STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:

Mr. James R. Duren
Senior Vice President, Technical Division
Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
16313 North Dale Mabry Highway
Tampa, Florida 33618

FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV
Seminole Power Plant

Enclosed is FINAL Permit Number 1070025-001-AV for the operation of the Seminole Power Plant located east of U.S. Highway 17, approximately seven miles north of Palatka, Putnam County issued pursuant to Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

Any party to this order (permit) has the right to seek judicial review of the permit pursuant to Section 120.68, F.S., by the filing of a Notice of Appeal pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, with the Clerk of the permitting authority in the Legal Office; and by filing a copy of the Notice of Appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The Notice of Appeal must be filed within 30 (thirty) days from the date this Notice is filed with the Clerk of the permitting authority.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

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

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT (including the FINAL permit) was sent by certified mail (*) and copies were mailed by U.S. Mail before the close of business on 1/14/00 to the person(s) listed or as otherwise noted:

Thomas Davis, PE, ECT, Inc.
Mike Opalinski, Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Mike Roddy, Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Chris Kirts, PE, FDEP, NED
Mr. Gregg Worley, USEPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)
Ms. Elizabeth Bartlett, USEPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

Clerk Stamp

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT FILED, on this date, pursuant to Section 120.52(7), Florida Statutes, with the designated agency Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

Barbara J. Boutwell 1/14/00
(Clerk) (Date)

1/14/00 cc: Ed Svec
Reading File

Z 094 212 729

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- Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b.
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3. Article Addressed to:

Mr. James R. Duren
Senior Vice President, Technical Division
Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
16313 North Dale Mabry Highway
Tampa, Florida 33618

4a. Article Number
Z 094 212 729

4b. Service Type
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FINAL PERMIT DETERMINATION

I. Comment(s).

Objections were received from USEPA, the objections were resolved, approval of the resolutions were conveyed in a letter from Winston Smith dated October 15, 1999 and the PROPOSED Title V permit was changed. The comments were not considered significant enough to reissue a DRAFT Title V permit and require another public notice. The changes made are shown below.

A. EPA Objection Issues

1. Applicable Requirements - As a result of comments 7.R. and 9.R., PSD based permit conditions A.10. and A.19. were removed from the title V permit. Since PSD permit conditions are considered to be applicable requirements for title V permits, it is unclear why these conditions were removed. Please provide the basis for removing these conditions from the permit, or replace them if they were removed in error.

Response: The conditions that DEP deleted, based on Seminole's request, were from a prior iteration of Seminole's PSD permit, not the Final Determination. Accordingly, these conditions were appropriately deleted. The PROPOSED permit reflects the most current PSD requirements.

2. Practical Enforceability - Condition A.3. specifies that steam electric generating units #1 and #2 are permitted to fire coal, coal with a maximum of 30 percent petroleum coke (by weight), No- 2 fuel oil, and on-specification used oil. Additionally, the condition limits the rate of petroleum coke combustion to no more than 186,000 pounds per hour (averaged over 24 hours). However, the permit does not contain adequate record keeping to demonstrate compliance with the fuel combustion limits.

In order for an operational limit to be enforceable as a practical matter- there must be a method of establishing compliance with that limit. Condition A.65. requires the source to maintain documentation verifying that the coal and petroleum coke fuel blends that are combusted do not exceed the 30 percent maximum petroleum coke by weight limit, However, the permit does not contain a requirement for the source to record the daily rate of petroleum coke combustion. Therefore, the permit should include a requirement that the source keep daily records of the mass consumption rate of the petroleum coke that is burned in the electric generating units.

Response: Since the 186,000 lbs/hr (averaged over 24 hours) petcoke limit per unit is equivalent to the 30% petcoke by weight limit and the permit currently contains a requirement "verifying that the coal and petroleum coke fuel blends combusted in Units 1 and 2 have not exceeded the 30 percent maximum petroleum coke by weight limit shall be maintained" (Specific condition A.65.), the department feels adequate recordkeeping is in place. To clarify the recordkeeping requirement as it relates to petcoke, Specific Conditions A.3. and A.65. will be linked as follows:

> **From: A.3.** Methods of Operation. Fuel(s). The only fuels allowed to be fired are coal, coal with a maximum of 30 percent petroleum coke (by weight), No. 2 fuel oil, and on-specification used oil. The maximum weight of petroleum coke burned shall not exceed 186,000 pounds per hour (averaged over 24 hours). On-specification used oil containing any quantifiable levels of PCBs can only be fired when the emissions unit is at normal operating temperatures.
> [Rule 62-213.410(1), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 271.20(e)(3); and PSD-FL-018(A)]

To: A.3. Methods of Operation. Fuel(s). The only fuels allowed to be fired are coal, coal with a maximum of 30 percent petroleum coke (by weight), No. 2 fuel oil, and on-specification used oil. The maximum weight of petroleum coke burned shall not exceed 186,000 pounds per hour (averaged over 24 hours), **see Specific Condition A.65.** On-specification used oil containing any quantifiable levels of PCBs can only be fired when the emissions unit is at normal operating temperatures.
[Rule 62-213.410(1), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 271.20(e)(3); and PSD-FL-018(A)]

3. Appropriate-Averaging Times - The particulate matter emission limits in condition A.5., the volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions limits in condition B.4., and the visible emissions limits in conditions B.6., C.4., and D.4., do not contain averaging times. Because of the stringency of emission limits is a function of both magnitude and averaging time, appropriate averaging times must be added to the permit in order for the limits to be practicably enforceable. An approach that may be used to address this deficiency is to include a general condition in the, permit stating that the averaging time for all specified emission standards are tied to or based on the run time of the test method(s) used for determining compliance. If a specific averaging time is selected for the particulate matter emission limit in condition A.5., Region 4 recommends that a six-hour averaging time be used to be consistent with the requirements of permit condition A.40.

Response: The following will be added after Specific Conditions A.5., B.6., and C.4.:

Add: {Permitting note: The averaging time for this condition is based on the run time of the specified test method.}

The following will be added after Specific Condition D.4.:

Add: {Permitting note: The averaging time for this condition is based on the application time of the coating being applied.}

4. Excess Emissions - Condition A.19. includes the following permitting note: Once a written agreement between Seminole Electric Cooperative and the Northeast District office has been acquired approving a "Protocol for Startup and Shutdown", the protocol is automatically incorporated by reference and is a part of the permit.

EPA Region 4 believes that the "Protocol for Startup and Shutdown" should be subject to public and regulatory review, and processed as a permit modification. Please revise this permitting note to indicate that a permit modification will be required to incorporate this document once it has been approved by the District.

A.20. As necessary, the permittee will operate in accordance with the Procedures for Startup and Shutdown attached to this permit. The Procedures shall be used where applicable and where there is/are conflict with Condition A.19.

Response: The Department will delete the permitting note following Specific Condition A.19. and replace it with a new Specific Condition as follows:

Delete: {Permitting note: Once a written agreement between Seminole Electric Cooperative and the Northeast District office has been acquired approving a "Protocol for Startup 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 with the rule.}

Add: A.20. As necessary, the permittee will operate in accordance with the Procedures for Startup and Shutdown attached to this permit. The Procedures shall be used where applicable and where there is/are conflict with Condition A.19.

5. Periodic Monitoring: Condition A-50. of the permit requires the source to conduct annual testing for particulate matter. The statement of basis for the permit states that this testing frequency is justified by the low emission rate documented in previous emissions tests while firing coal and that the "Department has determined that sources with emissions less than half of the effective standard shall test annually."

While EPA has in the past accepted this approach as adequate periodic monitoring for particulate matter, it has done so only for uncontrolled natural gas and fuel oil fired units. The units addressed in condition A.50. use add-on control equipment to comply with the applicable particulate matter standard. In order to provide reasonable assurance of compliance, the results of annual stack testing will have to be supplemented with additional monitoring. Furthermore, the results of an annual test alone would not constitute an adequate basis for the annual certification of compliance that the facility is required to submit for these units.

The most common approach to addressing periodic monitoring for particulate emission limits on units with add-on controls is to establish either an opacity or a control device parameter indicator range that would provide evidence of proper control device operation. The primary goal of such monitoring is to provide reasonable assurance of compliance, and one way of achieving this goal is to use opacity data or control device operating parameter data from previous successful compliance tests to identify a range of values that has corresponded to compliance in the past. Operating within the range of values identified in this manner would provide assurance that the control device is operating properly and would serve as the basis for an annual compliance certification. Depending upon the margin of compliance during the tests used to establish the opacity or control device indicator range, going outside the range could represent either a period of time when an exceedence of the applicable standard is likely or it could represent a trigger for initiating corrective action to prevent an exceedence of the standard. In order to avoid any confusion regarding the consequences of going outside the indicator range, the permit must clearly state if doing so is evidence that a standard has been exceeded and must specify whether corrective action must be taken when a source operates outside the established indicator range.

Response: The following Specific Condition will be added as follows:

Add: A.52. Whenever more than five percent of the COMS readings for any calendar quarter shows 20% or greater opacity (excluding periods of startup, shutdown and periods of COMS outages), a steady state particulate matter stack test shall be performed and submitted within the following calendar quarter. The stack test shall comply with all of the testing and reporting requirements contained in the preceding specific conditions and, where practicable, shall be performed while operating at conditions representative of those showing greater than 20% opacity. Units are not required to be brought on-line solely for the purpose of performing this special compliance test. If the unit does not operate in the following calendar quarter, the special compliance test may be postponed until the unit is brought back on-line. Once back on-line, the special compliance test shall be performed within 20 days.

6. Periodic Monitoring - Condition B.4. specifies that volatile organic compound emissions shall not exceed 11.84 tons per year. Based on the short-term limit for this unit (38.75 pounds per hour) and 8,760 hours of operation per year, unit 003 could emit 167.72 tons per year. Since this value exceeds the annual emission limit of 11.84 tons per year, the permit must be revised to ensure that the annual limit is not exceeded through restriction of operating, hours or by some other enforceable means.

Response: This emissions unit is a maintenance area where railcars owned by Seminole Electric are repainted. Numerous types of coatings with various VOC contents, some coatings do not contain VOC, are used. When this emissions unit was permitted, the coating with the maximum VOC content would result in an emissions rate of 38.75 pounds of VOC per hour, other coatings would have emissions far less than this value. Seminole Electric also requested that the hours of operation not be restricted. Seminole Electric estimated that the annual emissions of VOC would never exceed 11.84 tons per year. Since the time this emissions unit was permitted, the coatings industry has developed products for this application with VOC contents where Seminole's actual total annual VOC emissions have decreased from 7.6 tons per year in 1994 to 1.02 tons per year in 1998. Proper recordkeeping will ensure compliance with the annual limit (see the response to objection issue 7., below.) Therefore, no change is required.

7. Practical Enforceability - The record keeping requirements of condition B.10. are not specific, enough to adequately demonstrate compliance with the hourly VOC emission limit. In addition to recording the application rate of surface coatings, the source must also maintain records for the density and VOC content of each coating that is used. Additionally, the permit must specify a record keeping frequency that corresponds to the averaging time required under Objection Item 3. If the averaging time is short, the proposed mass balance methodology may not be accurate enough to ensure compliance with the pound per hour limit.

Response: Specific Condition B.10. will be changed as follows:

> **From: B.10.** Record Keeping. The owner or operator shall record the application rate of all surface coatings, the total of all coatings applied and calculate the rate of volatile organic compound emissions through the use of materials balance. These records will be maintained for five years and will be made available to the Department upon request.
> [Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.]
>
> **To: B.10.** Record Keeping. The owner or operator shall record the application rate of all surface coatings, the total of all coatings applied and calculate the rate of volatile organic compound emissions through the use of materials balance. Seminole will keep records of hourly quantities (gallons) of paint consumed during painting operations. These hourly records, combined with the pound per gallon VOC concentration contained in the product's MSDS will be utilized to determine the hourly emissions rate and the total annual emissions. These records will be maintained for five years and will be made available to the Department upon request.
> [Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.; and, Applicant Request of 12/14/99]

8. Periodic Monitoring - Conditions C.9. and D.9. of the permit require that annual Method 9 tests be conducted for the units listed in the permitting notes. For units with control equipment, this usually does not constitute adequate periodic monitoring to ensure continuous compliance with the visible emissions standard. The permit must require the source to conduct visible emissions observations on a daily basis (Method 22), and that a Method 9 test be conducted within 24 hours of any abnormal qualitative survey. As an alternative to this approach, a technical demonstration can be included in the statement of basis explaining why the State has chosen not to require any additional visible emissions testing. The demonstration needs to identify the rationale for basing the compliance certification on data from a short-term test performed once a year.

Response: The Department agrees with Seminole that a properly operating baghouse will ensure compliance with the visible emissions standard. The permitting notes following Conditions C.9. and D.9. are changed as follows:

From:
Condition C.9. {Permitting note: The individual coal handling and storage emission points requiring an annual VE test are those containing baghouse controls. These baghouse locations are emission points CH-002, CH-011, and CH-012a and b.}

Condition D.9. {Permitting note: The individual limestone and FGD sludge handling points requiring an annual VE test are those containing filter and wet scrubber equipment. These locations are emissions points L-001, FGD-002, FGD-003 or FGD-004, FGD-005 or FGD-006, FGD-007 or FGD-008, and FGD-009 or FGD-010.}

To:
Condition C.9. {Permitting note: The individual coal handling and storage emission points requiring an annual VE test are those containing baghouse controls. These baghouse locations are emission points CH-002, CH-011, and CH-012a and b. For those emissions points specified herein containing a baghouse, the permittee shall maintain daily records of the differential pressure to assure that the baghouse is operating properly. Differential pressure data will be collected and correlated to visible emissions. This data will be used to develop an action plan based on the differential pressure levels. The facility will provide the Department the results of this study within 180 days of the issuance date of this permit.}

Condition D.9. {Permitting note: The individual limestone and FGD sludge handling points requiring an annual VE test are those containing filter and wet scrubber equipment. These locations are emissions points L-001, FGD-002, FGD-003 or FGD-004, FGD-005 or FGD-006, FGD-007 or FGD-008, and FGD-009 or FGD-010 For those emissions points specified herein containing a baghouse, the permittee shall maintain daily records of the differential pressure to assure that the baghouse is operating properly. Differential pressure data will be collected and correlated to visible emissions. This data will be used to develop an action plan based on the differential pressure levels. The facility will provide the Department the results of this study within 180 days of the issuance date of this permit.}

B. EPA General Comments

1. Compliance Certification - Facility-wide Condition 12. of the permit should specifically reference the required components of Appendix TV-3, item 51, which lists the compliance certification requirements of 40 C.F.R. 70.6(c)(5)(iii), to ensure that complete certification information is submitted to EPA.

Response: Facility-wide Condition 12. provides the address to which any report, certification (including the annual statement of compliance), request, etc., for the EPA is to be sent (Condition 11. does the same for DEP's district office). Facility-wide Condition 9. addresses the Annual Compliance Certification requirements and directs the reader to Condition 51. of Appendix TV-3, which lists the compliance certification requirements of 40 C.F.R. 70.6(c)(5)(iii). Therefore, no change is required.

2. Excess Emissions - Conditions A.19. and A.20. address the occurrence of excess emissions from the electric generating units. More specifically, excess emission resulting from malfunction are permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emission are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions are minimized. EPA has recently addressed the issue of excess emissions in a September 20, 1999, policy memorandum from Steven A. Herman, Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, and Robert Periasepe, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. The September 20, 1999, memo reaffirms and supplements the EPA's original policy regarding excess emissions during malfunction, startup, shutdown, and maintenance, which is contained in memoranda from Kathleen Bennett, formerly Assistant Administrator for Air, Noise and Radiation dated September 28, 1982, and February 15, 1983. The permit conditions that address excess emissions should be consistent with EPA's policy.

Response: Florida is charged to include all applicable requirements in Title V permits. EPA has objected when they believe applicable requirements were absent (see objection issue No.1 for this permit). The Excess Emissions Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., is currently a part of an EPA approved SIP and is therefore, by definition, an applicable requirement. As such, it must be included in the permit. Florida understands that the EPA disagrees with some of the terms of this rule, as currently written. To resolve this comment on a prior permit, a permitting note, located in this permit prior to Specific Condition A.19., was crafted and included in all NSPS, NESHAP, or Acid Rain permits. The note states "The Excess Emissions Rule at Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., cannot vary any requirement of a NSPS, NESHAP, or Acid Rain program provision." The Department believes that the permit is correctly written regarding this issue.

3. Minimum, Sampling Volume for Particulate Testing - Condition A.40. specifies a sample time and volume of at least 10 minutes and 60 dry standard cubic feet, respectfully, for particulate testing in accordance with 40 CFR 60.48a(b) and 40 CFR 60.11(b). Condition A.48 specifies a sample time from one to four hours and a minimum sample volume of 25 dscf, or other volume as required by rule. Since these permit conditions are inconsistent, a permitting note should be added to Condition A.48. to clarify the required sample time and volume or refer the permittee to Condition A.40.

Response: Condition A.48. is changed as follows:

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

To: (b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet. **See Specific Condition A.40.**

4. Frequency of Compliance Tests - Condition B.9. is unclear about whether compliance testing is required on an annual basis or just prior to renewal. Conditions C.9. and D.9. each contain permitting notes which clarify which units are to be tested annually, if any. A similar permitting note should be added for Condition B.9.

Response: Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)3., F.A.C., quoted in Specific Condition B.9., states an emissions unit is required to conduct an annual compliance test during the year prior to renewal of the permit. In addition, Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C., quoted in Specific Condition B.9., states the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard, during each federal fiscal year. Therefore, because the emissions unit has an opacity standard, the emissions is required to conduct an annual compliance test and no further clarification is required.

5. Acid Rain The Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan dated December 5, 1995, the Phase I Acid Rain permit dated March 27, 1997, and the Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan dated November 21, 1997, which are referenced as attachments made part of the permit should also be referenced under Section IV, Subsection A.1.

Response: The Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan dated December 5, 1995, is already referenced in Specific Condition A.1.a. The Phase I Acid Rain permit dated March 27, 19971, is already referenced in Specific Condition B.1.a. The Department will reference the Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan dated November 21, 1997, because the Phase II plan includes an Early Election Plan for NO_X, as follows:

From:
A.1. The Phase II permit application(s) submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, are a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these Phase II acid rain unit(s) must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application(s) listed below:
a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated December 5, 1995; and
[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

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

To:
A.1. The Phase II permit application(s) submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, are a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these Phase II acid rain unit(s) must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application(s) listed below:
a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated December 5, 1995; and
b. Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan dated 11/21/97. **See Specific Condition B.2.**
[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

B.1. The owners and operators of these Phase I acid rain unit(s) must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the permit(s) listed below:
a. Phase I permit dated 03/27/97; and
b. Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan dated 11/21/97.
[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.]

6. Acid Rain - We recommend that a note be placed in Section IV, Subsection A, A.2., referencing the NO_X requirements indicated under Subsection B, B.2. This note should clarify that Florida DEP has approved and incorporated the NO_X Early Election requirements into the Phase II permit (part).

Response: Florida is required by statute to issue the Acid Rain part of the permit concurrently with the Title V permit. Since the facility elected into the Phase I Early Election Plans for NO_X, of the NO_X requirements are contained in Subsection B of the Acid Rain Part of the permit. In order to eliminate any confusion, Specific Condition A.2. will be changed as follows:

From: A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) allowance allocations and nitrogen oxide (NO_X) requirements for each Acid Rain unit is as follows:

To: A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) allowance allocations for each Acid Rain unit is as follows:

II. Conclusion.

In conclusion, the changes that have been made are insignificant in nature and do not impose additional noticing requirements. The permitting authority hereby issues the FINAL Title V permit, with any changes noted above.

Note: The addition of two Specific Conditions to Section III. A. resulted in the renumbering of several Specific Conditions and referenced conditions throughout the section.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Seminole Power Plant
Facility ID No.: 1070025
Putnam County

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV

This Title V air operation permit 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 two 714.6 megawatts, electric, coal fired steam electric generators; a coal handling and storage system; a limestone unloading, handling and storage system; a flue gas desulfurization (FGD) sludge stabilization system; and a rail car maintenance facility.

Steam Electric Generator Nos. 1 and 2 are coal fired utility, dry bottom wall-fired boilers, each having a maximum generator rating of 714.6 megawatts, electric. The maximum heat input to each emissions unit is 7,172 million Btu per hour. Steam Electric Generator Nos. 1 and 2 are each equipped with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) to control particulate matter, a wet limestone flue gas desulfurization (FGD) unit to control sulfur dioxide, and low NO_X burners and low excess-air firing to control nitrogen oxides. The emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II and Phase I; NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); and Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated August 9, 1979. Steam Electric Generator No. 2 began commercial operation in 1984 and Steam Electric Generator No. 1 began commercial operation in 1985. These units are subject to a PM emission limit of 0.03 pound per million Btu heat input, which was established through BACT. The applicant has presented historical PM test results which show the average results of the annual tests for the past eleven years to be 0.0151 pound per million Btu for Unit #1 and 0.0146 pound per million Btu for Unit #2. The Department has determined that the appropriate test frequency is annual, as justified by the low emission rate documented in previous emissions tests.

The rail car maintenance facility consists of an abrasive blasting area and a surface coating operation. The emissions unit is regulated under the Power Plant Siting Act.

The coal receiving, storage and transfer systems at the coal storage yard support the operation of the two power boilers. Particulate matter emissions are controlled at the "as-received transfer tower", the "as-fired transfer tower", and the conveyors to the silos by fabric filter systems. Water sprays, full enclosures or partial enclosures are also utilized, where appropriate. The emissions unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 15, 1979. The coal storage yard began commercial operation in 1985.

The limestone handling and storage system consists of a limestone unloading facility where particulate matter emissions are controlled by a panel filter, a limestone handling and storage system which utilizes a partial enclosure to control particulate matter emissions. In the FGD sludge processing system particulate emissions, which originate from the transfer of quicklime and flyash from both truck and rail delivery, are controlled by the use of bag house filters. Scrubbers are also utilized to control particulate emissions in the FGD sludge processing building. The emissions unit is regulated under Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 15, 1979.

For purposes of periodic monitoring for the pollutants SO_2, NO_X, and opacity, the permittee will utilize continuous emission monitors, which are otherwise required by the Acid Rain program and/or 40 CFR Part 60.

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

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 17, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Seminole Power Plant
Facility ID No.: 1070025
Putnam County

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV

Permitting Authority:
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resources Management
Bureau of Air Regulation
Title V Section
Mail Station #5505
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
Telephone: 850/488-1344
Fax: 850/922-6979

Compliance Authority:
Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District Office
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200B
Jacksonville, Florida 32256-7590
Telephone: 904/448-4300
Fax: 904/448-4363

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV

Table of Contents

Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

Permittee:
Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
16313 North Dale Mabry Highway
Tampa, Florida 33618

FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 1070025
SIC Nos.: 49, 4911
Project: Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

This permit is for the operation of the Seminole Power Plant. This facility is located east of U.S. Highway 17, approximately seven miles north of Palatka, Putnam County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 438.8 km East and 3289.2 km North; Latitude: 29° 43' 59" North and Longitude: 81° 37' 58" West.

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

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:
Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions (version dated 04/30/99)
APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES (version dated 10/07/96)
TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE (version dated 10/07/96)
FIGURE 1 - SUMMARY REPORT-GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSION AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REPORT (40 CFR 60; July 1996)
Appendix 40 CFR 60 Subpart A - General Provisions (version dated 07/23/97)
Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan received December 5, 1995
Phase I Acid Rain permit dated March 27, 1997.
Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan dated November 21, 1997.
Attachment Seminole Electric Cooperative: Protocol for Startup and Shutdown

Effective Date: January 1, 2000
Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2004
Expiration Date: December 31, 2004

Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division of Air Resources Management

HLR/sms/es

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of two 714.6 megawatt, electric, coal fired steam electric generators; a coal handling and storage system; a limestone unloading, handling and storage system; a flue gas desulfurization (FGD) sludge stabilization system; and a rail car maintenance facility.

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

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 17, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Steam Electric Generator No. 1
-002	Steam Electric Generator No. 2
-003	Rail Car Maintenance
-004	Coal Storage Yard
-005	Limestone and FGD Sludge Handling and Storage

Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities

-006	One or more emergency generators not subject to the Acid Rain Program
-007	One or more heating units and general purpose internal combustion engines not subject to the Acid Rain Program
-008	General plant fugitives including plant-wide abrasive blasting, painting, moveable abrasive blast material bin, soil borrow pit, and vehicular travel on unpaved roads.

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

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

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

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

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:
Initial Title V Permit Application received June 17, 1996.
Letter received October 15, 1997, from Mr. Mike Roddy.
Letter received December 19, 1997, from Mr. Robert Manning.
Letter received February 3, 1998, from Mr. Robert Manning.
Letter received September 14, 1998, from Mr. Mike Roddy.

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

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

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

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

4. 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]

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

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

7. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds 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.
[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

8. Not federally enforceable. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include: chemical or water application to unpaved roads or unpaved yard areas; paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and plant grounds; landscaping and planting of vegetation; confining abrasive blasting where possible; and other techniques, as necessary.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; and, proposed by applicant in the initial Title V permit application received June 17, 1996.]

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

10. 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.]

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

Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District Office
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200B
Jacksonville, Florida 32256-7590
Telephone: 904/448-4300
Fax: 904/448-4363

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

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

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Steam Electric Generator No. 1
-002	Steam Electric Generator No. 2

Steam Electric Generator Nos. 1 and 2 are coal fired utility, dry bottom wall-fired boilers, each having a maximum generator rating of 714.6 megawatts, electric. The maximum heat input to each emissions unit is 7,172 million Btu per hour. Steam Electric Generator Nos. 1 and 2 are each equipped with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) to control particulate matter, a wet limestone flue gas desulfurization (FGD) unit to control sulfur dioxide, and low NO_X burners and low excess-air firing to control nitrogen oxides.

{Permitting note(s): IMPORTANT REGULATORY CLASSIFICATIONS - The emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II and Phase I; NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); and Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated August 9, 1979. Steam Electric Generator No. 2 began commercial operation in 1984 and Steam Electric Generator No. 1 began commercial operation in 1985.}

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

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

Emissions Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input
-001	7,172
-002	7,172

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

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

appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. 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.}

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **A.47.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.3. Methods of Operation. Fuel(s). The only fuels allowed to be fired are coal, coal with a maximum of 30 percent petroleum coke (by weight), No. 2 fuel oil, and on-specification used oil. The maximum weight of petroleum coke burned shall not exceed 186,000 pounds per hour (averaged over 24 hours), **see Specific Condition A.67.** On-specification used oil containing any quantifiable levels of PCBs can only be fired when the emissions unit is at normal operating temperatures.
[Rule 62-213.410(1), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 271.20(e)(3); and PSD-FL-018(A)]

{Permitting note: The fuel restrictions specified in specific condition **A.3.** apply to each emissions unit.}

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

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

A.5. Particulate Matter. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of:
(1) 13 ng/J (0.03 lb/million Btu) heat input derived from the combustion of coal or fuel oil;
(2) 1 percent of the potential combustion concentration (99 percent reduction) when combusting solid fuel; and
(3) 30 percent of potential combustion concentration (70 percent reduction) when combusting liquid fuel.
[40 CFR 60.42a(a) and PSD-FL-018]

{Permitting note: The averaging time for this condition is based on the run time of the specified test method.}

A.6. Particulate Matter. No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere when combusting a coal and petroleum coke blend any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.03 lb/million Btu heat input, and one percent of the potential combustion concentration (99 percent reduction). Compliance with the 0.03 lb/million Btu heat input emission limitation shall also constitute compliance with the 99 percent reduction requirement.
[PSD-FL-018(A)]

A.7. Visible Emissions. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6 minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.
[40 CFR 60.42a(b)]

A.8. Sulfur Dioxide (Coal, Only). No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility which combusts coal any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of:
(1) 520 ng/J (1.20 lb/million Btu) heat input and 10 percent of the potential combustion concentration (90 percent reduction), or
(2) 30 percent of the potential combustion concentration (70 percent reduction), when emissions are less than 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/million Btu) heat input.
[40 CFR 60.43a(a)(1) & (2); and, PSD-FL-018]

A.9. Sulfur Dioxide. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility which combusts liquid fuel any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of:
(1) 340 ng/J (0.80 lb/million Btu) heat input and 10 percent of the potential combustion concentration (90 percent reduction), or
(2) 100 percent of the potential combustion concentration (zero percent reduction), when emissions are less than 86 ng/J (0.20 lb/million Btu) heat input.
[40 CFR 60.43a(b)(1) & (2); and, PSD-FL-018]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide. Compliance with the emission limitation and percent reduction requirements are both determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.
[40 CFR 60.43a(g)]

A.11. Sulfur Dioxide. When coal and fuel oil are combusted simultaneously, the applicable standard is determined by proration using the following formula:

$PS_{SO2} = X(340) + Y(520) / 100$

where:

PS_{SO2} is the prorated standard for sulfur dioxide when combusting coal and fuel oil simultaneously (ng/J heat input).

X is the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuel oil.

Y is the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of coal.
[PSD-FL-018]

A.12. Sulfur Dioxide. Stack emissions from Units 1 and 2 shall comply with the following standards when burning blends of coal and petroleum coke:

(1) Unit 1:
$E_{SO2} = [(\%C_{HI} / 100) * (P_S) * (1 - (\%R_O / 100))] + [(1 - (\%C_{HI} / 100)) * (0.74 \text{ lb } SO_2 / \text{MMBtu})]$

(2) Unit 2:
$E_{SO2} = [(\%C_{HI} / 100) * (P_S) * (1 - (\%R_O / 100))] + [(1 - (\%C_{HI} / 100)) * (0.72 \text{ lb } SO_2 / \text{MMBtu})]$

where:

E_{SO2} = allowable SO_2 emission rate; pounds per million Btu heat input (lb SO_2/MMBtu), 30-day rolling average.

$\%C_{HI}$ = percent of coal used on a heat input basis.

P_S = potential SO_2 combustion concentration (unwashed coal without emission control systems) as defined by NSPS Subpart Da; lb SO_2/MMBtu, 30-day rolling average.

$\%R_O$ = overall percent SO_2 reduction from Equation 19-21 of EPA Reference Method 19. Per NSPS Subpart Da, $\%R_O$ must not be less than 90%, 30-day rolling average.

0.74 = historical 2-year annual average SO_2 emission rate for Unit 1, lb/MMBtu.

0.72 = historical 2-year annual average SO_2 emission rate for Unit 2, lb/MMBtu.

Compliance with the lb/MMBtu heat input emission limitations and percent reduction requirement shall be determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.
[PSD-FL-018(A)]

A.13. Sulfur Dioxide. The petroleum coke sulfur content shall not exceed 7.0 percent by weight, dry basis.
[PSD-FL-018(A)]

A.14. Nitrogen Oxides. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain nitrogen oxides in excess of the following emission limits, based on a 30-day rolling average.
(1) NO_X emissions limits. Bituminous coal emission limit for heat input: 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/million Btu); All other liquid fuels emission limit for heat input: 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/million Btu).
(2) NO_X reduction requirement. Solid fuels: 65 percent reduction of potential combustion concentration; Liquid fuels: 30 percent reduction of potential combustion concentration.
[40 CFR 60.44a(a)(1) & (2)]

A.15. Nitrogen Oxides. When coal and fuel oil are combusted simultaneously, the applicable standard is determined by proration using the following formula:

$PS_{NOX} = X(130) + Y(260) / 100$

where:

PS_{NOX} is the prorated standard for nitrogen oxides when combusting coal and fuel oil simultaneously (ng/J heat input).

X is the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuel oil.

Y is the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of coal.
[PSD-FL-018]

A.16. Nitrogen Oxides. Stack emissions from Units 1 and 2 shall comply with the following standards when burning blends of coal and petroleum coke:
(1) 0.60 lb/MMBtu heat input, and 35 percent of the potential combustion concentration (65 percent reduction). Compliance with the lb/MMBtu heat input emission limitation and the percent reduction requirement shall be determined on a 30-day rolling average basis. Compliance with the 0.60 lb/MMBtu heat input emission limitation shall also constitute compliance with the 65 percent reduction requirement; and
(2) 0.50 lb/MMBtu heat input determined on an annual average basis, when subject to the 40 CFR 76.8 Early Election Program for Group 1, Phase II Boilers or in any year when petroleum coke is burned.
[40 CFR 60.44a(a)(1) & (2) and PSD-FL-018(A)]

A.17. "On-Specification" Used Oil. Only "on-specification" used oil shall be fired in each unit. The quantity fired in each unit shall not exceed 500,000 gallons per calendar year. "On-specification" used oil is defined as used oil that meets the 40 CFR 279 (Standards for the Management of Used Oil) specifications listed below. Used oil that does not meet all of the following specifications is considered "off-specification" oil and shall not be fired.

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

* As determined by approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).
[40 CFR 279.11; and, Requested by the Applicant in the initial Title V application received June 17, 1996]

Excess Emissions

A.18. The opacity standards set forth in 40 CFR 60 shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.
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 air 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(c) & (d)]

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

A.19. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

A.20. As necessary, the permittee will operate in accordance with the Procedures for Startup and Shutdown attached to this permit. The Procedures shall be used where applicable and where there is/are conflict with Condition A.19.

A.21. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

A.22. 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.]

Compliance Provisions

A.23. Compliance with the particulate matter emission limitation under 40 CFR 60.42a(a)(1) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirements for particulate matter under 40 CFR 60.42a(a)(2) and (3).
[40 CFR 60.46a(a)]

A.24. Compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limitation under 40 CFR 60.44a(a)(1) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.44a(a)(2).
[40 CFR 60.46a(b)]

A.25. The particulate matter emission standards under 40 CFR 60.42a and the nitrogen oxide standards under 40 CFR 60.44a apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The sulfur dioxide emission standards under 40 CFR 60.43a apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or when both emergency conditions exist and the procedures under 40 CFR 60.46a(d) are implemented.
[40 CFR 60.46a(c)]

A.26. During emergency conditions in the principle company, an affected facility with a malfunctioning flue gas desulfurization system may be operated if sulfur dioxide emissions are minimized by:
(1) Operating all operable flue gas desulfurization modules, and bringing back into operation any malfunctioned module as soon as repairs are completed,
(2) Bypassing flue gases around only those flue gas desulfurization system modules that have been taken out of operation because they were incapable of any sulfur dioxide emission reduction or which would have suffered significant physical damage if they had remained in operation.
[40 CFR 60.46a(d)(1) & (2)]

A.27. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limitations and the percentage reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.43a and the nitrogen oxides emissions limitations under 40 CFR 60.44a is based on the average emission rate for 30 successive boiler operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each boiler operating day and a new 30 day average emission rate for both sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides and a new percent reduction for sulfur dioxide are calculated to show compliance with the standards.
[40 CFR 60.46a(e)]

A.28. Compliance is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of all hourly emission rates for SO_2 and NO_X for the 30 successive boiler operating days, except for data obtained during startup, shutdown, or malfunction (NO_X only), or emergency conditions (SO_2 only). Compliance with the percentage reduction requirement for SO_2 is determined based on the average inlet and average outlet SO_2 emissions rates for the 30 successive boiler operating days.
[40 CFR 60.46a(g)]

A.29. If the owner or operator has not obtained the minimum quantity of emission data as required under 40 CFR 60.47a, compliance of the affected facility with the emission requirements under 40 CFR 60.43a and 60.44a for the day on which the 30-day period ends may be determined by the Administrator following the applicable procedures in section 7 of Method 19.
[40 CFR 60.46a(h)]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

A.30. Opacity. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring the opacity of emissions discharges to the atmosphere. If opacity interference due to water droplets exists in the stack (for example, from the use of a FGD system), the opacity is monitored upstream of the interference (at the inlet to the FGD system). If opacity interference is experienced at all locations (both at the inlet and outlet of the sulfur dioxide control system), alternate parameters indicative of the particulate matter control system's performance are monitored (subject to the approval of the Administrator).
[40 CFR 60.47a(a)]

A.31. Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions as follows:
(1) Sulfur dioxide emissions are monitored at both the inlet and outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device.
(3) An "as fired" fuel monitoring system (upstream of coal pulverizers) meeting the requirements of Method 19 (appendix A) may be used to determine potential sulfur dioxide emissions in place of a continuous sulfur dioxide emission monitor at the inlet to the sulfur dioxide control device as required by paragraph (1), above.
[40 CFR 60.47a(b)(1) & (3)]

A.32. Nitrogen Oxides. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere.
[40 CFR 60.47a(c)]

A.33. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring the oxygen or carbon dioxide content of the flue gases at each location where sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emissions are monitored.
[40 CFR 60.47a(d)]

A.34. The continuous monitoring systems required under specific conditions **A.31.**, **A.32.** and **A.33.** are operated and data recorded during all periods of operation at the affected facility including periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, or emergency conditions, except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.
[40 CFR 60.47a(e)]

A.35. The owner or operator shall obtain emission data for at least 18 hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive boiler operating days. If this minimum data requirement cannot be met with a continuous monitoring system, the owner or operator shall supplement emission data with other monitoring systems approved by the Administrator or the reference methods and procedures as described in 40 CFR 60.47a(h).
[40 CFR 60.47a(f)]

A.36. The 1-hour averages required under 40 CFR 60.13(h) are expressed in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input and used to calculate the average emission rates under 40 CFR 60.46a. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(b). At least two data points must be used to calculate the 1-hour averages.
[40 CFR 60.47a(g)]

A.37. When it becomes necessary to supplement continuous monitoring system data to meet the minimum data requirements in 40 CFR 60.47a(f), the owner or operator shall use the reference methods and procedures as specified in this paragraph. acceptable alternative methods are given in 40 CFR 60.47a(j).
(1) Method 6 shall be used to determine the SO_2 concentration at the same location as the SO_2 monitor. Samples shall be taken at 60-minute intervals. The sampling time and sample volume for each sample shall be at least 20 minutes and 0.020 dscm (0.71 dscf). Each sample represents a 1-hour average.
(2) Method 7 shall be used to determine the NO_X concentration at the same location as the NO_X monitor. Samples shall be taken at 30-minute intervals. The arithmetic average of two consecutive samples represents a 1-hour average.
(3) The emission rate correction factor, integrated bag sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 or CO_2 concentration at the same location as the O_2 or CO_2 monitor. Samples shall be taken for at least 30 minutes in each hour. Each sample represents a 1-hour average.
(4) The procedures in Method 19 shall be used to compute each 1-hour average concentration in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input.
[40 CFR 60.47a(h)]

A.38. The owner or operator shall use methods and procedures in this paragraph to conduct monitoring system performance evaluations under 40 CFR 60.13(c) and calibration checks under 40 CFR 60.13(d). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in 40 CFR 60.47a(j).
(1) Methods 6, 7, and 3B, as applicable, shall be used to determine O_2, SO_2, and NO_X concentrations.
(2) SO_2 or NO_X (NO), as applicable, shall be used for preparing the calibration gas mixtures (in N_2, as applicable) under Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of 40 CFR 60.
(3) For affected facilities burning only fossil fuel, the span value for a continuous monitoring system for measuring opacity is between 60 and 80 percent and for a continuous monitoring system measuring nitrogen oxides firing solid fuel is 1,000 ppm.
(5) For affected facilities burning fossil fuel, alone or in combination with non-fossil fuel, the span value of the sulfur dioxide continuous monitoring system at the inlet to sulfur dioxide control device is 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired, and the outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device is 50 percent of maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired.
[40 CFR 60.47a(i)(1), (2), (3), & (5)]

A.39. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.47a.
(1) For Method 6, Method 6A or 6B (whenever Methods 6 and 3 or 3B data are used) or 6C may be used. Each Method 6B sample obtained over 24 hours represents 24 1-hour averages. If Method 6A or 6B is used under 40 CFR 60.47a(i), the conditions under 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1) apply (see specific condition **A.71.**); these conditions do not apply under 40 CFR 60.47a(h).
(2) For Method 7, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E may be used. If Method 7C, 7D, or 7E is used, the sampling time is 1 hour.
(3) For Method 3, Method 3A or 3B may be used if the sampling time is 1 hour.
(4) For Method 3B, Method 3A may be used.
[40 CFR 60.47a(j)]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.40. In conducting performance tests, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the methods in appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or the methods and procedures as specified in 40 CFR 60.48a, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). 40 CFR 60.8(f) does not apply for SO_2 and NO_X. Acceptable alternative methods are given in 40 CFR 60.48a(e).
[40 CFR 60.48a(a)]

A.41. Particulate Matter. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standard as follows:
(1) The dry basis F factor (O_2) procedures in Method 19 shall be used to compute the emission rate of particulate matter.
(2) For the particulate matter concentration, Method 5 shall be used at affected facilities without wet FGD systems and Method 5B shall be used after wet FGD systems.

(i) The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The probe and filter holder heating system in the sampling train may be set to provide an average gas temperature of no greater than 160 ± 14 °C (320 ± 25 °F).

(ii) For each particulate run, the emission rate correction factor, integrated or grab sampling and analysis procedures of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration. The O_2 sample shall be obtained simultaneously with, and at the same traverse points as, the particulate run. If the particulate run has more than 12 traverse points, the O_2 traverse points may be reduced to 12 provided that Method 1 is used to locate the 12 O_2 traverse points. If the grab sampling procedure is used, the O_2 concentration for the run shall be the arithmetic mean of all the individual O_2 concentrations at each traverse point.

(3) Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity, or,
(4) Use of a continuous opacity monitor is authorized to determine opacity.
[40 CFR 60.48a(b) and 40 CFR 60.11(b)]

A.42. Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the sulfur dioxide standards as follows:
(1) The percent of potential SO_2 emissions ($\%P_S$) to the atmosphere shall be computed using the following equation:

$$\%P_S = [(100 - \%R_F)(100 - \%R_S)] / 100$$

where:
$\%P_S$ = percent of potential SO_2 emissions, percent.
$\%R_F$ = percent reduction from fuel pretreatment, percent.
$\%R_S$ = percent reduction by SO_2 control system, percent.

(2) The procedures in Method 19 may be used to determine percent reduction ($\%R_F$) of sulfur by such processes as fuel pretreatment (physical coal cleaning, hydrodesulfurization of fuel oil, ect.), coal pulverizers, and bottom and flyash interactions. This determination is optional.
(3) The procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the percent SO_2 reduction ($\%R_S$) of any SO_2 control system. Alternatively, a combination of an "as fired" fuel monitor and emission rates measured after the control system, following the procedures in Method 19, may be used if the percent reduction is calculated using the average emission rate from the SO_2 control device and the average SO_2 input rate from the "as fired" fuel analysis for 30 consecutive boiler operating days.
(4) The appropriate procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the emission rate.
(5) The continuous monitoring system in 40 CFR 60.47a(b) and (d) shall be used to determine the concentrations of SO_2 and CO_2 or O_2.
[40 CFR 60.48a(c)]

A.43. Nitrogen Oxides. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the NO_X standard as follows:
(1) The appropriate procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the emission rate of NO_X.
(2) The continuous monitoring system in 40 CFR 60.47a(c) and (d) shall be used to determine the concentrations of NO_X and CO_2 or O_2.
[40 CFR 60.48a(d)]

A.44. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.48a:
(1) For Method 5 or 5B, Method 17 may be used at facilities with or without wet FGD systems if the stack temperature at the sampling location does not exceed the average temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). Procedures 2.1 and 2.3 of Method 5B in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A may be used in Method 17 only if it is used after wet FGD systems. Method 17 shall not be used after wet FGD systems if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(2) The F_C factor (CO_2) procedures in Method 19 may be used to compute the emission rate of particulate matter under the stipulations of 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1). The CO_2 shall be determined in the same manner as the O_2 concentration.
[40 CFR 60.48a(e)]

A.45. Compliance with the "on-specification" used oil requirements will be determined as follows:
(a) Analysis of a sample collected from each batch delivered for firing; or,
(b) The new batch delivery is from a collection site that has an acceptable analysis already on file with the facility and the analytical results are assumed by the facility for the batch.
(c) For quantification purposes, the highest concentration of each constituent as determined by any analysis is assumed to be the concentration of the constituent of the blended used oil.
See specific condition **A.17.**
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.a., F.A.C.]

A.46. 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.47. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

A.48. 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.]

A.49. 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. **See Specific Condition A.41.**
(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1, attached as part of this permit.
(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

A.50. 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.51. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.

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

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

a Did not operate; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.52. Whenever more than five percent of the COMS readings for any calendar quarter shows 20% or greater opacity (excluding periods of startup, shutdown and periods of COMS outages), a steady state particulate matter stack test shall be performed and submitted within the following calendar quarter. The stack test shall comply with all of the testing and reporting requirements contained in the preceding specific conditions and, where practicable, shall be performed while operating at conditions representative of those showing greater than 20% opacity. Units are not required to be brought on-line solely for the purpose of performing this special compliance test. If the unit does not operate in the following calendar quarter, the special compliance test may be postponed until the unit is brought back on-line. Once back on-line, the special compliance test shall be performed within 20 days.
[Requested by permittee to remove EPA Objection]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.53. For sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter emissions, the performance test data from the performance evaluation of the continuous monitors (including the transmissometer) are submitted to the Administrator.
[40 CFR 60.49a(a)]

A.54. For sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides the following information is reported to the Administrator for each 24-hour period.
(1) Calendar date.
(2) The average sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emission rates (ng/J or lb/million Btu) for each 30 successive boiler operating days, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for non-compliance with the standards; and, description of corrective actions taken.
(3) Percent reduction of the potential combustion concentration of sulfur dioxide for each 30 successive boiler operating days, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for non-compliance with the standard; and, description of corrective actions taken.
(4) Identification of the boiler operating days for which pollutant or dilutent data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 18 hours of operation of the facility; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and, description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of the times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates because of startup, shutdown, malfunction (NO_X only), emergency conditions (SO_2 only), or other reasons, and justification for excluding data other than startup, shutdown, malfunction, or emergency conditions.
(6) Identification of "F" factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.
(7) Identification of the times when hourly averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods.
(8) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system.
(9) Description of any modifications to the continuous monitoring system which could affect the ability of the continuous monitoring system to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3.
[40 CFR 60.49a(b)]

A.55. If the minimum quantity of emission data as required by 40 CFR 60.47a is not obtained for any 30 successive boiler operating days, the following information obtained under the requirements of 40 CFR 60.46a(h) is reported to the Administrator for that 30-day period:
(1) The number of hourly averages available for outlet emission rates (n_o) and inlet emission rates (n_i) as applicable.
(2) The standard deviation of hourly averages for outlet emission rates (s_o) and inlet emission rates (s_i) as applicable.

(3) The lower confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate (E_o^*) and the upper confidence limit for the mean inlet emission rate (E_i^*) as applicable.

(4) The applicable potential combustion concentration.

(5) The ratio of the upper confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate (E_o^*) and the allowable emission rate (E_{std}) as applicable.
[40 CFR 60.49a(c)]

A.56. If any standards under 40 CFR 60.43a are exceeded during emergency conditions because of control system malfunction, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement:
(1) Indicating if emergency conditions existed and requirements under 40 CFR 60.46a(d) were met during each period, and
(2) Listing the following information:
(i) Time periods the emergency condition existed;
(ii) Electrical output and demand on the owner or operator's electric utility system and the affected facility;
(iii) Amount of power purchased from interconnected neighboring utility companies during the emergency period;
(iv) Percent reduction in emissions achieved;
(v) Atmospheric emission rate (ng/J) of the pollutant discharged; and
(vi) Actions taken to correct control system malfunction.
[40 CFR 60.49a(d)]

A.57. If fuel pretreatment credit toward the sulfur dioxide emission standard under 40 CFR 60.43a is claimed, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement:
(1) Indicating what percentage cleaning credit was taken for the calendar quarter, and whether the credit was determined in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.48a and Method 19 (appendix A); and
(2) Listing the quantity, heat content, and date each pretreated fuel shipment was received during the previous quarter; the name and location of the pretreatment facility; and the total quantity and total heat content of all fuels received at the affected facility during the previous quarter.
[40 CFR 60.49a(e)]

A.58. For any periods for which opacity, sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emissions data are not available, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement indicating if any changes were made in operation of the emission control system during the period of data unavailability. Operations of the control system and the affected facility during periods of data unavailability are to be compared with operation of the control system and the affected facility before and following the period of data unavailability.
[40 CFR 60.49a(f)]

A.59. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement indicating whether:
(1) The required continuous monitoring system calibration, span, and drift checks or other periodic audits have or have not been performed as specified.
(2) The data used to show compliance was or was not obtained in accordance with approved methods and procedures of this part and is representative of plant performance.
(3) The minimum data requirements have or have not been met; or, the minimum data requirements have not been met for errors that were unavoidable.
(4) Compliance with the standards has or has not been achieved during the reporting period.
[40 CFR 60.49a(g)]

A.60. For the purposes of the reports required under 40 CFR 60.7, periods of excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the applicable opacity standards under 40 CFR 60.42a(b). Opacity levels in excess of the applicable opacity standard and the date of such excesses are to be submitted to the Administrator each calendar quarter.
[40 CFR 60.49a(h)]

A.61. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit the written reports required under this section and Subpart A to the Administrator for every calendar quarter. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.
[40 CFR 60.49a(i)]

A.62. 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.63. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

A.64. 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.]

A.65. Records shall be kept of each delivery of "on-specification" used oil with a statement of the origin of the used oil and the quantity delivered/stored for firing. In addition, monthly records shall be kept of the quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in this unit. The above records shall be maintained in a form suitable for inspection, retained for a minimum of five years, and be made available upon request.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

A.66. The permittee shall include in the "Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility" a summary of the "on-specification" used oil analyses for the calendar year and a statement of the total quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired during the calendar year.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

A.67. Reporting and Recordkeeping
(1) Documentation verifying that the coal and petroleum coke fuel blends combusted in Units 1 and 2 have not exceeded the 30 percent maximum petroleum coke by weight limit shall be maintained and submitted to the Department's Northeast District office with each annual report; and
(2) The permittee shall maintain and submit to the Department, on an annual basis for a period of five years from the date the units begin firing petroleum coke, data demonstrating that the operational change associated with the use of petroleum coke did not result in a significant emission increase pursuant to Rule 62-210.200(12)(d), F.A.C.
[PSD-FL-018(A)]

Miscellaneous Requirements.

A.68. The permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-204.800(7)(d), F.A.C.]

A.69. Carbon Monoxide. The permittee shall maintain and submit to the Department on an annual basis for a period of five years from the date the units begin firing petroleum coke, test results demonstrating that the operational changes associated with the use of petroleum coke did not result in a significant emission increase of the pollutant when compared to past emissions while firing coal. The carbon monoxide emissions shall be based on test results using EPA Method 10.
[PSD-FL-018(A)]

A.70. Sulfuric Acid Mist. The permittee shall maintain and submit to the Department on an annual basis for a period of five years from the date the units begin firing petroleum coke, test results demonstrating that the operational changes associated with the use of petroleum coke did not result in a significant emission increase of the pollutant when compared to past emissions while firing coal. The sulfuric acid mist emissions shall be based on test results using EPA Method 8.
[PSD-FL-018(A)]

A.71. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.46 or in other sections as specified:
(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, SO_2 and NO_X may be determined by using the Fc factor, provided that the following procedure is used:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 60.46(d)(1)]

Ambient Monitoring.

A.72. Not Federally Enforceable Air Monitoring Program. The permittee shall operate an ambient monitoring device for sulfur dioxide in accordance with EPA reference methods in 40 CFR, Part 53 an ambient monitoring device for total suspended particulate as shown in Figure 1, previously submitted as a part of the Power Plant Site Certification. The monitoring device shall be specifically located at a location approved by the Department. The frequency of operation shall be every six days commencing as specified by the Department. The ambient monitoring program may be reviewed annually by the Department and the permittee.
[PA 78-10, Revised August 10, 1989]

A.73. Not Federally Enforceable Air Monitoring Program Reporting. Ambient air monitoring data shall be reported to the Department quarterly commencing on the date of certification by the last day of the month following the quarterly reporting period utilizing the SAROAD or other format approved by the Department in writing.
[PA 78-10, Revised August 10, 1989]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-003	Rail Car Maintenance

The rail car maintenance facility consists of an abrasive blasting area and a surface coating operation.

{Permitting note(s): IMPORTANT REGULATORY CLASSIFICATIONS - The emissions unit is regulated under the Power Plant Siting Act.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

B.2. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity. The cover and the partial enclosure of the shelter will act as a windbreak to minimize the amount of residual particulate that becomes airborne.
[PA 78-10, Modified March 26, 1991]

B.3. Containment screens shall be installed on the northern and southern ends of the shelter.
[PA 78-10E, dated March 2, 1995]

B.4. Volatile Organic Compounds. Volatile organic compound emissions shall not exceed 38.75 pounds per hour or 11.84 tons per year.
[PA 78-10E, dated March 2, 1995]

Monitoring of Operations

B.5. 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.]

{Permitting note: Emission limiting standards for the rail car maintenance emission unit consist only of visible emissions (VE) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). A determination of compliance with either emission limiting standard is through product constituents and is not dependent on the use of instruments or equipment to determine process variables.}

Test Methods and Procedures

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

B.6. Visible Emissions. EPA Method 9 shall be used to determine compliance with the opacity limit pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: The averaging time for this condition is based on the run time of the specified test method.}

B.7. Volatile Organic Compounds. Material balance and record keeping shall be used to determine emissions of volatile organic compounds.
[Rules 62-213.400 and 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

B.8. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: EPA Method 9 has been previously specified as the applicable opacity test method. Potential PM emissions are less than 100 tons per year.}

B.9. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
a. Did not operate;
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.10. Record Keeping. The owner or operator shall record the application rate of all surface coatings, the total of all coatings applied and calculate the rate of volatile organic compound emissions through the use of materials balance. Seminole will keep records of hourly quantities (gallons) of paint consumed during painting operations. These hourly records, combined with the pound per gallon VOC concentration contained in the product's MSDS will be utilized to determine the hourly emissions rate and the total annual emissions. These records will be maintained for five years and will be made available to the Department upon request.
[Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.; and, Applicant Request of 12/14/99]

B.11. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-004	Coal Storage Yard

The coal receiving, storage and transfer systems at the coal storage yard support the operation of the two power boilers. Particulate matter emissions are controlled at the "as-received transfer tower", the "as-fired transfer tower", and the conveyors to the silos by fabric filter systems. Water sprays, full enclosures or partial enclosures are also utilized, where appropriate.

{Permitting note(s): IMPORTANT REGULATORY CLASSIFICATIONS - The emissions unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 15, 1979. The coal storage yard began commercial operation in 1985.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum throughput rate shall not exceed 3,000 tons per hour.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Initial Title V application received June 17, 1996]

{Permitting note: The throughput limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. Regular record keeping is not required for throughput. Also, see permitting note under specific condition **C.7.**}

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **C.7.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

C.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

C.4. Visible Emissions. An owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system, or coal transfer and loading system processing coal, gases which exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.
[40 CFR 60.252(c); and, PSD-FL-018]

{Permitting note: The averaging time for this condition is based on the run time of the specified test method.}

Monitoring of Operations

C.5. 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.]

{Permitting note: Emission limiting standards for the coal handling and storage emission unit consist only of visible emissions (VE). Compliance with the VE standard is determined using EPA Method 9. A determination of compliance is not dependent on the use of instruments or equipment to determine process variables.}

Test Methods and Procedures

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

C.6. Visible Emissions. EPA Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.
[40 CFR 60.254(b)(2); and, PSD-FL-018]

C.7. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: The permitted capacity of the coal handling and storage emissions unit is based on conveyor belt capacity. Conveyor belt speed is set and does not vary during normal operation. However, feeder belts which supply coal to the conveyor belts are variable speed. Bins, crushers, and silos are filled on a batch process basis by the conveyor belts which are either on or off. The period at which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur at the emissions points subject to the standard, (i.e., CH-002, CH-011, and CH-012a and b) will be when the conveyor belts are on during normal operation. Therefore, the period during which the conveyor belts are on during normal operation shall represent permitted capacity of this emissions unit for purposes of compliance testing.}

C.8. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: EPA Method 9 has been previously specified as the applicable opacity test method.}

C.9. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

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

a. Did not operate;

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

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

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

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

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

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

{Permitting note: The individual coal handling and storage emission points requiring an annual VE test are those containing baghouse controls. These baghouse locations are emission points CH-002, CH-011, and CH-012a and b. For those emissions points specified herein containing a baghouse, the permittee shall maintain daily records of the differential pressure to assure that the baghouse is operating properly. Differential pressure data will be collected and correlated to visible emissions. This data will be used to develop an action plan based on the differential pressure levels. The facility will provide the Department the results of this study within 180 days of the issuance date of this permit.}

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.10. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous Requirements.

C.11. The permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-204.800(7)(d), F.A.C.]

C.12. The opacity standards set forth in 40 CFR 60 shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.
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 air 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(c) & (d)]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-005	Limestone and FGD Sludge Handling and Storage

The limestone handling and storage system consists of a limestone unloading facility where particulate matter emissions are controlled by a panel filter, a limestone handling and storage system which utilizes a partial enclosure to control particulate matter emissions. In the FGD sludge processing system particulate emissions, which originate from the transfer of quicklime and flyash from both truck and rail delivery, are controlled by the use of bag house filters. Scrubbers are also utilized to control particulate emissions in the FGD sludge processing building.

{Permitting note(s): IMPORTANT REGULATORY CLASSIFICATIONS - The emissions unit is regulated under Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated June 15, 1979.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum limestone unloading or transfer rate shall not exceed 72.38 tons per hour. The throughput rates for the sludge stabilization system are intermittent and variable. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Initial Title V application received June 17, 1996]

{Permitting note: The limestone unloading or transfer rate limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. Regular record keeping is not required for unloading or transfer rates. Also, see permitting note under specific condition **D.7.**}

D.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **D.7.** [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

D.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

D.4. Visible Emissions. An owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere gases which exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.
[PSD-FL-018]

{Permitting note: The averaging time for this condition is based on the application time of the coating being applied.}

Monitoring of Operations

D.5. 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.]

{Permitting note: Emission limiting standards for the limestone and FGD sludge handling and storage emission unit consist only of visible emissions (VE). Compliance with the VE standard is determined using EPA Method 9, which is not dependent on the use of instruments or equipment to determine process variables.}

Test Methods and Procedures

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

D.6. Visible Emissions. EPA Method 9 shall be used to determine opacity compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

D.7. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: The permitted capacity of the limestone handling and storage emissions unit is based on trucks per hour. Trucks per hour has no bearing on determining the period at which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur at emission point L-001. Normal operating conditions when trucks are delivering/unloading constitute the appropriate time period for VE testing. Therefore, such periods shall represent permitted capacity for compliance testing.}

D.8. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: EPA Method 9 has been previously specified as the applicable opacity test method.}

D.9. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the

requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

a. Did not operate;

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

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

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

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

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

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

{Permitting note: The individual limestone and FGD sludge handling points requiring an annual VE test are those containing filter and wet scrubber equipment. These locations are emissions points L-001, FGD-002, FGD-003 or FGD-004, FGD-005 or FGD-006, FGD-007 or FGD-008, and FGD-009 or FGD-010 For those emissions points specified herein containing a baghouse, the permittee shall maintain daily records of the differential pressure to assure that the baghouse is operating properly. Differential pressure data will be collected and correlated to visible emissions. This data will be used to develop an action plan based on the differential pressure levels. The facility will provide the Department the results of this study within 180 days of the issuance date of this permit.}

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D.10. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Section IV. This section is the Acid Rain Part.

Operated by: Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
ORIS code: 136

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

The emissions units listed below are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Steam Electric Generator No. 1
-002	Steam Electric Generator No. 2

A.1. The Phase II permit application(s) submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, are a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these Phase II acid rain unit(s) must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application(s) listed below:
a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated December 5, 1995; and
b. Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan dated 11/21/97. **See Specific Condition B.2.**
[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) allowance allocations for each Acid Rain unit is as follows:

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
-001	U1	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73	18,381*	18,381*	18,381*	18,381*	18,381*
-002	U2	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73	18,381*	18,381*	18,381*	18,381*	18,381*

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

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

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

A.5. 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.6. Where an applicable requirement of the Act is more stringent than an applicable requirement of 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, Definitions - Applicable Requirements, F.A.C.]

A.7. Comments, notes, and justifications: None.

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

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

The emissions unit listed below is regulated under Acid Rain Part, Phase I, for Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc, Seminole Power Plant, **Facility ID No.:** 1070025, **ORIS code:** 136.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Steam Electric Generator No. 1
-002	Steam Electric Generator No. 2

The provisions of the federal Acid Rain, Phase I permit(s), including Early Election Plans for NO_X, govern(s) the above listed emissions unit(s) through December 31, 1999. The provisions of the Phase II permit govern(s) those emissions unit(s) from January 1, 2000 through the expiration date of this Title V permit. The Phase II permit governs all other affected units for the effective period of this permit.

B.1. The owners and operators of these Phase I acid rain unit(s) must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the permit(s) listed below:

a. Phase I permit dated 03/27/97; and

b. Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan dated 11/21/97.

[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.]

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

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	NOx limit*
-001	U1	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.8(d)(2), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NO_X early election compliance plan for unit U1. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2000 through calendar year 2007. Under the compliance plan, this unit's annual average NO_X emission rate for each year, determined in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, shall not exceed the applicable emission limitation, under "40 CFR 76.5(a)(2) of 0.50 lb/mmBtu" for dry bottom wall-fired boilers. If the unit is in compliance with its applicable emission limitation for each year of the plan, then the unit shall not be subject to the applicable emission limitation, under "40 CFR 76.7(a)(2) of 0.46 lb/mmBtu" for dry bottom wall-fired boilers until calendar year 2008. In addition to the described NO_X compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_X compliance plan and the requirements covering excess emissions.
-002	U2	Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.8(d)(2), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection approves a NO_X early election compliance plan for unit U2. The compliance plan is effective for calendar year 2000 through calendar year 2007. Under the compliance plan, this unit's annual average NO_X emission rate for each year, determined in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, shall not exceed the applicable emission limitation, under "40 CFR 76.5(a)(2) of 0.50 lb/mmBtu" for dry bottom wall-fired boilers. If the unit is in compliance with its applicable emission limitation for each year of the plan, then the unit shall not be subject to the applicable emission limitation, under "40 CFR 76.7(a)(2) of 0.46 lb/mmBtu" for dry bottom wall-fired boilers until calendar year 2008. In addition to the described NO_X compliance plan, this unit shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_X compliance plan and the requirements covering excess emissions.

* Based on the Phase II NO_X Compliance Plan dated November 21, 1997.

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

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

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. **FINAL Permit No.:** 1070025-001-AV
Seminole Power Plant **Facility ID No.:** 1070025

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

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity
-006	One or more emergency generators not subject to the Acid Rain Program
-007	One or more heating units and general purpose internal combustion engines not subject to the Acid Rain Program
-008	General plant fugitives including plant-wide abrasive blasting, painting, moveable abrasive blast material bin, soil borrow pit, and vehicular travel on unpaved roads.

[electronic file name: 1070025u.doc]

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

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. **FINAL Permit No.:** 1070025-001-AV
Seminole Power Plant **Facility ID No.:** 1070025

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

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

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities

1. Brazing, soldering and welding
2. Parts cleaning and degreasing stations
3. Storage tanks <550 gallons
4. Inorganic substance storage tanks >550 gallons
5. No. 2 fuel oil storage tanks >550 gallons
6. Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis
7. Fire and safety equipment
8. Turbine vapor extractor
9. Sand blasting and abrasive blasting where temporary total enclosures are used to contain particulate
10. Equipment used for steam cleaning
11. Belt conveyors not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y
12. Vehicle refueling operations
13. Vacuum pumps in laboratory operations
14. Equipment used exclusively for space heating, excluding boilers
15. Surface coating operations utilizing 6.0 gallons per day, or less, averaged monthly, of coatings
16. Degreasing units using heavier than air vapors exclusively, except any unit using or emitting any substance classified as a hazardous air pollutant.
17. Surface coating operations utilizing only coatings containing 5.0 percent or less VOCs, by volume.
18. Lime transfer associated with water pretreatment.

[electronic file name: 1070025g.doc]

APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99)

[Note: This attachment includes "canned conditions" developed from the "Title V Core List."]

{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.}

Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

1. Not federally enforceable. General Prohibition. Any stationary installation which will reasonably be expected to be a source of pollution shall not be operated, maintained, or modified without the appropriate and valid permits issued by the Department, unless the source is exempted by Department rule. The Department may issue a permit only after it receives reasonable assurance that the installation will not cause pollution in violation of any of the provisions of Chapter 403, F.S., or the rules promulgated thereunder. A permitted installation may only be operated, maintained, constructed, expanded or modified in a manner that is consistent with the terms of the permit.
[Rule 62-4.030, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.); Section 403.087, Florida Statute (F.S.)]

2. Not federally enforceable. Procedure to Obtain Permits: Application.
(1) Any person desiring to obtain a permit from the Department shall apply on forms prescribed by the Department and shall submit such additional information as the Department by law may require.
(2) All applications and supporting documents shall be filed in quadruplicate with the Department.
(3) To ensure protection of public health, safety, and welfare, any construction, modification, or operation of an installation which may be a source of pollution shall be in accordance with sound professional engineering practices pursuant to Chapter 471, F.S. All applications for a Department permit shall be certified by a professional engineer registered in the State of Florida except when the application is for renewal of an air pollution operation permit at a minor facility as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., or where professional engineering is not required by Chapter 471, F.S. Where required by Chapter 471 or 492, F.S., applicable portions of permit applications and supporting documents which are submitted to the Department for public record shall be signed and sealed by the professional(s) who prepared or approved them.
(4) Processing fees for air construction permits shall be in accordance with Rule 62-4.050(4), F.A.C.
(5)(a) To be considered by the Department, each application must be accompanied by the proper processing fee. The fee shall be paid by check, payable to the Department of Environmental Protection. The fee is non-refundable except as provided in Section 120.60, F.S., and in this section.
(c) Upon receipt of the proper application fee, the permit processing time requirements of Sections 120.60(2) and 403.0876, F.S., shall begin.
(d) If the applicant does not submit the required fee within ten days of receipt of written notification, the Department shall either return the unprocessed application or arrange with the applicant for the pick up of the application.
(e) If an applicant submits an application fee in excess of the required fee, the permit processing time requirements of Sections 120.60(2) and 403.0876, F.S., shall begin upon receipt, and the Department shall refund to the applicant the amount received in excess of the required fee.
(6) Any substantial modification to a complete application shall require an additional processing fee determined pursuant to the schedule set forth in Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C., and shall restart the time requirements of Sections 120.60 and 403.0876, F.S. For purposes of this Subsection, the term "substantial modification" shall mean a modification which is reasonably expected to lead to substantially different environmental impacts which require a detailed review.
(7) Modifications to existing permits proposed by the permittee which require substantial changes in the existing permit or require substantial evaluation by the Department of potential impacts of the proposed modifications shall require the same fee as a new application.
[Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C.]

3. Standards for Issuing or Denying Permits. Except as provided at Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., the issuance of a permit does not relieve any person from complying with the requirements of Chapter 403, F.S., or Department rules.
[Rule 62-4.070(7), F.A.C.]

4. Modification of Permit Conditions.

(1) For good cause and after notice and an administrative hearing, if requested, the Department may require the permittee to conform to new or additional conditions. The Department shall allow the permittee a reasonable time to conform to the new or additional conditions and on application of the permittee the Department may grant additional time. For the purpose of this section, good cause shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: (also, see Condition No. 38)

(a) A showing that an improvement in effluent or emission quality or quantity can be accomplished because of technological advances without unreasonable hardship.

(b) A showing that a higher degree of treatment is necessary to effect the intent and purpose of Chapter 403, F.S.

(c) A showing of any change in the environment or surrounding conditions that requires a modification to conform to applicable air or water quality standards.

(e) Adoption or revision of Florida Statutes, rules, or standards which require the modification of a permit condition for compliance.

(2) A permittee may request a modification of a permit by applying to the Department.

(3) A permittee may request that a permit be extended as a modification of the permit. Such a request must be submitted to the Department in writing before the expiration of the permit. Upon timely submittal of a request for extension, unless the permit automatically expires by statute or rule, the permit will remain in effect until final agency action is taken on the request. For construction permits, an extension shall be granted if the applicant can demonstrate reasonable assurances that, upon completion, the extended permit will comply with the standards and conditions required by applicable regulation. For all other permits, an extension shall be granted if the applicant can demonstrate reasonable assurances that the extended permit will comply with the standards and conditions applicable to the original permit. A permit for which the permit application fee was prorated in accordance with Rule 62-4.050(4)(1), F.A.C., shall not be extended. In no event shall a permit be extended or remain in effect longer than the time limits established by statute or rule.

[Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C.]

5. Renewals. Prior to one hundred eighty (180) days before the expiration of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the permittee shall apply for a renewal of a permit using forms incorporated by reference in the specific rule chapter for that kind of permit. A renewal application shall be timely and sufficient. If the application is submitted prior to 180 days before expiration of the permit, it will be considered timely and sufficient. If the renewal application is submitted at a later date, it will not be considered timely and sufficient unless it is submitted and made complete prior to the expiration of the operation permit. When the application for renewal is timely and sufficient, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the renewal application has been finally acted upon by the Department or, if there is court review of the Department's final agency action, until a later date is required by Section 120.60, F.S., provided that, for renewal of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the applicant complies with the requirements of Rules 62-213.420(1)(b)3. and 4., F.A.C.

[Rule 62-4.090(1), F.A.C.]

6. Suspension and Revocation.

(1) Permits shall be effective until suspended, revoked, surrendered, or expired and shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 403, F.S., and rules of the Department.

(2) Failure to comply with pollution control laws and rules shall be grounds for suspension or revocation.

(3) A permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., shall not become a vested property right in the permittee. The Department may revoke any permit issued by it if it finds that the permit holder or the permit holder's agent:

(a) Submitted false or inaccurate information in application or operational reports.

(b) Has violated law, Department orders, rules or permit conditions.

(c) Has failed to submit operational reports or other information required by Department rules.

(d) Has refused lawful inspection under Section 403.091, F.S.

[Rule 62-4.100, F.A.C.]

7. Not federally enforceable. Financial Responsibility. The Department may require an applicant to submit proof of financial responsibility and may require the applicant to post an appropriate bond to guarantee compliance with the law and Department rules.

[Rule 62-4.110, F.A.C.]

8. Transfer of Permits.
(1) Within 30 days after the sale or legal transfer of a permitted facility, an "Application for Transfer of Permit" (DEP Form 62-1.201(1)) must be submitted to the Department. This form must be completed with the notarized signatures of both the permittee and the proposed new permittee.
(2) The Department shall approve the transfer of a permit unless it determines that the proposed new permittee cannot provide reasonable assurances that conditions of the permit will be met. The determination shall be limited solely to the ability of the new permittee to comply with the conditions of the existing permit, and it shall not concern the adequacy of these permit conditions. If the Department proposes to deny the transfer, it shall provide both the permittee and the proposed new permittee a written objection to such transfer together with notice of a right to request a Chapter 120, F.S., proceeding on such determination.
(3) Within 30 days of receiving a properly completed Application for Transfer of Permit form, the Department shall issue a final determination. The Department may toll the time for making a determination on the transfer by notifying both the permittee and the proposed new permittee that additional information is required to adequately review the transfer request. Such notification shall be served within 30 days of receipt of an Application for Transfer of Permit form, completed pursuant to Rule 62-4.120(1), F.A.C. If the Department fails to take action to approve or deny the transfer within 30 days of receipt of the completed Application for Transfer of Permit form, or within 30 days of receipt of the last item of timely requested additional information, the transfer shall be deemed approved.
(4) The permittee is encouraged to apply for a permit transfer prior to the sale or legal transfer of a permitted facility. However, the transfer shall not be effective prior to the sale or legal transfer.
(5) Until this transfer is approved by the Department, the permittee and any other person constructing, operating, or maintaining the permitted facility shall be liable for compliance with the terms of the permit. The permittee transferring the permit shall remain liable for corrective actions that may be required as a result of any violations occurring prior to the sale or legal transfer of the facility.
[Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C.]

9. Plant Operation-Problems. If the permittee is temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by hazard of fire, wind or by other cause, the permittee shall immediately notify the Department. Notification shall include pertinent information as to the cause of the problem, and what steps are being taken to correct the problem and to prevent its recurrence, and where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with Department rules. (also, see Condition No. 10)
[Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]

10. For purposes of notification to the Department pursuant to Condition No. 9, Condition No. 12(8), and Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C., Plant Operation-Problems, "immediately" shall mean the same day, if during a workday (i.e., 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.), or the first business day after the incident, excluding weekends and holidays; and, for purposes of 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B), "prompt" shall have the same meaning as "immediately". [also, see Conditions Nos. 9 and 12(8)]
[40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

11. Not federally enforceable. Review. Failure to request a hearing within 14 days of receipt of notice of proposed or final agency action on a permit application or as otherwise required in Chapter 62-103, F.A.C., shall be deemed a waiver of the right to an administrative hearing.
[Rule 62-4.150, F.A.C.]

12. Permit Conditions. All permits issued by the Department shall include the following general conditions:
(1) The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit, are "permit conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.141, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, F.S. The permittee is placed on notice that the Department will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.
(2) This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department.
(3) As provided in subsections 403.087(6) and 403.722(5), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other Department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit.

(4) This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.
(5) This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of F.S. and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.
(6) The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.
(7) The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:

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

(8) If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information: (also, see Condition No. 10)

(a) A description of and cause of noncompliance; and,
(b) The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or for revocation of this permit.

(9) In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the F.S. or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.111 and 403.73, F.S. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.
(10) The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and F.S. after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by F.S. or Department rules.
(11) This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C., as applicable. The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by the Department.
(12) This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.
(14) The permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) Upon request, the permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under Department rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Department.
(b) The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.
(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. the person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
3. the dates analyses were performed;
4. the person responsible for performing the analyses;
5. the analytical techniques or methods used; and,
6. the results of such analyses.

(15) When requested by the Department, the permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the permittee becomes aware the relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Department, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.
[Rules 62-4.160 and 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

13. Construction Permits.
(1) No person shall construct any installation or facility which will reasonably be expected to be a source of air or water pollution without first applying for and receiving a construction permit from the Department unless exempted by statute or Department rule. In addition to the requirements of Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., applicants for a Department Construction Permit shall submit the following as applicable:

(a) A completed application on forms furnished by the Department.

(b) An engineering report covering:

1. plant description and operations,
2. types and quantities of all waste material to be generated whether liquid, gaseous or solid,
3. proposed waste control facilities,
4. the treatment objectives,
5. the design criteria on which the control facilities are based, and,
6. other information deemed relevant.

Design criteria submitted pursuant to Rule 62-4.210(1)(b)5., F.A.C., shall be based on the results of laboratory and pilot-plant scale studies whenever such studies are warranted. The design efficiencies of the proposed waste treatment facilities and the quantities and types of pollutants in the treated effluents or emissions shall be indicated. Work of this nature shall be subject to the requirements of Chapter 471, F.S. Where confidential records are involved, certain information may be kept confidential pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S.

(c) The owners' written guarantee to meet the design criteria as accepted by the Department and to abide by Chapter 403, F.S. and the rules of the Department as to the quantities and types of materials to be discharged from the installation. The owner may be required to post an appropriate bond or other equivalent evidence of financial responsibility to guarantee compliance with such conditions in instances where the owner's financial resources are inadequate or proposed control facilities are experimental in nature.

(2) The construction permit may contain conditions and an expiration date as determined by the Secretary or the Secretary's designee.
(3) When the Department issues a permit to construct, the permittee shall be allowed a period of time, specified in the permit, to construct, and to operate and test to determine compliance with Chapter 403, F.S., and the rules of the Department and, where applicable, to apply for and receive an operation permit. The Department may require tests and evaluations of the treatment facilities by the permittee at his/her expense.
[Rule 62-4.210, F.A.C.]

14. Not federally enforceable. Operation Permit for New Sources. To properly apply for an operation permit for new sources, the applicant shall submit certification that construction was completed noting any deviations from the conditions in the construction permit and test results where appropriate.
[Rule 62-4.220, F.A.C.]

Chapters 28-106 and 62-110, F.A.C.

15. Public Notice, Public Participation, and Proposed Agency Action. The permittee shall comply with all of the requirements for public notice, public participation, and proposed agency action pursuant to Rule 62-110.106 and Rule 62-210.350, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-110.106, 62-210.350 and 62-213.430(1)(b), F.A.C.]

16. Administrative Hearing. The permittee shall comply with all of the requirements for a petition for administrative hearing or waiver of right to administrative proceeding pursuant to Rules 28-106.201, 28-106.301 and 62-110.106, F.A.C.
[Rules 28-106.201, 28-106.301 and 62-110.106, , F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-204, F.A.C.

17. Asbestos. This permit does not authorize any demolition or renovation of the facility or its parts or components which involves asbestos removal. This permit does not constitute a waiver of any of the requirements of Chapter 62-257, F.A.C., and 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Asbestos, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Compliance with Chapter 62-257, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, Section 61.145, is required for any asbestos demolition or renovation at the source.
[40 CFR 61; Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, Chapter 62-257, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-210, F.A.C.

18. Permits Required. The owner or operator of any emissions unit which emits or can reasonably be expected to emit any air pollutant shall obtain an appropriate permit from the Department prior to beginning construction, modification, or initial or continued operation of the emissions unit unless exempted pursuant to Department rule or statute. All emissions limitations, controls, and other requirements imposed by such permits shall be at least as stringent as any applicable limitations and requirements contained in or enforceable under the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or that are otherwise federally enforceable. Except as provided at Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., issuance of a permit does not relieve the owner or operator of an emissions unit from complying with any applicable requirements, any emission limiting standards or other requirements of the air pollution rules of the Department or any other such requirements under federal, state, or local law.

(1) Air Construction Permits.

(a) Unless exempt from permitting pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C., or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C., an air construction permit shall be obtained by the owner or operator of any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit prior to the beginning of construction or modification, in accordance with all applicable provisions of this chapter, Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. Except as provided under Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C., the owner or operator of any facility seeking to create or change an air emissions bubble shall obtain an air construction permit in accordance with all the applicable provisions of this chapter, Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. The construction permit shall be issued for a period of time sufficient to allow construction or modification of the facility or emissions unit and operation while the new or modified facility or emissions unit is conducting tests or otherwise demonstrating initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit.

(b) Notwithstanding the expiration of an air construction permit, all limitations and requirements of such permit that are applicable to the design and operation of the permitted facility or emissions unit shall remain in effect until the facility or emissions unit is permanently shut down, except for any such limitation or requirement that is obsolete by its nature (such as a requirement for initial compliance testing) or any such limitation or requirement that is changed in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-210.300(1)(b)1., F.A.C. Either the applicant or the Department can propose that certain conditions be considered obsolete. Any conditions or language in an air construction permit that are included for informational purposes only, if they are transferred to the air operation permit, shall be transferred for informational purposes only and shall not become enforceable conditions unless voluntarily agreed to by the permittee or otherwise required under Department rules.

1. Except for those limitations or requirements that are obsolete, all limitations and requirements of an air construction permit shall be included and identified in any air operation permit for the facility or emissions unit. The limitations and requirements included in the air operation permit can be changed, and thereby superseded, through the issuance of an air construction permit, federally enforceable state air operation permit, federally enforceable air general permit, or Title V air operation permit; provided, however, that:

a. Any change that would constitute an administrative correction may be made pursuant to Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.;

b. Any change that would constitute a modification, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be accomplished only through the issuance of an air construction permit; and

c. Any change in a permit limitation or requirement that originates from a permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21, Rule 62-204.800(10)(d)2., F.A.C., Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C., or any former codification of Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., shall be accomplished only through the issuance of a new or revised air construction permit under Rule 62-204.800(10)(d)2., F.A.C., 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., as appropriate.

2. The force and effect of any change in a permit limitation or requirement made in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-210.300(1)(b)1. F.A.C., shall be the same as if such change were made to the original air construction permit.

3. Nothing in Rule 62-210.300(1)(b), F.A.C., shall be construed as to allow operation of a facility or emissions unit without a valid air operation permit.

(2) Air Operation Permits. Upon expiration of the air operation permit for any existing facility or emissions unit, subsequent to construction or modification and demonstration of initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit for any new or modified facility or emissions unit, or as otherwise provided in Chapter 62-210 or Chapter 62-213, the owner or operator of such facility or emissions unit shall obtain a renewal air operation permit, an initial air operation permit, or an administrative correction or revision of an existing air operation permit, whichever is appropriate, in accordance with all applicable provisions of Chapter 62-210, Chapter 62-213, and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

(a) Minimum Requirements for All Air Operation Permits. At a minimum, a permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall:

1. Specify the manner, nature, volume and frequency of the emissions permitted, and the applicable emission limiting standards or performance standards, if any;

2. Require proper operation and maintenance of any pollution control equipment by qualified personnel, where applicable in accordance with the provisions of any operation and maintenance plan required by the air pollution rules of the Department.

3. Contain an effective date stated in the permit which shall not be earlier than the date final action is taken on the application and be issued for a period, beginning on the effective date, as provided below:

a. The operation permit for an emissions unit which is in compliance with all applicable rules and in operational condition, and which the owner or operator intends to continue operating, shall be issued or renewed for a five-year period, except that, for Title V sources subject to Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C., operation permits shall be extended until 60 days after the due date for submittal of the facility's Title V permit application as specified in Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C.

b. Except as provided in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.d., F.A.C., the operation permit for an emissions unit which has been shut down for six months or more prior to the expiration date of the current operation permit, shall be renewed for a period not to exceed five years from the date of shutdown, even if the emissions unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided:

(i) the owner or operator of the emissions unit demonstrates to the Department that the emissions unit may need to be reactivated and used, or that it is the owner's or operator's intent to apply to the Department for a permit to construct a new emissions unit at the facility before the end of the extension period; and,

(ii) the owner or operator of the emissions unit agrees to and is legally prohibited from providing the allowable emission permitted by the renewed permit as an emissions offset to any other person under Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C.; and,

(iii) the emissions unit was operating in compliance with all applicable rules as of the time the source was shut down.

c. Except as provided in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.d., F.A.C., the operation permit for an emissions unit which has been shut down for five years or more prior to the expiration date of the current operation permit shall be renewed for a maximum period not to exceed ten years from the date of shutdown, even if the emissions unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided the conditions given in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., F.A.C., are met and the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that failure to renew the permit would constitute a hardship, which may include economic hardship.

d. The operation permit for an electric utility generating unit on cold standby or long-term reserve shutdown shall be renewed for a five-year period, and additional five-year periods, even if the unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided the conditions given in Rules 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b.(i) through (iii), F.A.C., are met.

4. In the case of an emissions unit permitted pursuant to Rules 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., and d., F.A.C., include reasonable notification and compliance testing requirements for reactivation of such emissions unit and provide that the owner or operator demonstrate to the Department prior to reactivation that such reactivation would not constitute reconstruction pursuant to Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.

[Rules 62-210.300(1) & (2), F.A.C.]

19. Not federally enforceable. Notification of Startup. The owner or operator of any emissions unit or facility which has a valid air operation permit and which has been shut down more than one (1) year, shall notify the Department in writing of the intent to start up such emissions unit or facility, a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the intended startup date.

(a) The notification shall include the planned startup date, anticipated emission rates or pollutants released, changes to processes or control devices which will result in changes to emission rates, and any other conditions which may differ from the valid outstanding operation permit.

(b) If, due to an emergency, a startup date is not known 60 days prior thereto, the owner shall notify the Department as soon as possible after the date of such startup is ascertained.

[Rule 62-210.300(5), F.A.C.]

20. Emissions Unit Reclassification.

(a) Any emissions unit whose operation permit has been revoked as provided for in Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., shall be deemed permanently shut down for purposes of Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. Any emissions unit whose permit to operate has expired without timely renewal or transfer may be deemed permanently shut down, provided, however, that no such emissions unit shall be deemed permanently shut down if, within 20 days after receipt of written notice from the Department, the emissions unit owner or operator demonstrates that the permit expiration resulted from inadvertent failure to comply with the requirements of Rule 62-4.090, F.A.C., and that the owner or operator intends to continue the emissions unit in operation, and either submits an application for an air operation permit or complies with permit transfer requirements, if applicable.

(b) If the owner or operator of an emissions unit which is so permanently shut down, applies to the Department for a permit to reactivate or operate such emissions unit, the emissions unit will be reviewed and permitted as a new emissions unit. [Rule 62-210.300(6), F.A.C.]

21. Public Notice and Comment.

(1) Public Notice of Proposed Agency Action.

(a) A notice of proposed agency action on permit application, where the proposed agency action is to issue the permit, shall be published by any applicant for:

1. An air construction permit;

2. An air operation permit, permit renewal or permit revision subject to Rule 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C., (i.e., a FESOP), except as provided in Rule 62-210.300(2)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; or

3. An air operation permit, permit renewal, or permit revision subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., except those permit revisions meeting the requirements of Rule 62-213.412(1), F.A.C.

(b) The notice required by Rule 62-210.350(1)(a), F.A.C., shall be published in accordance with all otherwise applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C. A public notice under Rule 62-210.350(1)(a)1., F.A.C., for an air construction permit may be combined with any required public notice under Rule 62-210.350(1)(a)2. or 3., F.A.C., for air operation permits. If such notices are combined, the public notice must comply with the requirements for both notices.

(c) Except as otherwise provided at Rules 62-210.350(2) and (5), F.A.C., each notice of intent to issue an air construction permit shall provide a 14-day period for submittal of public comments.

(2) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Emissions Units Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration or Nonattainment - Area Preconstruction Review.

(a) Before taking final agency action on a construction permit application for any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit subject to the preconstruction review requirements of Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:

1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S., and the Department's analysis of the effect of the proposed construction or modification on ambient air quality, including the Department's preliminary determination of whether the permit should be approved or disapproved;

2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments; and,

3. A notice, by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county affected, specifying the nature and location of the proposed facility or emissions unit, whether BACT or LAER has been determined, the degree of PSD increment consumption expected, if applicable, and the location of the information specified in paragraph 1. above; and notifying the public of the opportunity for submitting comments and requesting a public hearing.

(b) The notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action.

(c) A copy of the notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall also be sent by the Department to the Regional Office of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and to all other state and local officials or agencies having cognizance over the location of such new or modified facility or emissions unit, including local air pollution control agencies, chief executives of city or county government, regional land use planning agencies, and any other state, Federal Land Manager, or Indian Governing Body whose lands may be affected by emissions from the new or modified facility or emissions unit.

(d) A copy of the notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be displayed in the appropriate district, branch and local program offices.

(e) An opportunity for public hearing shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 120, F.S., and Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C.

(f) Any public comments received shall be made available for public inspection in the location where the information specified in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)1., F.A.C., is available and shall be considered by the Department in making a final determination to approve or deny the permit.

(g) The final determination shall be made available for public inspection at the same location where the information specified in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)1., F.A.C., was made available.

(h) For a proposed new or modified emissions unit which would be located within 100 kilometers of any Federal Class I area or whose emissions may affect any Federal Class I area, and which would be subject to the preconstruction review requirements of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., or Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C.:

1. The Department shall mail or transmit to the Administrator a copy of the initial application for an air construction permit and notice of every action related to the consideration of the permit application.

2. The Department shall mail or transmit to the Federal Land Manager of each affected Class I area a copy of any written notice of intent to apply for an air construction permit; the initial application for an air construction permit, including all required analyses and demonstrations; any subsequently submitted information related to the application; the preliminary determination and notice of proposed agency action on the permit application; and any petition for an administrative hearing regarding the application or the Department's proposed action. Each such document shall be mailed or transmitted to the Federal Land Manager within fourteen (14) days after its receipt by the Department.

(3) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Facilities Subject to Operation Permits for Title V Sources.

(a) Before taking final agency action to issue a new, renewed, or revised air operation permit subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:

1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S.; and,

2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments.

(b) The notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(3)(a), F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action.

(c) The notice shall identify:

1. The facility;

2. The name and address of the office at which processing of the permit occurs;

3. The activity or activities involved in the permit action;

4. The emissions change involved in any permit revision;

5. The name, address, and telephone number of a Department representative from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the permit draft, the application, and all relevant supporting materials, including any permit application, compliance plan, permit, monitoring report, and compliance statement required pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. (except for information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S.), and all other materials available to the Department that are relevant to the permit decision;

6. A brief description of the comment procedures required by Rule 62-210.350(3), F.A.C.;

7. The time and place of any hearing that may be held, including a statement of procedure to request a hearing (unless a hearing has already been scheduled); and,

8. The procedures by which persons may petition the Administrator to object to the issuance of the proposed permit after expiration of the Administrator's 45-day review period.

[Rule 62-210.350, F.A.C.]

22. Administrative Permit Corrections.

(1) A facility owner shall notify the Department by letter of minor corrections to information contained in a permit. Such notifications shall include:

(a) Typographical errors noted in the permit;

(b) Name, address or phone number change from that in the permit;

(c) A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;

(d) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o;

(e) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(11), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o, provided the notification is accompanied by a copy of any EPA determination concerning the similarity of the change to those listed at Rule 62-210.360(1)(d), F.A.C.; and

(f) Any other similar minor administrative change at the source.

(2) Upon receipt of any such notification the Department shall within 60 days correct the permit and provide a corrected copy to the owner.

(3) After first notifying the owner, the Department shall correct any permit in which it discovers errors of the types listed at Rule 62-210.360(1)(a) and (b), F.A.C., and provide a corrected copy to the owner.

(4) For Title V source permits, other than general permits, a copy of the corrected permit shall be provided to EPA and any approved local air program in the county where the facility or any part of the facility is located.

(5) The Department shall incorporate requirements resulting from issuance of a new or revised construction permit into an existing Title V source permit, if the construction permit or permit revision incorporates requirements of federally enforceable preconstruction review, and if the applicant requests at the time of application that all of the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C., be complied with in conjunction with the processing of the construction permit application.
[Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.]

23. Reports.
(3) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility.
(a) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year.
(c) The annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department District or Department approved local air pollution control program office by March 1 of the following year unless otherwise indicated by permit condition or Department request.
[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

24. Circumvention. No person shall circumvent any air pollution control device, or allow the emission of air pollutants without the applicable air pollution control device operating properly.
[Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]

25. Forms and Instructions. The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Forms 62-210.900(1),(3),(4) and (5), F.A.C., including instructions, are available from the Department as hard-copy documents or executable files on computer diskettes. Copies of forms (hard-copy or diskette) may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resources Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. Notwithstanding the requirement of Rule 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate, if an air permit application is submitted using the Department's electronic application form, only one copy of the diskette and signature pages is required to be submitted.
(1) Application for Air Permit - Title V Source, Form and Instructions (Effective 2-11-99).
(a) Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95).
1. Repowering Extension Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95).
2. New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95).
3. Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95).
4. Phase II NOx Compliance Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 1-6-98).
5. Phase II NOx Averaging Plan, Form (Effective 1-6-98).
(b) Reserved.
(5) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions (Effective 2-11-99).
[Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

26. Annual Emissions Fee. Each Title V source permitted to operate in Florida must pay between January 15 and March 1 of each year, upon written notice from the Department, an annual emissions fee in accordance with Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C., and the appropriate form and associated instructions.
[Rules 62-213.205 and 62-213.900(1), F.A.C.]

27. Annual Emissions Fee. Failure to pay timely any required annual emissions fee, penalty, or interest constitutes grounds for permit revocation pursuant to Rule 62-4.100, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.205(1)(g), F.A.C.]

28. Annual Emissions Fee. Any documentation of actual hours of operation, actual material or heat input, actual production amount, or actual emissions used to calculate the annual emissions fee shall be retained by the owner for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.
[Rule 62-213.205(1)(j), F.A.C.]

29. Annual Emissions Fee. A completed DEP Form 62-213.900(1), F.A.C., "Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee Form", must be submitted by the responsible official with the annual emissions fee.
[Rule 62-213.205(1)(k), F.A.C.]

30. Air Operation Permit Fees. After December 31, 1992, no permit application processing fee, renewal fee, modification fee or amendment fee is required for an operation permit for a Title V source.
[Rule 62-213.205(4), F.A.C.]

31. Permits and Permit Revisions Required. All Title V sources are subject to the permit requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
(1) No Title V source may operate except in compliance with Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
(2) Except as provided in Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C., no source with a permit issued under the provisions of this chapter shall make any changes in its operation without first applying for and receiving a permit revision if the change meets any of the following:
(a) Constitutes a modification;
(b) Violates any applicable requirement;
(c) Exceeds the allowable emissions of any air pollutant from any unit within the source;
(d) Contravenes any permit term or condition for monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, reporting or of a compliance certification requirement;
(e) Requires a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard or a source specific determination of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis under the provisions of Chapters 62-212 or 62-296, F.A.C.;
(f) Violates a permit term or condition which the source has assumed for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject;
(g) Results in the trading of emissions among units within a source except as specifically authorized pursuant to Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.
(h) Results in the change of location of any relocatable facility identified as a Title V source pursuant to paragraph (a)-(e), (g) or (h) of the definition of "major source of air pollution" at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C
(i) Constitutes a change at an Acid Rain Source under the provisions of 40 CFR 72.81(a)(1),(2),or (3),(b)(1) or (b)(3), hereby incorporated by reference;
(j) Constitutes a change in a repowering plan, nitrogen oxides averaging plan, or nitrogen oxides compliance deadline extension at an Acid Rain Source.
(k) Is a request for exemption pursuant to Rule 62-214.340, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.400(1) & (2), F.A.C.]

32. Changes Without Permit Revision. Title V sources having a valid permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., may make the following changes without permit revision, provided that sources shall maintain source logs or records to verify periods of operation in each alternative method of operation:
(1) Permitted sources may change among those alternative methods of operation allowed by the source's permit as provided by the terms of the permit;
(2) Permitted sources may implement the terms or conditions of a new or revised construction permit if;
(a) The application for construction permit complied with the requirements of Rule 62-213.420(3) and (4), F.A.C.;
(b) The terms or conditions were subject to federally enforceable preconstruction review pursuant to Chapter 62-212, F.A.C.; and,
(c) The new or revised construction permit was issued after the Department and the applicant complied with all the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C.;
(3) A permitted source may implement operating changes after the source submits any forms required by any applicable requirement and provides the Department and EPA with at least 7 days written notice prior to implementation. The source and the Department shall attach each notice to the relevant permit;
(a) The written notice shall include the date on which the change will occur, and a description of the change within the permitted source, the pollutants emitted and any change in emissions, and any term or condition becoming applicable or no longer applicable as a result of the change;
(b) The permit shield described in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., shall not apply to such changes;
(4) Permitted sources may implement changes involving modes of operation only in accordance with Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

33. Immediate Implementation Pending Revision Process.
(1) Those permitted Title V sources making any change that constitutes a modification pursuant to the definition of modification at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., but which would not constitute a modification pursuant to 42 USC 7412(a) or to 40 CFR 52.01, 60.2, or 61.15, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., may implement such change prior to final issuance of a permit revision in accordance with this section, provided the change:
(a) Does not violate any applicable requirement;
(b) Does not contravene any permit term or condition for monitoring, testing, recordkeeping or reporting, or any compliance certification requirement;

(c) Does not require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or a source-specific determination of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis under the provisions of Chapter 62-212 or 62-296, F.A.C.;

(d) Does not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject including any federally enforceable emissions cap or federally enforceable alternative emissions limit.

(2) A Title V source may immediately implement such changes after they have been incorporated into the terms and conditions of a new or revised construction permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and after the source provides to EPA, the Department, each affected state and any approved local air program having geographic jurisdiction over the source, a copy of the source's application for operation permit revision. The Title V source may conform its application for construction permit to include all information required by Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C., in lieu of submitting separate application forms.

(3) The Department shall process the application for operation permit revision in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., except that the Department shall issue a draft permit revision or a determination to deny the revision within 60 days of receipt of a complete application for operation permit revision or, if the Title V source has submitted a construction permit application conforming to the requirements of Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C., the Department shall issue a draft permit or a determination to deny the revision at the same time the Department issues its determination on issuance or denial of the construction permit application. The Department shall not take final action until all the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1)(a), (c), (d), and (e), F.A.C., have been complied with.

(4) Pending final action on the operation permit revision application, the source shall implement the changes in accordance with the terms and conditions of the source's new or revised construction permit.

(5) The permit shield described in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., shall not apply to such changes until after the Department takes final action to issue the operation permit revision.

(6) If the Department denies the source's application for operation permit revision, the source shall cease implementation of the proposed changes.

[Rule 62-213.412, F.A.C.]

34. Permit Applications.

(1) Duty to Apply. For each Title V source, the owner or operator shall submit a timely and complete permit application in compliance with the requirements of Rules 62-213.420, 62-4.050(1) & (2), and 62-210.900, F.A.C.

(a) Timely Application.

3. For purposes of permit renewal, a timely application is one that is submitted in accordance with Rule 62-4.090, F.A.C.

(b) Complete Application.

1. Any applicant for a Title V permit, permit revision or permit renewal must submit an application on DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1), which must include all the information specified by Rule 62-213.420(3), F.A.C., except that an application for permit revision must contain only that information related to the proposed change. The applicant shall include information concerning fugitive emissions and stack emissions in the application. Each application for permit, permit revision or permit renewal shall be certified by a responsible official in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

2. For those applicants submitting initial permit applications pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C., a complete application shall be an application that substantially addresses all the information required by the application form number 62-210.900(1), and such applications shall be deemed complete within sixty days of receipt of a signed and certified application unless the Department notifies the applicant of incompleteness within that time. For all other applicants, the applications shall be deemed complete sixty days after receipt, unless the Department, within sixty days after receipt of a signed application for permit, permit revision or permit renewal, requests additional documentation or information needed to process the application. An applicant making timely and complete application for permit, or timely application for permit renewal as described by Rule 62-4.090(1), F.A.C., shall continue to operate the source under the authority and provisions of any existing valid permit or Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Certification, provided the applicant complies with all the provisions of Rules 62-213.420(1)(b)3. and 4., F.A.C. Failure of the Department to request additional information within sixty days of receipt of a properly signed application shall not impair the Department's ability to request additional information pursuant to Rules 62-213.420(1)(b)3. and 4., F.A.C.

3. For those permit applications submitted pursuant to the provisions of Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C., the Department shall notify the applicant if the Department becomes aware at any time during processing of the application that the application contains incorrect or incomplete information. The applicant shall submit the corrected or supplementary information to the Department within ninety days unless the applicant has requested and been granted additional time to submit the information. Failure of an applicant to submit corrected or supplementary information requested by the Department within ninety days or such additional time as requested and granted shall render the application incomplete.
4. For all applications other than those addressed at Rule 62-213.420(1)(b)3., F.A.C., should the Department become aware, during processing of any application that the application contains incorrect information, or should the Department become aware, as a result of comment from an affected State, an approved local air program, EPA, or the public that additional information is needed to evaluate the application, the Department shall notify the applicant within 30 days. When an applicant becomes aware that an application contains incorrect or incomplete information, the applicant shall submit the corrected or supplementary information to the Department. If the Department notifies an applicant that corrected or supplementary information is necessary to process the permit, and requests a response, the applicant shall provide the information to the Department within ninety days of the Department request unless the applicant has requested and been granted additional time to submit the information or, the applicant shall, within ninety days, submit a written request that the Department process the application without the information. Failure of an applicant to submit corrected or supplementary information requested by the Department within ninety days, or such additional time as requested and granted, or to demand in writing within ninety days that the application be processed without the information shall render the application incomplete. Nothing in this section shall limit any other remedies available to the Department.

[Rules 62-213.420(1)(a)3. and 62-213.420(1)(b)1., 2., 3. & 4., F.A.C.]

35. Confidential Information. Whenever an applicant submits information under a claim of confidentiality pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S., the applicant shall also submit a copy of all such information and claim directly to EPA. (also, see Condition No. 50.)
[Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C.]

36. Standard Application Form and Required Information. Applications shall be submitted under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., on forms provided by the Department and adopted by reference in Rule 62-210.900(1), F.A.C. The information as described in Rule 62-210.900(1), F.A.C., shall be included for the Title V source and each emissions unit. An application must include information sufficient to determine all applicable requirements for the Title V source and each emissions unit and to evaluate a fee amount pursuant to Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.420(3), F.A.C.]

37. Certification by Responsible Official (RO). In addition to the professional engineering certification required for applications by Rule 62-4.050(3), F.A.C., any application form, report, compliance statement, compliance plan and compliance schedule submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall contain a certification signed by a responsible official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
[Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

38. a. Permit Renewal and Expiration. Permits being renewed are subject to the same requirements that apply to permit issuance at the time of application for renewal. Permit renewal applications shall contain that information identified in Rules 62-210.900(1) and 62-213.420(3), F.A.C. Unless a Title V source submits a timely application for permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-4.090(1), F.A.C., the existing permit shall expire and the source's right to operate shall terminate.

b. Permit Revision Procedures. Permit revisions shall meet all requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., including those for content of applications, public participation, review by approved local programs and affected states, and review by EPA, as they apply to permit issuance and renewal, except that permit revisions for those activities implemented pursuant to Rule 62-213.412, F.A.C., need not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1)(b), F.A.C. The Department shall require permit revision in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 70.7(f), whenever any source becomes subject to any condition listed at 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. The below requirements from 40 CFR 70.7(f) are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-213.430(4), F.A.C.:

o 40 CFR 70.7(f): Reopening for Cause. (also, see Condition No. 4)

(1) This section contains provisions from 40 CFR 70.7(f) that specify the conditions under which a Title V permit shall be reopened prior to the expiration of the permit. A Title V permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:

(i) Additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable to a major Part 70 source with a remaining permit term of 3 or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to 40 CFR 70.4(b)(10)(i) or (ii).

(ii) Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approved by the Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit.

(iii) The permitting authority or EPA determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.

(iv) The Administrator or the permitting authority determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

(2) Proceedings to reopen and issue a permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening shall be made as expeditiously as practicable.

(3) Reopenings under 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1) shall not be initiated before a notice of such intent is provided to the Part 70 source by the permitting authority at least 30 days in advance of the date that the permit is to be reopened, except that the permitting authority may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency.

[Rules 62-213.430(3) & (4), F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 70.7(f)]

39. Insignificant Emissions Units or Pollutant-Emitting Activities.

(a) All requests for determination of insignificant emissions units or activities made pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(3)(m), F.A.C., shall be processed in conjunction with the permit, permit renewal or permit revision application submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Insignificant emissions units or activities shall be approved by the Department consistent with the provisions of Rule 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C. Emissions units or activities which are added to a Title V source after issuance of a permit under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall be incorporated into the permit at its next renewal, provided such emissions units or activities have been exempted from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit and also qualify as insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

(b) An emissions unit or activity shall be considered insignificant if:

1. Such unit or activity would be subject to no unit-specific applicable requirement;
2. Such unit or activity, in combination with other units or activities proposed as insignificant, would not cause the facility to exceed any major source threshold(s) as defined in Rule 62-213.420(3)(c)1., F.A.C., unless it is acknowledged in the permit application that such units or activities would cause the facility to exceed such threshold(s); and
3. Such unit or activity would not emit or have the potential to emit:
   a. 500 pounds per year or more of lead and lead compounds expressed as lead;
   b. 1,000 pounds per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant;
   c. 2,500 pounds per year or more of total hazardous air pollutants; or
   d. 5.0 tons per year or more of any other regulated pollutant.

[Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.]

40. Permit Duration. Operation permits for Title V sources may not be extended as provided in Rule 62-4.080(3), F.A.C., if such extension will result in a permit term greater than five (5) years.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(a), F.A.C.]

41. Monitoring Information. All records of monitoring information shall specify the date, place, and time of sampling or measurement and the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement, the date(s) analyses were performed, the company or entity that performed the analyses, the analytical techniques or methods used, and the results of such analyses.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.a., F.A.C.]

42. Retention of Records. Retention of records of all monitoring data and support information shall be for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

43. Monitoring Reports. The permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six (6) months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.]

44. Deviation from Permit Requirements Reports. The permittee shall report in accordance with the requirements of Rules 62-210.700(6) and 62-4.130, F.A.C., any deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit. Reports shall include the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.b., F.A.C.]

45. Reports. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.c, F.A.C.]

46. If any portion of the final permit is invalidated, the remainder of the permit shall remain in effect.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)1., F.A.C.]

47. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that maintaining compliance with any permit condition would necessitate halting of or reduction of the source activity.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)3., F.A.C.]

48. A Title V source shall comply with all the terms and conditions of the existing permit until the Department has taken final action on any permit renewal or any requested permit revision, except as provided at Rule 62-213.412(2), F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)4., F.A.C.]

49. A situation arising from sudden and unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source which causes an exceedance of a technology-based emissions limitation because of unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the situation and which requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, shall be an affirmative defense to an enforcement action in accordance with the provisions and requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(g)(2) and (3), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)5., F.A.C.]

50. Confidentiality Claims. Any permittee may claim confidentiality of any data or other information by complying with Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C. (also, see Condition No. 35.)
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)6., F.A.C.]

51. Statement of Compliance. The permittee shall submit a statement of compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit. Such statements shall be submitted to the Department and EPA annually, or more frequently if specified by Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., or by any other applicable requirement. Such statements shall be accompanied by a certification in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C. The statement of compliance shall include all the provisions of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii), incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

o 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii). The compliance certification shall include all of the following (provided that the identification of applicable information may cross-reference the permit or previous reports, as applicable):

(A) The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;

(B) The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the owner or operator for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period, and whether such methods or other means provide continuous or intermittent data. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3). If necessary, the owner or operator also shall identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with section113(c)(2) of the Act; which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;

(C) The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, based on the method or means designated in paragraph (c)(5)(iii)(B) of this section. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. The certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance as defined under part 64 of this chapter occurred; and

(D) Such other facts as the permitting authority may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

The statement shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C. The responsible official may treat compliance with all other applicable requirements as a surrogate for compliance with Rule 62-296.320(2), Objectionable Odor Prohibited.

[Rule 62-213.440(3), F.A.C.]

52. Permit Shield. Except as provided in Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., compliance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements in effect as of the date of permit issuance, provided that the source included such applicable requirements in the permit application. Nothing in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., or in any permit shall alter or affect the ability of EPA or the Department to deal with an emergency, the liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance, or the requirements of the Federal Acid Rain Program.

{Permitting note: The permit shield is not in effect until the effective date of the permit.}

[Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C.]

53. Forms and Instructions. The forms used by the Department in the Title V source operation program are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-213.900, F.A.C. The form is listed by rule number, which is also the form number, and with the subject, title, and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resources Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or by contacting the appropriate permitting authority.

(1) Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee (AEF) Form.

[Rule 62-213.900(1), F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-256, F.A.C.

54. Not federally enforceable. Open Burning. This permit does not authorize any open burning nor does it constitute any waiver of the requirements of Chapter 62-256, F.A.C. Source shall comply with Chapter 62-256, F.A.C., for any open burning at the source.

[Chapter 62-256, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-281, F.A.C.

55. Refrigerant Requirements. Any facility having refrigeration equipment, including air conditioning equipment, which uses a Class I or II substance (listed at 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendices A and B), and any facility which maintains, services, or repairs motor vehicles using a Class I or Class II substance as refrigerant must comply with all requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subparts B and F, and with Rule 62-281.100, F.A.C. Those requirements include the following restrictions:

(1) Any facility having any refrigeration equipment normally containing 50 (fifty) pounds of refrigerant, or more, must keep servicing records documenting the date and type of all service and the quantity of any refrigerant added pursuant to 40 CFR 82.166;

(2) No person repairing or servicing a motor vehicle may perform any service on a motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC) involving the refrigerant for such air conditioner unless the person has been properly trained and certified as provided at 40 CFR 82.34 and 40 CFR 82.40, and properly uses equipment approved pursuant to 40 CFR 82.36 and 40 CFR 82.38, and complies with 40 CFR 82.42;
(3) No person may sell or distribute, or offer for sale or distribution, any substance listed as a Class I or Class II substance at 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendices A and B, except in compliance with Rule 62-281.100, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 82.34(b), 40 CFR 82.42, and/or 40 CFR 82.166;
(4) No person maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of appliances may knowingly vent or otherwise release into the atmosphere any Class I or Class II substance used as a refrigerant in such equipment and no other person may open appliances (except MVACs as defined at 40 CFR 82.152) for service, maintenance or repair unless the person has been properly trained and certified pursuant to 40 CFR 82.161 and unless the person uses equipment certified for that type of appliance pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158 and unless the person observes the practices set forth at 40 CFR 82.156 and 40 CFR 82.166;
(5) No person may dispose of appliances (except small appliances, as defined at 40 CFR 82.152) without using equipment certified for that type of appliance pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158 and without observing the practices set forth at 40 CFR 82.156 and 40 CFR 82.166;
(6) No person may recover refrigerant from small appliances, MVACs and MVAC-like appliances (as defined at 40 CFR 82.152), except in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subpart F.
[40 CFR 82; and, Chapter 62-281, F.A.C. **(Chapter 62-281, F.A.C., is not federally enforceable)**]

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

56. Industrial, Commercial, and Municipal Open Burning Prohibited. Open burning in connection with industrial, commercial, or municipal operations is prohibited, except when:

(a) Open burning is determined by the Department to be the only feasible method of operation and is authorized by an air permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-210 or 62-213, F.A.C.; or

(b) An emergency exists which requires immediate action to protect human health and safety; or

(c) A county or municipality would use a portable air curtain incinerator to burn yard trash generated by a hurricane, tornado, fire or other disaster and the air curtain incinerator would otherwise be operated in accordance with the permitting exemption criteria of Rule 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.320(3), F.A.C.]

57. Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.
(4)(c)1. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any emissions unit whatsoever, including, but not limited to, vehicular movement, transportation of materials, construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking, or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emission.

3. Reasonable precautions may include, but shall not be limited to the following:

a. Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and yards.

b. Application of water or chemicals to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing.

c. Application of asphalt, water, oil, chemicals or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads, yards, open stock piles and similar emissions units.

d. Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the emissions unit to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas to prevent particulate from becoming airborne.

e. Landscaping or planting of vegetation.

f. Use of hoods, fans, filters, and similar equipment to contain, capture and/or vent particulate matter.

g. Confining abrasive blasting where possible.

h. Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

4. In determining what constitutes reasonable precautions for a particular facility, the Department shall consider the cost of the control technique or work practice, the environmental impacts of the technique or practice, and the degree of reduction of emissions expected from a particular technique or practice.
[Rules 62-296.320(4)(c)1., 3., & 4. F.A.C.]

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APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES (version dated 10/07/96)

Stack Sampling Facilities Provided by the Owner of an Emissions Unit. This section describes the minimum requirements for stack sampling facilities that are necessary to sample point emissions units. Sampling facilities include sampling ports, work platforms, access to work platforms, electrical power, and sampling equipment support. Emissions units must provide these facilities at their expense. All stack sampling facilities must meet any Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Standards described in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts D and E.

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

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

(c) Sampling Ports.

1. All sampling ports shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches.

2. The ports shall be capable of being sealed when not in use.

3. The sampling ports shall be located in the stack at least 2 stack diameters or equivalent diameters downstream and at least 0.5 stack diameter or equivalent diameter upstream from any fan, bend, constriction or other flow disturbance.

4. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct has been filed prior to December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 15 feet or less. For stacks with a larger diameter, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct is filed on or after December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 10 feet or less. For stacks with larger diameters, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. On horizontal circular ducts, the ports shall be located so that the probe can enter the stack vertically, horizontally or at a 45 degree angle.

5. On rectangular ducts, the cross sectional area shall be divided into the number of equal areas in accordance with EPA Method 1. Sampling ports shall be provided which allow access to each sampling point. The ports shall be located so that the probe can be inserted perpendicular to the gas flow.

(d) Work Platforms.

1. Minimum size of the working platform shall be 24 square feet in area. Platforms shall be at least 3 feet wide.

2. On circular stacks with 2 sampling ports, the platform shall extend at least 110 degrees around the stack.

3. On circular stacks with more than two sampling ports, the work platform shall extend 360 degrees around the stack.

4. All platforms shall be equipped with an adequate safety rail (ropes are not acceptable), toeboard, and hinged floor-opening cover if ladder access is used to reach the platform. The safety rail directly in line with the sampling ports shall be removable so that no obstruction exists in an area 14 inches below each sample port and 6 inches on either side of the sampling port.

(e) Access to Work Platform.

1. Ladders to the work platform exceeding 15 feet in length shall have safety cages or fall arresters with a minimum of 3 compatible safety belts available for use by sampling personnel.

2. Walkways over free-fall areas shall be equipped with safety rails and toeboards.

(f) Electrical Power.

1. A minimum of two 120-volt AC, 20-amp outlets shall be provided at the sampling platform within 20 feet of each sampling port.

2. If extension cords are used to provide the electrical power, they shall be kept on the plant's property and be available immediately upon request by sampling personnel.

(g) Sampling Equipment Support.

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

a. The bracket shall be a standard 3 inch x 3 inch x one-quarter inch equal-legs bracket which is 1 and one-half inches wide. A hole that is one-half inch in diameter shall be drilled through the exact center of the horizontal portion of the bracket. The horizontal portion of the bracket shall be located 14 inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

b. A three-eighth inch bolt which protrudes 2 inches from the stack may be substituted for the required bracket. The bolt shall be located 15 and one-half inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

c. The three-quarter inch eyebolt shall be capable of supporting a 500 pound working load. For stacks that are less than 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 48 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. For stacks that are greater than or equal to 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 60 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. If the eyebolt is more than 120 inches above the platform, a length of chain shall be attached to it to bring the free end of the chain to within safe reach from the platform.

2. A complete monorail or dualrail arrangement may be substituted for the eyebolt and bracket.

3. When the sample ports are located in the top of a horizontal duct, a frame shall be provided above the port to allow the sample probe to be secured during the test.

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

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

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

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

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FIGURE 1--SUMMARY REPORT--GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSION AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE (version dated 7/96)

[Note: This form is referenced in 40 CFR 60.7, Subpart A-General Provisions]

Pollutant *(Circle One)*: SO_2 NO_X TRS H_2S CO Opacity

Reporting period dates: From _____ to _____

Company: _____

Emission Limitation: _____

Address: _____

Monitor Manufacturer: _____

Model No.: _____

Date of Latest CMS Certification or Audit: _____

Process Unit(s) Description: _____

Total source operating time in reporting period [1]: _____

Emission data summary [1]		CMS performance summary [1]	
1. Duration of excess emissions in reporting period due to:		1. CMS downtime in reporting period due to:	
a. Startup/shutdown	____	a. Monitor equipment malfunctions	____
b. Control equipment problems	____	b. Non-Monitor equipment malfunctions	____
c. Process problems	____	c. Quality assurance calibration	____
d. Other known causes	____	d. Other known causes	____
e. Unknown causes	____	e. Unknown causes	____
2. Total duration of excess emissions	____	2. Total CMS Downtime	____
3. Total duration of excess emissions x (100) / [Total source operating time]	____ % [2]	3. [Total CMS Downtime] x (100) / [Total source operating time]	____ % [2]

[1] For opacity, record all times in minutes. For gases, record all times in hours.

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

Note: On a separate page, describe any changes since last quarter in CMS, process or controls.

I certify that the information contained in this report is true, accurate, and complete.

Name: _____

Signature: _____ *Date*: _____

Title: _____

[Electronic file name: figure1.doc]

Appendix 40 CFR 60 Subpart A-General Provisions
(Version dated 07/23/97)

These conditions are based on the July 1996 CFR version.

[Applicability note: These conditions are for an NSPS emissions unit (a.k.a. "federal facility") that has been built and has conducted the initial performance test(s) in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8.]

{Note: Rule 62-204.800(d), F.A.C., did not adopt/incorporate 40 CFR 60.4, 40 CFR 60.16, and 40 CFR 60.17.}

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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.]

40 CFR 60.7 Notification and record keeping.

2. 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)]

3. 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)]

4. Each owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring system (CMS) or monitoring device shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts) and/or a summary report form [see 40 CFR 60.7(d)] to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or, the CMS data are to be used directly for compliance determination, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted; or, the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half (or quarter, as appropriate). Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:
(1) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.
(2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.

(3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
(4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.
[40 CFR 60.7(c)(1), (2), (3), and (4)]

5. 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.

{See attached Figure 1: Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance} (electronic file name: figure1.doc)

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

6. (1) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c), an owner or operator who is required by an applicable subpart to submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports (and summary reports) on a quarterly (or more frequent) basis may reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard to semiannual if the following conditions are met:
(i) For 1 full year (e.g., 4 quarterly or 12 monthly reporting periods) the affected facility's excess emissions and monitoring systems reports submitted to comply with a standard under this part continually demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with the applicable standard;
(ii) The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, and the applicable standard; and
(iii) The Administrator does not object to a reduced frequency of reporting for the affected facility, as provided in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(2).
(2) The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance (and summary) reports may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the required recordkeeping period prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgment about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future. If the Administrator disapproves the owner or operator's request to reduce the frequency of reporting, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.
(3) As soon as monitoring data indicate that the affected facility is not in compliance with any emission limitation or operating parameter specified in the applicable standard, the frequency of reporting shall revert to the frequency specified in the applicable standard, and the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (and summary report, if required) at the next appropriate reporting period following the noncomplying event. After

demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for another full year, the owner or operator may again request approval from the Administrator to reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard as provided for in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(1) and (e)(2).
[40 CFR 60.7(e)(1)]

7. Any 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.]

40 CFR 60.8 Performance tests.

8. 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)]

40 CFR 60.11 Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.

9. 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)]

10. Compliance with opacity standards in 40 CFR 60 shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with Reference Method 9 in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5).
[40 CFR 60.11(b)]

11. The opacity standards set forth in 40 CFR 60 shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.11(c)]

12. 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 air 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)]

13. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard may submit, for compliance purposes, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data results produced during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of EPA Method 9 observation data. If an owner or operator elects to submit COMS data for compliance with the opacity standard, he or she shall notify the

Administrator of that decision, in writing, at least 30 days before any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Once the owner or operator of an affected facility has notified the Administrator to that effect, the COMS data results will be used to determine opacity compliance during subsequent tests required under 40 CFR 60.8 until the owner or operator notifies the Administrator, in writing, to the contrary. For the purpose of determining compliance with the opacity standard during a performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 using COMS data, the minimum total time of COMS data collection shall be averages of all 6-minute continuous periods within the duration of the mass emission performance test. Results of the COMS opacity determinations shall be submitted along with the results of the performance test required under 60.8. The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS for compliance purposes is responsible for demonstrating that the COMS meets the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.13(c), that the COMS has been properly maintained and operated, and that the resulting data have not been altered in any way. If COMS data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which EPA Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the EPA Method 9 data will be used to determine opacity compliance.
[40 CFR 60.11(e)(5)]

40 CFR 60.12 Circumvention.

14. 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]

40 CFR 60.13 Monitoring requirements.

15. For the purposes of 40 CFR 60.13, all continuous monitoring systems (CMS) 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)]

16. If the owner or operator of an affected facility elects to submit continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data for compliance with the opacity standard as provided under 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), he shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as specified in Performance Specification 1, Appendix B, of 40 CFR 60 before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Otherwise, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS or continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 or within 30 days thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specification in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct COMS or CEMS performance evaluations at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act.
(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS to determine opacity compliance during any performance test required under 60.8 and as described in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5) shall furnish the Administrator two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the COMS performance evaluation described in 40 CFR 60.13(c) at least 10 days before the performance test required under 60.8 is conducted.
[40 CFR 60.13(c)(1)]

17. (1) Owners and operators of all continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) installed in accordance with the provisions of this part shall check the zero (or low-level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (50 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts at least once daily in accordance with a written procedure. The zero and span shall, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications in Appendix B. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified, whenever specified. For continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions, the optical surfaces exposed to the effluent gases shall be cleaned prior to performing the zero and span drift adjustments except that for systems using automatic zero adjustments. The optical surfaces shall be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity.
(2) Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, the following procedures shall be followed for continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions. Minimum procedures shall include a method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale (span) opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. Such procedures shall provide a system check of the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry including the lamp and photo detector assembly.
[40 CFR 60.13(d)(1) and (2)]

18. Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under 40 CFR 60.13(d), all continuous monitoring systems (CMS) shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:
(1) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring opacity of emissions shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.
(2) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring emissions, except opacity, shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.
[40 CFR 60.13(e)(1) and (2)]

19. 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)]

20. When the effluents from a single affected facility or two or more affected facilities subject to the same emission standards are combined before being released to the atmosphere, the owner or operator may install applicable continuous monitoring systems (CMS) on each effluent or on the combined effluent. When the affected facilities are not subject to the same emission standards, separate continuous monitoring systems shall be installed on each effluent. When the effluent from one affected facility is released to the atmosphere through more than one point, the owner or operator shall install an applicable continuous monitoring system on each separate effluent unless the installation of fewer systems is approved by the Administrator. When more than one continuous monitoring system is used to measure the emissions from one affected facility (e.g., multiple breechings, multiple outlets), the owner or operator shall report the results as required from each continuous monitoring system.
[40 CFR 60.13(g)]

21. Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems for measurement of opacity shall reduce all data to 6-minute averages and for continuous monitoring systems other than opacity to 1-hour averages for time periods as defined in 40 CFR 60.2. Six-minute opacity averages shall be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. For continuous monitoring systems other than opacity, 1-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally

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

[electronic file name: 40CFR60a.doc]

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AIR REGULATION

Phase II Permit Application

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 72.30 and 72.31 and Chapter 62-214, F.A.C.

This submission is: [X] New [ ] Revised

STEP 1
Identify the source by plant name, State, and ORIS code from NADB

Plant Name	State	ORIS Code
Seminole	FL	00136

STEP 2
Enter the boiler ID# from NADB for each affected unit, and indicate whether a repowering plan is being submitted for the unit by entering "yes" or "no" at column c. For new units, enter the requested information in columns d and e

a	b	c	d	e
Boiler ID#	Compliance Plan: Unit Will Hold Allowances in Accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	Compliance Plan: Repowering Plan	New Units: Commence Operation Date	New Units: Monitor Certification Deadline
U01	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
U02	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			

STEP 3
Check the box if the response in column c of Step 2 is "Yes" for any unit

[ ] For each unit that will be repowered, the Repowering Extension Plan form is included and the Repowering Technology Petition form has been submitted or will be submitted by June 1, 1997.

Plant Name (from Step 1)

STEP 4
Read the standard requirements and certification, enter the name of the designated representative, and sign and date

Standard Requirements

Permit Requirements.

(1) The designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Submit a complete Acid Rain part application (including a compliance plan) under 40 CFR part 72, Rules 62-214.320 and 330, F.A.C. in accordance with the deadlines specified in Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.; and
(ii) Submit in a timely manner any supplemental information that the permitting authority determines is necessary in order to review an Acid Rain part application and issue or deny an Acid Rain permit.
(2) The owners and operators of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Operate the unit in compliance with a complete Acid Rain part application or a superseding Acid Rain part issued by the permitting authority; and
(ii) Have an Acid Rain Part.

Monitoring Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, designated representative of each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in 40 CFR part 75, and Rule 62-214.420, F.A.C.
(2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR part 75 shall be used to determine compliance by the unit with the Acid Rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program.
(3) The requirements of 40 CFR part 75 shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at the unit under other applicable requirements of the Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators of each source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the unit's compliance subaccount (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)) not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from the unit; and
(ii) Comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.
(2) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Act.
(3) An Acid Rain unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:
(i) Starting January 1, 2000, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or
(ii) Starting on the later of January 1, 2000 or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR part 75, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).
(4) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.
(5) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph (1)(i) of the sulfur dioxide requirements prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.
(6) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the Acid Rain permit application, the Acid Rain permit, or the written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 and 72.8 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
(7) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

Nitrogen Oxides Requirements. The owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation for nitrogen oxides.

Excess Emissions Requirements.

(1) The designated representative of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall submit a proposed offset plan, as required under 40 CFR part 77.
(2) The owners and operators of an Acid Rain unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall:
(i) Pay without demand the penalty required, and pay upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR part 77; and
(ii) Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by 40 CFR part 77.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the Administrator or permitting authority:
(i) The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with Rule 62-214.350, F.A.C.; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative;
(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR part 75;
(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,

Plant Name (from Step 1)

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements (cont.)

(iv) Copies of all documents used to complete an Acid Rain part application and any other submission under the Acid Rain Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

(2) The designated representative of an Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the Acid Rain Program, including those under 40 CFR part 72 subpart I and 40 CFR part 75.

Liability.

(1) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete Acid Rain part application, an Acid Rain part, or a written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act.
(2) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001.
(3) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.
(4) Each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
(5) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the Acid Rain units at the source.
(6) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit. Except as provided under 40 CFR 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under 40 CFR part 75 (including 40 CFR 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18), the owners and operators and the designated representative of one Acid Rain unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other Acid Rain unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.
(7) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR parts 72, 73, 75, 77, and 78 by an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit, or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit, shall be a separate violation of the Act.

Effect on Other Authorities. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, an Acid Rain part application, an Acid Rain part, or a written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 shall be construed as:

(1) Except as expressly provided in title IV of the Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit from compliance with any other provision of the Act, including the provisions of title I of the Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;
(2) Limiting the number of allowances a unit can hold; *provided*, that the number of allowances held by the unit shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Act;
(3) Requiring a change of any kind in any State law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any State law regarding such State regulation, or limiting such State regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such State law;
(4) Modifying the Federal Power Act or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or,
(5) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a State in which such program is established.

Certification

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the Acid Rain source or Acid Rain units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name	Richard Midulla	
Signature		Date 12/5/95

STEP 5 (optional)
Enter the source AIRS and FINDS identification numbers, if known

AIRS	UNK
FINDS	UNK

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Acid Rain Program

OMB No. 2060-022
Expires 6-30-9

Certificate of Representation

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 72.24

This submission is: [X] New [ ] Revised

STEP 1
Identify the source by plant name, State, and ORIS code from NADB

Plant Name	State	ORIS Code
Seminole Power Plant Boilers 1 & 2	FL	136

STEP 2
Enter requested information for the designated representative

Name	Richard J. Midulla
Address	Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. P. O. Box 272000 Tampa, FL 33688-2000
Phone Number	(813) 963-0994
Fax Number	(813) 264-7906

STEP 3
Enter requested information for the alternate designated representative (optional)

Name	Michael P. Opalinski
Address	Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. P. O. Box 272000 Tampa, FL 33688-2000
Phone Number	(813) 963-0994
Fax Number	(813) 264-7906

STEP 4
Complete Step 5, read the certifications and sign and date

I certify that I was selected as the designated representative or alternate designated representative, as applicable, by an agreement binding on the owners and operators of the affected source and each affected unit at the source.

I certify that I have given notice of the agreement, selecting me as the designated representative or alternate designated representative, as applicable for the affected source and each affected unit at the source identified in this certificate of representation, daily for a period of one week in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the source is located or in a State publication designed to give general public notice.

I certify that I have all necessary authority to carry out my duties and responsibilities under the Acid Rain Program on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source and of each affected unit at the source and that each such owner and operator shall be fully bound by my actions, inactions, or submissions.

I certify that I shall abide by any fiduciary responsibilities imposed by the agreement by which I was selected as designated representative or alternate designated representative, as applicable.

I certify that the owners and operators of the affected source and of each affected unit at the source shall be bound by any order issued to me by the Administrator, the permitting authority, or a court regarding the source or unit.

Where there are multiple holders of a legal or equitable title to, or a leasehold interest in, an affected unit, or where a utility or industrial customer purchases power from an effected unit under life-of-the-unit, firm power contractual arrangements, I certify that:

I have given a written notice of my selection as the designated representative or alternate designated representative, as applicable, and of the agreement by which I was selected to each owner and operator of the affected source and of each affected unit at the source; and

Allowances and the proceeds of transactions involving allowances will be deemed to be held or distributed in proportion to each holder's legal, equitable, leasehold, or contractual reservation or entitlement or, if such multiple holders have expressly provided for a different distribution of allowances by contract, that allowances and the proceeds of transactions involving allowances will be deemed to be held or distributed in accordance with the contract.

The agreement by which I was selected as the alternate designated representative includes a procedure for the owners and operators of the source and affected units at the source to authorize the alternate designated representative to act in lieu of the designated representative.

Seminole Power Plant Boilers 1 & 2
Plant Name (from Step 1)

Certification

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Signature (designated representative)	Date 3/1/94
Signature (alternate) Michael P. Gallivan	Date 3/1/94

STEP 5
Provide the name of every owner and operator of the source and each affected unit at the source. Identify the units they own and/or operate by boiler ID# from NADB. For owners only, identify each state or local utility regulatory authority with jurisdiction over each owner

Name Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.					[X] Owner	[ ] Operator
ID# 1	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#
ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#
Regulatory Authorities Seminole Electric Board of Trustees and REA						

Name Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.					[ ] Owner	[X] Operator
ID# 2	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#
ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#
Regulatory Authorities						

Name					[ ] Owner	[ ] Operator
ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#
ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#
Regulatory Authorities						

Name					[ ] Owner	[ ] Operator
ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#
ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#
Regulatory Authorities						

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 4
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
100 ALABAMA STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-3104

APR 07 1997

4APT-ARB

Mr. Michael P. Opalinski
Designated Representative
Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
16313 North Dale Mabry Highway
P.O. Box 272000
Tampa, Florida 33688-2000

Dear Mr. Opalinski:

Enclosed you will find the draft Phase I Acid Rain permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on March 27, 1997, for the affected sources in your nitrogen oxides early election compliance plan. This permitting action will become final 40 days after a notice is published in the Federal Register or local newspaper, whichever is later, unless adverse comment is received within 30 days after publication. Notice of this permitting action is scheduled for publication on April 11, 1997.

Your cooperation has been appreciated. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Mr. Scott Davis of my staff at (404) 562-9127.

Sincerely,

R. Douglas Neeley
for Chief
Air and Radiation Technology Branch
Air, Pesticides and Toxics
Management Division

Enclosure

cc: Tom Cascio, Florida DEP

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 4
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
100 ALABAMA STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-3104

PHASE I ACID RAIN PERMIT For NOx Early Election

Issued to: Seminole Power Plant
Operated by: Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Effective: January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1999

This page will be replaced to document new EPA actions each time a new action is taken by the Agency. This is the initial permitting action:

Summary of Previous Actions

None.

Present Action

1. Permit, including the NO_x early election compliance plan, issued as a direct final permit for Units 1 and 2. This action will become final 40 days after notice in the Federal Register or local newspaper, whichever is later, unless adverse comment is received within 30 days after publication.
(See page 1)

Signature *Date* 3/27/97

Winston A. Smith
Director, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: (404) 562-9077 Facsimile: (404) 562-9095

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 4
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
100 ALABAMA STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-3104

PHASE I ACID RAIN PERMIT For NOx Early Election

Issued to: Seminole Power Plant
Operated by: Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Effective: January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1999

The Acid Rain Permit comprises the following:

1. The statement of basis containing:

   Part A, with references to statutory and regulatory authorities, and comments, notes and justifications that apply to the source in general; and

   Part B, for each Early Election unit at this source:

   - a NO_x compliance plan; and,
   - comments, notes and justifications regarding permit decisions and changes made to the permit application forms during the review process, and any additional requirements.

2. The permit application forms that this source submitted, as corrected by EPA. The owners and operators of the source must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application.

Plant Name: Seminole Power Plant
State: Florida
ORIS Code: 0136

Statutory and Regulatory Authorities. In accordance with Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency issues this permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 72, subparts E and F, and part 76.

For further information contact:

Scott Davis, Acid Rain Contact
U.S. EPA, Region 4
Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division
Telephone: (404) 562-9127
Facsimile: (404) 562-9095

Comments, notes and justifications that apply to the source in general:

None.

R. SCOTT DAVIS — *Permit Reviewer*

R. Scott Davis — *Signature*

3/24/97 — *Date*

Plant Name: Seminole Power Plant
State: Florida
ORIS Code: 0136
Boiler ID#: 1

NO_x Compliance Plan

EPA approves a nitrogen oxides early election plan for this unit for 1997-2007 under which this unit's annual average NO_x emission rate for each year, determined using the methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR part 75, shall not exceed the applicable emission limitation under 40 CFR 76.5(a), of 0.50 lbs/mmBtu for dry bottom wall-fired units. If this unit is in compliance with its applicable emission limitation for each year of the plan, then the unit shall not be subject to any revised NO_x emission limitation for Group 1 boilers that the Administrator may issue pursuant to section 407(b)(2) of the Act, until January 1, 2008.

Comments, notes and justifications regarding permit decisions, and changes made to the permit application forms during the review process:

None.

R. SCOTT DAVIS	R. Scott Davis	3/24/97
Permit Reviewer	*Signature*	*Date*

Plant Name: Seminole Power Plant
State: Florida
ORIS Code: 0136
Boiler ID#: 2

NO_x Compliance Plan

EPA approves a nitrogen oxides early election plan for this unit for 1997-2007 under which this unit's annual average NO_x emission rate for each year, determined using the methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR part 75, shall not exceed the applicable emission limitation under 40 CFR 76.5(a), of 0.50 lbs/mmBtu for dry bottom wall-fired units. If this unit is in compliance with its applicable emission limitation for each year of the plan, then the unit shall not be subject to any revised NO_x emission limitation for Group 1 boilers that the Administrator may issue pursuant to section 407(b)(2) of the Act, until January 1, 2008.

Comments, notes and justifications regarding permit decisions, and changes made to the permit application forms during the review process:

None.

R. SCOTT DAVIS	R. Scott Davis	3/24/97
Permit Reviewer	*Signature*	*Date*

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Phase II NOx Compliance Plan

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 76.9

This submission is: ☐ New ☐ Revised

STEP 1 Indicate plant name, state, and ORIS code from NADB, if applicable.	Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. Plant Name	Fl State	000136 ORIS Code
STEP 2	Identify each affected Group 1 and Group 2 boiler using the boiler ID# from NADB, if applicable. Indicate boiler type: "CB" for cell burner, "CY" for cyclone, "DBW" for dry bottom wall-fired, "T" for tangentially fired, "V" for vertically fired, and"WB" for wet bottom. Indicate the compliance option selected for each unit.		

	ID# U01 / Type DBW	ID# U02 / Type DBW	ID# / Type	ID# / Type	ID# / Type	ID# / Type
(a) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.50 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	X	X	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.45 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I tangentially fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) EPA-approved early election plan under 40 CFR 76.8 through 12/31/07 (also indicate above emission limit specified in plan)	X	X	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.46 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.40 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II tangentially fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.68 lb/mmBtu (for cell burner boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.86 lb/mmBtu (for cyclone boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(h) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.80 lb/mmBtu (for vertically fired boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.84 lb/mmBtu (for wet bottom boilers)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(j) NO_x Averaging Plan (include NO_x Averaging form)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(k) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(A) (check the standard emission limitation box above for most stringent limitation applicable to any unit utilizing stack)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Plant Name from Step 1

STEP 2, cont'd.

	ID# U01	ID# U02	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#
	Type DBW	Type DBW	Type	Type	Type	Type
(l) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(l)(B) with NO_x Averaging (check the NO_x Averaging Plan box and include NO_x Averaging Form)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(m) EPA-approved common stack apportionment method pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17 (a)(2)(i)(C), (a)(2)(iii)(B), or (b)(2)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(n) AEL (include Phase II AEL Demonstration Period, Final AEL Petition, or AEL Renewal form as appropriate)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(o) Petition for AEL demonstration period or final AEL under review by U.S. EPA or demonstration period ongoing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(p) Repowering extension plan approved or under review	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

STEP 3
Read the standard requirements and certification, enter the name of the designated representative, sign and date.

Standard Requirements

General. This source is subject to the standard requirements in 40 CFR 72.9 (consistent with 40 CFR 76.8(e)(1)(i)). These requirements are listed in this source's Acid Rain Part of its Title V permit.

Special Provisions for Early Election Units

Nitrogen Oxides. A unit that is governed by an approved early election plan shall be subject to an emissions limitation for NO_x as provided under 40 CFR 76.8(a)(2) except as provided under 40 CFR 76.8(e)(3)(iii).

Liability. The owners and operators of a unit governed by an approved early election plan shall be liable for any violation of the plan or 40 CFR 76.8 at that unit. The owners and operators shall be liable, beginning January 1, 2000, for fulfilling the obligations specified in 40 CFR Part 77.

Termination. An approved early election plan shall be in effect only until the earlier of January 1, 2008 or January 1 of the calendar year for which a termination of the plan takes effect. If the designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan fails to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions limitation under 40 CFR 76.5 for any year during the period beginning January 1 of the first year the early election takes effect and ending December 31, 2007, the permitting authority will terminate the plan. The termination will take effect beginning January 1 of the year after the year for which there is a failure to demonstrate compliance, and the designated representative may not submit a new early election plan. The designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan may terminate the plan any year prior to 2008 but may not submit a new early election plan. In order to terminate the plan, the designated representative must submit a notice under 40 CFR 72.40(d) by January 1 of the year for which the termination is to take effect. If an early election plan is terminated any year prior to 2000, the unit shall meet, beginning January 1, 2000, the applicable emissions limitation for NO_x for Phase II units with Group 1 boilers under 40 CFR 76.7. If an early election plan is terminated on or after 2000, the unit shall meet, beginning on the effective date of the termination, the applicable emissions limitation for NO_x for Phase II units with Group 1 boilers under 40 CFR 76.7.

STEP 3, cont'd.

Certification

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Name Michael P. Opalinski	
Signature M. P. Opalinski	Date 11/21/97

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

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Seminole Power Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 1070025

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-001]	Steam Electric Generator No. 1
[-002]	Steam Electric Generator No. 2

			Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*			
Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/Year	Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See permit condition(s)
PM	coal or oil	8,760	0.03 lb/MMBtu			215.16	942	40 CFR 60.42a(a)	A.5.
PM	coal & petcoke	8,760	0.03 lb/MMBtu			215.16	942	PSD-FL-018(A)	A.6.
VE	all		20% except 27% one 6 min/hr					40 CFR 60.42a(b)	A.7.
SO2	coal	8,760	1.20 lb/MMBtu			8,606.4	37,686	40 CFR 60.43a(a)(1) & (2)	A.8.
SO2	liquid	8,760	0.80 lb/MMBtu			5,737.6	25,131	40 CFR 60.43a(b)(1) & (2)	A.9.
SO2	coal & liquid	8,760	X(340) + Y(520)/100					PSD-FL-018	A.11.
SO2	coal & petcoke	8,760	Permit Condition **A.12.**			7,538.3 / 7,491.8	33,018 / 32,814	PSD-FL-018(A)	A.12.
SO2	petcoke	8,760	7.0% sulfur by weight, dry basis					PSD-FL-018(A)	A.13.
NOX	coal	8,760	0.60 lb/MMBtu			4,303.2	18,843	40 CFR 60.44a(a)(1) & (2)	A.14.
NOX	liquid	8,760	0.30 lb/MMBtu			2,151.6	9,424	40 CFR 60.44a(a)(1) & (2)	A.14.
NOX	coal & liquid	8,760	X(130) + Y(260)/100					PSD-FL-018	A.15.
NOX	coal & petcoke	8,760	0.50 lb/MMBtu			3,586.0	15,702	PSD-FL-018(A)	A.16.
CO	coal & petcoke	8,760	No significant increase compared to coal					Rule 62-210.200(12)(d), FAC	A.69.
H2SO4 Mist	coal & petcoke	8,760	No significant increase compared to coal					Rule 62-210.200(12)(d), FAC	A.70.

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

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

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Seminole Power Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 1070025

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-003]	Rail Car Maintenance

			Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*			
Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/Year	Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See permit condition(s)
VE		8,760	20%					PA 78-10, Modified March 26, 1991	B.2.
VOC		8,760		38.75	11.84			PA 78-10, Modified March 26, 1991	B.4.

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

[electronic file name: 10700251.xls]

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

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Seminole Power Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 1070025

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-004]	Coal Storage Yard

			Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*			
Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/Year	Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See permit condition(s)
VE		8,760	< 20%					40 CFR 60.252(c)	C.4.

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

[electronic file name: 10700251.xls]

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

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Seminole Power Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 1070025

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-005]	Limestone and FGD Sludge Handling and Storage

			Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*			
Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/Year	Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs /hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See permit condition(s)
VE		8,760	20%					PSD-FL-018	D.4.

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

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Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Seminole Power Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 1070025

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-001]	Steam Electric Generator No. 1
[-002]	Steam Electric Generator No. 2

Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS**	See permit condition(s)
PM	All	EPA Method 19 & 5 or 5B	Annual	2/8/1987	120 minutes		A.41.
VE	All	EPA Method 9 and CMS***	Annual & Continuous	2/8/1987	1 hour	Yes	A.30., A.40.
SO2	All	EPA Method 19 and CMS	Annual & Continuous	2/8/1987	1 hour	Yes	A.31., A.42.
NOX	All	EPA Method 19 and CMS	Annual & Continuous	2/8/1987	1 hour	Yes	A.32., A.43.
CO	coal & petcoke	EPA Method 10	Annual	2/8/1987	1 hour		A.69.
H2SO4 Mist	coal & petcoke	EPA Method 8	Annual	2/8/1987	1 hour		A.70.

Notes:

* The frequency base date is established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

**CMS [=] continuous monitoring system

*** Annual compliance may be shown using continuous opacity monitors in lieu of EPA Method 9

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Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Seminole Power Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 1070025

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-003]	Rail Car Maintenance

Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS**	See permit condition(s)
VE		EPA Method 9	Annual	2/8/1987	30 minutes		B.6.
VOC		Material Balance	Annual	2/8/1987			B.7.

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

[electronic file name: 10700252.xls]

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Seminole Power Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 1070025

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-004]	Coal Storage Yard

Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS**	See permit condition(s)
VE		EPA Method 9	Annual	2/8/1987	30 minutes		C.6.

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

[electronic file name: 10700252.xls]

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Seminole Power Plant

FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 1070025

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
[-005]	Limestone and FGD Sludge Handling and Storage

Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS**	See permit condition(s)
VE		EPA Method 9	Annual	2/8/1987	30 minutes		D.6.

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

[electronic file name: 10700252.xls]

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.

FINAL Permit No.: 1070025-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 1070025

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

E.U. ID No	Description	Permit No.	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Extended Date	Revised Date(s)
-001	#1 Unit, W/ESP AND FGD	PA78-10 & PSD-FL-018	09/18/79 & 09/09/79			10/12/88, 8/10/89, 3/26/91, 10/14/92, 11/25/92, 3/2/95, 4/25/97 & 2/7/97
-002	#2 Unit, W/ESP AND FGD	PA78-10 & PSD-FL-018	09/18/79 & 09/09/79			10/12/88, 8/10/89, 3/26/91, 10/14/92, 11/25/92, 3/2/95, 4/25/97 & 2/7/97
-003	Rail Car Maintenance	PA78-10 & PSD-FL-018	09/18/79 & 09/09/79			10/12/88, 8/10/89, 3/26/91, 10/14/92, 11/25/92, 3/2/95, 4/25/97 & 2/7/97
-004	Coal Storage Yard	PA78-10 & PSD-FL-018	09/18/79 & 09/09/79			10/12/88, 8/10/89, 3/26/91, 10/14/92, 11/25/92, 3/2/95, 4/25/97 & 2/7/97
-005	Limestone & FGD Sludge Handling and Storage	PSD-FL-018	09/09/79			

(if applicable) ID Number Changes (for tracking purposes):

From: **Facility ID No.:** 31JAX540025
To: **Facility ID No.:** 1070025

Notes:
1 - AO permit(s) automatic extension(s) in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.a., F.A.C., effective 03/21/96.
2 - AC permit(s) automatic extension(s) in Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)4., F.A.C., effective 03/20/96.
{Rule 62-213.420(1)(b)2., F.A.C., effective 03/20/96, allows Title V Sources to operate under existing valid permits}

III.I.6

PROCEDURES FOR STARTUP AND SHUTDOWN

PROCEDURES FOR STARTUP AND SHUTDOWN
SEMINOLE POWER PLANT

SECI's nonexclusive procedures for startup and shutdown are set forth in the following pages. These procedures are adjusted from time to time.

This procedure is to be followed for cold start-ups of the unit. If it is necessary to deviate from this procedure, OA-1 SHALL be followed.

CAUTION: U-2 has an ABB sliding pressure live steam pressure controller. This controller must have its set point adjusted prior to placing the unit on the line to avoid inadvertent trips from the live steam pressure controller coming into action.

_____1. Verify all necessary clearances released, ~~and vessel entry~~ confined space logs have been signed off, and jumper/lifted lead log has been reviewed and cleared of any inappropriate jumpers/lifted leads.

_____2. Verify from the condensate system checklist that the condensate system is lined up and ready for service with condensate polishers by-passed.

_____3. Verify circulating water system is in service with two pumps in operation.

_____4. Have condensate storage tank water quality checked by lab. Fill hotwell to normal level and drain to waste. If hotwell had not been drained, drain and refill to normal level. Restart condensate system.

_____ 4.1 Hot charge spare feed tank 8 bolts ammonia - valve in upstream of D.A. level control valve.

_____5. The dewatering system should be ready to receive waste slurry from the FGD and to send return supernate to the supernate tank in the FGD area.

_____ 5.1 Start the service water booster pump using the selector switch. If the required water pressure at the battery limit of the SW booster pump is available, and the manual suction and discharge valves are in the "open" position, the pump will start.

_____ 5.2 Place the waste slurry-supernate return loop in service.

_____ 5.2.1 Contact JTM to have their return pump placed in service.

_____ 5.2.2 Place the supernate pump selector switch in the "Start" position. If the low-level sensing switch (LSL 0702) is satisfied and the JTM

return tank level is adequate, the pump will start.

_____ 5.3 Reagent Slurry Loop Start-up

_____ 5.3.1 Place the reagent slurry transfer pump selector switch in the "Start" position. If the level of the reagent storage tank satisfies the low level condition, the pump will start.

_____ 5.3.2 Have the Support Systems Operator verify good return flow of reagent back to the reagent storage tank.

NOTE: Step 6 below may be omitted if D.A. has not been drained.

_____ 6. With polisher vessels by-passed, fill the D.A. to normal level with one condensate pump and the D.A. level control by-pass valve. Keep remaining condensate pumps in pull-to-lock. Shut down the condensate pump (pull-to-lock) and drain the D.A. to waste through the hotwell. Drain hotwell and refill to normal level. Restart condensate system.

_____ 7. With polisher vessels by-passed, fill D.A. to high level as in Step 5 while maintaining hotwell level. Begin the condensate loop flow through D.A. high level dump to hotwell. It may be necessary to bleed condensate to waste (hotwell drain) and make-up from condensate storage tank to lower iron oxide reading to <u>≤2000 ppb.</u> If condensate flow is stable, controls may be placed in automatic.

_____ 8. HD270 and LCV625 bypass should be opened to ensure adequate flow through D.A. flow loop. Also ensure the D.A. belly drain is open to drain any sediment. This line-up is to remain this way until unit is on bypass.

_____ 9. When condensate pump discharge iron oxide is less than 2000 ppb, specific conductivity is less than 20 mmho, and chloride is less than 1 mg/1, (verified by lab personnel) place one polisher vessel in service. Change to clean vessel as necessary.

_____ 10. Use dual point injection the whole time. (1) Too much pressure to overcome at single point with 2 condensate pumps. (2) With adequate chemistry

bypass polishers prior to filling boiler. Place one carbohydrazide pump in service and adjust feed rate with manual loader (1-HK-4039) until #3 F.W. heater discharge carbohydrazide residue is 40-100 ppb. Place one ammonia pump in service, use spare tank and adjust feed rate with manual loader (1-CCC-4038) until #3 F.W. heater discharge specific conductivity is 2.5 to 5.0 MMHO or Ph 8.5 - 9.3.

_____ 11. If available, cross tie the auxiliary steam system in order to seal the turbine and pull vacuum on condenser. This will help remove dissolved oxygen from the condensate which helps prevent iron build-up in the preboiler piping and boiler. Ensure vacuum breakers have seal water.

_____ A. Place the gland steam function group "on".

_____ B. Place lube oil and jacking oil function group "on" lube oil 70 - 100·F.

_____ C. Establish seal oil.

_____ D. Check turbine oil and EHC fluid tank levels.

_____ E. Put main turbine on turbine gear.

_____ F. Check valving for exhaust hood sprays.

_____ G. Ensure all BCC and other charts/recorders are in service.

NOTE: If cross tied this will add steam to the unit that is starting up, thus causing the hotwell level to increase. If start-up is delayed for an abnormal period, untie the units when pressure is adequate.

_____ 12. When condensate polisher effluent reading is down to 100 ppb iron oxide, the water quality is sufficient to be used in the boiler.

_____ 13. A. Check start ALL auxiliary lube oil pumps, I.D., F.D., P.A., ball mills, etc.

_____ B. Check for any problems.

_____ C. Leave either all "A" or all "B" pumps in service.

_____ D. Place B.F.P.'s on T.G. and open HMV-1301 bypass valve.

_____ E. Exercise all BSO dampers.

_____ 14. Verify the "pre-fire" requirements are completed by the control room, unit and auxiliary operator, checklists (Attachments 1, 2, 3 and 4).

_____ 15. When adequate vacuum is achieved, reset main turbine and L.P. bypass. (To locate any problems)

_____ 16. Open bypass on polisher to allow more chemicals to boiler. Contact laboratory personnel prior to filling boiler. Have lab verify proper concentration of ammonia and carbohydrazide as boiler is filled. (Ph 8.5 - 9.3, conductivity 2.5 - 5.0 umho carbohydrazide 40 - 100 ppg). Fill the boiler using the boiler fill line off of the condensate pump discharge header to 5 ports. Verify locally at drum and compare with control room indication. Drain drum level back down (3 ports) for firing and verify level locally at drum. Have lab check iron level, at water wall drains, should be (<2000 ppb).

_____ 17. Start air preheaters, and open secondary air inlet and outlet and gas inlet and outlet dampers.

_____ 18. Verify clear path for air flow from fans to stack utilizing the FGD system bypass.

_____ 19. Place one ID fan in service and one FD fan in service maintaining furnace draft at -1/3". Place in service ID fan in "AUTO".

_____ 20. Place second ID fan in service and second FD fan in service maintaining furnace draft at -1/2". Parallel in service ID fans and place the second ID fan in "AUTO".

NOTE: If problems are encountered in starting the second ID or FD, do not delay startup. Proceed with the startup sequence while attempting to start the second set of fans. One set of fans is adequate to initially fire boiler and synchronize generator. Normally, #1 or #2 ID is started with #1 FD and #3 or #4 ID is started with #2FD. This is for even flow through precipitators.

_____ 21. Parallel FD fans and raise air flow to 2.2 million LB/hr. Verify the airflow MFT signal and air flow <30% alarm clear as airflow is increased.

_____ 22. Start tertiary air fans and a scanner fan. Place redundant fans in standby.

_____ 23. Place boiler thermoprobes in service. If available.

NOTE: Contact lab personnel when ready to light off ignitors.

_____ 24. Start one ignition oil pump and operate main steam lead drains in accordance with handout dated 4/2/86 by Operations Superintendent. See operation instruction book. Lab will sample every two hours.

_____ 25. Select "BYPASS" mode on turbomat prior to boiler purge.

_____ 26. Depress the purge start button on the Forney panel. If all permissives are met the 5 minute purge will begin. Purge permissives are:

_____ A. Air heaters in service.

_____ B. FD & ID fans in service.

_____ C. All mills and feeders stopped.

_____ D. All burner shut-off dampers closed.

_____ E. Ignitor trip valve closed.

_____ F. No primary air fan running.

_____ G. No flame detected.

_____ H. 80% burner air registers to light off position.

_____ I. Both reheat and economizer pass dampers open.

_____ J. Full air flow path established.

_____ K. Tertiary air fans in service.

_____ L. All precipitators tripped.

_____ M. All ignition oil valves closed.

_____ N. All P.A.S.O. dampers closed.

_____ O. Furnace pressure in limits.

_____ P. All auxiliary air dampers closed.

_____ Q. All S.A.S.O. dampers closed.

_____ R. No boiler trip cond. present.

_____ S. Precipitator seal air fans running.

_____ T. Primary air dampers closed.

_____ U. Scanner cooling fan running.

_____ V. Air flow > 25% < 40%.

CAUTION: Station an operator on the lower burner decks to check for oil leaks before opening ignitor trip valve.

_____ 27. When purge is complete open the ignitor trip valve. When oil pressure is stabilized, place ignitors in service associated with mills 5 and 6. This operation SHALL be observed locally so that visual observation of flames may occur. The local operator SHALL monitor ignitor fires and make adjustments as necessary to reduce smoke from oil guns and optimize opacity until 2 pulverizers are in service.

_____ A. MFT and IFT relays reset when the ignitor trip valve opens.

_____ B. Maintain drum level within limits and air flow above 25%.

_____ 28. Close R.H. damper to approximately 25%, since there is no flow yet in the R.H. section.

_____ 29. Open the continuous blowdown 100% and use the boiler fill line from the condensate discharge header to maintain drum level in limits. If proper firing rate is held and blowdown controlled, -5" in drum is enough water, due to swelling, so as not to need to add water to boiler until 350 psi, so as to utilize #3 B.F.P.

_____ 30. Line up dampers and auxiliary equipment and start the primary air fans. Do not load fans at this time. Load when placing ball mills in service.

31. Verify three air compressors in service. Start the

air heater blowing sequence using steam as the blowing medium, if the aux steam is cross tied. If not, use compressed air.

_____ 32. Firing rate must be controlled so as not to exceed 200°F between top and bottom drum metal temperature and 1000°F gas temperature on thermoprobes. The pass dampers will allow some flexibility in controlling temperatures. Computer points for drum metal temps are: Unit 1 BT1007 through BT 1016, AT[5] BC1003 through BC1007, Unit 2 BT2007 through BT2016, AT[5] BC2003 through BC2007.

_____ 33. Jog down #7 F.W. heater outlet valve to approximately 5% open, and open #7 heater extraction M.O.V. from cold reheat 100%. This is to help preheat feedwater and minimize L.P. bypass flow into the condenser (efficiency). If unable to jog down #7 F.W. heater, then jog down #8 F.W. heater outlet M.O.V. Jogging down is to assure S.H. sprays, when necessary. If #8 is jogged down, still have #7 in service.

_____ 34. If units were not cross tied on auxiliary steam system, then open the auxiliary steam supply valve to allow the auxiliary steam line to warm up with the boiler and to prevent a drum level excursion if opened later.

_____ 35. Open the pegging steam valve to the D.A.

_____ 36. When 25 lbs. drum pressure is attained close the drum and superheater vents. Verify the "25 PSI drum pressure requirements" have been completed per the control room, unit and auxiliary operator boiler checklist (Attachments 1, 2 and 3). Add ignitors to increase firing rate up to the limit for T on steam drum, or 1000°F probe limit.

_____ 37. At approximately 150 PSI drum pressure the drum level will start to rise (swell). It may be necessary to utilize the mass blowdown to maintain drum level within limits. Firing rate can also be manipulated to control this.

_____ 38. When 250 PSI drum pressure is attained, place the No. 3 boiler feed pump in service and close the condensate boiler fill valve. The mass blowdown should be opened to 50% at this time, and remain there, until turbine by-pass operation for

sufficient flow to control drum level. If adequate drum level control is attained the No. 3 boiler feed pump may be placed on automatic. If a T.D.B.F.P. is used, operate with recirc. 100% open in manual until pump is working hard enough to keep turbine exhaust from overheating. Drum pressure might need to be higher if a T.D.B.F.P. is utilized.

_____ 39. If boiler drum blowdown Ph (1-XR-4042) is between 8.3 and 9.2, iron oxide is less than 200 ppb, and specific conductivity (1-CJR-40441) is between 2.5 and 3.5 mmho, continue increasing drum pressure as required. Lab personnel should provide hourly readings.

_____ 40. Condensate flow should be sufficient to place the DA level control valve on automatic as well as hotwell make-up valves.

_____ 41. If boiler drum blowdown pH (1-XR-4042) is below 8.3, iron oxide is greater than 200 ppb, or specific conductivity (1-CJR-4041) is greater than 3.5 mmho due to ionic contamination, alternately open and close the boiler bottom drains for 30 seconds on each valve (not to exceed drum level limitations) between 400 PSI and 800 PSI drum pressure.

CAUTION: DO NOT BLOWDOWN USING BOILER BOTTOM DRAINS WHEN PRESSURE IS OVER 800 PSI.

_____ 42. Keep continuous boiler drum blowdown valve 100% open until water quality permits reduced blowdown rate. Mass blowdown is to be closed when unit is stable on bypass, unless water quality/lab deems it necessary to do otherwise.

_____ 43. If vacuum was not pulled earlier, place the turbine gland steam function group in the "ON" position. This will open the drain on the gland steam header and start the warm-up period. Gland steam function group can be placed in stop-manual, and open drain manually also.

_____ 44. As soon as the temperature is adequate for the gland steam function group (superheat >90°F and aux. steam >446°F) the supply valve will open.

_____ 45. Ensure vacuum breakers are closed and have seal

water on them, then start two vacuum pumps to establish vacuum.

_____ 46. When vacuum is established, reset the LP bypass system. Verify the LP stop valves open (7" to 5" Hg). Check that LP bypass spray water is valved in. Should not reset without adequate spray water. Also reset the main turbine and verify the HP and IP stop valves open.

_____ 47. Initiate a pre-bypass checklist and reset H.P. bypass, if tripped.

_____ 48. At 400 psi start pressurizing and warming the electromatic power relief valves by slowly opening the bypass valves on both isolation valves. The relief valves must be warmed for at least 30 minutes prior to operating.

At 500 psi have the electromatics valved in. Then test them one at a time approximately 5 to 10 seconds. Be prepared for a sharp increase in drum level when this is done.

_____ 49. P.A. fans will need to be loaded at this time. Have the first mill in service when boiler pressure reaches 500 psig. Verify there is no coal laying cut in burners. Start one of the lower ball mills.

_____ 50. Just prior to opening the Paso on the first mill, open the H.P. bypass 10% manually. Control Hp bypass discharge temperature at 650°F. Open the Paso on the in-service mill and start the coal feeders. Establish and maintain normal mill level and temperature. Retract thermal probes if in service. Continue to monitor and control steam drum T. Fire mill lightly until 600 psi is achieved (M.S.). Ensure H.P. warm-up valves open 100%.

NOTE: **Opening of HP bypass valves will cause drum level to go high if opened too much. Do not close the HP bypass valves while on manual control or a MFT will occur.**

_____ 51. Notify Support Systems operators to place electrostatic precipitators in service when coal fire is visually verified in the furnace.

_____ 52. Increase firing rate (not to exceed limitations in step 31) and increase opening of HP bypass valves

to increase steam flow while allowing pressure to slowly increase as well.

_____ 53. When coal fires are established it is necessary to utilize the superheat sprays to control main steam temperature at or below 750°F.

_____ 54. When boiler pressure reaches 1200 PSI the HP bypass should be approximately 50% open (480,000 to 500,000 lb./hr.).

_____ 55. Set the HP bypass setpoint at 1200 PSI and place the HP bypass valves on automatic.

_____ 56. Place the reheat and superheat pass dampers on automatic with R.H. setpoint at 700°F (115 psi @ 700°F = 361.92° Sh).

_____ 57. Verify the "10% steam flow" requirements have been completed per the control room, unit and auxiliary operators boiler checklists (Attachments 1, 2, 3 and 4).

_____ 58. Place the second bottom elevation coal mill in service with 4 burners in service after purging coal conduits. If lower mill is unavailable, mills 2 or 4 can be utilized.

NOTE: This may cause drum level to swell rapidly. Use method as noted in Step 49. Have the absorber liquid side on three (3) modules in service.

_____ 59. Increase firing rate until thermal megawatts are approximately 130 as indicated on the L&N master panel.

NOTE: Steam flow should then be greater than 10% and the HP bypass approximately 90% open.

_____ 60. Increase firing rate until:

_____ A. Thermal megawatts approx. 130 MW.

_____ B. Throttle pressure approx. 1200.

_____ C. Main steam temperature 750°, R.H. temperature @ 700°F.

_____ D. HP bypass open approx. 90% to 100%.

_____ E. All conditions under control.

_____ F. Boiler/manual control mode.

_____ 61. All F.W. controls should/could be in auto at this time.

_____ 62. When the O_2 is below 10%, the scrubber modules should be put into service by notifying the Support Systems Control Room Operator.

_____ 63. Verify all turbine drains open, oil temperature 85 to 110°F, > 40 PSI header pressure, and stator cooling system in service, and generator H_2 pressure at 65 lbs. minimum.

_____ 64. Select "IDLE" mode on the turbomat panel. (Turbine should have been on turning gear at least 4 hours prior to rolling.) Main steam temperature may have to be increased to provide permissive to roll turbine.

_____ 65. Roll the turbine up to 500 RPM and hold for approximately 20 minutes. Check the turbine/generator for rubbing, vibration, oil flow, etc.

_____ 66. Roll the turbine up to 1200 RPM and hold for approximately 20 minutes checking the turbine/generator conditions as above. (Check that turning gear motor has stopped > 800 RPM.) Hold at 1200 RPM until HP probe shows a decreasing trend. Begin procedure for starting next (3rd) mill (2 or 4). 3rd mill should be available for service just before synchronization.

_____ 67. Roll the turbine up to 3600 RPM. The control system will roll the turbine up at a rate allowed by the HP and IP probes. 30/min. Check all turbine/generator supervisory instrumentation as well as local checks.

NOTE: Roll time will be approximately 2 hours from initial roll to rated speed. When 3600 RPM's is reached, notify dispatcher of intentions to synch. and tie.

_____ 68. When the turbine reaches 3600 RPM select "LOAD" mode on turbomat, close the generator field breaker. Observe that generator terminal voltage increases, and is matched with grid voltage.

NOTE: If load mode is selected early the synchronization mode times out (640 seconds) before the Unit can tie on in the auto mode. Load mode should be selected when ready to tie-on.

When the turbine is synchronized, or sooner under certain conditions, the FGD Control Room Operator should begin placing modules in service by opening the selected module's inlet isolation damper first. Once it is open, the outlet isolation damper should be opened to place the module in service. Three modules in service. Close bypass isolation damper. Log closed on DP 30.

_____ 69. Set the target load at 100 MWS and the load gradient at 25 MWS/MIN.

_____ 70. Remove one of the switches for the generator OCB's (either 8W30 or 8/W40) from the pull-to-lock position to the green flag position (normal after trip position).

_____ 71. Unlock the sync. switch for the corresponding breaker taken out of pull-to-lock in step #69. Turn the spring loaded sync. switch all the way to the "auto on" position and let it return to the "auto" position. The "auto" sync. circuit should automatically adjust the generator voltage to match the line voltage on the grid and the frequency. <u>THIS IS TO BE VERIFIED.</u> The selected OCB will not auto close in the "GREEN FLAG" position (normal after trip position). When frequency and voltage are matched, as the sync. scope is moving in the clockwise direction the selected OCB control switch is to be placed in the "RED FLAG" position <u>only</u> when the sync. scope is between the 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock position. If the OCB doesn't auto close between 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock it is to be placed back in the "GREEN FLAG" position until the sync. scope is moving clockwise and between 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock. Verify a breaker close signal is being sent by observing the synchronization red lamp illuminates in pulse fashion when the synchroscope pointer is between the 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock position. The OCB control switch should <u>never</u> be in the "RED FLAG" position unless these conditions exist or the OCB is close in. Upon synchronization, zero var's. (Do not totally depend on automatic mode!) If unable to sync. in auto take the sync. switch for the corresponding breaker taken out of pull-to-lock in step 69, and turn the sync. switch to manual.

Use the frequent controller to adjust cycles so that the sync. scope starts slowly turning in a clockwise direction. Re-verify that generator voltage and grid voltage are still matched. When the sync. scope indication is at 11 o'clock and approaching 12 o'clock, close the pre-selected OCB. Zero VAR's.

_____ 72. Verify unit load comes up to the target load set value that was set in step #68.

_____ 73. Place F.W. heaters 1-6 and #8 in service. Place steam driven B.F.P. in service, if #3 B.F.P. is in service.

_____ 74. Turn the selected sync. switch off. Unlock the other sync. switch and close the corresponding generator breaker.

_____ 75. At this point the IP probe will probably be limiting. With condition most of the steam will be by-passing the IP and LP turbines. The firing rate will be higher than normal at this low load. The HP bypass must remain in "AUTO" and in service during this time.

_____ 76. If the bypass is closing to a point of closing off it may be necessary to increase the firing rate. This is accomplished by manually raising the air flow and fuel flow.

Additional recycle pumps shall be placed in service as needed when load and system DP indicate place 4th module in service.

When the IP probe is no longer limiting start picking up load using the target load set value on the turbotrol panel. Set the load gradient at 5 MWS/MIN. Load increases should be approximately 25 MW intervals.

_____ 77. Close boiler and turbine drains. Downstream valves first, then all root valves.

NOTE: Do not select turbine follow mode if the HP bypass is still open.

_____ 78. Continue increasing firing rate and load slowly, keeping H.P. bypass approximately 25% open for pressure control. Increase pressure as allowed by lab.

_____ 79. Transfer station service when load is > 200 mw.

_____ 80. When unit is stable at 250 MW, increase the target load set value, slightly, which will cause the H.P. bypass to close slowly. (Note: The H.P. bypass setpoint will have to be increased to a higher setpoint, than throttle pressure setpoint, to prevent H.P. bypass from opening unnecessarily.) Re-correct target load set value, or firing rate, to re-stabilize unit. Unit still in boiler manual/turbine base, TT42, @ 250 MW. Match throttle pressure control setpoint with actual pressure, and select turbine follow mode only. Boiler base should only be selected after feedwater temperature is constant.

_____ 81. When unit is stabilized at 2200 PSI throttle pressure (HP bypass setpoint at 2425 PSI) raise unit load to 300 MWS while pacing another mill in service to accommodate the needed firing rate.

NOTE: Throttle pressure kept down to 2200 to ensure the L.P. bypass will not come into service.

_____ 82. When unit is at 300 MWS it will be necessary to place the other boiler feed pump turbine in service. Once the second pump is in service the loading should be approximately equal and the second pump placed on automatic.

NOTE: The second pump should be brought into service slowly allowing the already in service pump to decrease automatically while maintaining drum level.

_____ 83. At 300 MWS all essential equipment should be in service to allow unit load capability throughout the entire load range. Equipment that is not required at this time should be in a "ready for service" type of condition. Also, throttle pressure can be increased to 2400 PSI if chemistry allows.

_____ 84. The generator hydrogen pressure should be at the 75 lb. maximum pressure.

_____ 85. Notify the dispatcher the unit is available for system load requirements within the 300 to 650 MW range.

NOTE: Any known restrictions that would prevent the unit from attaining full load (650 MWS) capability should be reported to the dispatcher at this time, or earlier, and logged on the derate information form.

SEMINOLE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INCORPORATED

Issue Date 5/7/96 | Page 1 of 11

Approved By [signature] | Number EO-2A R4

Subject: UNIT COLD START-UP WITH HP BY-PASS UNAVAILABLE

Section: EQUIPMENT OPERATION PROCEDURE

This procedure is to be followed for cold start-ups of the unit with unavailable HP bypass. At each step indicate the time/date/initials when each task is completed. If a task is not necessary or cannot be met indicate so. If it is necessary to deviate from this procedure, OA-1 SHALL be followed.

CAUTION: U-2 has an ABB sliding pressure live steam pressure controller. This controller must have its set point adjusted prior to placing the unit on the line to avoid inadvertent trips from the live steam pressure controller coming into action.

_____ 1. Verify all necessary clearances released, ~~and vessel entry~~ confined space logs have been signed off, and jumper/lifted lead log has been reviewed and cleared of inappropriate jumper/lifted leads.

_____ 2. Verify from the condensate system checklist that the condensate system is lined up and ready for service with condensate polishers by-passed.

_____ 3. Verify circulating water system is in service with two pumps in operation.

_____ 4. Have condensate storage tank water quality checked by lab. Fill hotwell to normal level and drain to waste. If hotwell had not been drained, drain and refill to normal level. Restart condensate system.

4.1 Hot charge spare feed tank 8 bolts ammonia - valve in upstream of D.A. level control valve.

5. The dewatering system should be ready to receive waste slurry from the FGD and to send return supernate to the supernate tank in the FGD area.

_____ 5.1 Start the service water booster pump using the selector switch. If the required water pressure at the battery limit of the SW booster pump is available, and the manual suction and discharge valves are in the "open" position, the pump will start.

_____ 5.2 Place the waste slurry-supernate return loop in service.

_____ 5.2.1 Contact JTM to have their return pump placed in service.

_____ 5.2.2 Place the supernate pump selector switch in the "Start" position. If the low-level sensing switch (LSL 0702) is satisfied and the JTM return tank level is adequate, the pump will start.

_____ 5.3 Reagent Slurry Loop Start-Up

_____ 5.3.1 Place the reagent slurry transfer pump selector switch in the "Start" position. If the level of the reagent storage tank satisfies the low level condition, the pump will start.

_____ 5.3.2 Have the Support Systems Operator verify good

return flow of reagent back to the reagent storage tank.

NOTE: Step 6 below may be omitted if D.A. has not been drained.

_____ 6. With polisher vessels by-passed, fill the D.A. to normal level with one condensate pump and the D.A. level control by-pass valve. Keep remaining condensate pumps in pull-to-lock. Shut down the condensate pump (pull-to-lock) and drain the D.A. to waste through the hotwell. Drain hotwell and refill to normal level. Restart condensate system.

_____ 7. With polisher vessels by-passed, fill D.A. to high level as in Step 5 while maintaining hotwell level. Begin the condensate loop flow through D.A. high level dump to hotwell. It may be necessary to bleed condensate to waste (hotwell drain) and make-up from condensate storage tank to lower iron oxide reading to <u>≤2000 ppb</u>. If condensate flow is stable, controls may be placed in automatic.

_____ 8. HD270 and LCV625 bypass should be opened to ensure adequate flow through D.A. flow loop. Also ensure the D.A. belly drain is open to drain any sediment. This line-up is to remain this way until the turbine is rolled off.

_____ 9. When condensate pump discharge iron oxide is less than 2000 ppb, specific conductivity is less than 20 mmho, and chloride is less than 1 mg/l, (verified by lab personnel) place one polisher vessel in service. Change to clean vessel as necessary.

_____ 10. Use dual point injection downstream of DA LCV the whole time. (1) Too much pressure to overcome at single point with 2 condensate pumps. (2) With adequate chemistry bypass polishers prior to filling boiler. Place one carbohydrazide pump in service and adjust feed rate with manual loader (1-HK-4039) until #3 F.W. heater discharge carbohydrazide residue is 40 - 100 ppb. Place one ammonia pump in service, use spare tank and adjust feed rate with manual loader (1-CCC-4038) until #3 F.W. heater discharge specific conductivity is 2.5 to 5.0 MMHO or Ph 8.5 - 9.3.

_____ 11. If available, cross tie the auxiliary steam system in order to seal the turbine and pull vacuum on condenser. This will help remove dissolved oxygen from the condensate which helps prevent iron build-up in the pre-boiler piping and boiler. Ensure vacuum breakers have seal water.

_____ A. Place the gland steam function group <u>"on"</u>.

_____ B. Place lube oil and jacking oil function group <u>"on"</u> lube

oil 70 - 100°F.

C. Establish seal oil.
D. Check turbine oil and EHC fluid tank levels.
E. Put main turbine on turbine gear.
F. Check valving for exhaust hood sprays.
G. Ensure all BCC and other charts/recorders are in service.

NOTE: If cross tied this will add steam to the unit that is starting up, thus causing the hotwell level to increase. If start-up is delayed for an abnormal period, untie the units when pressure is adequate.

12. When condensate polisher effluent reading is down to 100 ppb iron oxide, the water quality is sufficient to be used in the boiler.

13. A. Check start ALL auxiliary lube oil pumps, I.D., F.D., P.A., ball mills, etc.
B. Check for any problems.
C. Leave either all "A" or all "B" pumps in service.
D. Place B.F.P.'s on T.G. and open HMV-1301 bypass valve.
E. Exercise all BSO dampers.

14. Verify the "pre-fire" requirements are completed by the control room, unit and auxiliary operator, checklists (Attachments 1, 2, 3 and 4)

15. When adequate vacuum is achieved, reset main turbine.

16. Open bypass on polisher to allow more chemicals to boiler. Contact laboratory personnel prior to filling boiler. Have lab verify proper concentration of ammonia and carbohydrazide as boiler is filled. (pH 8.5 - 9.3, conductivity 2.5 - 5.0 umho carbohydrazide 40 - 100 ppg). Fill the boiler using the boiler fill line off of the condensate pump discharge header to 5 ports. Verify locally at drum and compare with control room indication. Drain drum level back down (3 ports) for firing and verify level locally at drum. Have lab check iron level, at water wall drains, should be (<2000 ppb).

17. Start air preheaters, and open secondary air inlet and outlet and gas inlet and outlet dampers.

18. Verify clear path for air flow from fans to stack utilizing the FGD system by-pass.

19. Place one ID fan in service and one FD fan in service maintaining furnace draft at -1/3". Place in service ID fan in "AUTO".

_____ 20. Place second ID fan in service and second FD fan in service. Parallel in service ID fans and place the second ID fan in "AUTO".

NOTE: If problems are encountered in starting the second ID or FD, do not delay startup. Proceed with the startup sequence while attempting to start the second set of fans. One set of fans is adequate to initially fire boiler and synchronize generator. Normally, #1 or #2 ID is started with #1 FD and #3 or #4 ID is started with #2 FD. This is for even flow through precipitators.

_____ 21. Parallel FD fans and raise air flow to 2.2 million LB/hr. Verify the airflow MFT signal and air flow <30% alarm clear as airflow is increased.

_____ 22. Start tertiary air fans and a scanner fan. Place redundant fans in standby.

_____ 23. Place boiler thermoprobes in service. If available.

NOTE: Contact lab personnel when ready to light off ignitors.

_____ 24. Start one ignition oil pump and open main steam lead drains.

_____ 25. Select "IDLE" mode on turbomat prior to boiler purge.

_____ 26. Depress the purge start button on the Forney panel. If all permissives are met the 5 minute purge will begin. Purge permissives are:

_____ A. Air heaters in service
_____ B. FD & ID fans in service
_____ C. All mills and feeders stopped
_____ D. All burner shut-off dampers closed
_____ E. Ignitor trip valve closed
_____ F. No primary air fan running
_____ G. No flame detected
_____ H. 80% burner air registers to light off position
_____ I. Both reheat and economizer pass dampers open
_____ J. Full air flow path established
_____ K. Tertiary air fans in service
_____ L. All precipitators tripped
_____ M. All ignition oil valves closed
_____ N. All P.A.S.O. dampers closed
_____ O. Furnace pressure in limits
_____ P. All auxiliary air dampers closed
_____ Q. All S.A.S.O. dampers closed
_____ R. No boiler trip cond. present
_____ S. Precipitator seal air fans running
_____ T. Primary air dampers closed

U. Scanner cooling fan running
V. Air flow >25% <40%

CAUTION: Station an operator on the lower burner decks to check for oil leaks before opening ignitor trip valve.

27. When purge is complete open the ignitor trip valve. When oil pressure is stabilized, place ignitors in service associated with mills 5 and 6 This operation SHALL be observed locally so that visual observation of flames may occur. The local operator SHALL monitor ignitor fires and make adjustments as necessary to reduce smoke from oil guns and optimize opacity until 2 pulverizers are in service.

MFT and IFT relays reset when the ignitor trip valve opens.

28. If units were not crosstied on auxiliary steam system, then open the auxiliary steam supply valve to allow the auxiliary steam line to warm up with the boiler and to prevent a drum level excursion if opened later. Close R.H. damper since there is no flow yet in the R.H. section.

29. Open the continuous blowdown 100% and use the boiler fill line from the condensate discharge header to maintain drum level in limits. If proper firing rate is held and blowdown controlled, -5" in drum is enough water, due to swelling, so as not to need to add water to boiler until 350 psi, so as to utilize #3 B.F.P.

30. Line up dampers and auxiliary equipment and start the primary air fans. Do not load fans at this time. Load when placing ball mills in service.

31. Verify three air compressors in service. Start the air heater blowing sequence using steam as the blowing medium, if the aux steam is crosstied. If not, use compressed air.

32. Firing rate must be controlled so as not to exceed 200·F between top and bottom drum metal temperature and 1000·F gas temperature on thermoprobes. Computer points for drum metal temps are: Unit 1 BT1007 through BT1016, AT^5 BC1003 through BC1007, Unit 2 BT2007 through BT2016, AT^5 BC2003 through BC2007.

NOTE: Thermoprobes unavailable, sacrificial probes installed in RH/SH areas will be utilized.

33. Jog down #7 F.W. heater outlet valve to approximately 5% open. If unable to jog down #7 F.W. heater, then jog down #8 F.W. heater outlet M.O.V. Jogging down is to assure S.H. sprays,

when necessary. Verify all other FW heaters inlet and outlet valves open.

_____ 34. Open the pegging steam valve to the D.A. It may be necessary to reduce valve position in order to obtain turbine seals later.

_____ 35. If crosstie aux. steam supply is not available pegging steam application is to be delayed until seals and vacuum are applied to the main turbine.

_____ 36. When 25 lbs. drum pressure is attained close the drum and superheater vents. Verify the "25 PSI drum pressure requirements" have been completed per the control room, unit and auxiliary operator boiler checklist (Attachments 1, 2 and 3). Verify flow through the main steam lead drains. If crossties aux. steam is unavailable reclose main steam lead drains until seals and vacuum are applied to the main turbine.

_____ 37. At approximately 150 PSI drum pressure the drum level will start to rise (swell). It may be necessary to utilize the mass blowdown to maintain drum level within limits. Firing rate can also be manipulated to control this. V-52's (2) can be utilized to assist in drum level control when mass blowdown becomes ineffective.

_____ 38. When 250 PSI drum pressure is attained, place the No. 3 boiler feed pump in service and close the condensate boiler fill valve. The mass blowdown should be opened to 50% at this time.

_____ 39. If boiler drum blowdown pH (1-XR-4042) is between 8.3 and 9.2, iron oxide is less than 200 ppb, and specific conductivity (1-CJR-40441) is between 2.5 and 3.5 mmho, continue increasing drum pressure as required. Lab personnel should provide hourly readings.

_____ 40. Condensate flow should already be sufficient to place the DA level control valve on automatic as well as hotwell make-up valves.

_____ 41. If boiler drum blowdown pH (1-XR-4042) is below 8.3, iron oxide is greater than 200 ppb, or specific conductivity (1-CJR-4041) is greater than 3.5 mmho due to ionic contamination, alternately open and close the boiler bottom drains for 30 seconds on each valve (not to exceed drum level limitations) between 400 PSI and 800 PSI drum pressure.

CAUTION: DO NOT BLOWDOWN USING BOILER BOTTOM DRAINS WHEN PRESSURE IS OVER 800 PSI.

42. Keep continuous boiler drum blowdown valve 100% open until water quality permits reduced blowdown rate. Mass blowdown is to be closed only when unit is stable on line, unless water quality/lab deems it necessary to do otherwise.

43. If vacuum was not pulled earlier, place the turbine gland steam function group in the "ON" position. This will open the drain on the gland steam header and start the warm-up period. Gland steam function group can be placed in stop-manual, and open drain manually also.

44. As soon as the temperature is adequate for the gland steam function group (superheat >90•F and aux. steam >446•F) the supply valve will open.

45. Ensure vacuum breakers are closed and have seal water on them, then start two vacuum pumps to establish vacuum.

46. When vacuum is established, reset the LP bypass system. Verify the LP stop valves open. (7" to 5" Hg) Check that LP bypass spray water is valved in. Should not reset without adequate spray water. Also reset the main turbine and verify the HP and IP stop valves open. Observe that the S/H spray control valves remain closed when the block valve resets.

47. Select idle mode on the turbomat and insure that the run up controller is in auto stop. Open HP warm-up valve.

48. At 400 psi start pressurizing and warming the electromatic power relief valves by slowly opening the bypass valves on both isolation valves. The relief valves must be warmed for at least 30 minutes prior to operating.

    At 500 psi have the Electromatics valved in. Then test them one at a time approximately 5 to 10 seconds. Be prepared for a sharp increase in drum level when this is done.

49. Uncross tie the units so that the unit being started up is supplying its own aux. steam prior to rolling the turbine.

50. With all FW heater inlet and outlet valves open (#7 FW heater or #8 outlet valve still jogged down) place all extractions in service.

51. A turbine driven boiler feed pump should be in service by the time drum pressure reaches 800 psi. If FW demand is not high enough to put the pump in the header then open the recirc. enough to maintain greater than 1200 rpm on the turbine, this should keep the exhaust temp within limits.

52. Load the PA fans at this time.

53. Prepare a lower mill for service by running through all S/U permissives to insure they can be met. All mills have water in mill drum. Drying out process should be completed at this time on mills number 5 and 6.

54. Parameters required during roll up of the turbine:
    A. throttle pressure approx. 800 psi.
    B. Main steam temperature 700·F.

55. Verify all turbine drains open oil temperature 85 to 110·F, > 40 psi header pressure, and stator cooling system in service, and generator H_2 pressure at 65 lbs. minimum.

56. Open the reheat pass damper to 10 - 25% open. **Caution:** this is to be done just prior to roll off. If roll off is delayed reclose the reheat pass damper.

57. With Tp at ~800 psi, main steam temp. at 700·F, prepare to roll the turbine off T/G.

CAUTION: Temperature may be difficult to control as little flow is present. Due to no HP by-pass i/s. Be careful so as to not over react.

58. Roll the turbine up to 500 RPM and hold for approximately 20 minutes. Check the turbine/generator for rubbing, vibration, oil flow, etc. (see 52 above)

59. If enough fire power is avail. with ignitors, roll the turbine up to 1200 RPM and hold for 20 minutes, while checking the turbine/generator for same conditions as above. (Check that T/G motor disengaged at 800 RPM.) (It may be necessary to put a loner mill i/s and fire very lightly, if ignitors are not adequate.)

    NOTE: Turbine critical peaks at approximately 950 - 1000 rpm.

60. After reaching 1200 RPM and conditions stable, place a mill i/s and fire very lightly. If one is not already i/s stabilize conditions (drum and temp.). Once conditions are stable roll the turbine to 2200 rpm. Stabilize temperatures and pressures.

    NOTE: Turbine critical peaks at approximately 1500 and 2100 rpm.

61. Roll the turbine up to 3600 RPM. The control system will roll the turbine up at a rate allowed by the HP and IP probes. 30/min. Check all turbine/generator supervisory

instrumentation as well as local checks.

NOTE: Turbine critical peaks at approximately 2800 rpm.

NOTE: Roll time will be approximately 2 hours from initial roll to rated speed. When 3600 RPM's is reached, notify dispatcher of intentions to synch. and tie.

_____ 62. By the time the turbine reaches 3600 ROMS a second mill should be put i/s with its Paso closed.

_____ 63. When the turbine reaches 3600 RPM select "LOAD" mode on turbomat, close the generator field breaker. Observe that generator terminal voltage increases, and is matched with grid voltage. When the turbine is synchronized, or sooner under certain conditions, notify FGD Control Room Operator.

_____ 64. Set the target load at 35 MWS and the load gradient at 25 MWS/MIN.

_____ 65. Remove one of the switches for the generator OCB's (either 8W50 or 8/W60) from the pull-to-lock position to the green flag position (normal after trip position).

_____ 66. Unlock the sync. switch for the corresponding breaker taken out of pull-to-lock in step #65. Turn the spring loaded sync. switch all the way to the "auto on" position and let it return to the "auto" position. The "auto" sync. circuit should automatically adjust the generator voltage to match the line voltage on the grid and the frequency. <u>THIS IS TO BE VERIFIED.</u> The selected OCB will not auto close in the "GREEN FLAG" position (normal after trip position). When frequency and voltage are matched, as the sync. scope is moving in the clockwise direction the selected OCB control switch is to be placed in the "RED FLAG" position <u>only</u> when the sync. scope is between the 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock position. If the OCB doesn't auto close between 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock it is to be placed back in the "GREEN FLAG" position until the sync. scope is moving clockwise and between 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock. Verify a breaker close signal is being sent by observing the synchronization red lamp illuminates in pulse fashion when the synchroscope pointer is between the 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock position. The OCB control switch should <u>never</u> be in the "RED FLAG" position unless these conditions exist or the OCB is close in. Upon synchronization, zero var's. (Do not totally depend on automatic mode!) If unable to sync. in auto take the sync. switch for the corresponding breaker taken out of pull-to-lock in step 65, and turn the sync. switch to manual. Use the frequency controller to adjust cycles so that the sync. scope

starts slowly turning in a clockwise direction. Re-verify that generator voltage and grid voltage are still matched. When the sync. scope indication is at 11 o'clock and approaching 12 o'clock, close the pre-selected OCB. Zero VAR's.

_____ 67. Verify unit load comes up to the target load set value that was set in step #64.

_____ 68. After stabilizing drum level, temperatures and pressure. Open the Paso on the 2nd mill, if not already done, and re-stabilize again.

_____ 69. Turn the selected sync. switch off. Unlock the other sync. switch and close the corresponding generator breaker.

_____ 70. Continue increasing load at no more than 5 MWS/MIN. using the turbotrol in load auto on and manually pecking the target load set value up. Remembering that more fuel from the mills and opening the turbine valves will still have impact on drum level and temps.

_____ 71. By this time one of TDBFPs could be put in automatic if not already.

_____ 72. Whenever stable coal fires are verified. Notify Supports so that TRs can be put i/s and modules as needed.

_____ 73. Whenever 10% steam flow is achieved. Complete the 10% flow checks. Transfer station service when load is > 200 mw.

_____ 74. When unit is stable at 250 MW, unit still in boiler manual/turbine base, TT42, @ 250 MW. Match throttle pressure control setpoint with actual pressure, and select turbine follow mode only. Boiler base should only be selected after feedwater temperature is constant. Reheat/econ. pass dampers should be placed in auto if not done already.

NOTE: When conditions indicate the HP warm up valve should be closed via the indications on the turbine control board direct an Operator to close valve.

_____ 75. Add mills as needed to continue increasing firing rate and load.

_____ 76. When unit is at 300 MWS it will be necessary to place the other boiler feed pump turbine in service. Once the second pump is in service the loading should be approximately equal and the second pump placed on automatic.

NOTE: The second pump should be brought into service slowly allowing the already in service pump to decrease automatically while maintaining drum level.

_____ 77. At 300 MWS all essential equipment should be in service to allow unit load capability throughout the entire load range. Equipment that is not required at this time should be in a "ready for service" type of condition. Also, throttle pressure can be increased to 2400 PSI if chemistry allows.

_____ 78. The generator hydrogen pressure should be at the 75 lb. maximum pressure.

_____ 79. Notify the dispatcher the unit is available for system load requirements within the 300 to 650 MW range.

NOTE: Any known restrictions that would prevent the unit from attaining full load (650 MWS) capability should be reported to the dispatcher at this time, or earlier, and logged on the derate information form.

1.0 PURPOSE

To provide an approved operating procedure for removing a unit from on-line status to off-line status for outage work.

2.0 SCOPE

This operating procedure will outline steps to be taken from full load operation to off-line/turning gear operation.

3.0 SKILL LEVEL

When performing this task, it will require no less than the proficiency of a Control Room Operator, Unit Operator and Auxiliary Operator.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

It shall be the responsibility of the Control Room Operator to perform the following:

4.1 Ensure the Unit is maintained in a stable condition throughout all load drops to off-line status.

4.2 Ensure all equipment is removed from service and secured properly in a timely manner.

4.3 Ensure that all required permissive and logics are met as required when reducing load and removing Unit from the grid.

4.4 Ensure that the shutdown procedure is followed throughout its entirety. Should any deviation be required, authorization from the Shift Supervisor must be obtained first. Exception to this rule is (1) safety to personnel or equipment or (2) if stipulated in this procedure, authorizing deviation without prior approval.

4.5 Maintain an open communication with all departments involved at ALL times.

5.0 REMOVING THE UNIT FROM SERVICE

NOTE 1: Assume Unit is at 650 MWs, 5 and 2/3 mills in service, 2400 psi throttle pressure, 1000 degrees main steam temperature, 4 ID fans in service and associated modules for full load requirements.

NOTE 2: Upon notice of Unit being removed from service, clean the boiler of slag with the sootblowing system. It will require approximately 5 hours to complete the cleaning process using all blowers.

5.1 Select DEB/LFC or DEB/TB mode at a 5 MW a minute ramp rate. Deviation to ramp rate is authorized to accommodate state load requirements. Deviation from Boiler/Turbine modes is also authorized if they are not available or stable.

5.2 Begin decreasing MW's (load) at the given ramp rate. As load is reduced, slide pressure to maintain turbine valve position at no less than 90% valve position. Large load drops may result in a valve position less than 90%. Continue sliding pressure after load drop until 90% or greater turbine valve position is achieved. This valve position is to maintain steam flow velocities to assist in cooling the turbine/boiler. This accelerated flow rate will aid in control of steam temperatures at lower loads.

5.3 Reduce the Main steam and Hot Reheat steam temperature set points to a degree not to exceed the minimum BBC requirements. BBC requires no less than 150 degrees of steam temperature above saturation point being admitted to the turbines. (Reference Steam Tables)

5.4 Reducing thermal MWs for load reduction is done by removing fire power, i.e., mills from service. Dependent upon related outage repair requirements when removing a mill from service, stripping and/or emptying the silo may be required. If there is not any related outage work to be performed, the CRO will remove the mill from service by the normal accepted practice.

5.5 Repairs requiring the silo to be emptied will require at least twelve hours advanced notice. This will give adequate time for pre-planning to ensure that the silo is prepared properly allowing repairs to be performed during unit shut down.

NOTE: When and at what load to remove fire power is at the discretion of the Control Room Operator. Unit fire power configuration is dictated by the mills and burners available for use. Another determining factor is the need introduced by pre-planning as to which mill is removed from service first and in what desired order.

6.0 LOAD REDUCTION

6.1 Reduce load by reducing fire power from the upper mills first. Remove the upper mills, if able: first, Mill #1 and then Mill #3.

6.2 When dropping load, constant monitoring of the HP/IP probes is required. There is an expected deflection to occur to the probes. The probes are expected to respond by indicating 50% towards the negative direction on the probe chart. This is acceptable. However, sharp increases in position (spikes) or an elevated percentage above 65% will require the immediate attention of the Control Room Operator.

6.3 Monitor throttle pressure and drum pressures frequently. These pressures must remain stable. Unstable throttle or drum pressures will not be conducive of a controlled shutdown.

6.4 Monitor main steam temperature vigilantly throughout all load reductions and constant conditions. Main steam temperature becomes increasingly

difficult to maintain at a steady rate as low load and low flow conditions become realized.

6.5 UNIT STATUS:

6.5.1 LOAD AT 580 MWS.

6.5.2 THROTTLE PRESSURE 2300 PSI APPROXIMATELY.

6.5.3 FIVE MILLS IN SERVICE.

6.5.4 MAIN STEAM TEMPERATURE 950 DEGREES AND APPROXIMATELY 300 DEGREES SUPERHEAT.

6.5.5 FOUR ID FANS IN SERVICE.

6.5.6 FOUR MODULES IN SERVICE.

6.6 Remove one of the four ID Fans from service as soon as load conditions permit. This will allow Supports to remove one module from service as long as logics are met.

6.7 Have the Unit Operator verify that the hood sprays are lined up for service.

6.8 Place the Start Up Boiler Feed Pump in service. Do not initiate any increases to the pump output at this time, i.e., feed pump discharge being placed into the feedwater header. Placing the Start Up Boiler Feed Pump in service is only to ensure pump operation. Placing the pump in service at this time will supply ample time for check out and field repairs if any are needed.

6.9 UNIT STATUS:

6.9.1 450 MWS.

6.9.2 FOUR MILLS IN SERVICE.

6.9.3 THROTTLE PRESSURE AT 1800 PSI.

6.9.4 MAIN STEAM TEMPERATURE 900 DEGREES, SUPERHEAT STEAM 270 DEGREES.

6.9.5 THREE ID FANS IN SERVICE.

6.9.6 THREE MODULES IN SERVICE.

NOTE: To obtain 900 degrees main steam temperature, it will require the #7 FWH discharge valve to be throttled to 25%. This will produce sufficient spray flow to the sprays to control superheat temperature at the desired temperature. CAUTION: When 35% open on the #7 FWH discharge valve has

been obtained, reduce as needed, not to exceed the 25% mark. Closely monitor drum level chart. Should drum level become erratic at anytime, open the discharge valve to 50% and wait until load begins to drop below 450 MWs. Should temperature of 900 degrees still be a problem to obtain, blow the wall blowers as well as bull nose sootblowers. The economizer damper should already be 100% open at this time. If it is not, open the economizer to 100% now.

NOTE: If the Unit is being shut down for short term repairs to something other than boiler internals or turbine/generator, there is no need to reduce temperatures to the degree outlined in this procedure.

NOTE: To control main steam temperature at the required parameters, additional spray pressure may be required. To attain this, begin throttling the outlet of the #7 feedwater heater. Do not, however, throttle the #7 feedwater heater outlet valve below 5% at anytime.

NOTE: Prior to closing module dampers, remove all but two absorber recycle pumps from service. If unit is coming off line for a scheduled outage and fast cool down is required, three modules must be left in service with the bypass isolation damper open 100%. Modules left in service for fast cool down require three absorber recycle pumps left in service and one wash pump left in service. After completion of fast cool down, remaining three modules will be removed from service once only two ID Fans or less are in service.

6.10 Check to ensure the auxiliary steam system is valved in and operational from the boiler source.

6.11 UNIT STATUS:

6.11.1 300 MWS.

6.11.2 THREE MILLS IN SERVICE.

6.11.3 THROTTLE PRESSURE 1400 PSI.

6.11.4 MAIN STEAM TEMPERATURE 800 DEGREES, SUPERHEAT APPROXIMATELY 212 DEGREES.

6.11.5 THREE ID FANS IN SERVICE.

6.12 Test the HP bypass operation electronically and actually. Perform the electronic test procedure through the test mode located at the HP bypass panel. Actual test will be opening the HP bypass slightly to ensure all components work properly.

6.13 Remove one of the Steam Driven Boiler Feed Pumps from service under 300 MWS.

6.14 If unit is coming off line and fast cool down is not required, modules will be removed from service as follows:

6.14.1 Unit status reaches 450 MWs or less and only three ID Fans in service or less, remove fourth module from service.

6.14.2 Unit status reaches 300 MWs or less with two ID Fans still in service, remove the third module from service.

6.14.3 Place precipitator seal air fans in manual.

7.0 TURBINE SOAKING

Should repairs necessitate reduction of metal temperatures, soak time must be at least two to three hours consecutively in duration to remove the latent heat. Steam flow of approximately 2.5 million lbs. per hour should equate out to ~275 to 300 MWS. Ensure that the throttle pressure versus main steam temperatures are such that 150 degrees superheat steam temperature above saturation is maintained at all times. (REFERENCE STEAM TABLES)

NOTE: Unit loads below 300 MWS place the Unit Master Control in a boiler base mode to ensure stable unit operation.

NOTE: Swap station service at approximately 200 MWs.

8.0 LOAD REDUCTION CONTINUED

8.1 Remove the fourth mill at approximately 190 MWS. This MW value is flexible and fire power requirements should dictate at what time the mill is removed from service. However, when this mill is removed from service, the fifth mill should be prepared for removal.

8.2 UNIT STATUS:

8.2.1 150 MWS.

8.2.2 TWO MILLS IN SERVICE.

8.2.3 THROTTLE PRESSURE 1000 PSI.

8.2.4 MAIN STEAM TEMPERATURE ~750 DEGREES AND APPROXIMATELY 205 DEGREES SUPERHEAT.

8.2.5 THREE ID FANS IN SERVICE.

8.3 When the Unit is stable and at 150 MWS, request authorization from the dispatcher to remove the Unit from operation. When authorization is obtained, prepare the Unit for final load reduction. Place HP bypass in service at 1000 psi set point. With the HP bypass in service, boiler energy from the boiler will be diverted through the HP bypass. This will

reduce the impact to the boiler pressure and alleviate drum level excursions.

9.0 REMOVING UNIT FROM THE GRID

9.1 Reduce load by reducing valve position in the turbine manual mode. Be advised that when C valve closes, the probes will indicate a sharp change in position. C valve should be fully closed by 85% indication of the live steam valve position indication located on TT42. Actual valve position can be seen on the Bently Nevada panel.

9.2 When C valve indicates closed, Unit load should be such that one of the two remaining mills may be removed from service. Prepare the last mill for removal, i.e., cool the mill down.

9.3 Once load has been reduced to 50 MWs, place the turbine controls in the idle mode load gradient above 3 MWs a minute and the Unit will decrease rapidly to zero MWs. HP bypass will be opened a significant amount by this time, however, the amount that it is open can be dictated by the amount of thermal MWs left in the boiler. Decrease thermal MWs with the reduction of fire power so as not to exceed 80% of HP bypass valve position.

9.4 <u>UNIT STATUS:</u>

9.4.1 TURBINE/GENERATOR OFF LINE.

9.4.2 THROTTLE PRESSURE 1000 PSI.

9.4.3 ONE MILL IN SERVICE.

9.4.4 ONE TURBINE DRIVEN BOILER FEED PUMP IN SERVICE.

9.4.5 THREE ID FANS IN SERVICE.

9.5 With no Tests/PMs required, remove the last mill from service, purging all coal conduits. Once the last coal fire is out and coal conduits are purged, remove and purge out all ignitors.

9.6 When boiler comes off line and MFT relay activates, T/R sets trip automatically.

9.6.1 Open scrubber bypass isolation damper 100%.

9.6.2 Remove the remaining two modules from service. As absorber recycle pumps are taken out of service, flush all pumps and isolate seal water.

9.6.3 As absorber modules are removed from service, isolate supernate root valves, reagent addition control valves and service water supply

to the mist eliminator sprays.

9.6.4 Place T/R set control switches in the OFF position.

9.6.5 Remove reagent transfer pump from service. After completion of automatic pump flush, valve in manual loop header flush until clear water is observed in return loop to reagent storage thank, then isolate manual loop flush supply.

9.7 Check to ensure main turbine turning gear comes into operation at 600 RPMs and that it maintains 25 RPMs on the rotor.

9.8 Isolate both electromatic power relief valves at 500 psi by closing the isolation gate valves and the isolation valve bypass valves.

9.89 Continue to depressurize the boiler through the HP/LP bypass loop down to the desired pressure ~200 to 300 psi.

9.910 When boiler depressurization is complete, fully break condenser vacuum. Vacuum may require being broken earlier if turbine steam seals are lost.

NOTE: If the Main Turbine did not reach turning gear RPMs at "9.7" of this procedure, RPM deceleration will increase now that vacuum is broken. Monitor Turbine speed to ensure proper operation of the turning gear occurs.

TO: Howard L. Rhodes

FROM: Clair H. Fancy

DATE: December 30, 1999

SUBJECT: FINAL Permit No.: 0170004-004-AV
Florida Power Corporation
Crystal River Plant

This permit is for the initial Title V air operation permit for the subject facility. The regulated emissions units at the facility include four coal-fired fossil fuel steam generating (FFSG) units with electrostatic precipitators; two natural draft cooling towers for FFSG Units 4 and 5; helper mechanical cooling towers for FFSG Units 1 and 2 and Nuclear Unit 3; coal-, fly ash-, and bottom ash-handling facilities, and relocatable diesel fired generator(s). The nuclear unit (Unit 3) is not considered part of this permit, although certain emissions units associated with Unit 3 are included in this permit.

We received minor comments from Seminole Electric Cooperative on the DRAFT permit.

We received objections from Region 4, U.S. EPA, on November 1, 1999, regarding the PROPOSED permit. The objections, involving periodic monitoring requirements and operational requirements and limitations to ensure compliance, were resolved by letter on December 21, 1999 and December 30, 1999. The EPA verbally removed their objections December 30, 1999.

I recommend your signature.

Attachment

CHF/es