is February 13, 2002. 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 February 23, 2002.

The web site address is <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/permitting/tv/TitleVSearch.asp>.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Florida Power Corporation
Tiger Bay Cogeneration Facility
Facility ID No.: 1050223
Polk County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
PROPOSED Permit No.: 1050223-010-AV

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.

This facility consists of a single combustion turbine (CT) that exhausts through a non-fired heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). The facility is permitted to combust natural gas as the primary fuel and distillate fuel oil as back-up fuel. However, the fuel oil capability has yet to be installed. The facility also operates a zero liquid discharge (ZLD) system which provides treatment of process wastewater and exhausts through a baghouse for the control of particulate matter. The total combined capacity of the facility is 269.5 megawatts. A nominal 184 megawatts are provided by the CT. In addition a nominal 85.5 megawatts are provided by the HRSG. This facility is regulated under Acid Rain Phase II.

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

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, this facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

This Title V Air Operation Permit Revision is being issued to incorporate the requirements and allowances implemented in permit number 1050223-009-AC, which authorized the construction and established the operating constraints for a 100 MMBtu/hr Auxiliary Natural Gas-fired Package Steam Boiler.

As a result of this permitting action, **Section III, Subsection C.**, has been added to the Title V permit.