Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

Colleen M. Castille
Secretary

November 8, 2004

CERTIFIED MAIL – Return Receipt Requested

Mr. Brian V. Powers
Plant Manager
Progress Energy Florida, Inc.
Suwannee River Facility
4037 River Road
Live Oak, Florida 32060

Re: DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal No.: 1210003-005-AV
Suwannee River Facility

Dear Mr. Powers:

One copy of the "PROPOSED Determination" for the Suwannee River Facility located South of U.S. Route 90 - Northwest of Live Oak, Suwannee County, is enclosed. This letter is only a courtesy to inform you that the DRAFT Permit has become a PROPOSED Permit.

An electronic version of this determination has been provided to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 4 office for their review. The web site address is:

"http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/permitting/airpermits/AirSearch_ltd.asp"

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Permit will not be issued until the permitting authority receives written notice that the objection is resolved or withdrawn.

If you should have any questions, please contact Bruce Mitchell at 850/413-9198.

Sincerely,

Trina L. Vielhauer
Chief
Bureau of Air Regulation

TLV/rbm

Enclosures

Copy furnished to:
Mr. Chris Kirts, FDEP, NED
Mr. Scott Osbourn, P.E., Golder Associates
U.S. EPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

PROPOSED Determination

Progress Energy Florida, Inc.
Suwannee River Facility
Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
PROPOSED Permit No.: 1210003-005-AV
Facility ID No.: 1210003

I. Public Notice.

An "INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT RENEWAL" to the Progress Energy Florida, Inc., for the Suwannee River Facility located South of U.S. Route 90 - Northwest of Live Oak, Suwannee County, was clerked on September 27, 2004. The "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT RENEWAL" (DRAFT)" was published in The Suwannee Democrat on October 6, 2004. The DRAFT Permit was available for public inspection at the Department's Northeast District office and the permitting authority's office in Tallahassee. Proof of publication of the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AN AIR OPERATION PERMIT RENEWAL" was received on October 14, 2004, via a facsimile.

II. Public Comments.

Comments were received and the DRAFT Title V Operation Permit Renewal was changed. The comments were not considered significant enough to reissue the DRAFT Title V Operation Permit Renewal and require another Public Notice. Comments were received from one respondent (Mr. Scott Stenger with Progress Energy) during the 30 (thirty) day public comment period via a facsimile on November 5, 2004. Referenced below is the comment document received and the responses to the comments. The comment(s) will not be restated. Where duplicative comments exist, the original response is referenced.

A. E-mail from Mr. Scott L. Stenger, with Progress Energy, on behalf of Mr. Brian V. Powers, Responsible Official, received November 4, 2004.

1. Permit.

a. Section III. Subsections A and B. Specific Conditions A.21.a. and B.28. In the comment, it is requested that "ASTM D 1552-95 or equivalent method" be allowed to evaluate fuel sulfur content.

Response: Since the requested ASTM Method is contained in Rule 62-297.440, F.A.C., then the request is acceptable and the following is changed:

FROM:

A.21.a. For each emissions unit, the following fuel sampling and analysis protocol shall be used as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit to demonstrate compliance and for periodic monitoring with the sulfur dioxide standard:
a. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended .....

TO:

A.21.a. For each emissions unit, the following fuel sampling and analysis protocol shall be used as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit to demonstrate compliance and for periodic monitoring with the sulfur dioxide standard:
a. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels using either ASTM D 2622-92, ASTM D 4294-90, both ASTM D 4057-88 and ASTM D 129-91, ASTM D 1552-95, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended .....

and,

FROM:

B.28. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the sulfur content standard of 0.5 percent, by weight, as follows: ASTM D 2880-96, or the latest edition, shall be used to determine the sulfur content of liquid fuels and ASTM D 1072-90(94)E-1, D 3031-81(86), D 4084-94, D 3246-92, or the latest edition, shall be used for the sulfur content of gaseous fuels (incorporated.....

TO:
B.28. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the sulfur content standard of 0.5 percent, by weight, as follows: ASTM D 2880-96, or the latest edition, shall be used to determine the sulfur content of liquid fuels and ASTM D 1072-90(94)E-1, ASTM D 3031-81(86), ASTM D 4084-94, ASTM D 3246-92, ASTM D 1552-95, or the latest edition, shall be used for the sulfur content of gaseous fuels (incorporated.....

III. Conclusion.

The permitting authority will issue the PROPOSED Title V Operation Permit Renewal, No. 1210003-005-AV, with any changes noted above.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Progress Energy Florida, Inc.
Suwannee River Plant
Facility ID No.: 1210003
Suwannee County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
PROPOSED Permit No.: 1210003-005-AV

This Title V air operation permit renewal 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 initial Title V permit was issued December 16, 1999 (effective January 1, 2000). 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 three boilers, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and three combustion turbine peaking units, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. There are no air pollution controls associated with the boilers. Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3 can fire natural gas and/or No. 6 fuel oil, on-specification used oil for up to 10% of the heat input allowed, and No. 2 fuel oil as a pilot fuel for startup, shutdown and malfunctions. Combustion turbine peaking units Nos. 1, 2 and 3 can fire natural gas or No. 2 fuel oil. There is a fuel oil storage tank farm associated with the boilers and the combustion turbines. Also, included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 1 is a nominal 35.0 megawatt (electric) steam generator designated as Boiler No. 1. The emissions unit is fired on No. 6 fuel oil with a maximum heat input of 450 MMBtu per hour, or natural gas with a maximum heat input of 460 MMBtu per hour, or a combination of No. 6 fuel oil and natural gas with a maximum heat input of 450 - 460 MMBtu per hour. The boiler can fire on-specification used oil for up to 10% of the heat input allowed. No. 2 fuel oil is fired as a pilot fuel during startup, shutdown and malfunction. Emissions are uncontrolled on Boiler No. 1. The combustion gases exhaust through a single stack of 110 feet. Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 1 began commercial operation in 1953.

Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 2 is a nominal 38.0 megawatt (electric) steam generator designated as Boiler No. 2. The emissions unit is fired on No. 6 fuel oil with a maximum heat input of 440 MMBtu per hour, or natural gas with a maximum heat input of 450 MMBtu per hour, or a combination of No. 6 fuel oil and natural gas with a maximum heat input of 440-450 MMBtu per hour. The boiler can fire on-specification used oil for up to 10% of the heat input allowed. No. 2 fuel oil is fired as a pilot fuel during startup, shutdown and malfunction. Emissions are uncontrolled on Boiler No. 2. The combustion gases exhaust through a single stack of 110 feet. Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 2 began commercial operation in 1954.

Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 3 is a nominal 83.0 megawatt (electric) steam generator designated as Boiler No. 3. The emissions unit is fired on: (1) No. 6 fuel oil with a maximum heat input of 881 MMBtu per hour and a maximum fuel sulfur content of 1.0%, by weight; or (2) natural gas with a maximum heat input of 880 MMBtu per hour; or (3) a combination of natural gas and No. 6 fuel oil with a maximum heat input of 388 and 493 MMBtu per hour, respectively, with a maximum fuel sulfur content of 2.5%, by weight. The boiler can fire on-specification used oil for up to 10% of the heat input allowed. No. 2 fuel oil is fired as a pilot fuel during startup, shutdown and malfunction. Emissions are uncontrolled on Boiler No. 3. The combustion gases exhaust through a single stack of 135 feet. Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 3 began commercial operation in 1956.

Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are regulated under: Acid Rain, Phase II; Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input; and, Rule 62-296.702, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators.

The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each boiler for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the emissions unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emissions limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. A note below the permitted capacity condition clarifies this. 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 emissions unit was tested. Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., included in the permit, requires measurement of process variables for emissions 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.

The Department has determined that the appropriate particulate matter (PM) testing frequency for the fossil fuel steam generators (Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Boilers) is annually whenever fuel oil is used for more than 400 hours in the preceding year. This frequency is justified by the low emission rates documented in previous emissions tests while firing fuel oil. These emissions units are subject to a steady-state PM emissions limit of 0.1 lb/MMBtu, and 0.3 lb/MMBtu for soot blowing and load change. The Department has determined that emissions units with PM emissions less than half of the effective standard shall test annually. A summary of the PM compliance test results in lb/MMBtu in the last five (5) years for the emissions units are as follows: No.1 Boiler: steady-state: 0.055; and, soot blowing: 0.083; No.2 Boiler: steady-state: 0.049; and, soot blowing: 0.076; and, No. 3 Boiler: steady-state: 0.040; and, soot blowing: 0.069.

For visible emissions periodic monitoring for the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Boilers, the owner or operator will be using the continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) pursuant to 40 CFR Part 75.

All three combustion turbines (Nos. P-1, P-2 and P-3) are identical in configuration. They are Combustion Turbines Model Turbo Power and Marine Systems FT4C-3 LF water injected twin pacs. Nitrogen oxide emissions are controlled by using water injection for both fuel oil and natural gas firing. Even though natural gas and new No. 2 distillate fuel oil are permitted to be fired in these emissions units, only P-1 and P-3 have been converted to do so (1997); and, the maximum allowable No. 2 fuel oil sulfur content is 0.5%, by weight. Each emissions unit has a maximum generating output of 63,000 kW. Units Nos. P-1 and P-2 commenced commercial operation in October, 1980. Unit No. P-3 commenced commercial operation in November, 1980. **These emissions units are subject to Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM).**

Combustion Turbines Nos. P-1, P-2 and P-3 are regulated under: NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines; adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)38., F.A.C.; PSD-FL-014 and PSD-FL-014(A), Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; Best Available Control Technology (BACT), in Rule 62-212.410, F.A.C.; and CAM, pursuant to 40 CFR Part 64.

The Department has determined that the appropriate visible emissions (VE) testing frequency for the three combustion turbines is a VE test upon exceeding 400 hours of operation on fuel oil in any federal fiscal year (October 1 through September 30). This frequency is justified by the low historical operational use of fuel oil for these emissions units and the previous VE tests, which documented compliance while firing fuel oil. Moreover, no Method 9 tests since 1993 on these emissions units have resulted in an opacity measurement greater than 5% (which is 25% of the standard) and, out of sixteen (16) separate VE compliance tests on these emissions units, the results of fourteen (14) of these tests (88%) were zero percent opacity. Regarding hours of operation, these emissions units had not significantly exceeded 400 hours in a year (going back to 1993) until the summer of 1998. In 1997, P-2 operated 458 hours and P-3 operated 416 hours. In 1998, P-2, which is the only peaking unit not currently equipped

to burn natural gas, operated 849 hours. The highest totals in preceding years were 215 hours in 1996, 98 hours in 1995, and 329 hours in 1994. All electric generating units, not only within Progress Energy Florida, Inc.'s (PEFI) system, but state-wide, operated at record levels during the summer of 1998. Further, PEFI has converted two of these emissions units (P-1 and P-3) to fire natural gas and has a construction permit that allows for the conversion of P-2 to fire natural gas. After the conversions of P-1 and P-3 to fire natural gas in 1997, it can be seen that the hours of operation on fuel oil have decreased dramatically. PEFI expects the same trend following the conversion of P-2.

The owner or operator will be conducting visible emissions (VE) compliance tests while firing fuel oil for each combustion turbine upon that combustion turbine exceeding 400 hours of operation on fuel oil in any given federal fiscal year (October 1 through September 30). Regardless of the number of hours of operation on fuel oil, at least one VE compliance test will be conducted on all three combustion turbines every five (5) years, coinciding with the term of the operation permit for these combustion turbines.

The permitting note related to potential-to-emit/capacity/heat input was not included for the Combustion Turbine Electric Generating Peaking Units Nos. P-1, P-2 and P-3 (see Specific Condition B.3.), which were permitted under the rules for Prevention of Significant Deterioration in air construction permit, No. PSD-FL-014. Information kept on site, internal operating procedures, historical data from the EPA Air Markets Website, and Department's standards for equipment and accuracy ensure that the emissions units will continue to operate within their permitted heat input limits. (See Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.; also, see Specific Condition B.21.)

Based on the initial Title V permit application received July 2, 2004, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Progress Energy Florida, Inc.
Facility ID No.: 1210003
Suwannee County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
PROPOSED Permit No.: 1210003-005-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: 850/488-0114
Fax: 850/922-6979

Compliance Authority:
Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District Office
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200B
Jacksonville, Florida 32256-7590
Telephone: 904/807-3300
Fax: 904/448-4363

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
PROPOSED Permit No.: 1210003-005-AV

Table of Contents

Permittee:
Progress Energy Florida, Inc.
Suwannee River Facility
4037 River Road
Live Oak, Florida 32060

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1210003-005-AV
Facility ID No.: 1210003
SIC No.: 49; 4911
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

The purpose of this permitting action is for the renewal of the Title V Air Operation Permit. The Florida Power Corporation's Suwannee River Facility is located South of Route 90 - Northwest of Live Oak, Suwannee County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 290.5 km East and 3362.2 km North; Latitude: 30° 22' 35" North and Longitude: 83° 10' 50" West.

This Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal 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-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 02/12/02)
APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES (dated 10/07/96)
TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE (dated 10/07/96)
FIGURE 1 - SUMMARY REPORT - GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSIONS AND MONITORING SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE REPORT (40 CFR 60, July 1996)
Phase II Acid Rain Application signed 04/26/2004
Alternate Sampling Procedure: ASP Number 97-B-01
ORDER CORRECTING SCRIVENER'S ERROR: ASP Number 97-B-01
Appendix CAM
Appendix CP-1

Effective Date: January 1, 2005
Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2009
Expiration Date: December 31, 2009

Michael G. Cooke, Director
Division of Air Resource Management

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of three boilers, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and three combustion turbine peaking units, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. There are no air pollution controls associated with the boilers. Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3 fire natural gas, No. 6 fuel oil, and/or on-specification used oil, with No. 2 fuel oil used as an ignitor fuel. Combustion turbine peaking units Nos. 1, 2 and 3 fire natural gas or No. 2 fuel oil. There is a fuel oil storage tank farm associated with the boilers and combustion turbines. Also, included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Based on the Title V permit renewal application received July 2, 2004, 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 Nos.	Brief Description
-001	Boiler No. 1
-002	Boiler No. 2
-003	Boiler No. 3
-004	Combustion Turbine Peaking Unit No. 1 (P-1)
-005	Combustion Turbine Peaking Unit No. 2 (P-2)
-006	Combustion Turbine Peaking Unit No. 3 (P-3)

Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
-xxx Petroleum Product Storage - Fugitive VOCs

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
Statement of Basis

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:
BACT Determination dated August 11, 1978.
Initial Title V Permit Issued December 16, 1999 (effective January 1, 2000).
Request for Renewal received electronically on July 2, 2004.
Additional information received via e-mail September 23, 2004.
Proof of publication of the Public Notice received on October 14, 2004, via a facsimile.
Comments from Mr. Scott L. Stenger, with Progress Energy, received November 4, 2004, via an e-mail.

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-4, 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. No person shall 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 as otherwise provided 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 test method of compliance for visible emissions, incorporated and adopted by reference in 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).
a. The permittee shall submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent to:

RMP Reporting Center
Post Office Box 1515
Lanham-Seabrook, MD 20703-1515
Telephone: 301/429-5018

and,
b. The permittee shall submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.
[40 CFR 68]

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

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

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

{Permitting Note: There are no requirements deemed necessary and ordered by the Department at this time.}

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

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

9. 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: 904/807-3300
Fax: 904/448-4363

10. 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 & EPCRA Enforcement Branch
Air Enforcement Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 32303
Telephone: 404/562-9155
Fax: 404/562-9163

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

{Permitting Note: This condition implements the requirements of Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3., F.A.C. (see Condition 51. of APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS)}

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

12. 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. Any responsible official who fails to submit any required information or who has submitted incorrect information shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary information or correct information.
[Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

13. Emissions of Unconfined Particulate Matter. Pursuant to Rules 62-296.320(4)(c)1., 3. & 4., F.A.C., reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include the following requirements (see Condition 57. of APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS):

The following requirements are "not federally enforceable":

a. Maintenance of paved areas as needed;
b. Regular mowing of grass and care of vegetation; and,
c. Limiting access to plant property by necessary vehicles.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; and, 1210003-001-AV].

Section III. Emissions Units.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID Nos.	Brief Description
-001	Boiler No. 1
-002	Boiler No. 2
-003	Boiler No. 3

Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 1 is a nominal 35.0 megawatt (electric) steam generator designated as Boiler No. 1. The emissions unit is allowed to fire No. 2 fuel oil, No. 6 fuel oil, "on specification" used oil, natural gas, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas. The No. 2 fuel oil will be fired as an ignitor fuel. The "on-specification" used oil will be generally fired as a blended fuel oil with either the No. 2 fuel oil or the No. 6 fuel oil. Emissions are uncontrolled on Boiler No. 1. The combustion gases exhaust through a single stack of 110 feet. Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 1 began commercial operation in 1953.

Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 2 is a nominal 34.0 megawatt (electric) steam generator designated as Boiler No. 2. The emissions unit is allowed to fire No. 2 fuel oil, No. 6 fuel oil, "on specification" used oil, natural gas, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas. The No. 2 fuel oil will be fired as an ignitor fuel. The "on-specification" used oil will be generally fired as a blended fuel oil with either the No. 2 fuel oil or the No. 6 fuel oil. Emissions are uncontrolled on Boiler No. 2. The combustion gases exhaust through a single stack of 110 feet. Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 2 began commercial operation in 1954.

Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 3 is a nominal 84.0 megawatt (electric) steam generator designated as Boiler No. 3. The emissions unit is allowed to fire No. 2 fuel oil, No. 6 fuel oil, "on specification" used oil, natural gas, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas. The No. 2 fuel oil will be fired as an ignitor fuel. The "on-specification" used oil will be generally fired as a blended fuel oil with either the No. 2 fuel oil or the No. 6 fuel oil. Emissions are uncontrolled on Boiler No. 3. The combustion gases exhaust through a single stack of 135 feet. Fossil fuel fired steam generator No. 3 began commercial operation in 1956.

{Permitting Note(s): These emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II; Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input; and, Rule 62-296.702, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rates are as follows:

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
1	460	Natural Gas
	450	Fuel Oil[2]
	450 - 460[1]	Fuel Oil[2] and Natural Gas
	450	On-specification Used Oil[6]
2	450	Natural Gas
	444	Fuel Oil[2]
	444 - 450[1]	Fuel Oil[2] and Natural Gas
	444	On-specification Used Oil[6]
3	880	Natural Gas
	881	Fuel Oil[3]
	880 - 881[1]	Natural Gas and Fuel Oil[3]
	388[4]	Natural Gas
	493[5]	Fuel Oil[2]
	388 - 493[1]	Natural Gas and Fuel Oil[2]
	493 - 881	On-specification Used Oil[6]

Note:
[1] When a blend of fuel oil and natural gas is fired, the heat input is prorated based on the percent heat input of each fuel.
[2] Fuel oil sulfur content maximum of 2.5%, by weight.
[3] Fuel oil sulfur content maximum of 1.0%, by weight.
[4] Basis: 44% of 881 MMBtu/hr heat input.
[5] Basis: 56% of 881 MMBtu/hr heat input.
[6] Maximum sulfur content, percent by weight, shall be the same as that allowed for the fuel oil for each boiler.

{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 recordkeeping 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.}

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; AO61-189582 (#1 & #2) and AO61-189581 (#3); and, applicant request dated June 14, 1996.]

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

A.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. The only fuels allowed to be burned are No. 2 fuel oil, No. 6 fuel oil, "on-specification" used oil, natural gas, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas. The No. 2 fuel oil is fired as an ignitor fuel. The "on-specification" used oil is generally fired as a blended fuel oil with either the No. 2 fuel oil or the No. 6 fuel oil. Used oil containing PCBs above the detectable level of 2 ppm cannot be used for startup or shutdown.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; AO61-189582 (#1 & #2) and AO61-189581 (#3); and, applicant request dated June 14, 1996.]

A.4. Hours of Operation. The emissions units may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AO61-189582 (#1 & #2) and AO61-189581 (#3)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions Nos. A.5. thru A.9., are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

A.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, except for one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent. Emissions units governed by this visible emissions limit shall compliance test for particulate matter emissions annually and as otherwise required by Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. (See Specific Conditions **A.27.(a)5.** and **A.29.b. & c.**)
[Rules 62-296.405(1)(a) and 62-296.702(2)(b), F.A.C.; and, AO61-189582 (#1 & #2) and AO61-189581 (#3)]

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

Visible emissions above 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for not more than four, 6-minute periods, during the 3-hour period of excess emissions allowed by Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C., for boiler cleaning and load changes, at emissions units which have installed and are operating, or have committed to install and operate, continuous opacity monitors.

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

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

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

A.9. Sulfur Dioxide. When burning liquid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input , as measured by applicable compliance methods. Any calculations or methods used to demonstrate compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all fossil fuels, including natural gas, and the sulfur from all fuels fired. See Specific Conditions **A.20.** and **A.21.**
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content.
a. Boilers Nos. 1 and 2: The sulfur content of the as fired fuel oil shall not exceed 2.5 percent, by weight. See Specific Conditions **A.1.** and **A.21.**
b. Boiler No. 3:
(1). When firing only fuel oil, the sulfur content of the as fired fuel oil shall not exceed 1.0 percent, by weight. However, this fuel oil can be fired in combination with natural gas; or,
(2). When firing fuel oil having a maximum sulfur content of 2.5%, by weight, then only 493 MMBtu/hr heat input (56% of the permitted capacity) can be provided by the fuel oil and 388 MMBtu/hr heat input can be provided by natural gas (44% of the permitted capacity). However, if less heat input is provided by the fuel oil, then the difference in heat input from the permitted capacity can be provided by natural gas. See Specific Conditions **A.1.** and **A.21.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)3., F.A.C.; and, AO61-189582 (#1 & #2) and AO61-189581 (#3)]

A.11. "On-Specification" Used Oil: The burning of "on-specification" used oil is allowed at this facility in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following additional conditions:
a. Only "on-specification" used oil is allowed be burned in these emissions units. The total quantity allowed to be burned in these emissions units shall not exceed 10% of the total allowable annual heat input for Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3. "On-specification" used oil is defined as each used oil delivery that meets the specifications of 40 CFR 279 (Standards for the Management of Used Oil) listed below. Used oil that does not meet all of the following specifications is considered "off-specification" oil and shall not be burned. See Specific Conditions **A.30., A.34.** and **A.35.**

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, Rule 62-212.400(2)(f)1., F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

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

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

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

Monitoring of Operations

A.15. Sulfur Dioxide. **The permittee elected to demonstrate compliance using fuel sampling and analysis.** This protocol is allowed because the emissions unit does not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. See Specific Conditions **A.20.** and **A.21.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]

A.16. Determination of Process Variables.
(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

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

A.18. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

1. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.

2. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:

a. For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity) the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.

b. For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.

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

A.19. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance. EPA Method 3 (with Orsat analysis) or 3A shall be used when the oxygen based F-factor, computed according to EPA Method 19, is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)2., and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

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

A.21. For each emissions unit, the following fuel sampling and analysis protocol shall be used as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit to demonstrate compliance and for periodic monitoring with the sulfur dioxide standard:
a. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels using either ASTM D 2622-92, ASTM D 4294-90, both ASTM D 4057-88 and ASTM D 129-91, ASTM D 1552-95, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended fuel following any fuel delivery that exceeds the fuel sulfur content limits, percent by weight, contained in Specific Conditions A.10.a. and A.10.b.; and, no as-fired sampling of the fuel oil is required for sulfur content, percent by weight, if any delivery of fuel oil is equal to or less than the compliant fuel oil sulfur content limits, percent by weight, specified in Specific Conditions A.10.a. and A.10.b. and pursuant to the vendor's bill of lading.
b. Create and maintain for each emissions unit hourly records of the amount of each fuel fired, and the ratio of fuel oil to natural gas if co-fired.
c. The analyses of any fuel oil, as received from the vendor or as-fired, shall include the following:
(1) Density (ASTM D 1298-80 or the latest edition).
(2) Calorific heat value in Btu per pound (ASTM D 240-76 or the latest edition).
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, applicant requested]

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

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

A.24. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

A.25. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.
(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1 (attached).
(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

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

A.27. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid 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 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; or, 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and,

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

5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours. (See Specific Conditions **A.5.** and **A.29.b. & c.)**

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

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

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

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

A.28. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

a. only gaseous fuel(s); or

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

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

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

A.29. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year (See Specific Conditions **A.5.** and **A.27(a)5.**); or,
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year. (See Specific Conditions **A.5.** and **A.27(a)5.**)
[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]

A.30. Compliance with the "on-specification" used oil requirements will be determined from a sample collected and analyzed from each batch delivered for firing. See Specific Conditions **A.11., A.34.** and **A.35.**
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-213.440; and, 40 CFR 279]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.31. 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.32. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

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

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.

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

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

A.34. Special Recordkeeping Requirements: The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep the following records related to the use of used oil:

(1) The gallons of on-specification used oil burned each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
(2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding calendar year.
(3) The name and address of all marketers delivering used oil to the facility.
(4) Copies of the marketer certifications, if obtained, and any supporting information.
(5) Documentation that the used oil contains less than 2 ppm PCBs, if claimed, including the name and address of the person making the claim.
(6) Results of the analyses required above.
(7) A copy of the notice to EPA and a copy of the one-time written notice provided to each marketer.

The records shall be retained in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department, and shall be retained for 5 years. See Specific Conditions **A.11.**, **A.30.** and **A.35.**

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

A.35. Reporting Required. The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report (AOR) form, the total amount of on-specification used oil burned in Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3 during the previous calendar year to the Northeast District Office. See Specific Conditions **A.11., A.30.** and **A.34.**
[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-212.400(2)(f)1. and 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

A.36. COMS for Periodic Monitoring. The owner or operator is required to install, calibrate, operate and maintain continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) pursuant to 40 CFR Part 75. The owner or operator shall maintain and operate the COMS and shall make and maintain records of opacity measured by the COMS, for purposes of periodic monitoring.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, applicant requested]

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID Nos.	Brief Description
-004	Combustion Turbine Electric Generating Peaking Unit No. 1 (P-1)
-005	Combustion Turbine Electric Generating Peaking Unit No. 2 (P-2)
-006	Combustion Turbine Electric Generating Peaking Unit No. 3 (P-3)

All three combustion turbines are identical in configuration. They are Combustion Turbines Model Turbo Power and Marine Systems FT4C-3 LF water injected twin packs. Nitrogen oxide emissions are controlled by using water injection for both fuel oil and natural gas firing. Natural gas and new No. 2 distillate fuel oil are allowed to be fired in these emissions units; however, P-2 does not fire natural gas because it has not yet been connected to do so; and, the maximum allowable fuel oil sulfur content is 0.5%, by weight. Each emissions unit has a maximum generating output of 63,000 kW. Units Nos. 1 and 2 (P-1 and P-2, respectively) commenced commercial operation in October, 1980. Unit No. 3 (P-3) commenced commercial operation in November, 1980.

{Permitting Notes: The emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines; adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)38., F.A.C; PSD-FL-014 and PSD-FL-014(A), Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; Best Available Control Technology (BACT), in Rule 62-212.410, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring.}

The following conditions apply to the emissions units listed above:

General

B.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.]

B.2. Circumvention. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere.
[40 CFR 60.12]

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.3. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input to each Combustion Turbine (CT) shall not exceed 739 MMBtu/hr (LHV: lower heating value) at 59 degrees F while firing new No. 2 distillate fuel oil or natural gas.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.332(b); PSD-FL-014 & PSD-FL-014(A); and, AO61-189579]

B.4. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **B.37.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

B.5. Methods of Operation - Fuels.
a. Only natural gas or new No. 2 distillate fuel oil shall be fired in the CTs. The burning of other fuels requires review, public notice, and approval through the preconstruction process (Chapters 62-4, 62-210 and 62-212, F.A.C.).
b. The maximum new No. 2 distillate fuel oil that can be fired is 37,910 lbs/hr (127 barrels at 59 degrees F).
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; AC61-11862, -11863 & -11864; PSD-FL-014 and BACT; PSD-FL-014(A); and, AO61-189579]

B.6. Hours of Operation. The emissions units may operate 1500 hours/year/CT. See Specific Condition **B.52.a.**
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; AC61-11862, -11863 & -11864; and, PSD-FL-014]

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.}

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions Nos. B.7., B.8., B.10. and B.13., are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

B.7. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen oxides emissions, expressed as NO_X, shall not exceed 75 ppm by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis, adjusted per 40 CFR 60.332(a), while burning new No. 2 distillate fuel oil.
[40 CFR 60.332(a); PSD-FL-014 and BACT; and, AO61-189579]

B.8. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen oxides emissions, expressed as NO_X, shall not exceed 68 ppm by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis, while burning natural gas.
[PSD-FL-014(A); and, AO61-189579]

B.9. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen oxides from the CTs shall be controlled by water injection for both fuel oil and natural gas firing.
[PSD-FL-014 and BACT]

B.10. Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any stationary gas turbine any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 0.0095 percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen on a dry basis. The maximum allowed sulfur dioxide emission rate shall not exceed 379 lbs/hr/CT. See Specific Condition **B.11**.
[PSD-FL-014(A)]

B.11. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of any fuel fired in any stationary gas turbine shall not exceed 0.5 percent, by weight, and may be used to determine compliance with Specific Condition **B.10**.
[PSD-FL-014(A)]

B.12. Reserved.
[1210003-004-AC]

B.13. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions (VE) shall be less than 20 percent opacity.

{Permitting Note: The owner shall conduct VE compliance tests while firing fuel oil for each combustion turbine upon that combustion turbine exceeding 400 hours of operation on fuel oil in any given federal fiscal year (October 1 through September 30). Regardless of the number of hours of operation on fuel oil, at least one VE compliance test will be conducted on all three combustion turbines every five (5) years, coinciding with the term of the operation permit for these combustion turbines.}

[PSD-FL-014 and BACT; AC61-11862, -11863 & -11864; and, applicant requested]

Excess Emissions

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

B.14. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

B.15. 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.]

B.16. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.
[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

B.17. For the purpose of reports required under 40 CFR 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as follows:
(1). *Nitrogen oxides*. Any one-hour period during which the average water-to-fuel ratio, as measured by the continuous monitoring system, falls below the water-to-fuel ratio determined to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 60.332 by the performance test required in 40 CFR 60.8 or any period during which the fuel-bound nitrogen of the fuel is greater than the maximum nitrogen content allowed by the fuel-bound nitrogen allowance used during the performance test required in 40 CFR 60.8. Each report shall include the average water-to-fuel ratio, average fuel consumption, ambient conditions, gas turbine load, and nitrogen content of the fuel during the period of excess emissions, and the graphs or figures developed under 40 CFR 60.335(a).
[40 CFR 60.334(c)(1)]

Monitoring of Operations

B.18. The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, and using water injection to control NOx emissions shall install and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the fuel consumption and the ratio of water to fuel being fired in the turbine. This system shall be accurate to within ±5.0 percent and shall be approved by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 60.334(a); PSD-FL-014]

B.19. The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, shall monitor and record on a weekly basis the sulfur content, nitrogen content, and lower heating value of the fuel being fired in the turbine.
[40 CFR 60.334(b); PSD-FL-014]

B.20. The permittee shall monitor sulfur content and nitrogen content of the new No. 2 distillate fuel oil and sulfur content of natural gas. These values may be provided by the vendor and the frequency of determinations of these values shall be as follows:
a. New No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil. The values, sulfur and nitrogen content, shall be determined on each occasion that fuel is transferred to the storage tanks from any other source. Records of these values shall be kept by the facility for a five year period for regulatory agency inspection purposes.

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

Custom Fuel Monitoring Schedule for Natural Gas (NG)

1. Monitoring of fuel nitrogen content shall not be required if NG is the only fuel being fired in the gas turbines.
2. Sulfur Monitoring:
   (a). Analysis for fuel sulfur content of the natural gas shall be conducted using one of the approved ASTM reference methods for the measurement of sulfur in gaseous fuels, or an approved alternative method. The reference methods are ASTM D1072-80, ASTM D3031-81, ASTM D3246-81, and ASTM D4084-82 as referenced in 40 CFR 60.335(b)(2), or the latest edition(s).
   (b). This custom fuel monitoring schedule shall become effective on the date this permit becomes valid. Effective the date of this custom schedule, sulfur monitoring shall be conducted twice monthly for six months. If this monitoring shows little variability in the fuel sulfur content, and indicates consistent compliance with 40 CFR 60.333 and the conditions of this permit, then sulfur monitoring shall be conducted once per quarter for six quarters. If monitoring data is provided by the applicant which demonstrates consistent compliance with the requirements herein the applicant may begin monitoring as per the requirements of 2(c).
   (c). If after the monitoring required in item 2(b) above, or herein, the sulfur content of the fuel shows little variability and, calculated as sulfur dioxide, represents consistent compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limits specified under 40 CFR 60.333 and the conditions of this permit, sample analysis shall be conducted twice per annum. This monitoring shall be conducted during the first and third quarters of each calendar year.
   (d). Should any sulfur analysis as required in items 2(b) or 2(c) above indicate non-compliance with 40 CFR 60.333 and the conditions of this permit, the owner or operator shall notify the Department of such excess emissions and the custom schedule shall be re-examined by the Environmental Protection Agency. Sulfur monitoring shall be conducted weekly during the interim period when this custom schedule is being re-examined.
3. If there is a change in fuel supply, the owner or operator must notify the Department of such change for re-examination of this custom schedule. A substantial change in fuel quality shall be considered as a change in fuel supply. Sulfur monitoring shall be conducted weekly during the interim period when this custom schedule is being re-examined.
4. Records of sample analysis and fuel supply pertinent to this custom schedule shall be retained for a period of five years, and be available for inspection by personnel of federal, state, and local air pollution control agencies.

[40 CFR 60.334(b); PSD-FL-014; and, Custom Fuel Monitoring Schedule clerked on 03/22/99.)]

B.21. Determination of Process Variables.
(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.

(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

B.22. For the purposes of 40 CFR 60.13, all continuous monitoring systems required under applicable subparts shall be subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.13 upon promulgation of performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems under Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 and, if the continuous monitoring system is used to demonstrate compliance with emission limits on a continuous basis, Appendix F of 40 CFR 60, unless otherwise specified in an applicable subpart or by the Administrator. Appendix F is applicable December 4, 1987.
[40 CFR 60.13(a)]

B.23. 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)]

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

B.25. Nitrogen Oxides. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the NSPS nitrogen oxides standard in 40 CFR 60.332 as follows:

(1). The nitrogen oxides emission rate (NO_X) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$NO_X = (NO_{XO})\ (Pr/Po)^{0.5}\ e^{19(Ho-0.00633)}\ (288°K/Ta)^{1.53}$

where:

NO_X = emission rate of NO_X at 15 percent O_2 and ISO standard ambient conditions, volume percent.

NO_{XO} = observed NO_X concentration, ppm by volume.

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

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

H_o = observed humidity of ambient air, g H_2O/g air.

e = transcendental constant, 2.718.

T_a = ambient temperature, °K.

[40 CFR 60.335(c)(1)]

B.26. The monitoring device of 40 CFR 60.334(a) shall be used to determine the fuel consumption and the water-to-fuel ratio necessary to comply with the permitted NO_X standard at 30, 50, 75, and 100 percent of peak load or at four points in the normal operating range of the gas turbine, including the minimum point in the range and peak load. All loads shall be corrected to ISO conditions using the appropriate equations supplied by the manufacturer. Testing at the four load points and correction to ISO is an initial compliance test requirement only and not an annual compliance test requirement; however, when testing shows that NO_X emissions exceed the standard when operating at capacity, the permittee shall recalibrate the NO_X emission control system using the emission testing at four loads as required in 40 CFR 60.335(c)(2).
[40 CFR 60.335(c)(2); and, applicant requested in a letter received 11/12/97]

B.27. Nitrogen Oxides and Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide standards in 40 CFR 60.332 and 60.333(a) as follows:
(3). EPA Method 20 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) shall be used to determine the nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and oxygen concentrations. The span values shall be 300 ppm of nitrogen oxide and 21 percent oxygen. The NO_X emissions shall be determined at each of the load conditions specified in 40 CFR 60.335(c)(2).
[40 CFR 60.335(c)(3)]

B.28. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the sulfur content standard of 0.5 percent, by weight, as follows: ASTM D 2880-96, or the latest edition, shall be used to determine the sulfur content of liquid fuels and ASTM D 1072-90(94)E-1, ASTM D 3031-81(86), ASTM D 4084-94, ASTM D 3246-92, ASTM D 1552-95, or the latest edition, shall be used for the sulfur content of gaseous fuels (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17). The applicable ranges of some ASTM methods mentioned above are not adequate to measure the levels of sulfur in some

fuel gases. Dilution of samples before analysis (with verification of the dilution ratio) may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator.
[40 CFR 60.335(d)]

B.29. Nitrogen and Sulfur Contents. To meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.334(b), the owner or operator shall use the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.335(a) and 40 CFR 60.335(d) of 40 CFR 60.335 to determine the nitrogen and sulfur contents of the fuel being burned. The analysis may be performed by the owner or operator, a service contractor retained by the owner or operator, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency.
[40 CFR 60.335(e)]

B.30. Reserved.
[1210003-003-AV]

B.31. Visible Emissions. EPA Method 9 pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, shall be used to determine compliance with the visible emissions standard in Specific Condition **B.13**.
[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A]

B.32. Opacity. 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)]

B.33. 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)]

B.34. The owner or operator shall provide, or cause to be provided, stack sampling and performance testing facilities as follows:
(1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facilities.
(2) Safe sampling platform(s).
(3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).
(4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.
[40 CFR 60.8(e)(1), (2), (3) & (4); and, PSD-FL-014]

B.35. 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.; and, PSD-FL-014]

B.36. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

B.37. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at capacity. Capacity is defined as 95 to 100 percent of the manufacturer's rated heat input achievable for the average ambient (or conditioned) air temperature during the test. If it is impracticable to test at capacity, then an emissions unit may be tested at less than capacity. In such cases, the entire heat input vs. inlet temperature curve will be adjusted by the increment equal to the difference between the design heat input value and 105 percent of the value reached during the test. Data, curves, and calculations necessary to demonstrate the heat input rate correction at both design and test conditions shall be submitted to the Department with the compliance test report.
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.; and, applicant requested in a letter received 11/12/97]

B.38. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

B.39. 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. For EPA Method 9, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.; and, 1210003-003-AV]

B.40. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

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

a. Did not operate; or,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; SIP approved; and, 1210003-003-AV]

B.41. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or,
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or,
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.]

B.42. Reserved.
[1210003-003-AV]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.43. 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)]

B.44. 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)]

B.45. The owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring system (CMS) or monitoring device shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report and/or a summary report form [see 40 CFR 60.7(d)] to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or, the CMS data are to be used directly for compliance determination, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted; or, the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half (or quarter, as appropriate). Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:
(1) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.
(2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.
(3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.

(4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.
[40 CFR 60.7(c)(1), (2), (3), and (4)]

B.46. The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in Figure 1 (attached) unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. One summary report form shall be submitted for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility.
(1) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 5 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.
(2) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary report form and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) shall both be submitted.
[40 CFR 60.7(d)(1) and (2)]

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

B.47. (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)]

B.48. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and, all other information required by 40 CFR 60 recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least **5 (five)** years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.
[40 CFR 60.7(f); Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

B.49. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

B.50. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

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

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

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

B.51. Reports under 40 CFR 60.7(c) are required for periods of NO_X excess emissions, which are defined in Specific Condition **B.17**.
[40 CFR 60.334(c)(1)]

B.52. Reserved.

Section IV. This section is the Acid Rain Part.

Operated by: Progress Energy Florida, Inc. - Suwannee River Power Plant
ORIS code: 0638

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

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

E.U. ID Nos.	Brief Description
-001	Boiler No. 1
-002	Boiler No. 2
-003	Boiler No. 3

A.1. The Phase II permit application submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, is 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/signed 04/26/2004.
[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

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

E.U. ID Nos.	EPA ID	Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
-001	1	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 73	254*	254*	254*	254*	254*
-002	2	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 73	253*	253*	253*	253*	253*
-003	3	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 73	649*	649*	649*	649*	649*

*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 of 40 CFR 73; reflects Federal Register, Vol. 63, No. 187, September 28, 1998.]

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. Comments, notes, and justifications: None.

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.]

Appendix H-1, Permit History

Progress Energy Florida, Inc.
Suwannee River Facility

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1210003-005-AV
Facility ID No.: 1210003

E.U. ID No.	Description	Permit No.	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Project Type
All	Facility	1210003-001-AV	01/01/2000	12/31/2004	Initial
-001	Combustion Turbine #1 (P-1)	1210003-004-AC	10/29/2002	12/31/2004	Construction (mod.)
		1210003-003-AV	12/14/2002	12/31/2004	Revision
-002	Combustion Turbine #2 (P-2)	1210003-004-AC	10/29/2002	12/31/2004	Construction (mod.)
		1210003-003-AV	12/14/2002	12/31/2004	Revision
-003	Combustion Turbine #3 (P-3)	1210003-004-AC	10/29/2002	12/31/2004	Construction (new)
		1210003-003-AV	12/14/2002	12/31/2004	Revision
All	Facility	1210003-005-AV	01/01/2005	12/31/2009	Renewal

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

Progress Energy Florida, Inc.
Suwannee River Facility

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1210003-005-AV
Facility ID No.: 1210003

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:

A.	Tank ID	Storage Product	Capacity
1.	Plant #4	Diesel Storage (Generator)	250 gallons
2.	Plant #5	Diesel Storage (Fire Pump)	150 gallons
3.	Plant #6	Diesel Storage (Vehicle)	500 gallons

	Emissions Unit ID	Description
4.	Boiler No. 1 Turbine	Lube Oil Vent w/ Demister
5.	Boiler No. 2 Turbine	Lube Oil Vent w/ Demister
6.	Boiler No. 3 Turbine	Lube Oil Vent w/ Demister
7.	Gas Turbine No. 1	Lube Oil Vent
8.	Gas Turbine No. 1	Dump Tank Vent
9.	Gas Turbine No. 2	Lube Oil Vent
10.	Gas Turbine No. 2	Dump Tank Vent
11.	Gas Turbine No. 3	Lube Oil Vent
12.	Gas Turbine No. 3	Dump Tank Vent

B. Emergency Generator (100 kW).
1. One at this site. The emergency generator firing less than 10,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel. The emergency generator draws its fuel from a single diesel fuel oil storage tank.

C. Diesel Fire Pump.
1. Exempt per Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)22., F.A.C., Fire and Safety Equipment.

D. Surface Coating Less Than 6.0 Gallons Per day.
1. Exempt per Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)23., F.A.C. Surface coating operations within a single facility if the total quantity of coatings containing greater than 5.0 percent VOCs, by volume, used is 6.0 gallons per day or less, averaged monthly, provided the amount of coatings used shall include any solvents and thinners used in the process including those used for cleanup.

E. Degreasing units.
1. Units using heavier-than-air vapors exclusively, except any such unit using or emiting any substance classified as a hazardous air pollutant; and,
2. Units using nonhalogenated solvents.

F. Brazing, soldering, and welding activities.

G. Fire protection systems.

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

Florida Power Corporation
Suwannee River Facility

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1210003-005-AV
Facility No.: 1210003

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.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity
-xxx	Petroleum Product Storage - Fugitive VOCs

	Tank #	Storage Product	Storage Tank Size
1.	CT #10	No. 2 Fuel Oil Storage	4,315,920 gallons
2.	CT #11	Waste Oil Storage	546 gallons
3.	CT #12	Waste Oil Storage	546 gallons
4.	CT #13	Waste Oil Storage	546 gallons
5.	CT #14	Waste Oil Storage	546 gallons
6.	CT #15	Waste Oil Storage	546 gallons
7.	CT #16	Waste Oil Storage	546 gallons
8.	CT #17	Waste Oil Storage	546 gallons
9.	CT #18	Waste Oil Storage	546 gallons
10.	CT #19	Waste Oil Storage	546 gallons
11.	Plant #3	Unleaded Gas Storage	500 gallons
12.	Plant #7	No. 6 Fuel Oil Storage	2,342,886 gallons
13.	Plant #8	No. 6 Fuel Oil Storage	3,405,276 gallons

	Fuel Storage Product	Description
14.	No. 2 Fuel Oil	Unloading (3 Stations)
15.	No. 6 High Sulfur Fuel Oil	Unloading (9 Stations)
16.	No. 6 Low Sulfur Fuel Oil	Unloading (4 Stations)

Progress Energy Florida, Inc.
Suwannee River Facility
Facility ID #: 1210003

APPENDIX CAM

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

Pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C., the CAM plans that are included in this appendix contain the monitoring requirements necessary to satisfy 40 CFR 64. Conditions 1. – 17. are generic conditions applicable to all emissions units that are subject to the CAM requirements. Specific requirements related to each emissions unit are contained in the attached tables, as submitted by the applicant and approved by the Department.

40 CFR 64.6 Approval of Monitoring.

1. The attached CAM plan(s), as submitted by the applicant, is/are approved for the purposes of satisfying the requirements of 40 CFR 64.3.
[40 CFR 64.6(a)]

2. The attached CAM plan(s) include the following information:
   (i) The indicator(s) to be monitored (such as temperature, pressure drop, emissions, or similar parameter);
   (ii) The means or device to be used to measure the indicator(s) (such as temperature measurement device, visual observation, or CEMS); and
   (iii) The performance requirements established to satisfy 40 CFR 64.3(b) or (d), as applicable.
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(1)]

3. The attached CAM plan(s) describe the means by which the owner or operator will define an exceedence of the permitted limits or an excursion from the stated indicator ranges and averaging periods for purposes of responding to (see **CAM Conditions 5. - 9.)** and reporting exceedences or excursions (see **CAM Conditions 10. – 14.**).
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

4. The permittee is required to conduct the monitoring specified in the attached CAM plan(s) and shall fulfill the obligations specified in the conditions below (see **CAM Conditions 5. - 17.**).
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(3)]

40 CFR 64.7 Operation of Approved Monitoring.

5. Commencement of operation. The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this appendix upon the effective date of this Title V permit.
[40 CFR 64.7(a)]

6. Proper maintenance. At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.
[40 CFR 64.7(b)]

7. Continued operation. Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the

operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.
[40 CFR 64.7(c)]

8. Response to excursions or exceedences.

a. Upon detecting an excursion or exceedence, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedence (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions, if allowed by this permit). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

b. Determination of whether the owner or operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedence will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

[40 CFR 64.7(d)(1) & (2)]

9. Documentation of need for improved monitoring. If the owner or operator identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedence while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptly notify the permitting authority and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the Title V permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.
[40 CFR 64.7(e)]

40 CFR 64.8 Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) Requirements.

10. Based on the results of a determination made under **CAM Condition 8.a.**, above, the permitting authority may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP. Consistent with **CAM Condition 4.**, an accumulation of exceedences or excursions exceeding 5 percent duration of a pollutant-specific emissions unit's operating time for a reporting period, may require the implementation of a QIP. The threshold may be set at a higher or lower percent or may rely on other criteria for purposes of indicating whether a pollutant-specific emissions unit is being maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.
[40 CFR 64.8(a)]

11. Elements of a QIP:

a. The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection.

b. The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

(i) Improved preventive maintenance practices.
(ii) Process operation changes.
(iii) Appropriate improvements to control methods.
(iv) Other steps appropriate to correct control performance.
(v) More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under **CAM Condition 11.b(i)** through **(iv)**, above).

[40 CFR 64.8(b)]

12. If a QIP is required, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the permitting authority if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.

[40 CFR 64.8(c)]

13. Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to **CAM Condition 8.b.**, the permitting authority may require that an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:
a. Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or
b. Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 64.8(d)]

14. Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

[40 CFR 64.8(e)]

40 CFR 64.9 Reporting And Recordkeeping Requirements.

15. General reporting requirements.
a. On and after the date specified in **CAM Condition 5.** by which the owner or operator must use monitoring that meets the requirements of this appendix, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports semi-annually to the permitting authority in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.
b. A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C., and the following information, as applicable:
(i) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedences, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;
(ii) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and
(iii) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in **CAM Conditions 10.** through **14.** Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedences occurring.

[40 CFR 64.9(a)]

16. General recordkeeping requirements.

a. The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C. The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to **CAM Conditions 10.** through **14.**, and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).

b. Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

[40 CFR 64.9(b)]

40 CFR 64.10 Savings Provisions.

17. It should be noted that nothing in this appendix shall:

a. Excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act. The requirements of this appendix shall not be used to justify the approval of monitoring less stringent than the monitoring which is required under separate legal authority and are not intended to establish minimum requirements for the purpose of determining the monitoring to be imposed under separate authority under the Act, including monitoring in permits issued pursuant to title I of the Act. The purpose of this part is to require, as part of the issuance of a permit under Title V of the Act, improved or new monitoring at those emissions units where monitoring requirements do not exist or are inadequate to meet the requirements of this part.

b. Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or the permitting authority to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing, or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the Act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) and 504(b), or state law, as applicable.

c. Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or permitting authority to take any enforcement action under the Act for any violation of an applicable requirement or of any person to take action under section 304 of the Act.

[40 CFR 64.10]

Suwannee River Facility

Emission Units -004, -005 and -006

63 MW Combustion Turbine Peaking Units Nos. 1 (1A & 2A), 2 (2A & 2B) and 3 (3A & 3B)
Natural Gas (except No. 2) and No. 2 Fuel Oil Fired
Nitrogen Oxides Emissions Controlled By Water Injection

Monitoring Approach

	Indicator No. 1
I. Indicator	Water-to-fuel ratio
Measurement Approach	Continuous Monitoring System measuring water injection rate, fuel consumption, and water-to-fuel ratio.
II. Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as any one-hour period during which the average water-to-fuel ratio, as measured by the continuous monitoring system, falls below the Target ratio values (excluding startup, shutdown and malfunction) for each of the CTs as follows: Fuel Oil: 0.570 Natural Gas: 0.380 (CT2A and CT2B do not currently fire natural gas) These water-to-fuel ratios have been determined to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with the limits contained in NSPS, Subpart GG, and the Title V permit. Excursions trigger an inspection of the water injection system to determine the cause and any necessary corrective action. In addition, if water flow to any unit is unavailable for more than 90 minutes, the affected CT will automatically shut down.
III. Performance Criteria	
A. Data Representativeness	The system meets the specifications of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Not applicable, use of existing monitoring equipment is proposed.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	All data QA/QC is in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60.
D. Monitoring Frequency	Continuous.
E. Data Collection Procedures	Automated data acquisition system (DAHS)
F. Averaging Period	1 hour average (data collection frequency is continuous)

Appendix CP-1, Compliance Plan for Combustion Turbine P-2

Compliance Plan for Firing Natural Gas

Suwannee River Facility's combustion turbine, P-2, is allowed to fire both natural gas and distillate fuel oil. Initial compliance has been demonstrated for fuel oil firing, but not on natural gas firing. Water injection is used to control NO_X (nitrogen oxides). The amount of water is automatically regulated by the manufacturer's control system. The following Compliance Plan, for initial compliance while firing natual gas, follows the requirements of air construction permit, AC61-11863/PSD-FL-014.

- The Department's Northeast District Office, Air Section, will be notified of the actual date of initial operation firing natural gas within 15 days of such date.
- The emission limiting standards for NO_X and visible emissions, when firing natural gas, are identified in Specific Conditions B.8. and B.13., respectively, and compliance shall be demonstrated on the emissions unit within 60 days of achieving maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days of initial operation on natural gas.
- Initial performance tests for NO_X and visible emissions shall be conducted using the test methods identified in Specific Conditions B.27. and B.31., respectively.
- The Department's Northeast District Office, Air Section, shall be notified in writing at least 30 days prior to the initial performance tests.
- Performance test results shall be submitted to the Department's Northeast District Office, Air Section, no later than 45 days after the last test run.

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

Progress Energy Florida, Inc.
Suwannee River Facility

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1210003-005-AV
Facility ID No.: 1210003

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

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions Standard(s)	Allowable Emissions lbs/hour	Allowable Emissions TPY	Equivalent Emissions[1] lbs/hour	Equivalent Emissions[1] TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
-001	Boiler #1	VE	Fuel Oil	8760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5. & 6.
	(450 MMBtu/hr - Oil)		NG[3]	8760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5. & 6.
	(460 MMBtu/hr - NG)	PM	Fuel Oil	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	45.0	197.1	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.7.
			NG	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	46.0	201.5	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.7.
		PM - SB[2]	Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	135.0	246.4	62-210.700(3)	A.8.
	Acid Rain Phase II Units		NG	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	138.0	251.9	62-210.700(3)	A.8.
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	8760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,237.5	5,420.3	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	A.9.
	(35.0 MW Turbine-generator)		NG	8760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		SO_2-%S	Fuel Oil	8760	max. S content 2.5 %, by wt.			1,237.5	5,420.3	AO61-189582	A.10. & 11.
-002	Boiler #2	VE	Fuel Oil	8760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5. & 6.
	(444 MMBtu/hr - Oil)		NG	8760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5. & 6.
	(450 MMBtu/hr - NG)	PM	Fuel Oil	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	44.4	194.5	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.7.
			NG	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	45.0	197.1	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.7.
		PM - SB[2]	Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	133.2	243.1	62-210.700(3)	A.8.
	Acid Rain Phase II Units		NG	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	135.0	246.4	62-210.700(3)	A.8.
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	8760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	1,221.0	5,348.0	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	A.9.
	(38.0 MW Turbine-generator)		NG	8760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		SO_2-%S	Fuel Oil	8760	max. S content 2.5 %, by wt.			1,221.0	5,348.0	AO61-189582	A.10. & 11.
-003	Boiler #3	VE	Fuel Oil	8760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5. & 6.
	(881/493 MMBtu/hr - Oil)		NG	8760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5. & 6.
	(880/388 MMBtu/hr - NG)	PM	Fuel Oil	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	88.1	385.9	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.7.
			NG	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	88.0	385.4	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.7.
		PM - SB[2]	Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	264.3	482.4	62-210.700(3)	A.8.
	Acid Rain Phase II Unit		NG	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	264.0	481.8	62-210.700(3)	A.8.
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	8760	2.75 lb/MMBtu	N/A	N/A	2,422.7	10,612.0	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	A.9.
	(83.0 MW Turbine-generator)		NG	8760	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		SO_2-%S	Fuel Oil	8760	max. S content 1.0/2.5%, by wt.			2,422.7	10,612.0	AO61-189581	A.10. & 11.

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

Progress Energy Florida, Inc.
Suwannee River Facility

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1210003-005-AV
Facility ID No.: 1210003

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

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions Standard(s)	Allowable Emissions lbs/hour	Allowable Emissions TPY	Equivalent Emissions[1] lbs/hour	Equivalent Emissions[1] TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
-004	CT (P-1)[4]	VE	No. 2 F.O.	1500	less than 20 %			N/A	N/A	BACT [5]	B.13.
-005	CT (P-2)[4]		NG	1500	less than 20 %			N/A	N/A	BACT [5]	B.13.
-006	CT (P-3)[4]	SO_2-%S	No. 2 F.O.	1500	max. S content 0.5%, by wt.; 379 lbs/hr				284.3	PSD-FL-014(A)	B.11.
	(739.0 MMBtu/hr - Oil/NG)										
	(conditions per each CT)	NO_x	No. 2 F.O.	1500	75 ppmvd @15% O_2, ISO			210.2	157.7	BACT [5]	B.7.
			NG	1500	68 ppmvd @ 15% O_2, ISO			143.6	107.7	PSD-FL-014(A)	B.8.

Notes:

[1] The "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes.

[2] PM - SB refers to "soot blowing" and "load change".

[3] NG - Natural Gas.

[4] CTs are identical emissions units. CT P2 does not fire NG.

[5] PSD-FL-014

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Progress Energy Florida, Inc.
Suwannee River Facility

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1210003-005-AV
Facility ID No.: 1210003

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	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date [2]	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS [1]	See Permit Condition(s)
-001	Boiler #1	VE	No. 6 F.O.	DEP method 9	Annually [3]	7/1 - 9/1	60 Minutes	Yes	A.17., 18., 23., 25., 27. & 28.
002	Boiler #2		Natural Gas	DEP method 9	N/A	7/1 - 9/1	60 Minutes	No	
-003	Boiler #3	PM	No. 6 F.O.	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	A.19., 22.-27., & 29.
	(conditions are for each boiler)		Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annually [3]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	
	Acid Rain Phase II Units	SO_2	No. 6 F.O.	Fuel Sampling & Analysis As-Fired				No	A.15., 20., & 21.
-004	CT (P-1)	VE	No. 2 F.O.	EPA method 9	Annually [3]	11/20 - 1/20	60 Minutes	No	B.31. & 32.
-005	CT (P-2)								
-006	CT (P-3)	% S, by wt.	No. 2 F.O.	Fuel Sampling & Analysis: As-Fired or Provided By Vendor				No	B.11., 20., 28. & 29.
		SO_2	No. 2 F.O.	EPA method 20 [4]	Annually [4]	8/30 - 10/30	1 Hour	No	B.27.
		NO_x	No. 2 F.O.	EPA method 20	Annually	8/30 - 10/30	1 Hour	Yes	B. 22.-27. & 29.

Notes:

[1] CMS [=] continuous monitoring system.

[2] Frequency base date established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

[3] Test not required in years that fuel oil is fired less than 400 hours.

[4] Fuel oil sulfur content analysis satisfies compliance with 40 CFR 60.333(a).

Friday, Barbara

To: Kirts, Christopher; 'sosbourn@golder.com'

Cc: Mitchell, Bruce

Subject: PROPOSED Title V Permit Renewal No. 1210003-005-AV - Progress Energy Florida, Inc. - Suwannee River Facility

Find attached the zip file for subject PROPOSED Title V Permit Renewal for your information and files.

If I may be of further assistance, please feel free to contact me.

Barbara J. Friday
Planner II
Bureau of Air Regulation
(850)921-9524
Barbara.Friday@dep.state.fl.us

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Trina Vielhauer

THRU: Jim Pennington

FROM: Bruce Mitchell

DATE: November 8, 2004

SUBJECT: Progress Energy Florida, Inc
Suwannee River Facility
PROPOSED Title V Air Operation Permit
Permit Project No.: 1210003-005-AV

Attached is the PROPOSED Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal, Project No. 1210003-005-AV, for the Progress Energy Florida, Inc.'s Suwannee River Facility located South of U.S. Route 90 - Northwest of Live Oak, Suwannee County. Comments were received from Mr. Scott L. Stenger with Progress Energy during the comment period and the changes made are considered insignificant.

The DRAFT Permit came off Public Notice on November 5, 2004. There is a CAM Plan included with this project.

Attachments

TLV/jkp/bm