Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

Florida Power & Light Company
Sanford

[DRAFT/PROPOSED/FINAL]Permit No.: 1270009-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 1270009

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

E.U. ID No	Description	Permit No.	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Extended Date[1,2]	Revised Date(s)
-001	Fossil Fuel Steam Generator #3	AO64-217877	03/10/93	02/25/98		
-002	Fossil Fuel Steam Generator #4	AO64-217877	03/10/93	02/25/98		
-003	Fossil Fuel Steam Generator #5	AO64-217877	03/10/93	02/25/98		

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

From: **Facility ID No.**:

To: **Facility ID No.**: 1270009

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

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

File Copy

Memorandum

TO: Len Kozlov, CD

FROM: Bruce Mitchell

DATE: January 29, 1997

SUBJECT: Completeness Review of an Application Package for a Title V Operation Permit
Florida Power & Light, Sanford: 1270009-001-AV

The Title V operating permit application package for the referenced facility is being processed in Tallahassee. The application was previously forwarded to your office for your files and future reference. Please have someone review the package for completeness and respond in writing by March 1, 1997, if you have any comments. Otherwise, no response is required. If there are any questions, please call the project engineer, Lennon Anderson, at 904/488-1344 or SC:278-1344. It is very important to verify the compliance statement regarding the facility. Since we do not have a readily effective means of determining compliance at the time the application was submitted, please advise if you know of any emissions unit(s) that were not in compliance at that time and provide supporting information. Also, do not write on the documents.

If there are any questions regarding this request, please call me or Scott Sheplak at the above number(s).

RBM/bm

cc: Alan Zahm

1/27/97 Reading File
Lennon Anderson
File

Florida Department of
Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

Central District
3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232
Orlando, Florida 32803-3767

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

Permittee:
Florida Power & Light Co.
11770 U.S. Highway One
North Palm Beach, Florida 33408

Attention: Elsa Bishop,
Acting Supervisor, Air Permitting
and Programs

Permit Number: AO64-217877
Date of Issue:
Expiration Date: February 25, 1998
County: Volusia
Latitude/Longitude:
28°50'31"N/81°19'32"W
UTM: 17-468.3 KmE; 3190.3 KmN
Project: Sanford Power Plant
Units No. 3, 4, and 5

This permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter(s) 403, Florida Statutes, and Florida Administrative Code Rule(s) Chapter 17. 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 department and made a part hereof and specifically described as follows:

The permittee may operate fossil fuel steam generator units no. 3, 4, and 5. Unit no. 3 is equipped with a 302 foot exhaust stack and units no. 4 and 5 are each equipped with a 400 foot exhaust stack and multicylones to control particulate emissions.

This source is located at the Florida Power and Light Company, Sanford Power Plant at Lake Monroe, off Highway 17-92, Northwest of Sanford, Volusia County, Florida.

General Conditions are attached to be distributed to the permittee only.

RAL CONDITIONS:

The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit, are "permit conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.141, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, F.S. The permittee is placed on notice that the Department will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.

This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department.

As provided in subsections 403.087(6) and 403.722(5), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other Department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit.

This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgement of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.

This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of Florida Statutes and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.

The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.

The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:

(a) Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;

(b) Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

(c) Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules.

Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.

If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information:

(a) A description of and cause of noncompliance; and

(b) The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or for revocation of this permit.

RAL CONDITIONS:

In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the Florida Statutes or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Section 403.111 and 403.73, F.S. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.

The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or Department rules.

This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Rule 17-4.120 and 17-30.300, F.A.C., as applicable. The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by the Department.

This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.

This permit also constitutes:

( ) Determination of Best Available Control Technology (BACT)

( ) Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)

( ) Certification of compliance with state Water Quality Standards (Section 401, PL 92-500)

( ) Compliance with New Source Performance Standards

The permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) Upon request, the permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under Department rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Department.

(b) The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

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

When requested by the Department, the permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the permittee becomes aware the relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Department, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.

PERMITTEE:
Florida Power & Light Co.

Permit Number: AO64-217877
Expiration Date: February 25, 1998

Attention: Elsa Bishop, Acting
Supervisor, Air Permitting and Programs

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

OPERATING CONDITIONS

1. Heat input Rate:

The maximum design and permitted heat input rates for these sources are as follows:

a) Unit No. 3 - Oil - 1650 MMBTU/hour
Natural Gas-1762 MMBTU/hour
Unit No. 3 shall fire no more than 1.85 million barrels per year of fuel oil if orimulsion is co-fired in unit no. 4.

b) Unit No. 4 - Oil - 4050 MMBTU/hour
Natural Gas-4230 MMBTU/hour
Orimulsion-co-firing - 4050 MMBTU/hour

c) Unit No. 5 - Oil - 4050 MMBTU/hour
Natural Gas-4230 MMBTU/hour

2. Permitted Fuels:

These sources shall be fired with a variable combination of No. 6 residual fuel oil, natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil, propane gas or on-specification used oil from FPL operations. The quantity of on-specification used oil shall not exceed the following:

a) Unit No. 3 - 993,384 gallons/year
b) Unit No. 4 - 2,442,972 gallons/year
c) Unit No. 5 - 2,442,972 gallons/year

Orimulsion may be co-fired with Natural Gas, or with Natural Gas and No. 6 Residual Oil. When orimulsion is co-fired with natural gas the maximum permitted portion of orimulsion is 41.2%. When orimulsion is co-fired with natural gas and fuel oil the maximum permitted portion is 20.6% orimulsion and 50% fuel oil. Percentages are expressed as heat input.

3. Operating Hours:

These sources are permitted to operate continuously.

PERMITTEE:
Florida Power & Light Co.

Permit Number: AO64-217877
Expiration Date: February 25, 1998

Attention: Elsa Bishop, Acting
Supervisor, Air Permitting and Programs

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:
(Continued)

4. Source Emission Limiting Standards and Compliance Testing Requirements:

POLLUTANT	EMISSION (1) LIMITING STDS.	TESTING FREQUENCY (2) ANNUAL	QUARTERLY	OTHER	TEST (3) METHOD
Particulate Matter					
Steady State	0.1 lb/MMBtu	X(4)	X(4)	-	EPA METHOD 5 OR 17 (5)
Sootblowing or Load Changing	0.3 lb/MMBtu (6)	X	-	-	EPA METHOD 5 OR 17 (5)
Sulfur Dioxide	2.75 lb/MMBtu	-	-	X	Monthly Fuel Analysis
Visible Emissions					
Steady State	40% Opacity	X(4)	-	-	DER Method 9
Sootblowing or Load Changing	60% Opacity for up up to 3 hrs in 24 hrs, with up to four 6-minute periods of up to 100% if unit has an operational opacity CEM (6)	X(6)	-	-	DER Method 9

When Orimulsion is co-fired in unit no. 4, the following emission limits shall apply to that unit:

Sulfur Dioxide - 1.6 lb/MMBtu heat input (3-hour average)

Particulate Matter - 0.1 lb/MMBtu heat input (steady-state)
0.3 lb/MMBtu heat input (sootblowing/load changing; maximum 3 hrs. per day)

Visible Emissions - 35% opacity (steady-state)
60% opacity (sootblowing/load changing; maximum 3 hrs. per day)

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:
(Continued)

(a) When orimulsion is co-fired in unit no. 4 that unit may elect to test particulates (steady-state) quarterly and to test visible emissions annually with a 35% opacity limit, or to test particulates (steady-state) and visible emissions annually with a 20% opacity limit.

(b) Within 30 days from the initial co-firing of orimulsion, and at yearly or quarterly intervals thereafter, unit no. 4 shall conduct particulate stack testing while being fired within 90 to 100% of the maximum permitted co-firing heat input rate of 4050 MMBTU/hour and at the maximum permitted heat input of 41.2% orimulsion and 58.8% natural gas.

Footnotes:

(1) FAC 17-210.700(3) and FAC 17-296.405(1)
(2) FAC 17-297.340
(3) FAC 17-297.330

(4) Each source may elect to test particulates (steady-state) quarterly and to test visible emissions annually with a 40% opacity limit, or to test particulates (steady-state) and visible emissions annually with a 20% opacity limit. If a quarterly schedule is selected, the source shall advise this office in writing of the quarterly test date schedule. Currently unit no. 3 has been authorized to test particulates annually with a 40% opacity limit, by order of the DEP Secretary dated December 21, 1992. Currently unit no. 4 has been authorized to test particulates annually with a 40% opacity limit, by order of the DEP Secretary dated February 26, 1990. Currently, unit no. 5 has been authorized to test particulates and visible emissions with a 40% opacity limit, by order of the DEP Secretary dated January 2, 1986.

Compliance testing shall be conducted on an annual basis on or within 60 days before the following dates:

a) unit no. 3 - June 1
b) unit no. 4 - August 15
c) unit no. 5 - July 1

FPL may request an extension of the annual deadlines on a yearly case by case basis. For good cause shown, the Department may extend the deadline for a reasonable time. A timely request to extend the deadline shall automatically extend the time for compliance testing for 30 days or until the request is acted upon the Department, whichever is earlier. In the event a compliance test cannot be conducted due to an unplanned unit outage, the compliance test shall be conducted within 30 days of the date the unit is returned to service. If the source fails to comply with the order conditions,

then the source will resume particulate matter (steady-state) testing either annually with a 20% opacity limit or quarterly with a 40% opacity limit. Visible emissions testing will be conducted annually regardless of the option selection. If a quarterly schedule is selected, the source shall advise this office in writing of the quarterly test date schedule.

(5) EPA Method 17 may be used only if the stack gas exit temperature is less than 375°F.

(6) FAC 17-210.700(3) allows up to 3 hours in a 24-hour period of excess emissions during sootblowing and loading changing operations. Excess emissions are authorized only if best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to, and the duration of excess emissions is minimized.

5. Compliance Testing Related Requirements:

(a) Notification - FAC 17-297.340(1)(i)

The Air Resources compliance section of this office shall be notified in writing at least fifteen (15) days in advance of the compliance tests (Rule 17-297.340(1)(i), F.A.C.).

(b) Conditions

Compliance testing shall be conducted while the source is firing No. 6 residual fuel oil at 90 to 100% of the maximum permitted heat input rates. Particulate and visible emissions tests shall be conducted under both sootblowing and steady-state conditions.

Testing may be conducted while firing No. 6 residual fuel oil at less than 90 percent of the maximum permitted rate, however, if so, subsequent source operation on oil is limited up to 110% of the average No. 6 residual fuel oil heat input rate during the test. Once the unit is so limited, then operation at a higher No. 6 residual fuel oil firing rate is allowed for a total of no more than fifteen consecutive calendar days to conduct additional compliance testing to regain the higher rates, not to exceed the maximum permitted rate, on No. 6 residual fuel oil with prior notification to the Department. The District may give an extension to this 15 days only under unusual circumstances. The required EPA Method 5 or 17 and DER Method 9 compliance tests shall be conducted concurrently. Operating at conditions during testing which do not reflect representative operating conditions may invalidate a test. The same testing conditions apply for both No. 6 residual fuel oil and orimulsion.

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:
(Continued)

Should FPL decide to pursue routine use of magnesium hydroxide ($Mg(OH)_2$) fuel additive, then all future compliance testing for particulate matter and visible emissions shall include use of the additive at an injection rate consistent with normal operations.

In the event FPL exceeds the tested additive injection rate by 10 percent or more, FPL shall notify the Central District in writing within 14 days of the date that the higher rate was initiated. The notification shall include the date the higher injection rate began, the magnitude of the higher rate, and the approximate date by which the higher rate would cease.

(c) Stack Sampling Facility - FAC 17-297.345

The stack sampling facility must comply with Rule 17-297.345, FAC, except as provided by Department guidance.

(d) Report Submittal - FAC 17-297.570(2)

A copy of the test results shall be submitted to the Department's Central District Office within 45 days after the last test run is completed. The test report shall provide the actual heat input rate.

(e) Compliance with Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limit Applicable During Orimulsion Co-firing

Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit applicable during Orimulsion co-firing shall be determined by a continuous emissions monitor (CEM) certified pursuant to 40 CFR part 60, Appendix B. The sulfur dioxide CEM which has been certified is a Thermo Environmental, Model 43-A, serial no. 40080-263. A Milton Roy, Model 3300 carbon dioxide CEM will also be utilized. Should the permittee wish to change the CEM the Department shall be provided written prior notification and all certification procedures must be followed pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B.

To provide continuous compliance for sulfur dioxide on a lb/MMBTU basis, the natural gas, oil, and orimulsion flow rates shall be accurately determined and recorded on a continuous basis during co-firing by installed fuel flow meters and integrated with the sulfur dioxide CEM as described in the application.

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:
(Continued)

(f) Compliance with Visible Emission Limits Applicable During Orimulsion Co-firing

Compliance with the visible emissions limits applicable during Orimulsion co-firing shall be determined by the existing continuous emissions monitor for opacity (COM) certified pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B. The COM which has been certified is a Lear Siegler, Model RM-41. However, if the COM data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which DER Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the DER Method 9 data will be used.

6. Annual Operations Report (AOR):

On or before March 1 of each calendar year, a completed DEP Form 17-210.900(4), Annual Operation Report Form for Air Emissions Sources, based on data for the preceding calendar year, shall be submitted to the Department's Central District Office.

7. Excess Emissions

(a) Events - Rule 17-210.700, FAC

Excess emissions resulting from start-up or shut-down are permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions is minimized.
Excess emissions resulting from malfunction are permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions is minimized but in no case exceeds two hours in any 24-hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

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 are prohibited.

(b) Notification - Rules 17.210.700(6) and 17-4.130, FAC

In the event the permittee is temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit, the permittee shall immediately notify the air compliance section of this office. Notification shall be received before 10 a.m. on the following business day and be in accordance with General Condition (8) of this permit. In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, FPL shall notify the Department. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report if requested by the Department.

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:
(Continued)

8. Used Oil Combustion:

(a) This source is permitted to burn on-specification used oil originated from Florida Power and Light operations. Florida Power and Light shall not burn off-specification used oil. Used oil which fails to comply with any of the following specification levels is off-specification used oil.

1. Arsenic shall not exceed 5.0 ppm.
2. Cadmium shall not exceed 2.0 ppm.
3. Chromium shall not exceed 10.0 ppm.
4. Lead shall not exceed 100.0 ppm.
5. Total Halogens shall not exceed 4,000.0 ppm.
6. Flash Point shall not be less than 100.0°F minimum
7. PCB shall be less than 50 ppm.

(b) Each batch of used oil to be burned shall be sampled and analyzed for: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, PCB, total halogens, and flash point using EPA/DEP or ASTM approved methods. Split samples of used oil shall be retained for three (3) months after analysis for further testing if necessary.

(c) Results of used oil sampling and analysis shall be retained by the permittee for at least three (3) years and made available for inspection by the Department upon request.

(d) Quarterly reports containing monthly summaries of the quantities of used oil burned and the sampling and analysis results shall be submitted to the Department's Central District office. Used oil burned in one month within a calendar quarter triggers the quarterly reporting requirement. Furthermore, the quantities of burned used oil shall be included in the Annual Operation Report (AOR) for Air Emissions Sources.

9. Continuous Emission Monitoring - Rule 17-210.700(3), FAC

FPL requested authority to occasionally exceed visible emissions of 60 percent opacity as allowed by Rule 17-210.700(3), F.A.C.; therefore, pursuant to rule Rule 17-210.700(3), F.A.C., FPL shall operate, calibrate, and maintain a continuous opacity monitoring system. The continuous opacity monitoring system shall be calibrated, operated, span checked, and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendation. Calibrations shall consist of electronic zero and span checks and including optical lens check to ensure the monitoring system functions properly.

PERMITTEE:
Florida Power & Light Co.

Permit Number: AO64-217877
Expiration Date: February 25, 1998

Attention: Elsa Bishop, Acting
Supervisor, Air Permitting and Programs

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:
(Continued)

10. Objectionable Odors - Rule 17-296.320(2), FAC

Objectionable Odor Prohibited - No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.

11. Disposal of Spent Boiler Cleaning Chemicals

Florida Power and Light shall not dispose of spent boiler cleaning chemicals by injecting them into this source.

12. Operation Permit Renewal - Rules 17-4.050(2) and 17-4.090(1), FAC

An operation permit renewal must be submitted at least sixty days prior to the expiration date of this permit (Rule 17-4.090, FAC.).

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

cmc

A. Alexander, P.E.
District Director

ISSUED 4/18/84

Florida Department of
Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

Central District
3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232
Orlando, Florida 32803-3767

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

NOTICE OF PERMIT ISSUANCE

CERTIFIED MAIL
P 185 468 351

RECEIVED
APR 21 1994
MANAGER
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Florida Power and Light Company
11770 U.S. Highway One
North Palm Beach, Florida 33408

Attention: Elsa Bishop, Acting Supervisor
Air Permitting and Programs

Volusia County - AP
Sanford Power Plant Units No. 3, 4, and 5

Dear Ms. Bishop:

Enclosed is revised Permit Number AO64-217877 to operate the above referenced source issued pursuant to Section(s) 403.087, Florida Statutes.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by this permit may petition for an administrative proceeding (hearing) in accordance with Section 120.57, Florida Statutes. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, within 14 days of receipt of this Permit. Petitioner shall mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above at the time of filing. Failure to file a petition within this time period shall constitute a waiver of any right such person may have to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Section 120.57, Florida Statutes.

The Petition shall contain the following information; (a) The name, address, and telephone number of each petitioner, the applicant's name and address, the Department Permit File Number and the county in which the project is proposed; (b) A statement of how and when each petitioner received notice of the Department's action or proposed action; (c) A statement of how each petitioner's substantial interests are affected by the Department's action or proposed action; (d) A statement of the material facts disputed by Petitioner, if any; (e) A statement of facts which petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the Department's action or proposed action; (f) A statement of which rules or statutes petitioner contends require reversal or modification of the Department's action or proposed action; and (g) A statement of the relief sought by petitioner, stating precisely the action petitioner wants the Department to take with respect to the Department's action or proposed action.

If a petition is filed, the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate agency action. Accordingly, the Department's final action may be different from the position taken by it in this permit. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any decision of the Department with regard to the application have the right to petition to become a party to the proceeding. The petition must conform to the requirements specified above and be filed (received) within 14 days of receipt of this notice in the Office of General Counsel at the above address of the Department. Failure to petition within the allowed time frame constitutes a waiver of any right such person has to request a hearing under Section 120.57, F.S., and to participate as a party to this proceeding. Any subsequent intervention will only be at the approval of the presiding officer upon motion filed pursuant to Rule 28-5.207, F.A.C.

This permit is final and effective on the date filed with the Clerk of the Department unless a petition is filed in accordance with the above paragraphs or unless a request for extension of time in which to file a petition is filed within the time specified for filing a petition and conforms to Rule 17-103.070, F.A.C. Upon timely filing of a petition or a request for an extension of time this permit will not be effective until further Order of the Department.

When the Order (Permit) is final, any party to this Order (permit) has the right to seek judicial review of the permit pursuant to Section 120.68, Florida Statutes, by the filing of a Notice of Appeal pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, with the Clerk of the Department in the Office of General Counsel, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400; and by filing a copy of the Notice of Appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The Notice of Appeal must be filed within 30 days from the date this Notice is filed with the Clerk of the Department.

Executed in Orlando, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

amc

A. Alexander, P.E.
District Director

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FILED, on this date, pursuant to §120.52(11), Florida Statutes, with the designated Department Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

Clerk 4/18/94 Date

AA/jtt

Copies furnished to:

Barry Appleby

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that this NOTICE OF PERMIT and all copies were mailed before the close of business on 4/19/94 to the listed persons, by Teresa Barkley.

Rev. 4/91

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

Central District
3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232
Orlando, Florida 32803-3767

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

FAX TRANSMITTAL LETTER

TO:

NAME: Tom Cascio

AGENCY: DEP

TELEPHONE NUMBER (FAX No.):

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): *

FROM:

NAME: Alan Zahm

AGENCY: DEP

(Transmitted on a Brother FAX600)
Orlando FAX Telephone Number (407) 897-5963 - S/C: 342-5963

IF ANY OF THESE PAGES ARE NOT CLEARLY RECEIVED, PLEASE CALL IMMEDIATELY AT:

Phone Number: 407/894-7555 (S/C: 325-1011)

SENDER'S NAME: Alan Zahm

COMMENTS: Florida Power and Light - operating permits

Florida Department of Environmental Regulation

Central District • 3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232 • Orlando, Florida 32803-3767

Lawton Chiles, Governor

Virginia B. Wetherell, Secretary

Florida Power and Light Company
Post Office Box 11770
North Palm Beach, Florida 33408

Attention: C.D. Henderson, Manager
Air and Water Permitting and Programs

Volusia County - AP
Sanford Power Plant
Units No. 3, 4, and 5
Permit Number: AO64-217877
Change of Conditions

Dear Mr. Henderson:

We are in receipt of your request for an amendment of the permit conditions. The conditions are changed as follows:

Condition

Specific Condition No. 1.a)

Add

Unit No. 3 shall fire no more than 1.85 million barrels per year of fuel oil if orimulsion is co-fired in unit no. 4.

Specific Condition No. 1.b)

Add

Unit No. 4 shall have a maximum permitted heat input rate of 4050 MMBTU/hour when co-firing orimulsion.

Specific Condition No. 2

Add

Orimulsion may be co-fired with Natural Gas, or with Natural Gas and No. 6 Residual Oil. When orimulsion is co-fired with natural gas the maximum permitted portion of orimulsion is 41.2%. When orimulsion is co-fired with natural gas and fuel oil the maximum permitted portion is 20.6% orimulsion and 50% fuel oil. Percentages are expressed as heat input.

Specific Condition No. 4

Add

When Orimulsion is co-fired in unit no. 4, the following emission limits shall apply to that unit:

Sulfur Dioxide	-	1.6 lb/MMBtu heat input (3-hour average)
Particulate Matter	-	0.1 lb/MMBtu heat input (steady-state) 0.3 lb/MMBtu heat input (sootblowing/load changing; maximum 3 hrs. per day)
Visible Emissions	-	35% opacity (steady-state) 60% opacity (sootblowing/load changing; maximum 3 hrs. per day)

(a) When orimulsion is co-fired in unit no. 4 that unit may elect to test particulates (steady-state) quarterly and to test visible emissions annually with a 35% opacity limit, or to test particulates (steady-state) and visible emissions annually with a 20% opacity limit.

(b) Within 30 days from the initial co-firing of orimulsion, and at yearly or quarterly intervals thereafter, unit no. 4 shall conduct particulate stack testing while being fired within 90 to 100% of the maximum permitted co-firing heat input rate of 4050 MMBTU/hour and at the maximum permitted heat input of 41.2% orimulsion and 58.8% natural gas.

Specific Condition No. 5

Add

5(e) Compliance with Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limit Applicable During Orimulsion Co-firing

Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit applicable during Orimulsion co-firing shall be determined by a continuous emissions monitor (CEM) certified pursuant to 40 CFR part 60, Appendix B. The sulfur dioxide CEM which has been certified is a Thermo Environmental, Model 43-A, serial no. 40080-263. A Milton Roy, Model 3300 carbon dioxide CEM will also be utilized. Should the permittee wish to change the CEM the Department shall be provided written prior notification and all certification procedures must be followed pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B.

3(f) Compliance with Visible Emission Limits Applicable During Orimulsion Co-firing

Compliance with the visible emissions limits applicable during Orimulsion co-firing shall be determined by the existing continuous emissions monitor for opacity (COM) certified pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B. The COM which has been certified is a Lear Siegler, Model RM-41. However, if the COM data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which DER Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the DER Method 9 data will be used.

To provide continuous compliance for sulfur dioxide on a lb/MMBTU basis, the natural gas, oil, and orimulsion flow rates shall be accurately determined and recorded on a continuous basis during co-firing by installed fuel flow meters and integrated with the sulfur dioxide CEM as described in the application.

All other conditions remain the same.

This letter must be attached to your permit and becomes a part of that permit.

Sincerely,

cmc

A. Alexander, P.E.
District Director

MAY 14 1999
Date

AA:jtt

Copies furnished to:

Kennard F. Kosky, P.E.
Barry Appleby

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

ACTION NO

ACTION DUE DATE

1. TO: (NAME, OFFICE, LOCATION) Larry George - BAQM	INITIAL	
	DATE	
2.	INITIAL	
	DATE	
3.	INITIAL	
	DATE	
4.	INITIAL	
	DATE	

REMARKS:

Larry -

When the rule change was adopted, it was with the understanding that COM could not be burned until EPA had approved the SIP change. Approval would indicate that EPA did not consider this a "modification." In fact, our action in amending 17-2 was intended to force EPA to make a decision on the

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- INITIAL & FORWARD

DISPOSITION
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- FOR YOUR SIGNATURE
- LET'S DISCUSS
- SET UP MEETING
- INVESTIGATE & REPT
- INITIAL & FORWARD
- DISTRIBUTE
- CONCURRENCE
- FOR PROCESSING
- INITIAL & RETURN

FROM:

DATE

PHONE

modification question. If they decide this favorably to FPL, no permit change would be necessary.

M.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

ACTION NO.

ACTION DUE DATE

	INITIAL	DATE
1. TO: (NAME, OFFICE, LOCATION) Mary Clark - OGC		
2.		
3.		
4.		

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1981
Dept. of Environmental Regulation
Office of General Counsel

REMARKS:

Steve asked me to get your opinion on this. Roger Pfaff says FPL must amend their PSD permit for Sanford, specifically condition #2, to allow for additional COM burning. I think he is right, unless unbeknownst to him, EPA has taken the position that this COM conversion is not a modification subject to PSD. If EPA still considers this a modification, I (over)

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FROM: L George

DATE 11/9/81

PHONE

think we may have a problem in amending the permit, because the modification would no longer be temporary (≤ two years). If we issue a permanent PSD permit for the conversion, I think we're back to the question of whether or not NSPS (Subpart D) applies. Also, on a permanent basis, there will be no increase in PM emissions so maybe a permit isn't needed. Help!

Larry

PUBLIC NOTICE

An existing air pollution source is proposed to be modified by the Florida Power and Light Company at their plant near the City of Sanford in Volusia County. Emitting facilities in the modification at the Sanford Power Plant Unit No. 4 are to be fired with a coal-oil mixture rather than fuel oil for a test period not to exceed 365 days.

The proposed modification has been reviewed by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration Regulations (40 CFR 52.21). EPA has made a Preliminary Determination that the modification can be approved provided certain conditions are met. A summary of the basis for this determination and the conditions for a permit for Florida Power and Light Company are available for public review in the Office of the County Controller in the Volusia County Courthouse Annex, Daytona Beach, Florida.

The allowable emissions from this modification are included in the EPA Preliminary Determination.

Any person may submit written comments to EPA regarding the proposed modification. All comments, postmarked not later than 30 days from the date of this notice, will be considered by EPA in making a Final Determination regarding approval for construction of this source. These comments will be made available for public review at the above location.

file:
Sanford
Unit 4
BSD file

Furthermore, a public hearing can be requested by any person. Such requests should be submitted within 15 days of the date of this notice. Letters should be addressed to:

Mr. Tommie A. Gibbs, Chief
Air Facilities Branch
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

PSD-FL-047

Preliminary Determination

I. Applicant

Florida Power and Light Company
P. O. Box 529100
Miami, Florida 33152

II. Location

The proposed modification is to a plant located off U.S. Highway 17-92 in Volusia County, Florida. The UTM coordinates of the proposed modification are 468310 east and 3190380 north.

III. Project Description

The applicant proposes to modify the method of operating the existing Sanford Power Plant Unit No. 4 by firing the steam generator (3600 million Btu per hour boiler) with a coal-oil mixture rather that the previously fired fuel oil. The weight ratio of bituminous coal to residual fuel oil fed to the boiler will vary from zero to a maximum of one.

It is important to note that the modification is to be temporary. Normal operation is being modified to assess the feasibility of coal/oil firing, and this modified firing "test" will not exceed the equivalent of 120 days at maximum capacity (3600 Btu/hr; 400 megawatts) within a one-year maximum "test" period.

IV. Source Impact Analysis

The modification increases this steam generating unit's potential emissions of particulate matter (TSP) by greater than 100 tons per year as shown in Table I. Therefore, preconstruction review is required under Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Regulations (40 CFR 52.21). Full PSD review includes an analysis of the following:

1. Best Available Control Technology (BACT);
2. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Impact;
3. Increment Impact;
4. Soils, Vegetation and Visibility Impacts;
5. Growth Impacts; and
6. Class I Area Impact.

TABLE I

EMISSIONS SUMMARY

(Tons/Yr)

	TSP	SO_2	NO_x	CO
Previously Permitted Emissions[a]	5,361	41,010	(11,515)	(561)
Proposed Potential Emissions[b]	8,120	14,232	3,783	192
Net Increase in Potential Emissions	2,759	None	None	None
Proposed Allowable Emissions	8,120	c	c	c

a. TSP and SO_2 are based on SIP and variance requirements (2.5% S fuel oil, 8760 hr/yr, 0.34 lb TSP/MM Btu). NO_x and CO limits are not included in state permits. Actual emissions of NO_x and CO are estimated from AP-42 factors.

b. Based on proposed worst case conditions (2880 hours of operation, 3600 MM Btu/hr, 50/50 coal-oil firing, and 60% collection of TSP in an existing cyclone collector). TSP collection in the cyclone was included in the potential emissions estimate because it is existing and will not be affected by the modification. Additional controls are considered in the BACT analysis.

c. The modification will not increase potential emissions of these pollutants by greater than 100 T/yr. Therefore, PSD review does not apply.

Modifications such as this which have allowable emissions which exceed 50 tons per year, generally require full PSD review. However, this modification is temporary, as explained previously, and consistent with Paragraph (k) of the PSD regulation, the modification is exempt from air impact analyses providing that emissions impact no Class I area or area where the increment is known to be violated. The modification is located greater than 100 kilometers from the nearest Class I area. Further, no areas of known increment violations will be impacted, therefore, PSD review for this modification is limited to a BACT analysis.

A. BACT Analysis

The applicant proposes only to maintain the existing multicyclone collectors as BACT for TSP from the boiler. No additional controls are to be constructed at this time. The applicant contends and EPA agrees that construction of additional equipment such as a baghouse or an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) is unwarranted for this temporary modification.

The BACT determination in this case is based on two major considerations. First, purchasing and installing an alternate control device will require at least two years. This delay must be weighed against the urgency of finding innovative alternate fuel capabilities which the combined oil-coal firing represents. Second, the cost of a high technology device such as an ESP or a baghouse is excessive considering that the costs (16 to 30 million dollars) would be amortized over only the one-year test period. This cost penalty would be offset if the test is successful and subsequent permanent modifications are made. However, this is a different case than the proposed modification and a permanent modification will be subject to separate consideration for applicability and review under the PSD regulation.

Emissions of particulate also emanate from the coal and fly ash handling and transfer facilities. BACT for these sources is proposed by the applicant and accepted by EPA as outlined in Table II.

TABLE II

BACT FOR FUGITIVE TSP SOURCES

Bottom Ash	Transfer to disposal by sluicing.
Fly Ash	Transfer to disposal or sale by sluicing or a closed loop pneumatic conveying system.
Coal Storage	Compacting and water spraying.
Coal Transfer	Purchase of washed coal.
Coal Pulverizer	Cyclone primary collectors and baghouse filters (99+% control) on pneumatic conveying air.

As with the boiler, more costly control equipment for fugitive TSP sources was determined not to be warranted as BACT for this temporary modification.

BACT for pollutants other than TSP also are not required because potential emissions do not exceed 100 tons per year and PSD review for these pollutants does not apply.

V. Conclusion

EPA Region IV proposes a preliminary determination of approval with conditions for the modification of Florida Power and Light, Sanford Unit No. 4. This determination is based on the information contained in the application received on December 14, 1979. The conditions set forth in the permit are as follow:

1. The modification will be constructed in accordance with the capacities and specifications presented in the application (PSD-FL-047) except as otherwise required in the conditions of this permit. This specifically includes a maximum firing rate of 3600 million Btu's per hour for the boiler.

2. Combined coal-oil firing of Unit No. 4 is permitted for a period of not more than 365 consecutive calendar days starting with the first day that the coal-oil mixture is fired in the unit. In addition, the heat value of the total quantity of fuel fired in the unit within this period shall not exceed 1.04×10^{13} Btu's. Further, the quantity and types and heat values of fuels burned during this period will be monitored continuously and recorded in a log on a daily basis for the purposes of determining compliance with this condition.

3. The maximum allowable particulate emissions limits from the modified Unit No. 4 are 5639 pounds per hour and 1.57 pounds per million Btu's. Maximum allowable limits for other pollutants and opacity will remain in the existing state permit for this facility.

4. Compliance with the allowable emissions limit for TSP will be determined with performance tests carried out in accordance with EPA standard methods (Method 5 for TSP) and the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 60.46 and Part 60.8.

5. The applicant will notify EPA Region IV in writing within 10 days of the date which ends the 365 day "test" period referred to in Condition 2 of this permit. Such notification will also include certification that the operations approved in this permit have been discontinued.

6. The applicant will control fugitive emissions of TSP by implementing the practices and techniques outlined in Table II of the determination for each source of fugitive TSP.

7. The applicant will comply with the provisions of the attached general conditions.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. The permittee shall notify the permitting authority in writing of the beginning of construction of the permitted source within 30 days of such action and the estimated date of start-up of operation.

2. The permittee shall notify the permitting authority in writing of the actual start-up of the permitted source within 30 days of such action and the estimated date of demonstration of compliance as required in the specific conditions.

3. Each emission point for which an emission test method is established in this permit shall be tested in order to determine compliance with the emission limitations contained herein within sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate, but in no event later than 180 days after initial start-up of the permitted source. The permittee shall notify the permitting authority of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least thirty (30) days in advance of such test. Compliance test results shall be submitted to the permitting authority within forty-five (45) days after the complete testing. The permittee shall provide (1) sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility, (2) safe sampling platforms, (3) safe access to sampling platforms, and (4) utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

4. The permittee shall retain records of all information resulting from monitoring activities and information indicating operating parameters as specified in the specific conditions of this permit for a minimum of two (2) years from the date of recording.

5. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will not be able to comply with the emission limitations specified in this permit, the permittee shall provide the permitting authority with the following information in writing within five (5) days of such conditions:

   (a) description of noncomplying emission(s),

   (b) cause of noncompliance,

   (c) anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue or, if corrected, the duration of the period of noncompliance,

   (d) steps taken by the permittee to reduce and eliminate the noncomplying emission,

   and

   (e) steps taken by the permittee to prevent recurrence of the noncomplying emission.

   Failure to provide the above information when appropriate shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit. Submittal of this report does not constitute a waiver of the emission limitations contained within this permit.

6. Any change in the information submitted in the application regarding facility emissions or changes in the quantity or quality of materials processed that will result in new or increased emissions must be reported to the permitting authority. If appropriate, modifications to the permit may then be made by the permitting authority to reflect any necessary changes in the permit conditions. In no case are any new or increased emissions allowed that will cause violation of the emission limitations specified herein.

7. In the event of any change in control or ownership of the source described in the permit, the permittee shall notify the succeeding owner of the existence of this permit by letter and forward a copy of such letter to the permitting authority.

8. The permittee shall allow representatives of the State environmental control agency or representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency, upon the the presentation of credentials:

   (a) to enter upon the permittee's premises, or other premises under the control of the permittee, where an air pollutant source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of the permit;

   (b) to have access to and copy at reasonable times any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit, or the Act;

   (c) to inspect at reasonable times any monitoring equipment or monitoring method required in this permit;

   (d) to sample at reasonable times any emission of pollutants;

   and

   (e) to perform at reasonable times an operation and maintenance inspection of the permitted source.

9. All correspondence required to be submitted by this permit to the permitting agency shall be mailed to the:

   Chief, Air Facilities Branch
   Air and Hazardous Materials Division
   U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
   Region IV
   345 Courtland Street
   Atlanta, Georgia 30308

10. The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

The emission of any pollutant more frequently or at a level in excess of that authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

ACTION NO

ACTION DUE DATE

KAHEL		FANCY		STARNES	
BLOMMEL		THOMAS		MARTY HALL	
BARKER		GEORGE		MARSHALL MOTT-SMITH	
J. ROGERS		PALAGYI			

REMARKS

ATTN: Bruce Mitchell

STEVE

INFORMATION

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- INITIAL & FORWARD

DISPOSITION

- REVIEW & RESPOND
- PREPARE RESPONSE
- FOR MY SIGNATURE
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- CONCURRENCE
- FOR PROCESSING
- INITIAL & RETURN

FROM:

STEVE SMALLWOOD

DATE

PHONE

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IV
345 COURTLAND STREET
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

DEC 28 1981

REF: 4AW-AF

Mr. Steve Smallwood
FL Department of Environmental Regulation
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Dear Mr. Smallwood:

This concerns the recent SIP revision allowing FP&L a 30 month extension of the COM test burn at Sanford Unit 4.

In our discussions leading up to approval of the SIP revision, it was assumed that EPA would, by the time the approval was made, decide on a formal definition of "capable of accommodating" in the EPA PSD regulations. It was expected that the definition would exempt the COM conversion of Sanford 4 from PSD review. Regrettably the definition has not yet been formalized, and we must still use the interpretation which was in existence the first time FP&L requested to burn COM. As you know, under that interpretation the temporary conversion was subject to PSD as a major modification and FP&L did, in fact, obtain a PSD permit from EPA. Thus, the new request to burn COM for an additional 30 months is also subject to PSD.

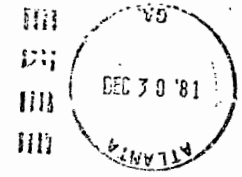
Sincerely yours,

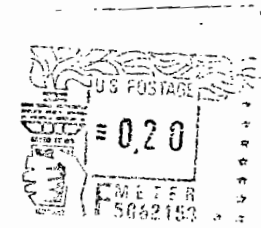
for James D Scarbrough

Thomas W. Devine
Director
Air and Waste Management Division

UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IV
345 COURTLAND STREET
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300





Mr. Steve Smallwood
Florida Department of Environmental Regulation
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32301

20

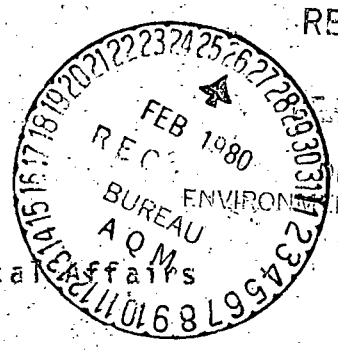
Smallwood, S.

FEB 20 1980

RECEIVED

FEB 25 1980

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION



REF: 4AH-AF

Mr. W. J. Barrow, Jr.
Assistant Manager of Environmental Affairs
Florida Power and Light Company
P. O. Box 529100
Miami, Florida 33152

Re: PSD-FL-047

Dear Mr. Barrow:

Review of your December 14, 1979 application to modify a boiler to test burn a coal-oil mixture at Florida Power and Light Sanford Unit No. 4 has been completed. The modification is subject to rules for the Prevention of Significant Air Quality Deterioration (PSD), contained in 40 CFR 52.21.

We have determined that the modification, as described in the application, meets all applicable requirements of the PSD regulations, subject to the conditions of approval (enclosed). The Environmental Protection Agency performed the Preliminary Determination concerning the proposed construction, and published a request for public comment on January 8, 1980. Several comments were received. One comment was received from William H. Green, a counsel for Florida Power and Light Company. He requested that Paragraph V. 3. on page three of the Preliminary Determination be modified to refer to the state issued variance. This change was completed. A second comment was received from Robert J. Gilpartick, the zoning coordinator for Volusia County. He suggested that a public notice regarding the Florida Power and Light Sandford Power Plant be published in a local Volusia County newspaper. In regard to Mr. Gilpatrick's comment, the public notice was advertised in the Sanford Evening Herald (a local newspaper) and the Orlando Sentinental Star. Based on this fact, EPA believes that the public has been sufficiently notified of the proposed modification. A third comment was received from Ms. Trilby Seiber, a concerned citizen. She requested information on the

proposed modification of the Sanford unit. This inforation was provided to Ms. Seiber by EPA Region IV in a telephone conversation on January 31, 1980; also, a letter was written to Ms. Seiber by EPA Region IV on February 7, 1980. Authority to Modify a Stationary Source is hereby issued for the facility described above, subject to the conditions in the State permit. This Authority to Modify is based solely on the requirements of air quality. It does not apply to NPDES or other permits issued by this agency or permits issued by other agencies. Information regarding EPA permitting requirements can be provided if you contact Mr. Joe Franzmathes, Director, Office of Programs Integration and Operations, at 404/881-3476. Additionally, construction covered by this Authority to Modify must be initiated within 18 months from the receipt of this letter.

The United States Court of Appeals for the D. C. Circuit issued a ruling (December 14, 1979) in the case of Alabama Power Co. vs. Douglas M. Costle (78-1006 and consolidated cases) which has significant impact on the EPA prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program and permits issued thereunder. The ruling will require modification of the PSD regulations and could affect permits issued under the existing program. You are hereby advised that this permit may be subject to reevaluation.

Please be advised that a violation of any condition issued as part of this approval, as well as any construction which proceeds in material variance with information submitted in your application will be subject to enforcement action.

Authority to Construct will take effect on the date of this letter. The complete analysis which justifies this approval has been fully documented for future reference, if necessary. Any questions concerning this approval may be directed to Mr. Kent Williams, Chief, New Source Review Section (404/881-4552).

Sincerely yours,

Thomas W. Devine
Director
Air and Hazardous Materials Division

Enclosure

cc: FL Dept. of Environmental Regulation

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

ACTION NO.

ACTION DUE DATE

1. TO: (NAME, OFFICE, LOCATION) ~~JOHN SYPE~~ JB	INITIAL	
	DATE	
2. ~~Bill T. FYI~~ BT	INITIAL	
	DATE	
3. File	INITIAL	
	DATE	
4.	INITIAL	
	DATE	

REMARKS:

FYI:

COPIES ALREADY SENT 2:

1.) MARY CLARK
2.) JIMBO ESTLER
3.) CHUCK COLLINS

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	SET UP MEETING
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	DISTRIBUTE
	CONCURRENCE
	FOR PROCESSING
	INITIAL & RETURN

FROM: MR. HODGES

DATE 14 JAN 80

PHONE

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

345 COURTLAND STREET
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308

JAN 4 1980

REF: 4AH-AF

Mr. Steve Smallwood, Chief
Bureau of Air Quality Management
Division of Environmental Programs
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Re: EPA #PSD-FL-047

Dear Mr. Smallwood:

Enclosed for your review and comment are the Public Notice and Preliminary PSD Determination for the Florida Power and Light Corporation's modification of the Sanford Power Plant Unit No. 4 to be fired with a coal/oil mixture. The public notice will appear in a local newspaper in the near future.

Please let my office know if you have comments or questions regarding this determination. You may contact Frank Collins of my staff at 404/881-4552 or Jeffrey L. Shumaker of TRW Inc. at 919/541-9100. TRW Inc. is under contract to EPA, and TRW personnel are acting as authorized representatives of the Agency in providing aid to the Region IV PSD review program.

Sincerely yours,

Tommie A. Gibbs
Chief
Air Facilities Branch

PUBLIC NOTICE

An existing air pollution source is proposed to be modified by the Florida Power and Light Company at their plant near the City of Sanford in Volusia County. Emitting facilities in the modification at the Sanford Power Plant Unit No. 4 are to be fired with a coal-oil mixture rather than fuel oil for a test period not to exceed 365 days.

The proposed modification has been reviewed by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration Regulations (40 CFR 52.21). EPA has made a Preliminary Determination that the modification can be approved provided certain conditions are met. A summary of the basis for this determination and the conditions for a permit for Florida Power and Light Company are available for public review in the Office of the County Controller in the Volusia County Courthouse Annex, Daytona Beach, Florida.

The allowable emissions from this modification are included in the EPA Preliminary Determination.

Any person may submit written comments to EPA regarding the proposed modification. All comments, postmarked not later than 30 days from the date of this notice, will be considered by EPA in making a Final Determination regarding approval for construction of this source. These comments will be made available for public review at the above location.

Furthermore, a public hearing can be requested by any person. Such requests should be submitted within 15 days of the date of this notice. Letters should be addressed to:

Mr. Tommie A. Gibbs, Chief
Air Facilities Branch
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

PSD-FL-047

Preliminary Determination

I. Applicant

Florida Power and Light Company
P. O. Box 529100
Miami, Florida 33152

II. Location

The proposed modification is to a plant located off U.S. Highway 17-92 in Volusia County, Florida. The UTM coordinates of the proposed modification are 468310 east and 3190380 north.

III. Project Description

The applicant proposes to modify the method of operating the existing Sanford Power Plant Unit No. 4 by firing the steam generator (3600 million Btu per hour boiler) with a coal-oil mixture rather that the previously fired fuel oil. The weight ratio of bituminous coal to residual fuel oil fed to the boiler will vary from zero to a maximum of one.

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1. Best Available Control Technology (BACT);
2. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Impact;
3. Increment Impact;
4. Soils, Vegetation and Visibility Impacts;
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TABLE I

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Net Increase in Potential Emissions	2,759 = 630 3/5	None	None	None
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a. TSP and SO_2 are based on SIP and variance requirements (2.5% S fuel oil, 8760 hr/yr, 0.34 lb TSP/MM Btu). NO_x and CO limits are not included in state permits. Actual emissions of NO_x and CO are estimated from AP-42 factors.

b. Based on proposed worst case conditions (2880 hours of operation, 3600 MM Btu/hr, 50/50 coal-oil firing, and 60% collection of TSP in an existing cyclone collector). TSP collection in the cyclone was included in the potential emissions estimate because it is existing and will not be affected by the modification. Additional controls are considered in the BACT analysis.

c. The modification will not increase potential emissions of these pollutants by greater than 100 T/yr. Therefore, PSD review does not apply.

Modifications such as this which have allowable emissions which exceed 50 tons per year, generally require full PSD review. However, this modification is temporary, as explained previously, and consistent with Paragraph (k) of the PSD regulation, the modification is exempt from air impact analyses providing that emissions impact no Class I area or area where the increment is known to be violated. The modification is located greater than 100 kilometers from the nearest Class I area. Further, no areas of known increment violations will be impacted, therefore, PSD review for this modification is limited to a BACT analysis.

A. BACT Analysis

The applicant proposes only to maintain the existing multicyclone collectors as BACT for TSP from the boiler. No additional controls are to be constructed at this time. The applicant contends and EPA agrees that construction of additional equipment such as a baghouse or an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) is unwarranted for this temporary modification.

The BACT determination in this case is based on two major considerations. First, purchasing and installing an alternate control device will require at least two years. This delay must be weighed against the urgency of finding innovative alternate fuel capabilities which the combined oil-coal firing represents. Second, the cost of a high technology device such as an ESP or a baghouse is excessive considering that the costs (16 to 30 million dollars) would be amortized over only the one-year test period. This cost penalty would be offset if the test is successful and subsequent permanent modifications are made. However, this is a different case than the proposed modification and a permanent modification will be subject to separate consideration for applicability and review under the PSD regulation.

Emissions of particulate also emanate from the coal and fly ash handling and transfer facilities. BACT for these sources is proposed by the applicant and accepted by EPA as outlined in Table II.

TABLE II

BACT FOR FUGITIVE TSP SOURCES

Bottom Ash	Transfer to disposal by sluicing.
Fly Ash	Transfer to disposal or sale by sluicing or a closed loop pneumatic conveying system.
Coal Storage	Compacting and water spraying.
Coal Transfer	Purchase of washed coal.
Coal Pulverizer	Cyclone primary collectors and baghouse filters (99+% control) on pneumatic conveying air.

As with the boiler, more costly control equipment for fugitive TSP sources was determined not to be warranted as BACT for this temporary modification.

BACT for pollutants other than TSP also are not required because potential emissions do not exceed 100 tons per year and PSD review for these pollutants does not apply.

V. Conclusion

EPA Region IV proposes a preliminary determination of approval with conditions for the modification of Florida Power and Light, Sanford Unit No. 4. This determination is based on the information contained in the application received on December 14, 1979. The conditions set forth in the permit are as follow:

1. The modification will be constructed in accordance with the capacities and specifications presented in the application (PSD-FL-047) except as otherwise required in the conditions of this permit. This specifically includes a maximum firing rate of 3600 million Btu's per hour for the boiler.

2. Combined coal-oil firing of Unit No. 4 is permitted for a period of not more than 365 consecutive calendar days starting with the first day that the coal-oil mixture is fired in the unit. In addition, the heat value of the total quantity of fuel fired in the unit within this period shall not exceed 1.04×10^{13} Btu's. Further, the quantity and types and heat values of fuels burned during this period will be monitored continuously and recorded in a log on a daily basis for the purposes of determining compliance with this condition.

3. The maximum allowable particulate emissions limits from the modified Unit No. 4 are 5639 pounds per hour and 1.57 pounds per million Btu's. Maximum allowable limits for other pollutants and opacity will remain in the existing state permit for this facility.

4. Compliance with the allowable emissions limit for TSP will be determined with performance tests carried out in accordance with EPA standard methods (Method 5 for TSP) and the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 60.46 and Part 60.8.

5. The applicant will notify EPA Region IV in writing within 10 days of the date which ends the 365 day "test" period referred to in Condition 2 of this permit. Such notification will also include certification that the operations approved in this permit have been discontinued.

6. The applicant will control fugitive emissions of TSP by implementing the practices and techniques outlined in Table II of the determination for each source of fugitive TSP.

7. The applicant will comply with the provisions of the attached general conditions.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. The permittee shall notify the permitting authority in writing of the beginning of construction of the permitted source within 30 days of such action and the estimated date of start-up of operation.

2. The permittee shall notify the permitting authority in writing of the actual start-up of the permitted source within 30 days of such action and the estimated date of demonstration of compliance as required in the specific conditions.

3. Each emission point for which an emission test method is established in this permit shall be tested in order to determine compliance with the emission limitations contained herein within sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate, but in no event later than 180 days after initial start-up of the permitted source. The permittee shall notify the permitting authority of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least thirty (30) days in advance of such test. Compliance test results shall be submitted to the permitting authority within forty-five (45) days after the complete testing. The permittee shall provide (1) sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility, (2) safe sampling platforms, (3) safe access to sampling platforms, and (4) utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

4. The permittee shall retain records of all information resulting from monitoring activities and information indicating operating parameters as specified in the specific conditions of this permit for a minimum of two (2) years from the date of recording.

5. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will not be able to comply with the emission limitations specified in this permit, the permittee shall provide the permitting authority with the following information in writing within five (5) days of such conditions:

   (a) description of noncomplying emission(s),

   (b) cause of noncompliance,

   (c) anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue or, if corrected, the duration of the period of noncompliance,

   (d) steps taken by the permittee to reduce and eliminate the noncomplying emission,

   and

   (e) steps taken by the permittee to prevent recurrence of the noncomplying emission.

   Failure to provide the above information when appropriate shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit. Submittal of this report does not constitute a waiver of the emission limitations contained within this permit.

6. Any change in the information submitted in the application regarding facility emissions or changes in the quantity or quality of materials processed that will result in new or increased emissions must be reported to the permitting authority. If appropriate, modifications to the permit may then be made by the permitting authority to reflect any necessary changes in the permit conditions. In no case are any new or increased emissions allowed that will cause violation of the emission limitations specified herein.

7. In the event of any change in control or ownership of the source described in the permit, the permittee shall notify the succeeding owner of the existence of this permit by letter and forward a copy of such letter to the permitting authority.

8. The permittee shall allow representatives of the State environmental control agency or representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency, upon the the presentation of credentials:

   (a) to enter upon the permittee's premises, or other premises under the control of the permittee, where an air pollutant source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of the permit;

   (b) to have access to and copy at reasonable times any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit, or the Act;

   (c) to inspect at reasonable times any monitoring equipment or monitoring method required in this permit;

   (d) to sample at reasonable times any emission of pollutants;

   and

   (e) to perform at reasonable times an operation and maintenance inspection of the permitted source.

9. All correspondence required to be submitted by this permit to the permitting agency shall be mailed to the:

   Chief, Air Facilities Branch
   Air and Hazardous Materials Division
   U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
   Region IV
   345 Courtland Street
   Atlanta, Georgia 30308

10. The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

The emission of any pollutant more frequently or at a level in excess of that authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

CONSTRUCTION
PERMIT

NO. AC 64-25610

FLORIDA POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY
COAL PULVERIZER, SANFORD UNIT NUMBER 4,
VOLUSIA COUNTY

DATE OF ISSUANCE

JANUARY 31, 1980

DATE OF EXPIRATION

NOVEMBER 30, 1980

Jacob D. Varn

JACOB D. VARN, SECRETARY
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

DER FORM PERM 11-42

Final Determination

Florida Power and Light Company
Coal Pulverizer, Sanford Unit Number 4,
Volusia County

Construction Permit
Application Number:

AC 64-25610

Florida Department of Environmental Regulation

Bureau of Air Quality Management

Central Air Permitting

January 30, 1980

Florida Power and Light Sanford Coal Preparation Plant and Coal-Oil Mixing Facility Final Determination

The construction application has been reviewed by the Department. Public notice of the Department's intent to issue was published in the Sanford Evening Herald and the Seminole Little Sentinel on December 26, 1979. The preliminary determination and technical evaluation were available for public inspection at the Seminole County Courthouse, the DER St. Johns River District office and the Bureau of Air Quality Management.

Only one response was received, from Mr. Wilbur L. Dumph of Rt. 1, Box 208-A, Sanford. Mr. Dumph's comments were more general and did not justify any modifications to this permit.

One change was made to clarify the intent of transition from construction to operational status, specifically condition number 8, which requires submission of an application for an operating permit after demonstration of compliance and before operational use of the facility. The expiration data was extended by 90 days to provide time for issuance of the operating permit prior to expiration of the construction permit.

It is recommended that the construction permit be issued with those amendments.

TWIN TOWERS OFFICE BUILDING
2600 BLAIR STONE ROAD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301

BOB GRAHAM
GOVERNOR

JACOB D. VARN
SECRETARY

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

APPLICANT: Florida Power & Light Company
P. O. Box 529100
Miami, Florida 33152

PERMIT/CERTIFICATION NO. AC 64-25610

COUNTY: Volusia

PROJECT: Coal Pulverizer, Coal-oil mixer

This permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 17-2 and 17-4, Florida Administrative Code. The above named applicant, hereinafter called Permittee, is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the approved drawing(s), plans, documents, and specifications attached hereto and made a part hereof and specifically described as follows:

The installation of a coal handling and pulverizing facility at Sanford Unit #4, Barwick Road, near Sanford, in Volusia County, Florida. This facility is being constructed to provide a coal-oil mixture for an initial 120 day test burn period at Sanford unit #4.

The universal transverse mercators and latitude and longitude coordinates are 468.340 Easting by 3190.380 Northing, and 28°50'40" North by 81°33'11" West, respectively.

Construction shall be in accordance with the attached permit application, attached plans, documents and drawings except as otherwise noted on page 3, "Specific Conditions".

Attachments are as follows:

1. "Application to Construct Air Pollution Sources" DER Form 17-1.122(16).
2. "Limitation of prepermit Construction letter, Nov. 24, 1979, Mary Clark, to W.J. Barrow.
3. Testimony of George Bastien, Nov. 29, 1979.
4. "Answers to Supplementary Questions from DER". (Given to Bechtel by W. J. Barrow at the conclusion of the 11/30/79 Hearing)

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

1. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations, and restrictions set forth herein are "Permit Conditions:, and as such are binding upon the permittee and enforceable pursuant to the authority of Section 403.161(1), Florida Statutes. Permittee is hereby placed

on notice that the department will review this permit periodically and may initiate court action for any violation of the "Permit Conditions" by the permittee, its agents, employees, servants or representatives.

2. This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations indicated in the attached drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit shall constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the department.

3. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately notify and provide the department with the following information: (a) a description of and cause of non-compliance; and (b) the period of non-compliance, including exact dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the non-compliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance. The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the department for penalties or revocation of this permit.

4. As provided in subsection 403.087(6), Florida Statutes, the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Nor does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

5. This permit is required to be posted in a conspicuous location at the work site or source during the entire period of construction or operation.

6. In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source, which are submitted to the department, may be used by the department as evidence in any enforcement case arising under the Florida Statutes or department rules, except where such use is proscribed by Section 403.111, F.S.

7. In the case of an operation permit, permittee agrees to comply with changes in department rules and Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance, provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or department rules.

8. This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, plant, or aquatic life or property and penalities therefore caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of Florida Statutes and department rules, except where specifically authorized by an order from the department granting a variance or exception from department rules or state statutes.

9. This permit is not transferable. Upon sale or legal transfer of the property or facility covered by this permit, the permittee shall notify the department within thirty (30) days. The new owner must apply for a permit transfer within thirty (30) days. The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted source until the transferee applies for and receives a transfer of permit.

10. The permittee, by acceptance of this permit, specifically agrees to allow access to permitted source at reasonable times by department personnel presenting credentials for the purposes of inspection and testing to determine compliance with this permit and department rules.

11. This permit does not indicate a waiver of or approval of any other department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project.

12. This permit conveys no title to land or water, nor constitutes state recognition or acknowledgement of title, and does not constitute authority for the reclamation of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the state. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express state opinion as to title.

13. This permit also constitutes:

[ ] Determination of Best Available Control Technology (BACT)
[ ] Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)
[ ] Certification of Compliance with State Water Quality Standards (Section 401, PL 92-500)

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

PERMIT NO.: AC 64-25610
APPLICANT: Florida Power & Light Company
P. O. Box 529100

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

1. The maximum allowable emissions from the pulverizing operation shall be:

Pollutants	Pounds/hr.	Tons/yr.
Particulate	7.7	11.09

2. The maximum allowable emissions from the gas fired air heater serving the pulverizer shall be:

Pollutants	Pounds/hr.	Pounds/yr.
Particulates	0.1	10.0

3. The maximum hours of operation shall be 24 hours/day, for a total of 2880 hours, the tolling of which shall commence upon issuance of the operation permit.

4. The maximum fuel consumption shall be 400 CFM of natural gas to the pulverizer air heaters.

5. The maximum coal input to the pulverizer shall be 96,000 pounds per hour.

6. Any material deviation in construction or the modes of operation as specified shall be reported to the Bureau of Air Quality Management (BAQM) immediately.

7. The operating permit shall require maintenance of records reflecting hours of operation, coal and oil inputted to the pulverizer and mixer, amount of coal-oil mixture produced and amounts of fuel consumed, by fuel type. Said records shall be submitted to the BAQM immediately following the 120 day test period.

PERMIT NO.: AC 64-25610
APPLICANT: Florida Power and Light Company

8. Permittee shall notify the Bureau of Air Quality Management prior to any compliance testing of the facility and shall submit a test plan for approval. Upon demonstration of compliance with the operational limits of this permit and submission of a complete application for an operation permit to the St. Johns River FDER office prior to 90 days before expiration of this permit, permittee may continue to operate in compliance with all terms of this permit until expiration of this permit or issuance of an operating permit.

Jacob D. Varn
Secretary

Expiration Date: November 30, 1980

Issued this 31ST day of January, 19 80.

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

RULES

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

CHAPTER 17-2

AIR POLLUTION

17-2.01 Declaration and Intent. The State of Florida Department of Environmental Regulation promulgates this chapter to eliminate, prevent, and control air pollution. This chapter shall apply to all sources of air pollution except open burning or the use of outdoor heating devices allowed by Chapter 17-5, Florida Administrative Code, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.

To protect and enhance the air quality of Florida, this chapter furthers the Department's prevention of significant deterioration policy and establishes ambient air quality standards and emission standards. The policy inherent in the standards shall be to protect the air quality existing at the time the air quality standards were adopted or to upgrade or enhance the quality of the air of the State. In any event, where a new or increased source of air pollution poses a possibility of degrading existing high air quality or ambient air quality established by this chapter, such source or proposed source shall not be issued a Department permit until the Department has reasonable assurance that such source, construction or development, will not violate this chapter.

This chapter is adopted to achieve and maintain such levels of air quality as will protect human health and safety, prevent injury to plant and animal life and property, foster the comfort and convenience of people, promote the economic and social development of this State and facilities the enjoyment of the natural attractions of this State.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061 FS. History—Revised 1-18-72, Amended 6-8-78.

17-2.02 Definitions. The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall, unless context clearly indicates otherwise, have the following meanings:

(1) "Acid Mist" — Liquid drops of any size of any acid including but not limited to sulfuric acid and sulfur trioxide, hydrochloric acid and nitric acid as measured by test methods approved by the Department.

(2) "Air Pollutant" — Any matter found in the atmosphere other than oxygen, nitrogen, water vapor, carbon dioxide and the inert gases in natural concentrations.

(3) "Air Pollutant Source" or "Source" — Any source at, from, or by reasons of which there is emitted into the atmosphere any air pollutant(s).

(4) "Air Pollution Episode" — Any occurrence of elevated levels of pollutants in the atmosphere which require hasty and unusual abatement action.

(5) "Area of Impact" — The geographical region surrounding a facility and extending from the facility out to a distance of fifty kilometers or to a distance where the impact of emissions from the facility decreases to less than 1 ug/m^3 annual arithmetic average, whichever distance is less.

(6) "Baseline air quality concentration" or "Baseline" — For sulfur dioxide and particulate matter, the applicable ambient concentration levels existing during 1974 plus any additional concentrations for the area of impact estimated to result from sources permitted for construction but not operating prior to January 1, 1975. These concentrations shall be established for all time periods covered by the standards set forth under Section 17-2.06, Florida Administrative Code, and may be either measured or estimated. In the case of the 3-hour and 24-hour concentrations, only the second highest concentrations shall be considered.

(7) "Best Available Control Technology" or "BACT" — an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction of each pollutant emitted or resulting from any major emitting facility or major modification which the Department, taking into account, on a case-by-case basis, energy, environmental and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such facility through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques, including but not limited to fuel cleaning or treatment, innovative fuel combustion, or other techniques for control of each such pollutant.

(8) "Capacity factor" — The ratio of the average load on or output of a machine or unit operation to the permitted capacity rating of the machine or unit operation for a normal operating period of cycle. The "capacity factor" shall be expressed as a percent of rating.

(9) "Carbonaceous Fuel" -- Solid materials composed primarily of vegetative matter such as tree bark, wood waste, bagasse, and/or the combustible fraction of municipal wastes.

(10) "Carbonaceous Fuel Burning

Equipment" — A fire box, furnace or combustion device which burns carbonaceous fuel or a combination of carbonaceous and fossil fuels for the primary purpose of producing steam or to heat other liquids or gasses. The term includes bagasse burners, bark burners and waste wood burners, but does not include teepee or conical wood burners or incinerators.

(11) "Continuous monitoring system" -- All equipment, required under a Section 17-2.08, used to calibrate, sample, condition (if applicable), and analyse air emissions, or used to provide a permanent record of emissions or process parameters.

(12) "Emission Limiting Standard" or "Emission Limits" or "Emission Limitation" — The maximum allowable emission rate, concentration of emission, or level of opacity for an air pollutant source.

(13) "Department" — The State of Florida, Department of Environmental Regulation.

(14) "Excess Emissions" — Emissions of pollutants in excess of those allowed by Sections 17-2.03; 17-2.04 or 17-2.05 or by a permit issued pursuant to 17-4, Florida Administrative Code. The term applies only to conditions which occur during startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(15) "Existing Source" — A source which is in existence, in operation or under construction or which has received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972, the revised date of this chapter.

(16) "Fossil Fuel" — Natural gas, petroleum, coal or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.

(17) "Fossil Fuel Steam Generators" — Furnaces and boilers which produce steam by combustion of oil, coal or gas of fossil origin.

(18) "Fugitive Particulate" — Particulate matter which escapes and becomes airborne from unenclosed operations or which is emitted into the atmosphere without passing or being conducted through a flue pipe, stack or other structure designed for the purpose of emitting air pollutants into the atmosphere.

(19) "Kraft Pulp Mill" — An industrial operation that processes wood to produce cellulose or cellulose materials by means of chemically cooking the wood with a liquor consisting of an alkaline sulfide solution containing sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide, also known as the sulfate process.

(20) "Major Emitting Facility" or "Facility" — Any building structure, installation or source which has the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of any air pollutant and which falls within one of the following categories:

(a) Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred and fifty million British thermal units per hour heat input,
(b) Coal cleaning plants,
(c) Kraft pulp mills,
(d) Portland cement plants,
(e) Primary zinc smelters,
(f) Iron and steel mill plants,
(g) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants,
(h) Primary copper smelters,
(i) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than two hundred and fifty tons of refuse per day,
(j) Hydrofluoric acid plants,
(k) Sulfuric acid plants,
(l) Nitric acid plants,
(m) Petroleum refineries,
(n) Lime plants,
(o) Phosphate rock processing plants,
(p) Coke oven batteries,
(q) Sulfur recovery plants,
(r) Carbon black plants (furnace process),
(s) Primary lead smelters,
(t) Fuel conversion plants,
(u) Sintering plants,
(v) Secondary metal production facilities,
(w) Chemical process plants,
(x) Fossil-fuel boilers of more than two hundred and fifty million British thermal units per hour heat input,
(y) Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding three hundred thousand barrels,
(z) Taconite ore processing facilities,
(aa) Glass fiber processing plants,
(bb) Charcoal production facilities; Any other building, structure, installation, or source which has the potential to emit 250 tons per year or more of any air pollutant.

(21) "Malfunction" — Any unavoidable mechanical and/or electrical failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process resulting in operation in an abnormal or unusual manner.

(22) "New Source" — Any source other than an existing source.

(23) "Nitric Acid Plant" — Any facility producing weak nitric acid by employing either the pressure or atmospheric pressure process.

(24) "Objectionable Odor" — Any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance.

(25) "Odor" — A sensation resulting from stimulation of the human olfactory organ.

(26) "Opacity" — A condition which renders material partially or wholly impervious to rays of light causing obstruction of observer's view.

(27) "Particulate Matter" — Any material, others than uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid, as measured by the sampling methods approved by the Department.

(28) "Plant Section" — A part of a plant consisting of one or more unit operations including auxiliary equipment which provides the complete processing of input (raw) materials to produce a marketable product, including but not limited to, granular triple super phosphate, phosphoric acid, run-of-pile triple super phosphate and di-ammonium phosphate, or one or more unit operations including auxiliary equipment or structures which are used for the functions such as; storage, shipping, loading, unloading, or bagging.

(29) "Portland Cement Plant" — Any facility manufacturing Portland Cement by either the wet or dry process.

(30) "Process Weight" — The total weight of all materials introduced into any process. Solid fuels and recycled materials are included in the determination of process weights; but uncombined water, liquid and gaseous fuels, combustion air or excess air are not included.

(31) "Redesignation of an area" — The reclassification of an area to a different deterioration class or the redefinition of the boundaries of an area.

(32) "Ringelmann Chart" — The Chart published and described in the U.S. Bureau of Mines Information Circulars No. 8333 and No. 7718. The above references are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. and may be inspected at the Department's Tallahassee Office.

(33) "Secretary" — Means the Secretary of the Department.

(34) "Shutdown" — The cessation of the operation of a source for any purpose.

(35) "Stagnant Atmospheric Condition" — The atmospheric and meteorological conditions which cause a reduction in the diffusion and dispersement of air pollutants in the atmosphere.

(36) "Standard Conditions" — A gas temperature of 70° Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute.

(37) "Startup" — The Commencement of operation of any source which has shut down or ceased operation for a period of time sufficient to cause temperature, pressure, chemical, or pollution control device imbalances, which result in excess emissions.

(38) "Sulfur Recovery Plant" — Any plant that recovers sulfur from crude (unrefined) petroleum materials.

(39) "Sulfuric Acid Plant" — Any installation producing sulfuric acid by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfides, organic sulfides and mercaptans, or acid sludge.

(40) "Visible Emission" — An emission greater than 5 percent opacity or ¼ Ringelmann measured by standard methods.

(41) "Volatile Organic Compounds" or "Organic Solvents" — Any compounds containing carbon and hydrogen or carbon and hydrogen in combination with any other element which have a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute (77.6 mm. Hg) or greater under actual storage conditions.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061 FS. History—Revised 1-18-72, Amended 4-9-74, 12-28-74, 7-20-76, 1-3-78, 6-8-78.

17-2.03 Best Available Control Technology.

(1) Determination

Following receipt of a complete application for a permit to construct an air pollution facility to be constructed after the effective date of this rule, which does not have applicable Emission Limiting Standards in Section 17-2.05, Florida Administrative Code, or which requires a determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to Subsection 17-2.04(6)(c), Florida Administrative Code, the Department, following receipt of a complete application for a Best Available Control Technology determination, shall make a determination of Best Available Control Technology. In making the BACT determination the Department shall give consideration to;

(a) The Environmental Protection Agency determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to Section 169, 42 USC 7401 et seq., Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, PL 95-95 Aug. 7, 1977 and Environmental Protection Agency determinations of Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60. The above references are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washtington, D.C. and may be inspected at the Department's Tallahassee Office.

(b) All scientific, engineering, and technical material and other information available to the Department.

(c) The emission limiting standards or BACT determinations of any other state.

(d) The social and economic impact of the application of such technology.

(2) Within fifteen (15) days after receipt of application for construction permit for an air pollution source, which requires determination of BACT, the Department shall give notice of receipt of the application in the Florida Administrative Weekly and a newspaper of general circulation in the affected area.

(3) Exceptions

(a) Any source which has received a written determination of Latest Reasonably Available Control Technology from the Department prior to the effective date of this Subsection shall be exempt from the requirements of Best Available Control Technology.

(b) Any pending petition or proceeding involving a determination of Latest Reasonably Available Control Technology (LRACT) in process on the effective date of this Subsection, and any construction permit application or construction permit proceeding affected by such LRACT determination, petition or proceeding or relating to a category of sources encompassed by such proceeding shall be governed by the provisions of the LRACT rule, Chapter 17-2.02(30), and 17-2.03(1), Florida Administrative Code (Repealed).

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061 FS. History—Revised 1-18-72, Amended 12-28-74, 6-10-76, 7-20-76, 1-3-78, 6-8-78.

17-2.04 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD).

(1) In order to prevent significant deterioration of the ambient air quality, only limited increases in the ambient concentration of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter shall be allowed. The magnitude of the maximum allowed increases in ambient pollutant concentration over the baseline shall be determined for each area of the State by designating each area as one of three specified deterioration classes. Any increase in the ambient concentration of sulfur dioxide or particulate matter over the baseline, which is greater than the maximum allowable increase, shall be considered significant deterioration of the ambient air quality. For the purposes of this paragraph, areas designated as Class I, II, or III shall be limited to the following increases in pollutant concentration ocurring over the baseline concentration. For any 24-hour or 3-hour period the applicable maximum allowable increase may be exceeded during one such period per year at any receptor site.

(a) For any Class I area, the maximum allowable increase in concentrations of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter over the baseline of such air pollutants shall not exceed the following amounts:

Maximum allowable increase (in micrograms per cubic meter) Pollutants	
Particulate matter:	
Annual geometric mean	5
Twenty-four hour maximum	10
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	2
Twenty-four hour maximum	5
Three-hour maximum	25

(b) For any Class II area, the maximum allowable increase in concentrations of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter over the baseline of such pollutants shall not exceed the following amounts:

Particulate matter:	
Annual geometric mean	19
Twenty-four hour maximum	37
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	20
Twenty-four hour maximum	91
Three-hour maximum	512

(c) For any Class III area, the maximum allowable increase in concentrations of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter over the baseline of such pollutants shall not exceed the following amounts:

Maximum Allowable Increase (in micrograms per cubic meter) Pollutants	
Particulate matter:	
Annual geometric mean	37
Twenty-four hour maximum	75
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	40
Twenty-four hour maximum	182
Three-hour maximum	700

(d) In all cases, ambient concentrations in excess of the ambient air quality standards as set forth in Section 17-2.06, Florida Administrative Code, shall be considered significant deterioration of ambient air quality and are expressly prohibited. Except as provided in Subsection (1) above, no net increase in ambient concentrations shall be allowed in an area over the specified increments.

(2) All areas of the State are hereby designated as Class II except for those areas specified in Subsections (3) and (4) below.

(3) Class I designations

(a) The following areas are designated as Class I and shall not be redesignated:

1. Everglades National Park
2. Chassahowitzka National Wilderness Area
3. St. Marks National Wilderness Area
4. Bradwell Bay Wilderness Area

(b) (Reserved for areas redesignated as Class I subject to future redesignation)

(4) (Reserved for areas redesignated as Class III)

(5) Redesignation

(a) Redesignation of an area may be proposed by filing a petition for Rulemaking with the Environmental Regulation Commission showing sufficient justification for redesignation. This petition shall conform to the requirements of Section 120.54, Florida Statutes. The Department may also initiate redesignation procedures.

(b) Decisions regarding whether an area should be redesignated shall be based on the following criteria:

1. The baseline in the area proposed for redesignation.
2. The level of deterioration considered significant.
3. The anticipated environmental impact of redesignation upon the proposed and adjacent areas.
4. The anticipated social, energy, and economic effects of redesignation upon the proposed and adjacent areas.

(c) The following areas shall not be redesignated as Class III:

1. An area which exceeds ten thousand acres in size and is a national monument, a national primitive area, a national preserve, a national recreation area, a national wild and scenic river, a national wildlife refuge, a national lakeshore or seashore, or
2. A national park or national wilderness area established after August 7, 1977 which exceeds ten thousand acres in size.

(d) Any area other than an area referred to in Subsection 1. or 2. or an area established as Class I under Section 17-2.04(3)(a) may be redesignated as Class III.

(6) Prevention of Significant Deterioration — PSD Review

(a) An applicant for a Permit to Construct a facility shall affirmatively provide the Department with reasonable assurance based on plans, test results, or other information that the facility will not cause a violation of the applicable maximum allowable increases or the applicable ambient air quality standard.

(b) Baseline and changes in pollutant concentration may be determined by using numerical, analytical, or physical models. These models, together with any computer code and data used to implement them, shall be approved by the Department prior to their use.

(c) No increase in pollutant concentration over the baseline will be allowed unless BACT is employed to control emissions from the facility.

(d) None of the following shall be considered a modification to any facility which would subject that facility to this subsection:

1. Routine maintenance, replacement, and repair;
2. An increase in the hours of operation, provided that the facility has a permit from the Department which allows for such an increase;
3. The use of an alternate fuel or raw material if the source was designed and has a permit from the Department to accomomodate that alternative use;
4. The addition or use of any system or

device whose primary function is the reduction of air pollutants, except when an emission control system would be removed or replaced by a system that would be less environmentally beneficial;

5. The change in ownership of an existing facility;

6. The use of innovative technology in fuel burning emissions control if such innovative technology is for research and development purposes and is approved by the Secretary in writing.

(e) Any change in ambient concentration resulting from any source or facility issued a construction permit after December 31, 1974 shall be counted against the class increment.

(f) It is a violation of this rule for any source of facility, solely or in combination with others, to cause or contribute to a significant deterioration of the ambient air quality.

(7) Exclusion from Increment Consumption

(a) Any person may apply to the Department for an order providing that for the purpose of determining compliance with the maximum allowable increase in ambient concentrations of an air pollutant, the following concentrations of such pollutant shall not be taken into account:

1. Concentrations of such pollutant attributable to the increase in emissions from stationary sources operated by the person applying which have converted from the use of petroleum products, or natural gas, or both, by reason of an order which is in effect under the provisions of Subsections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any subsequent legislation which supersedes such provisions) over the emissions from such sources before the effective date of such order.

2. The concentrations of such pollutant attributable to the increase in emissions from stationary sources operated by the person applying which have converted from using natural gas by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act or the documented inability to obtain natural gas, over the emissions from such sources before the effective date of such plan or documented date of inability to obtain natural gas.

3. Concentrations of particulate matter attributable to the increase in emissions from construction or other temporary emission-related activities.

4. The increase in concentrations attributable to new sources outside the United States over the concentrations attributable to existing sources which are included in the baseline concentration determined in accordance with Section 17-2.02(6).

(b) Applications for an exclusion from increment consumption shall be treated as licensing proceedings under Section 120.60, Florida Statutes, and shall be filed with the Department.

(c) If the Department finds that the proposed exclusion qualifies under the provisions of Section 17-2.04(3)(a), it shall, within 90 days of receipt of the completed application, forward its analysis of the effects that the exclusion would have upon air quality in the area of impact and its final order constituting final agency action to the Governor. If the Governor concurs with the exclusion by issuing executive order pursuant to his constitutional authority approving the Department's final order, the Department shall, within 10 days, issue the order, modify any necessary permits, and forward the entire record of the proceedings to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for his review.

(d) No action taken with respect to a source under Section 17-2.04(7)(a)1. or 2. of this Section shall apply more than five years after the effective date of the order referred to in Section 17-2.04(7)(a)1., or the plan or documentation referred to in Section 17-2.04(7)(a)2., whichever is applicable. If such order and plan or documentation are applicable, no such action shall apply more than five years after the later of such effective dates.

(8) Sources impacting Class I areas — additional requirements.

(a) Notice to Environmental Protection Agency. The Department shall transmit to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency a copy of each permit application relating to a major stationary emitting facility received and provide notice to the Administrator of every action related to the consideration of such permit.

(b) Denial-impact on air quality related values. The Federal Land Manager may present to the Department after the preliminary determination required under Subsection (9) of this section, a demonstration that the emissions from an applicable facility will have an adverse impact on the air quality-related values (including visibility) of any Federal mandatory Class I lands, notwithstanding the fact that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source will not cause or contribute to concentrations which exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the Department concurs with such demonstration, the Department shall not issue the permits.

(c) Alternate Class I Increments

1. The owner or operator of a proposed facility may demonstrate to the Federal Land Manager that the emissions from such facility will have no adverse impact on the air quality-related values of such lands (including visibility), notwithstanding the fact that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source will cause or contribute to concentrations which exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the Federal Land Manager concurs with such demonstration and so certifies, the Department may issue the permit, pursuant to the requirements of Subsection (8)(c)2. of this section; provided, the applicable requirements of this subsection are otherwise met.

2. In the case of a permit issued pursuant to Subsection (8)(c)1. of this section, such facility shall comply with such emission limitations under such permit as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter will not exceed the following maximum allowable increases over baseline concentration for such pollutants:

		Maximum allowable increase (micrograms per cubic meter)
Particulate Matter:		
	Annual geometric mean	19
	24-hour maximum	37
Sulfur dioxide:		
	Annual arithmetic mean	20
	24-hour maximum	91
	3-hour maximum	325

(d) Alternate Increments for sulfur dioxide with concurrence of the Governor and the Federal Land Manager. The owner or operator of a proposed major stationary facility or major modification which cannot be approved under paragraph c. of this section may, as part of the construction permit application (or in the case of electrical generating plants as part of the application for site certification under Chapter 403, Part II, Florida Statutes), demonstrate to the Department that the facility cannot be constructed by reason of any maximum allowable increase for sulfur dioxide for a period of twenty-four hours or less applicable to any Class I area and, in the case of Federal mandatory Class I areas, that the use of alternate increments under this clause will not adversely affect the air quality related values of the area (including visibility). If such demonstration is not rebutted, the Department, after consideration of the Federal Land Manager's recommendations (if any) and subject to his concurrence, shall issue a final order constituting final agency action to the Governor, recommending the use of alternate increments for such source. If the Governor, by executive order, recommends the use of alternate increments, the permit for the source may be issued pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (f) of this subsection: Provided that the applicable requirements of this Section 17-2.04(1) are otherwise met.

(e) Alternate Increments with the President's concurrence. The Department shall transmit the executive order of the Governor and the recommendations of the Federal Land Manager to the President in any case where the Governor recommends the allowance of alternate increments under this subparagraph in which the Federal Land Manager does not concur. The alternate increments shall become applicable if the President approves the Governor's recommendation. If the use of alternate increments is allowed, the Department may issue a permit pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (f) of this section, provided, that the applicable requirements of this Section 17-2.04(1) are otherwise met.

(f) Emission limitations for Presidential/Gubernatorial variance. In the case of a permit issued pursuant to paragraph (d) or (e) of this subsection, such facility shall comply with such emission limitations under such permit as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide from such source together with all other sources, will exceed the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases for a period of exposure of twenty-four hours or less on not more than eighteen (18) days during any annual period and that during such day such emissions will not exceed the following maximum allowable increases occuring over the baseline concentration of such pollutant:

Maximum Allowable Increase
(in Micrograms per cubic meter)

Period of Exposure	Low Terrain Areas	High Terrain Areas
24-hour maximum	36	62
3-hour maximum	130	221

(9) Public participation

(a) After receipt of an application to construct an air pollutant source or any addition to such application, the Department shall, pursuant to Section 120.60(2), Florida Statutes, advise the owner or operator of any deficiency in the information submitted in support of the application. In the event of such a deficiency, the date of receipt of the application for the purpose of this section shall be the date on which all required information is received by the Department.

(b) Within 90 days after receipt of a completed application or within 15 days after conclusion of any public hearing held on the application, whichever is latest, the Department shall:

1. Make a determination whether the application should be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved pursuant to the requirements of this section.

2. Make available in at least one location in each district in which the proposed source would be constructed, a copy of all materials submitted by the owner or operator, a copy of the Department's determination and a copy or summary of other materials, if any, considered by the Department in making a preliminary determination.

3. Notify the public, by prominent advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in each region in which the proposed source would be constructed, of the opportunity for comment at a public hearing as well as written public comments on the information submitted by the owner or operator and the Department's preliminary determination on the approvability of the source.

4. Send a copy of the notice required in Subsection (9)(b)3. of this subsection to the applicant, the Governor, the Administrator and to officials and agencies having cognizance over the locations where the facility will be sitated as follows: Local air pollution control agencies, the chief executive of the city and county; any comprehensive regional land use planning agency, and any State, Federal Land Manager, or Indian Governing Body whose lands may be significantly affected by the facility's emissions. In the case of an application for alternate sulfur dioxide increments affecting a Federal Mandatory Class I area, the Federal Land Manager shall submit his recommendation to the Department within 45 days of receipt of a copy of the public notice and application. If the Federal Land Manager fails to submit his recommendation within this time, the Department shall presume that he consurs with the proposed alternate increments.

5. Provide opportunity at any public hearing held during the public comment period for interested persons including representatives of the Administrator to appear and submit written or oral presentations on the air quality impact of such source, alternatives thereto, control technology requirement, and other appropriate considerations.

6. Consider all public comments submitted in writing within a time specified in the public notice required in paragraph (9)(b)3. of this subsection and all comments received at any public hearing(s) conducted pursuant to Subsection (9)(b)5. of this subsection in making its final decision on the approvability of the application. All comments shall be made available for public inspection in at least one location in the region in which the source

would be located.

7. Make a final determination whether the application should be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved pursuant to the requirements of this section.

8. Notify the applicant in writing of its final determination. Such notification shall be made available for public inspection in at least one location in the region in which the source would be located.

(10) Notwithstanding any other provisions in this Section 17-2.04 to the contrary, applications for exclusion from increment consumption and applications for alternate Class I increments involving electrical power plants governed by the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act, Sections 403.501-403.517, Florida Statutes, shall be processed as follows:

(a) Applications shall be filed as part of the application for site certification as that term is defined at Section 403.504(2), Florida Statutes;

(b) The Department shall provide a copy of the application to the Federal Land Manager of any Class I area which may be impacted by construction of the plant;

(c) The Department shall include an evaluation of the proposed exclusion from increment consumption and/or alternate Class I increments as part of the studies required by Section 403.507, Florida Statutes;

(d) Final action on such application shall be taken by the Governor and Cabinet as part of the application for site certification, provided that the Governor must individually concur with the grant of any exclusion from increment consumption or allowance of alternate Class I increments;

(e) Applications for site certification which are pending upon the effective date of this rule may be amended to include an application for increment exclusion and/or an application for alternate Class I increments.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061 FS. History—Revised 1-18-72, Amended 12-28-74, 6-10-76, 6-20-76, 12-1-77, 6-8-78, Formerly included in 17-2.03.

17-2.05 Prohibitive Acts.

(1) Visible Emissions — No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere any air pollutants from:

(a) New, and after July 1, 1975, or existing sources, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart the opacity of which is equal to or greater than 20 percent.

(b) This Subsection, 17-2.04, 17-2.05(1), does not apply to emission emitted in accordance with specified emission limiting standards or in accordance with specified emission limiting standards or in accordance with the process weight table (Table I) provided in this chapter.

(c) If the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure to meet visible emission standards given in this section, such failure shall not be a violation of this rule.

(2) Particulate Matter — No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emission of particulate matter from any air pollutant source in total quantities in excess of the amount shown in Table I, except as otherwise provided for in this chapter for specific emission limiting standards or particulate matter from specified sources.

Interpolation of the data in Table I for the process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour shall be accompolished by the use of the equation: $E=3.59P^{0.62}$, P less than or equal to 30 tons per hour and interpolation and extrapolation of the data for process weight rates in excess of 30 tons per day hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation: $E=17.31P^{0.16}$, P is greater than 30 tons per hour. Where: E=Emissions in pounds per hour, P=Process weight rate in tons per hour. Application of mass emission limitations on the basis of all similar units at a plant is recommended in order to avoid unequal application of this type of limitation to plants with the same total emission potential but different size units. Upon establishing the total mass limitation, individual source emissions will be determined by prorating the mass emission total on the basis of the percentage weight input to each source process.

PROCESS WEIGHT TABLE
TABLE I

Rate (Tons Per Hour)	Emission Rate (Pounds per Hour)
.025	0.30
.050	0.55
.250	1.53
.50	2.25
2.5	6.34
5	9.73
10	14.99
30	29.83
40	31.23
60	33.33
80	34.90
100	36.17
200	40.41
500	46.79

(3) Fugitive Particulate — No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of particulate matter, from any source whatsoever, including but not limited to vehicular movement, transportation of materials, construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking, or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emission, except particulate matter emitted in accordance with the process weight table (Table I), the visible emission standards or specific source limiting standards specified in this chapter.

(4) Objectionable Odor Prohibited — No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.

(5) Volatile organic compounds emissions or organic solvents emissions.

(a) 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.

(b) All persons shall use reasonable care to avoid discharging, leaking, spilling, seeping, pouring or dumping volatile organic compounds or organic

solvents.

(6) Stationary sources — No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere emissions from the listed sources greater than any emission limiting standard given in Table II.

TABLE II

EMISSION LIMITING STANDARDS

Stationary Sources	Particulates	Objectionable odor	Visible emissions	SO_2 per ton of 100% acid produced	Acid mist per ton on 100% acid produced	Fluorides (water soluable or gaseous-atomic weight 19) expressed as pounds of fluoride per ton of phosphatic materials input to the system as tons of P_2O_5
A. INCINERATORS						
(1) New incinerators with a charging rate of fifty or more tons per day	0.08 grains per standard cubic foot dry gas corrected to 50 percent excess air	None allowed				
(2) New and existing incinerators with a charging rate of less than 50 tons per day			None allowed (except for up to three minutes in any one hour at densities up to but not more than a density of Ringelmann number 1 (20 percent opacity)			
(3) Existing incinerators with a charging rate of fifty or more tons per day	0.1 grains per standard cubic foot dry gas corrected to 50 percent excess air					
B. SULFURIC ACID PLANTS						
(1) Existing plants - Effective July 1, 1975						
(a) Florida portion of the Jacksonville, Florida - Brunswick, Georgia, Interstate Air Quality Control Region as defined in 40 C.F.R. Section 81.91			A plume with visibility no greater than ten percent opacity	29 pounds		
(b) All other areas of the State of Florida				10 pounds		
(2) New plants				4 pounds	0.15 pounds	
C PHOSPHATE PROCESSING						
(1) New plants or plant sections						
(a) Wet process phosphoric acid production and auxiliary equipment						0.02 pounds
(b) Run-of-pile triple superphosphate (TSP) mixing belt and den and auxiliary equipment						0.05 pounds
(c) Run-of-pile TSP curing or storage process and auxiliary equipment						0.12 pounds

TABLE II

EMISSION LIMITING STANDARDS

Stationary Sources	Particulates	Objectionable odor	Visible emissions	Fluorides (water soluable or gaseous-atomic weight 19) expressed as pounds of fluoride per ton of phosphatic materials input to the system expressed as tons of P_2O_5
C. PHOSPHATE PROCESS (cont.)				
(1) (d) Granular triple superphosphate (GTSP) production and auxiliary equipment				
1. GTSP made by granulating run-of-pile TSP				0.06 pounds
2. GSTP made from phosphoric acid and phosphate rock slurry				0.15 pounds
(e) GTSP storage and auxiliary equipment				0.05 pounds
(f) Diammonium phosphate production and auxiliary equipment				0.06 pounds
(g) Calcining or other thermal phosphate rock processing and auxiliary equipment excepting phosphate rock drying and defluorinating				0.05 pounds
(h) Defluorinating phosphate rock by thermal processing and auxiliary equipment				0.37 pounds
(i) All plants, plant sections or unit operations and auxiliary equipment not listed in 17-2.05(6) Table II items C.(1) (a) through (h).	Must comply with best technology pursuant to 17-2.03(1)			
(2) Existing plants or plant sections. Emissions shall comply with 17-2.05(6) Table II Item C.(1). Effective July 1, 1975 or				
(3) Existing plant complexes with an operating wet process phosphoric acid section (including any items 17-2.05(6) Table II items C.(1)(a) through (f) and other plant sections processing or handling phosphoric acid or products or phosphoric acid processing.				Total emission of the entire complex shall not exceed 0.4 pounds per ton of P_2O_5 input to the wet process phosphoric acid section
(4) Individual plant sections included in 17-2.05(6) Table II items C.(1) (a) through (f) but not included as a part as defined in C. (3)	If it can be shown by comprehensive engineering study and report to the Department that the existing plant sections are not suitable for the application of existing technology, which may include major rebuilding or repairs and scrubber installations, the emission limiting standard to apply will be the lowest obtained by any similar plant section existing and operating.			

TABLE II

EMISSION LIMITING STANDARDS

Stationary Sources	Particulates	Visible emissions	Total reduced sulfur	Sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input	Nitrogen oxides, per million BTU heat input, Maximum 2 hr. avg. expressed as NO_2
D. KRAFT (SULFATE LIQUOR) PULP MILLS BLACK LIQUOR RECOVERY FURNACES					
(1) New plants	No greater than three pounds per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed.		No greater than one ppm as H_2S on the dry basis or 0.03 pound per 3000 pounds black liquor solids fed, whichever is the more restrictive		
(2) Existing plants			17.5 ppm expressed as H_2S on a dry gas basis, or one-half (0.5) pounds per 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed, whichever is more restrictive		
E. FOSSIL FUEL STEAM GENERATORS					
(1) Plants with more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input	0.1 pounds per million BTU heat input, maximum two hour average	Density of which is equal to or greater than Number 1 of the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity) except that a shade as dark as Number 2 of the Ringelmann Chart (40 percent opacity) shall be permissible for no more than 2 minutes in any hour.			
(a) New sources burning					
1. Liquid fuel				0.8 pounds maximum two hour average	0.30 pounds
2. Solid fuel				1.2 pounds maximum two hour average	0.70 pounds
3. Gaseous fuel					0.20 pounds
(b) Existing sources					
1. Liquid fuel					
a. Duval County North of Heckscher Drive excluding Jacksonville Electric Authority Northside Generating Stations.				2.5 pounds maximum two hour average	

TABLE II

EMISSION LIMITING STANDARDS

Stationary Sources	Particulates	Visible emissions	Sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input
E. FOSSIL FUEL STEAM GENERATORS (cont.)			
(1) (b) 1. b. All other sources in Duval County.	0.1 pounds per million BTU heat input, maximum two hour average	Density of which is equal to or greater than Number 1 of the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity) except that a shade as dark as Number 2 of the Ringelmann Chart (40 percent opacity) shall be permissible for not more than 2 minutes in any one hour	1.65 pounds per million BTU heat input
c. Hillsborouth county including Tampa Electric Co. Gannon Station units 1 through 4 and Hooker's Point Generating Station.			1.1 pounds per million BTU heat input
d. Escambia county, Gulf Power Co. Crist Steam Plant units 1, 2 and 3.			1.88 pounds per million BTU heat input
e. Escambia county, Monsanto Textiles Co. boiler units 1 through 8 in the aggregate.			57.5 tons per any 24 hour period
f. All other areas of the State			2.75 pounds per million BTU heat input
2. Solid fuel			
a. Hillsborough county, Tampa Electric Co. Francis J. Gannon Generating Station Units 5 and 6.			2.4 pounds per million BTU heat input
b. All other areas of the State.			6.17 pounds per million BTU heat input
3. Existing sources rule re-evaluation — This rule shall be re-evaluated and reconsidered by the Commission at public hearing prior to October 1, 1978. As part of the re evaluation and reconsideration required by this rule, the Department shall consider and give due weight to all competent substantial evidence including any findings and conclusions of any studies directed or supervised by the Commission. Unless the Commission finds that the sulfur dioxide emission limitations set forth in 17-2.05(6) Table II, item E. (1)(b) adequately protect public health and welfare, existing fossil fuel steam generators shall be subjected to compliance schedules which must be submitted to the Department on or before November 1, 1978, and which propose increments of progress dated that will as expeditiously as possible bring them into compliance with the following:			
a. Liquid fuel			1.1 pounds per million BTU heat input
b. Solid fuel			1.5 pounds per million BTU heat input
If the Commission finds that the sulfur dioxide emission limitations set forth in 17-2.05(6) Table II item E. (1)(b) 3. adequately protect public health and welfare this rule shall be continued or amended to reflect such findings and conclusions.			
4. Owners of fossil fuel steam generators shall monitor their emissions and the effects of the emissions of ambient concentrations of sulfur dioxide, in a manner, frequency, and locations approved, and deemed reasonably necessary and ordered by the Department. The owners shall submit to the Department a written proposal for such monitoring program on or before July 1, 1975.			
5. A rule for limiting nitrogen oxides emission from existing fossil fuel steam generators will be considered by the Environmental Regulation Commission by July 1, 1979.			

TABLE II
EMISSION LIMITING STANDARDS

Stationary Sources	Particulates	Visible emissions	Sulfur dioxide	Nitrogen oxides, (NO_2 per million BTU heat input, Maximum 2 hour average
E. (1) (c) New sources not subject to Federal standards of performance for stationary sources promulgated under section 111(a), Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857, et seq.) 1. Tampa Electric Company's Bit Bend Generating Station Units 1, 2, and 3 burning solid fuel. a. Units 1, 2, and 3 i. Prior to October 1, 1977. The contingency plan, which is now in force which includes steps to be taken in order to curtail emissions when ambient concentrations may exceed the standard, shall be resubmitted by May 1, 1977, and implemented by July 1, 1977.	0.1 pounds per million BTU heat input, maximum two hour average	Density of which is equal to or greater than Number 1 of the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity) except that a shade as dark as Number 2 of the Ringelmann Chart (40 percent opacity) shall be permissible for no more than 2 minutes in any hour.	Units 1, 2, and 3 in total shall not emit more than 35 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a three hour average but in no case to exceed a two hour average emission of 6.5 pound of sulfur dioxide per million BTU Units 1, 2, and 3 in total shall not emit more than 32 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a 24 hour average.	0.70 pounds (Unit 3 only)
ii. After September 30, 1977, through and including July 1, 1979			Units 1, 2, and 3 in total shall not emit more than 35 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a three hour average but in no no case to exceed a two hour average emission of 6.5 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU Units 1, 2, and 3 in total shall not emit more than 25 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a 24 hour average	
b. Unit 3 - after July 1, 1979			1.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide maximum two hour average per million BTU heat input	
2. Florida Power and Light Company's Manatee Generating Station, Willow Site, Manatee County burning liquid fuel. a. Units 1 and 2 i. Prior to August 1, 1978			1.10 pounds of sulfur dioxide maximum two hour average per million BTU heat input	0.30 pounds maximum two hour average
ii. By August 1, 1978			0.8 pounds of sulfur dioxide maximum two hour average per million BTU heat input	

TABLE II

EMISSION LIMITING STANDARDS

Stationary Sources	Particulates	Visible emissions	Nitrogen oxides, (NO_2 per million BTU heat input, Maximum 2 hour average	Sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input
E. (1) (c) 3. Jacksonville Electric Authority's Northside Generating Station, Jacksonville, Florida burning liquid fuel.	0.1 pounds per million BTU heat input, maximum two hour average	Density of which is equal to or greater than Number 1 of the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity) except that a shade as dark as Number 2 of the Ringelmann Chart (40 percent opacity) shall be permissible for not more than 2 minutes in any one hour		
a. Units 1 and 2				
i. Prior to August 1, 1978. A contingency plan, which shall include steps to be taken in order to curtail emissions when ambient concentrations may exceed the standard, shall be submitted by May 1, 1977, and implemented by July 1, 1977.				1.98 pounds, maximum two hour average
ii. By August 1, 1978				1.65 pounds
b. Unit 3			0.30 pounds	
i. Prior to August 1, 1978. A contingency plan, which shall include steps to be taken in order to curtail emissions when ambient concentrations may exceed the standard, shall be submitted by May 1, 1977, and implemented by July 1, 1977.				1.98 pounds, maximum two hour average
ii. By August 1, 1978				0.80 pounds, maximum two hour average
4. Each of the above sources shall submit to the Department a compliance shcedule, containing increments of progress, no later than three (3) months prior to the date by which a specified generating unit is required to meet the sulfur dioxide standard applicable to new sources. Each schedule shall specify steps that have been or will be taken, together with the dates of each increment, to ensure that the source will comply with the applicable new source standard in accordance with this subsection.				
5. Upon completion of current sulfur oxide studies directed or supervised by the Commission, the Commission shall review the emission standards applicable to the sources contained in 17-2.05(6) Table II E(1) (C).				

TABLE II
EMISSION LIMITING STANDARDS

Stationary Sources	Particulates	Visible emissions	Sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input	*Nitrogen oxides, per million BTU heat input, maximum two hour average expressed as* NO_2
E. (2) New and existing plants with 250 million or less BTU per hour heat input	Apply latest technology per 17-2.03(1)	Density equal to or less than 20% opacity (a density of 40% opacity is permitted not more than two minutes in any one hour)	Apply latest technology per 17-2.03(1)	Apply latest technology per 17-2.03(1)
(3) Compliance schedules (a) SO_2 emissions for existing plants regulated by 17-2.05(6) Table II items E. (1)(b) 1 and 2, are repealed as of the effective date of this rule.				
(b) All fossil fuel steam generators, regardless of size, need not comply with any existing compliance schedule for SO_2 emissions required by the Department, but shall as expeditiously as possible comply with the specific emission standards set forth in 17-2.05(6) Table II items E. (1)(b) 1 and 2 or, if applicable item E. (2), at option of the owner.				
(c) If at any time the Commission determines, after notice and public hearing, that appropriate and substantially lower sulfur fuels are available on a long term basis at a reasonably comparable cost (including all costs such as contract revisions or termination costs) with fuels allowed under this rule, the Commission may establish revised emission limiting standards.				

TABLE II
EMISSION LIMITING STANDARDS

Stationary Sources	Particulates	Visible Emissions Shall Not Exceed	Sulfur oxide calculated as sulfur dioxide shall be no greater than	Nitrogen oxides per ton of acid produced (100 percent basis)
F. PORTLAND CEMENT PLANTS (1) Existing sources Kilns and Clinker Coolers	Not greater than allowed by the Process Weight Table, Table I set forth in 17-2.05(2)			
(2) New Sources (a) Kilns	0.3 pound per ton of feed to the kiln			
(b) Clinker Coolers	0.1 pound per ton of feed to the kiln			
G. NITRIC ACID PLANTS (producing weak nitric acid (50-70 percent) by pressure or atmospheric pressure process) (1) New and existing plants. Effective July 1, 1975		10 percent opacity		3 pounds
H. SULFUR RECOVERY PLANTS (For sulfur recovery plants recovering sulfur from crude oil gas) (1) New plants			0.004 pounds of SO_2 per pound of sulfur input to the recovery system or no greater than 0.004 pounds of SO_2 per pound of sulfur removed from an oil well	
(2) Existing plants for which a valid Department Construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1973			0.08 pounds of SO_2 per pound of sulfur input to the recovery system or 0.08 pounds of SO_2 per pound of sulfur removed from crude oil or gas processed	

TABLE II

EMISSION LIMITING STANDARDS

Stationary Sources	Particulate Matter Shall Not Exceed	Visible Emissions Shall Not Exceed
I CARBONACEOUS FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT		
(1) Existing sources for which a valid Department operation or construction permit has been issued prior to July 1, 1974		
(a) Burners of capacity less than 30 million BTU per hour total heat input.		Ringelmann Number 1 or an opacity of 20 percent except that a density of Ringelmann Number 2 is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.
(b) Burners of capacity equal to or greater than 30 million BTU per hour total heat input.	0.3 pounds per million BTU of heat input of carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million BTU heat input of fossil fuel	Ringelmann Number 1.5 or an opacity of 30 percent except that a density of Ringelmann Number 2 or opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.
(2) New sources for which a valid Department operation or construction permit is issued on or after July 1, 1974		
(a) Burners of capacity less than 30 million BTU per hour total heat input.		Ringelmann Number 1 or an opacity of 20 percent except that a density of Ringelmann Number 2 is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.
(b) Burners of capacity equal to or greater than 30 million BTU per hour total heat input.	0.2 pounds per million BTU of heat input of carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million BTU heat input of fossil fuel.	Ringelmann Number 1.5 or an opacity of 30 percent except that a density of Ringelmann Number 2 or opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.
(c) The Department shall provide for an annual review and evaluation of the particulate and visible emission standards applicable to new sources.		
(3) The above standards shall not relieve any person from complying with more stringent Department permit conditions promulgated pursuant to Section 403.087, Florida Statutes and Department Rule 17-4.07(5), Florida Administrative Code.		

(7) Mobile Sources

(a) No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emission of smoke from motor vehicles on public roadways that is visible within the proximity of the engine exhaust outlet for a period of more than five (5) seconds.

1. Definitions — apply to this Section 17-2.05(7)(a) only.

a. Smoke — Small gasborne and airborne particles, exclusive of water vapor, from a process of combustion, in sufficient number to be observable.

b. Motor vehicle — Any device powered by an internal combustion engine and on or in which any person or property may be transported.

2. Exception — all 2 stroke gasoline engines manufactured prior to the year 1976.

(8) Complex Sources

(a) For the purposes of this section the following definitions shall apply:

1. "Complex Source" — Any facility, or group of facilities, which is a source of air pollution by reason that it causes, directly or indirectly, significant increases or emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere or which reasonably can be expected to cause an increase in the ambient air concentrations of pollutants, either by itself or in association with mobile sources.

2. "Commencement of Construction" The actual on-site, continuous and systematic activity of land surface alterations, construction, and fabrication of the source.

3. "Modification" — Any physical change in the source that will result in the source causing or contributing to an increase of emissions to the ambient air.

(b) No person shall construct or modify or operate or maintain any complex source of air pollution that results in or causes an increase in ambient pollutant concentrations in violation of the Ambient Air Quality Standards.

(c) After December 15, 1973, no person shall commence construction or modification of any of the following listed complex sources without a permit from the Department, or other governmental agency authorized by the Department to issue such permit:

1. Any new complex source with which is associated a single level unenclosed parking facility with a design or use capacity of 1,500 cars or more, or any modification which will increase such unenclosed parking facility to a design or use capacity of 1,500 cars or more.

2. Any multi-level unenclosed parking facility with a design or use capacity of 750 cars or more, or any modification which will increase a multi-level unenclosed facility to a design or use capacity of 750 cars or more.

3. Any new road designed to accommodate 2,000 vehicles per hour or more at peak traffic flow rates, or a modification of an existing road the result of which is designed to accommodate 2,000 vehicles or more at peak traffic flow rates.

4. Any new road or modification to accommodate 1,000 vehicles per hour or more of peak traffic flow rates or a modification which results in a design capacity for accommodation of 1,000 vehicles per hour or more of peak traffic flow rates or a modification which results in a design capacity for accommodation of 1,000 vehicles per hour or more of peak traffic flow rates in the following urban counties: Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Brevard, Hillsborough, Pinellas, Orange, Duval, Escambia, Polk, Leon, Sarasota, Volusia, Alachua, Pasco and Lee.

5. All major tollways or interstate highways or other major roads of more than two lanes of traffic outside of the urban areas named in Paragraph 4 above.

6. Any new airport which is designed or may be used to serve commercial airlines regularly scheduled or otherwise or any modification of a parking facility at such an airport which results in a ten percent increase in capacity.

7. If the Department finds after notice, and hearing, if requested, that projected emissions associated with any proposed complex source not listed above may result in the failure of the Ambient Air Quality Standards being achieved and maintained, the Department may require an application to be submitted and a permit required prior to construction.

(d) Any person seeking a permit shall submit such information that is necessary for the Department to determine that the complex source will not cause a violation of Ambient Air Quality Standards and submit to the Department such information that shall include, but not be limited to:

1. The nature and amounts of pollutants to be emitted or caused to be emitted by the complex source, or by associated mobile sources, and an air quality impact statement.

2. The location, design, construction and operation of such facility.

(e) No such permit shall be issued without an opportunity for public comment in accordance with 17-2.09, Florida Administrative Code.

(f) This Subsection 17-2.05(8), Florida Administrative Code, shall not apply to air pollution sources for which a permit is required by Chapter 17-4, Florida Administrative Code, and shall not apply to sources for which the commencement of construction was started prior to December 15, 1973, unless construction is, or has been, discontinued for more than ninety (90) days.

(g) Public highways projects which would otherwise be covered by this Subsection (17-2.05(8)) and for which bid letting has been advertised prior to April 1, 1974, are exempted from the formal permitting requirements of this section provided, however, that the staffs of the State of Florida Department of Transportation and Department of Environmental Regulation will re-examine the environmental assessments for each project to identify those projects which will violate State Ambient Air Quality Standards. Those projects so identified will not be exempted from the permitting requirements of this section.

(9) Existing Source Compliance — Except where compliance dates are specified, existing sources shall comply with this chapter as expeditiously as possible but in no case later than July 1, 1975.

(10) Operation Rates — No plant or source shall operate at capacities which exceed the limits of operation of a control device or exceed the capability of the plant or control device to maintain

the air emission within the standard limitation imposed by this chapter, or by permit conditions.

(11) Concealment — No person shall build, erect, install or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which will conceal an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.

(12) Circumvention — No person shall circumvent any air pollution control device, or allow the emission of air pollutants without the applicable air pollution control device operating properly.

(13) maintenance — All Air pollution control devices and systems shall be properly and consistently maintained in order to maintain emissions in compliance with Department Rules.

(14) Excess emissions during startup, shutdown, and malfunctions.

(a) Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any source shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for a longer duration.

(b) 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.

(c) Considering operational variations in types of industrial equipment operations affected by this rule, the Department may adjust maximum and minimum factors to provide reasonable and practical regulatory controls consistent with the public interest.

(d) In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each source shall notify the Department or the appropriate Local Program in accordance with Section 17-4.13, Florida Administrative Code. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Clean Air Act of 1977 Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. Clean Air Act of 1977 History—Revised 1-18-72, Amended 11-21-73, 2-6-74, 4-9-74, 12-26-74, 6-30-75, 6-10-76, 7-20-76, 3-2-77, 5-10-77, 7-19-77, 9-1-77, 1-3-78, Formerly included in 17-2.03 and 17-2.04.

17-2.06 Ambient Air Quality Standards.

(1) The air quality of the State's atmosphere is determined by the presence of specific pollutants in certain concentrations. Human health and welfare is affected and known or anticipated adverse results are produced by the presence of pollutants in excess of the certain concentrations. It is, therefore, established that maximum limiting levels, Ambient Air Quality Standards, of pollutants existing in the ambient air are necessary to protect human health and public welfare. The state-wide Ambient Air Quality Standards are established for Florida in Table III.

TABLE III (Ambient Air Quality Standards)

POLLUTANTS	MAXIMUM LIMITING LEVELS					
	Maximum one hour concentration, not to be exceeded more than once per year.	Maximum three hour concentration, not to be exceeded more than once per year.	Maximum eight hour concentration, not to be exceeded more than once per year.	Maximum 24 hour concentration, not to be exceeded more than once per year.	Annual Arithmetic Mean Not To Be Exceeded	Annual Geometric Mean Not To Be Exceeded
A. Sulfur Dioxide		1300 micrograms per cubic meter (0.5 ppm)		260 micrograms per cubic meter (0.1 ppm)	60 micrograms per cubic meter (0.02 ppm)	
B. Particulate Matter				150 microgram per cubic meter		60 micrograms per cubic meter
C. Carbon Monoxide	40 milligrams per cubic meter (35 ppm)		10 milligrams per cubic meter (9 ppm)			
D. Photochemical oxidents measured and corrected for interference due to nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide.	160 micrograms per cubic meter (0.08 ppm)					
E. Hydrocarbons - For use as a guide in devising implementation plans to achieve oxidant standards. To be measured and corrected to methane.		160 micrograms per cubic meter (0.24 ppm) between 6 to 9 am				
F. Nitrogen Dioxide					100 micrograms per cubic meter (0.05 ppm)	

(2) Sampling and analyses of contaminants in this section shall be performed by the methods approved by the Department.

(3) Abatement — a determination that any of the above standards in Section 17-2.06(1) Table III, above, has been exceeded, shall be adequate evidence for the Department to commence an investigation to determine the cause and to execute appropriate remedial measures.

(4) Air Quality Maintenance

(a) Air Quality Standards Violated — No person shall build, erect, construct, or implant any new source or operate, modify or rebuild an existing source or by any other means release or take action which would result in release of air pollutants into the atmosphere of any region, which will, as determined by the Department, result in, including concentrations of existing air pollutants, ambient air concentrations greater than Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Specific Authority 403.061(7) FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061(13) FS. History—Revised 1-18-72, Amended 7-20-76, Formerly 17-2.05, Amended 6-8-78.

17-2.07 Air Pollution Episode. An episode describes a condition which exists when meteorological conditions and rates of discharge of air pollutants combine to produce pollutant levels in the atmosphere which, if sustained, can lead to a substantial threat to the health of the people. In order to prevent episode conditions from continuing or from developing into more severe conditions, positive action and a rapid abatement response is necessary. The severity of an episode has been classified upon the basis of the criteria given in the following sections with the three levels, alert, warning and emergency, described in Table IV.

(1) Due to the exigent nature of named episodes the Secretary, pursuant to Subsection 120.59(3), Florida Statutes, shall determine and declare that an air pollution episode exists. His determination shall be in accordance with the following criteria:

(a) Air Pollution Forecast — the existence or forecast of a stagnant atmospheric condition as advised by a National Weather Service Advisory or by an equivalent state or local determination.

TABLE IV

POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS

	Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) 24 hour average	Particulates 24 hour average	Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) and Particulates combined 24 hour average	Carbon Monoxide (CO) 8 hour average	Oxidant (O_3) 1 hour average	Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	
						1 hour average	24 hour average
A. ALERT - The alert level is that concentration of pollutants at which first stage control actions are to begin. An "ALERT" shall be declared when any one of the pollutant concentration levels is reached at any monitoring site and with meteorological conditions such that this condition can be expected to continue for twelve (12) or more hours.	800 Micrograms per cubic meter (0.3ppm)	3.0 COH_s or 375 micrograms per cubic meter	Product of SO_2 ppm, 24 hour average, and COH_s equal to 0.2 or product of SO_2 micrograms per cubic meter, 24 hour average and particulate micrograms per cubic meter, 24 hour average equal to $65X10^3$.	17 milligrams per cubic meter (15ppm)	200 micrograms per cubic meter (0.1ppm)	1130 micrograms per cubic meter (0.6ppm)	282 micrograms per cubic meter (0.15ppm)
B. WARNING - The warning level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade and that additional control actions are necessary. A "WARNING" shall be declared when any one of the pollutant concentration levels is reached at any monitoring site and with meteorological conditions such that this condition can be expected to continue for twelve (12) or more hours.	1600 micrograms per cubic meter (0.6ppm)	5.0 COH_s or 625 micrograms per cubic meter	Product of SO_2 ppm, 24 hour average, and COH_s equal to 0.8 or product of SO_2 micrograms per cubic meter, 24 hour average and particulate micrograms per cubic meter, 24 hour average equal to $261X10^3$.	34 milligrams per cubic meter (30ppm)	800 micrograms per cubic meter (0.4ppm)	2260 micrograms per cubic meter (1.2p.m)	565 micrograms per cubic meter (0.3ppm)
C. EMERGENCY - The emergency level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade to a level that should never be reached and that the most stringent control actions are necessary. An "EMERGENCY" shall be declared when any one of the pollutant concentration levels is reached at any monitoring site and with meteorological conditions such that this condition can be expected to continue for twelve (12) or more hours.	2100 micrograms per cubic meter (0.8ppm)	7.0 COH_s or 875 micrograms per cubic meter	Product of SO_2 ppm, 24 hour average, and COH_s equal to 1.2 or product of SO_2 micrograms per cubic meter, 24 hour average and particulate micrograms per cubic meter, 24 hour average equal to $393X10^3$.	46 milligrams per cubic meter (40ppm)	1200 micrograms per cubic meter (0.6ppm)	3000 micrograms per cubic meter (1.6ppm)	750 micrograms per cubic meter (0.4ppm)

(b) Area of Episode — The Secretary shall, when declaring any episode level, declare the counties in which the episode exists.

(c) Termination — Once declared, any episode level will remain in effect until the pollutant concentration increases to meet the next higher level criteria or decreases to a point below the declared criteria level.

(2) Emission Reduction Plans and Actions — Upon a declaration by the Secretary that any episode level exists (alert, warning, or emergency) any person responsible for the operation or conduct of activities which result in emission of air pollutants shall take actions as required for such source or activity for the declared episode level as set forth in Episode Tables V, VI, and VII of this section and shall put into effect the Preplanned Abatement Strategy set forth below.

(3) Preplanned Abatement Strategies — Any person responsible for one or more air pollutant sources shall prepare and submit upon written request from the Department a standby plan which describes the action which will be taken by that person to reduce emissions when an episode is declared. The plan shall be submitted within 30 days of the request and will be subject to approval, modification or rejection by the Department. The plan shall be in writing and shall include but not be limited to:

(a) Identity and location of pollutant sources and of contaminants discharged.

(b) Approximate amount of normal emission and of reduction of emission expected.

(c) A brief description of the manner in which reduction will be achieved, for each of the episode levels, alert, warning and emergency.

(4) During an episode (alert, warning, or emergency) whenever any person responsible for the operation of a source or conduct of activities which result in emission of air pollutants does not take actions as required for the source or activity for the declared episode level or put into effect the Preplanned Abatement Strategy, the Secretary shall immediately institute proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction for injunctive relief to enforce this chapter.

Specific Authority 403.061, 120.59(3), 120.60(6) FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061 FS. History—Revised 1-18-72, Formerly 17-2.06, Amended 6-6-78.

TABLE - V
Alert Level Emission Reduction Plans

Part A. General

During an "alert" level episode:

1. All forms of open burning are prohibited.

2. The use of incinerators for disposal of any form of solid waste or liquid waste is prohibited.

3. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

4. Persons operating motor vehicles should eliminate all unnecessary operations.

Part B. Source Curtailment.

During an alert level episode any persons responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutants listed below shall take all required control actions for this alert level:

Source of Air Pollution	Required Control Action:
1. Coal or oil-fired electric power generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having low ash or sulfur content. b. Maximum utilization of midday (12 noon to 4 P.M.) atmospheric turbulence of boiler lancing and soot blowing. c. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of alert area.
2. Process steam generating facilities which fire coal or oil.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having low ash and sulfur content. b. Maximum utilization of midday (12 noon to 4P.M.) atmospheric turbulence of boiler lancing and soot blowing. c. Substantial reduction of steam demands consistent with continuing plant operations.

Source of Air Pollution	Required control action:
3. Process steam generating facilities which fire wood, bark or bagasse; totally or in combination with other fuels.	a. Substantial reduction by switching to fossil fuels with low ash and sulfur content or by diverting steam demands to steam generators utilizing low ash and sulfur content fuels. b. Maximum utilization of midday (12 noon to 4 P.M.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. c. Substantial reduction of steam demands consistent with continuing plant operations.
4. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: Pulp and paper industries Citrus industries Mineral Processing industries Phosphate and allied chemical industries Secondary metal industry Petroleum operations.	a. Substantial reduction of air pollutants from manufacturing operations by enacting preplanned abatement strategies including curtailing, postponing or deferring production and all operations. b. Curtail trade waste disposal operations which emit air pollutants.
5. Bulk handling operations which transfer or store material including but not limited to: Cement Fertilizer Phosphate rock Grain or Feed	a. Maximum reduction of fugitive dust by curtailing, postponing or deferring bulk handling operations.

Source of Air Pollution	Required control action:
ROP Triple Super Phosphate Lime Sand and Gravel Dolomite 6. Any other industrial or commercial establishments which emit air pollutants.	a. Substantial reduction of air pollutants by curtailing, postponing or deferring operations. b. Curtail trade waste disposal operations which emit air pollutants.

TABLE - V

Warning Level Emission Reduction Plans

Part A. General

During a "Warning" Level episode.

1. All forms of open burning are prohibited.
2. The use of incinerators for disposal of any form of solid waste or liquid waste is prohibited.
3. Persons operating fuel burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.
4. Persons operating motor vehicles must reduce operations by the use of car pools, increased use of public transportation and elimination of unnecessary operation.
5. Unnecessary space heating or cooling is prohibited.

Part B. Source Curtailment:

During a warning level episode any persons responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutants listed below shall take all required control actions for this warning level:

Source of Air Pollution	Required control action:
3. Process steam generating facilities which fire wood, bark or bagasse; totally or in combination with other fuels.	a. Substantial reduction by switching to fossil fuels with low ash and sulfur content or by diverting steam demands to steam generators utilizing low ash and sulfur content fuels. b. Maximum utilization of midday (12 noon to 4 P.M.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. c. Substantial reduction of steam demands consistent with continuing plant operations.
4. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: Pulp and paper industries Citrus industries Mineral Processing industries Phosphate and allied chemical industries Secondary metal industry Petroleum operations.	a. Substantial reduction of air pollutants from manufacturing operations by enacting preplanned abatement strategies including curtailing, postponing or deferring production and all operations. b. Curtail trade waste disposal operations which emit air pollutants.
5. Bulk handling operations which transfer or store material including but not limited to: Cement Fertilizer Phosphate rock Grain or Feed	a. Maximum reduction of fugitive dust by curtailing, postponing or deferring bulk handling operations.

Source of Air Pollution:	Required control action:
1. Coal or oil-fired electric power generating facilities.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content. b. Maximum utilization of midday (12 noon to 4 P.M.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of warning area or to generating stations emitting less pollutants per kilowatt generated.
2. Process steam generating facilities *that* fire oil or coal.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having the lowest available ash and sulfur content. b. Maximum utilization of midday (12 noon to 4 P.M.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. c. Standby to enact preplanned emergency action plan
3. Process steam generating facilities *that* fire wood, bark or bagasse.	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage. b. Maximum utilization of midday (12 noon to 4 P.M.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.

Source of Air Pollutants:	Required Control Action:
4. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: Pulp and paper industries Citrus industries Mineral processing industries Phosphate and allied chemical industries Secondary metal industry Petroleum operations	a. Commence preplanned abatement strategies for the elimination of all air pollutants. b. Elimination of air pollutants from trade waste disposal operations which emit air pollutants.
5. Bulk handling operations which transfer or store material including but not limited to: Fertilizer Phosphate Rock Grain or Feed ROP Triple Super Phosphate Cement Lime Sand and Gravel Dolomite	a. Elimination of fugitive dust by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring transfer or storage of material.
6. Any other industrial or commercial establishments *that* emit air pollutants.	a. Maximum reduction by curtailing, postponing or deferring operations. b. Eliminate trade waste disposal operations which emit air pollutants.

TABLE VII

Emergency Level Emission Reduction Plans
Part A General
During an "Emergency" level episode:
1. All forms of open burning are prohibited.
2. The use of incinerators for disposal of any form of solid or liquid waste is prohibited.
3. All places of employment described below shall immediately cease operations.
a. Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals.
b. All construction work except that which must proceed to avoid emergent physical harm.
c. All manufacturing establishments except those required to have in force an air pollution emergency plan.
d. All wholesale trade establishments; i.e., places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers or industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or to other wholesalers, or acting as agents in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies, except those engaged in the distribution of drugs, surgical supplies and food.
e. All offices of local, county and State government including authorities, joint meeting, and other public bodies excepting such agencies which are determined by the chief administrative officer of local, county, or State government, authorities, joint meetings and other public bodies to be vital for public safety and welfare and the enforcement of the provisions of this order.
f. All retail trade establishments except pharmacies, surgical supply distributors, and stores primarily engaged in the sale of food.
g. Banks, credit agencies other than banks, securities and commodities brokers, dealers, exchanges and services, offices of insurance carriers, agents and brokers, real estate offices.

h. Wholesale and retail laundries, laundry services, cleaning and dyeing establishments, photographic studios, beauty shops, barber shops, shoe repair shops.

i. Advertising offices; consumer credit reporting, adjustment and collection agencies; duplicating, addressing, blueprinting; photocopying, mailing, mailing list and stenographic services; equipment rental services, commercial testing laboratories.

j. Automobile repair, automobile services, garages.

k. Establishments rendering amusement and recreational services including motion picture theaters.

l. Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, junior colleges, vocational schools, and public and private libraries.

4. All commercial and manufacturing establishments not included in this section will institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of air pollutants from their operation by ceasing, curtailing or postponing operations which emit air pollutants to the extent possible without causing injury to person(s) or damage to equipment.

5. The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except in emergencies with the approval of local or state police.

6. Unnecessary lighting, heating or cooling in unoccupied structures is prohibited.

Part B Source Curtailment

During an emergency level episode any persons responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutant listed below shall take all required action for this emergency level.

Source of Air Pollutants:	Required Control Action:
1. Coal or oil-fired electric power generating facilities:	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content. b. Maximum utilization of midday (12 noon to 4 P.M.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

Source of Air Pollutants:	Required Control Action:
4. Bulk handling operations *that* transfer or store material including but not limited to: Cement Fertilizer Phosphate Rock Grain ROP Triple Super Phosphate Lime Sand and Gravel Dolomite	a. Elimination of fugitive dust by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring transfer or storage of material.
5. Any other industrial or commercial establishments which emit air pollutants.	a. Elimination of air pollutants by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring operations. b. Elimination of air pollutants from trade waste disposal *operations* which emit air pollutants.

Source of Air Pollutants:	Required control action:
	c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of emergency area or to generating stations emitting less pollutants per kilowatt generated.
2. *Steam generating facilities that fire* coal, oil, natural gas, wood, bark or bagasse.	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage. b. Maximum utilization of midday (12 noon to 4 P.M.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing. c. Taking the action called for in preplanned emergency action plan.
3. Manufacturing industries of the following classification: Pulp and paper industries Citrus industries Mineral Processing industries Phosphate and allied chemical industries Secondary metal industries Petroleum operations	a. Continuation of preplanned abatement strategies for the elimination of air pollutants. b. Elimination of air pollutants from trade waste disposal operations which emit air pollutants.

Source of Air Pollutants:	Required control action:
	c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of emergency area or to generating stations emitting less pollutants per kilowatt generated.
2. *Steam generating facilities that fire* coal, oil, natural gas, wood, bark or bagasse.	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage. b. Maximum utilization of midday (12 noon to 4 P.M.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing. c. Taking the action called for in preplanned emergency action plan.
3. Manufacturing industries of the following classification: Pulp and paper industries Citrus industries Mineral Processing industries Phosphate and allied chemical industries Secondary metal industries Petroleum operations	a. Continuation of preplanned abatement strategies for the elimination of air pollutants. b. Elimination of air pollutants from trade waste disposal operations which emit air pollutants.

or input heat when such factors are the basis for limiting standards.

(4) A person responsible for the emission of air pollutants from any source shall, upon request of the Department, provide in connection with such sources and related source operations, such sampling and testing facilities exclusive of instruments and sensing devices as set forth in the Standard Sampling Techniques and Methods of Analysis for the Determination of Air Pollutants from Point Sources, July 1975, as adopted by the Department.

(5) When the Department after investingation has good reason to believe that the provisons of this chapter concerning emission of pollutants are being violated, it may require the person responsible for the source of pollutants to conduct tests which will identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the source and to provide the results of said tests to the Department. These tests shall be carried out under the supervison of the Department, and at the expense of the person responsible for the source of pullutants.

(6) All analyses and tests shall be conducted in a manner specified by the Department. Results of analyses and tests shall be calculated and reported in a manner specified by the Department.

(7) Analyses and tests for compliance may be performed by the Department at the cost of the person responsible for the emission of air pollutants.

(8) Air Pollutant emissions shall be tested and analyzed in accordance with the Standard Sampling Techniques and Methods of Analysis for the Determination of Air Pollutants from Point Sources, July 1975, as adopted by the Department and as may be amended from time to time by the Department.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.101 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.101 FS. History—Revised 1-18-72, Amended 1-3-78, Formerly 17-2.07, Amended 6-8-78.

17-2.09 Local Regulations. Regulations controlling air pollution may be adopted by local governmental authorities provided that such regulations shall not be in conflict herewith or that standards so adopted shall not be less stringent than those established herein.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.182 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.182 FS. History—Revised 1-18-72, Formerly 17-2.08, Amended 6-8-78.

17-2.091 Public Comment.

(1) Before any Department construction permit is issued for any source of air pollution, the Department shall provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:

(a) Availability for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected, the information, other than confidential records under Section 403.111, Florida Statutes, submitted by the owners or operator and the Department's analysis of the effect of such construction or modification on ambient air quality, including the Department's proposed approval or disapproval.

(b) A 30-day period for submittal of public comment; and

(c) A notice by prominent advertisement in the district affected, specifying the nature and location of the proposed source, whether BACT will be determined and the location of the information specified in Subsection (1) above.

(d) A copy of the notice provided for in Subsection (3) above shall also be sent to the Regional Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and to all other state and local air pollution control agencies having jurisdiction in the district in which such new or modified installation will be located.

(e) A copy of the notice shall be displayed in the appropriate District, Subdistrict, Branch and Local Program Offices.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061 FS. History—New 11-21-73, Formerly 17-2.09, Amended 6-8-78.

17-2.10 Local Government.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061 FS. History—New 11-21-73, Repealed 6-8-78.

17-2.11 Low Sulfur Fuel Shortage.

Specific Authority 120.041, 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 2-8-74, Repealed 6-8-78.

17-2.12 Source Testing Method.

Specific Authority 403.061(7) FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061 FS. History—New 12-28-74, Transferred to 17-2.08(6), Repealed 6-8-78.

17-2.08 Sampling and Testing.

(1) General Conditions — All owners or operators of an air pollutant source specified in Section 17-2.08(1) shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain a continuous monitoring system for continuously monitoring the pollutants specified in Section 17-2.08(1) and (2). Complete installation and performance tests of continuous monitoring systems shall be completed no later than 18 months after adoption of this Rule for existing sources. Sources issued construction permits after adoption of this Rule shall have the systems installed prior to issuance of an operating permit. Installation may be completed at a later date if approved in writing by the Department. Performance specifications, location of monitor, data requirements, data reductions, reporting, and special considerations shall conform with the requirements in: C.F.R. 40, Part 51, Appendix P, July 1, 1976; C.F.R. Vol. 40 No. 194, October 6, 1975; and C.F.R. 40, Part 60, Appendix B, July 1, 1976, C.F.R. Vol. 40 No. 194, October 6, 1975, available from the Superintendennt of Publications, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. and specifically incorporated as part of this Rule, for existing sources and new sources. Any monitoring equipment purchased prior to adoption of this Rule, is exempt from meeting test procedures specified in Appendix B. of Part 60 until October 1, 1981. Alternative procedures (as specified in 3.9, Appendix P, C.F.R. Vol. 40 No. 194, October 6, 1975) or Special Considerations (as specified in 6.0, Appendix P, C.F.R. Vol. 40, No. 194, October 6, 1975) may be approved in writing on a case by case basis by the Department. All of the above references which are available from the Superintendent of Publications, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., are available for review at the District and Subdistrict Offices of this Department. For air pollutant sources where the operator considers the operating procedures, location, or installation of continuous monitoring equipment to be impractical or impossible, any request for special consideration or alternate procedures shall be submitted within six (6) months from the adoption of this Rule, to the District Office in which the source is located. The request must show that the requirements are impractical and/or impossible and that a proposed alternative will provide equivalent data. Sources scheduled to cease operations prior to January 1, 1984, shall be relieved from the requirements of this Rule by providing evidence within eighteen (18) months from the adoption of this Rule that the existing source will cease operations prior to January 1, 1984.

(a) Existing fossil fuel steam generators with more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input and with a capacity factor of greater than 30% for the latest year of record or as otherwise documented to the Department by the owrner or operator, shall install continuous monitoring systems as set forth in Subsections (1)(a)1., 2., and 3. below. Any reactivated or previously exempted unit whose operated capacity factor for the previous six (6) months is greater than 30% must install continuous monitoring systems as set forth in Subsections (1)(a)1., 2., and 3. below, no later than twelve (12) months following the previous six (6) month period of achieving a capacity factor greater than 30%.

1. Opacity — All air pollutant sources as set forth in Subsection (1)(a) shall install continuous monitoring systems for monitoring opacity. Exempted are:

a. Sources burning only gas and/or oil which comply with the applicable state visible emission limiting standard without the use of emission control equipment. This exemption may be voided by the Department when a facility has been found to be in violation of any visible emission limiting standard pursuant to administrative proceedings conducted pursuant to Chapter 120, Florida Statutes, or judicial proceedings after the effective date of this Rule. No later than ninety (90) days following the date an order establishing such violation becomes final and enforceable, the Department may require the owner or operator of such a source to submit a compliance schedule for installing continuous opacity monitoring systems. When such a schedule is approved by the Department, the source owner shall install the continuous monitoring systems in accordance with the schedule.

b. Any source of emission using a wet scrubber.

2. Sulfur dioxide — All air pollutant sources as set forth in Subsection (1)(a) shall install sulfur dioxide continuous monitoring equipment on sources which have installed sulfur dioxide control equipment.

3. Nitrogen Oxides — All new air pollutant sources as set forth in Subsection (1)(a) with more than 1000 million BTU per hour heat input shall during construction install continuous monitoring systems for monitoring nitrogen oxides during construction.

4. Oxygen or carbon dioxide — A continuous monitoring system shall be installed at each air pollutant source, as set forth in Subsection (1)(a), where measurements of oxygen or carbon dioxide in the flue gas are utilized to convert either sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides continuous emission monitoring data to units of the emission limiting standards for proof of compliance as set forth in 17-2.04(6)e) Table II E.

(b) Sulfuric Acid Plants — PLants greater than 300 tons per day production capacity, expressed as 100% acid, shall install continuous monitoring systems for the measurement of sulfur dioxide emissions for each sulfuric acide emission source.

(c) Where two or more sources as set forth in Subsection (1)(a) emit through a common stack, continuous monitoring systems, if required, shall be installed on each source prior to combination of the emission.

(2) Reporting — The owners or operators of facilities for which monitoring is required shall submit to the Department s written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Table II E for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excessive 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 two (2) years.

(3) All persons shall provide facilities for continuously determining the input process weight

or input heat when such factors are the basis for limiting standards.

(4) A person responsible for the emission of air pollutants from any source shall, upon request of the Department, provide in connection with such sources and related source operations, such sampling and testing facilities exclusive of instruments and sensing devices as set forth in the Standard Sampling Techniques and Methods of Analysis for the Determination of Air Pollutants from Point Sources, July 1975, as adopted by the Department.

(5) When the Department after investingation has good reason to believe that the provisons of this chapter concerning emission of pollutants are being violated, it may require the person responsible for the source of pollutants to conduct tests which will identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the source and to provide the results of said tests to the Department. These tests shall be carried out under the supervison of the Department, and at the expense of the person responsible for the source of pullutants.

(6) All analyses and tests shall be conducted in a manner specified by the Department. Results of analyses and tests shall be calculated and reported in a manner specified by the Department.

(7) Analyses and tests for compliance may be performed by the Department at the cost of the person responsible for the emission of air pollutants.

(8) Air Pollutant emissions shall be tested and analyzed in accordance with the Standard Sampling Techniques and Methods of Analysis for the Determination of Air Pollutants from Point Sources, July 1975, as adopted by the Department and as may be amended from time to time by the Department.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.101 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.101 FS. History—Revised 1-18-72, Amended 1-3-75, Formerly 17-2.07, Amended 6-8-78.

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Specific Authority 403.061, 403.182 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.182 FS. History—Revised 1-18-72, Formerly 17-2.08, Amended 6-8-78.

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(b) A 30-day period for submittal of public comment; and

(c) A notice by prominent advertisement in the district affected, specifying the nature and location of the proposed source, whether BACT will be determined and the location of the information specified in Subsection (1) above.

(d) A copy of the notice provided for in Subsection (3) above shall also be sent to the Regional Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and to all other state and local air pollution control agencies having jurisdiction in the district in which such new or modified installation will be located.

(e) A copy of the notice shall be displayed in the appropriate District, Subdistrict, Branch and Local Program Offices.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061 FS. History—New 11-21-73, Formerly 17-2.09, Amended 6-8-78.

17-2.10 Local Government.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061 FS. History—New 11-21-73. Repealed 6-8-78.

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17-2.12 Source Testing Method.

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(a) Existing fossil fuel steam generators with more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input and with a capacity factor of greater than 30% for the latest year of record or as otherwise documented to the Department by the owner or operator, shall install continuous monitoring systems as set forth in Subsections (1)(a)1., 2., and 3. below. Any reactivated or previously exempted unit whose operated capacity factor for the previous six (6) months is greater than 30% must install continuous monitoring systems as set forth in Subsections (1)(a)1., 2., and 3. below, no later than twelve (12) months following the previous six (6) month period of achieving a capacity factor greater than 30%.

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b. Any source of emission using a wet scrubber.

2. Sulfur dioxide — All air pollutant sources as set forth in Subsection (1)(a) shall install sulfur dioxide continuous monitoring equipment on sources which have installed sulfur dioxide control equipment.

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(b) Sulfuric Acid Plants — PLants greater than 300 tons per day production capacity, expressed as 100% acid, shall install continuous monitoring systems for the measurement of sulfur dioxide emissions for each sulfuric acide emission source.

(c) Where two or more sources as set forth in Subsection (1)(a) emit through a common stack, continuous monitoring systems, if required, shall be installed on each source prior to combination of the emission.

(2) Reporting — The owners or operators of facilities for which monitoring is required shall submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Table II E for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excessive 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 two (2) years.

(3) All persons shall provide facilities for continuously determining the input process weight

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

APPLICATION FOR DETERMINATION OF BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY FOR AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

SOURCE STATUS: ( ) New ( ) Modification

Company Name: _____ County: _____

Source Identification: _____

Source Location: Street: _____ City: _____

UTM: East _____ North _____

Appl. Name and Title: _____

Appl. Address: _____

Appl. Phone: _____

DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Date Appl. Received: _____

Notice of Receipt:

Newspaper: _____ Date: _____

Florida Administrative Weekly Date: _____

BACT Determination: _____

Declared by Secretary _____ Date: _____

BACT: _____

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

Newspaper: _____ Date: _____

Florida Administrative Weekly Date: _____

I. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SOURCE

A. Describe the manufacturing process at the facility and the unit operation to be controlled. Discuss the source of emissions, existing control devices, the expected improvement in performance, and state whether the project will result in compliance with ambient air quality standards or applicable PSD increments. Attach additional sheet if necessary.

B. For this source indicate any previous DER permits, orders, and notices; including issuance dates and expiration dates.

C. Raw materials, fuels, and chemicals used:

DESCRIPTION	HOURLY USE	CONTAMINANTS		RELATION
		TYPE	% WT.	TO FLOW DIAGRAM

D. Process Rate

1. Total Process Input Rate:
2. Product Output Rate:
3. Operating Time:

a. Hrs./Day: b. Days/Wk: c. Wks./Yr.: d. Seasons:

II. BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY DATA

A. Emission limitations for any pollutants emitted from the source pursuant to 17-2 F.A.C.?

Yes ( ) No ( )

CONTAMINANT	RATE OR CONCENTRATION

I. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SOURCE

A. Describe the manufacturing process at the facility and the unit operation to be controlled. Discuss the source of emissions, existing control devices, the expected improvement in performance, and state whether the project will result in compliance with ambient air quality standards or applicable PSD increments. Attach additional sheet if necessary.

B. For this source indicate any previous DER permits, orders, and notices; including issuance dates and expiration dates.

C. Raw materials, fuels, and chemicals used:

DESCRIPTION	HOURLY USE	CONTAMINANTS		RELATION
		TYPE	% WT.	TO FLOW DIAGRAM

D. Process Rate

1. Total Process Input Rate:
2. Product Output Rate:
3. Operating Time:

a. Hrs./Day: b. Days/Wk: c. Wks./Yr.: d. Seasons:

II. BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY DATA

A. Emission limitations for any pollutants emitted from the source pursuant to 17-2 F.A.C.?

Yes ( ) No ( )

CONTAMINANT	RATE OR CONCENTRATION

B. Are standards of performance for new stationary sources pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60 applicable to the source?

Yes ( ) No ( )

CONTAMINANT	RATE OR CONCENTRATION

C. Has EPA declared the best available control technology for this class of sources? (If yes attach copy)

Yes ( ) No ( )

CONTAMINANT	RATE OR CONCENTRATION

D. What emission levels do you propose as best available control technology?

CONTAMINANT	RATE OR CONCENTRATION

E. Describe the existing control and treatment technology (If any)

1. Control Device:
2. Operating Principles:
3. Efficiency:*
4. Capital Costs:
5. Useful Life:
6. Operating Costs:
7. Energy:
8. Maintenance Cost:
9. Emissions

*Explain method of determining E 3 above.

CONTAMINANT	RATE OR CONCENTRATION	
	Before Device	After Device

10. Stack Parameters

a. Height: Ft.
b. Diameter: Ft.
c. Flow Rate: ACFM
d. Temperature: °F
e. Velocity: FPS

F. Describe the control and treatment technology available (As many types as applicable, use additional pages if necessary)

1.

a. Control Device:
b. Operating Principles:
c. Efficiency:
d. Capital Cost:
e. Life:
f. Operating Cost:
g. *Energy:
h. Maintenance Cost:
i. Availability of construction materials and process chemicals:
j. Applicability to manufacturing processes:
k. Ability to construct with control device, install in available space, and operate within proposed levels:

2.

a. Control Device:
b. Operating Principles:
c. Efficiency:
d. Capital Cost:
e. Life:
f. Operating Cost:
g. Energy:
h. Maintenance Costs:
i. Availability of construction materials and process chemicals:
j. Applicability to manufacturing processes:
k. Ability to construct with control device, install in available space, and operate within proposed levels:

*Energy to be reported in units of electrical power - KWH design rate.

3.

a. Control Device:

b. Operating Principles:

c. Efficiency:

d. Capital Cost:

e. Life:

f. Operating Cost:

g. Energy:

h. Maintenance Cost:

i. Availability of construction materials and process chemicals:

j. Applicability to manufacturing processes:

k. Ability to construct with control device, install in available space, and operate within proposed levels:

4.

a. Control Device

b. Operating Principles:

c. Efficiency:

d. Capital Cost:

e. Life:

f. Operating Cost:

g. Energy:

h. Maintenance Cost:

i. Availability of construction materials and process chemicals:

j. Applicability to manufacturing processes:

k. Ability to construct with control device, install in available space, and operate within proposed levels:

G. Describe the control technology selected:

1. Control Device:

2. Efficiency:

3. Capital Cost:

4. Life:

5. Operating Cost:

6. Energy:

7. Maintenance Cost:

8. Manufacturer:

9. Other locations where employed on similar processes:

a.

(1) Company:

(2) Mailing Address:

(3) City:

(4) State:

(5) Environmental Manager:

(6) Telephone No.:

(7) Emissions:

CONTAMINANT	RATE OR CONCENTRATION

(8) Process Rate:

b.

(1) Company:

(2) Mailing Address:

(3) City: (4) State:

(5) Environmental Manager:

(6) Telephone No.:

(7) Emissions:

CONTAMINANT	RATE OR CONCENTRATION

(8) Process Rate:

c.

(1) Company:

(2) Mailing Address:

(3) City: (4) State:

(5) Environmental Manager:

(6) Telephone No.:

(7) Emissions:

CONTAMINANT	RATE OR CONCENTRATION

(8) Process Rate:

d.

(1) Company:

(2) Mailing Address:

(3) City: (4) State:

(5) Environmental Manager:

(6) Telephone No.:

(7) Emissions:

CONTAMINANT	RATE OR CONCENTRATION

(8) Process Rate:

e.

(1) Company:

(2) Mailing Address:

(3) City: (4) State:

(5) Environmental Manager:

(6) Telephone No.:

(7) Emissions:

CONTAMINANT	RATE OR CONCENTRATION

(8) Process Rate:

10. Reason for selection and description of systems:

11. Emissions:

CONTAMINANT	RATE OR CONCENTRATION

12. Stack Parameters:

a. Height: Ft.

b. Diameter: Ft.

c. Flow Rate: CFM

d. Temperature: °F

e. Velocity: FPS

13. Fuels:

TYPE	HOURLY USE*		HOURLY HEAT INPUT MILLION BTU/HR.	
	AVG.	MAX.	AVG.	MAX.

TYPE	DENSITY	%S	%N	%ASH

*Gaseous: Cu. Ft./Hr.; Liquid & Solid: Lbs./Hr.

14. Wastes generated, disposal method, cost of disposal:

H. Discuss the social impact of the selected technology versus other applicable technologies. (i.e. jobs, payroll, production, taxes, energy, etc.)
Include assessment of the environmental impact of the sources.

III. ADDITIONAL ATTACHED INFORMATION

A. Show derivation of total process input rate and product weight.

B. Show derivation of efficiency estimation

C. An 8½" x 11" flow diagram which will, without revealing trade secrets, identify the individual operations and/or processes. Indicate where raw materials enter where solid and liquid waste exist, where gaseous emissions and/or airborne particles are evolved and where finished products are obtained.

D. An 8½" x 11" plot plan showing the exact location of manufacturing processes and outlets for airborne emissions. Relate all flows to the flow diagram.

E. An 8½" x 11" plot plan showing the exact location of the establishment, and points of airborne emissions in relation to the surrounding area, residences and other permanent structures and roadways.

F. Attach all scientific, engineering, and technical material, reports, publications, journals, and other competent relevant information describing the theory and application of the requested best available control technology.

Evening Herald

Herald Advertiser

POST OFFICE BOX 1657

SANFORD, FLORIDA 32771

December 28, 1979

To Whom it May Concern:-

This is to certify that the attached Public Notice appeared in the December 26, 1979, issue of The Evening Herald, a newspaper published by The Sanford Herald, Inc., at Sanford, Seminole County, Florida.

Signed Wayne D. Doyle
Wayne D. Doyle, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of December, 1979.

Robert Lowery
Notary Public

Notary Public, State of Florida at Large
My commission expires June 12, 1983
Bonded with Lawyers Surety Corp.

Public Notice

Construction Permit

The Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) has received an application from and intends to issue a Construction Permit to the Florida Power and Light Company for the construction of a coal pulverizer at the Sanford Power Plant located on Barwick Road, near Sanford, Volusia County, Florida. No determination of Best Available Control Technology was required. Copies of the application, Technical Evaluation and Proposed Construction Permit are available for inspection at the following locations:

St. Johns River District
Office, FDER
3319 Maguire Blvd., Suite 232
Orlando, Florida 32803

Bureau of Air Quality
Management, FDER
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Seminole Co. Courthouse
N. Park Avenue
Sanford, Florida 32771

Persons wishing to comment on this action shall submit comments to Mr. Bill Thomas, of the Tallahassee Office within 30 days of this notice.

P. O. BOX 529100 MIAMI, FLA 33152

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

February 12, 1980

Mr. Mark G. Hodges
Bureau of Air Quality Management
Department of Environmental
Regulation
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is the last of the affidavits of publication of "Public Notices" on the construction permit for the coal pulverizer at our Sanford Plant. This notice was published in the ORLANDO SENTINEL STAR on December 26, 1979. You already have an affidavit for the notice published on the same date in the SANFORD EVENING HERALD.

Sincerely,

W. J. Barrow, Jr.
Assistant Manager
Environmental Affairs

WJBjr:RTK:eab

enclosures

Sentinel Star
Florida Magazine

Published by Sentinel Star Company
P. O. BOX 2833
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32802
(305) 420 -

February 5, 1980

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared R.F. MacLeish who on oath says that he is the Financial Advertising Manager of the Sentinel Star, a daily newspaper published at Orlando, in Orange County, Florida; that a 2 column by 6 inch advertisement in the matter of Florida Power & Light Notice of Public Notice was published in said newspaper in the issue of December 26, 1979.

R. F. MacLeish

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of February 1980.

Notary Public
Notary Public, State of Florida at Large
My Commission Expires May 14, 1981
Bonded By American Fire & Casualty Company

Public Notice
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Bureau of Air Quality Management, FDER
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Persons wishing to comment on this action shall submit comments to Mr. Bill Thomas, of the Tallahassee Office within 30 days of this notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE

An existing air pollution source is proposed to be modified by the Florida Power and Light Company at their plant near the City of Sanford in Volusia County. Emitting facilities in the modification at the Sanford Power Plant Unit No. 4 are to be fired with a coal-oil mixture rather than fuel oil for a test period not to exceed 365 days.

The proposed modification has been reviewed by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration Regulations (40 CFR 52.21). EPA has made a Preliminary Determination that the modification can be approved provided certain conditions are met. A summary of the basis for this determination and the conditions for a permit for Florida Power and Light Company are available for public review in the Office of the County Controller in the Volusia County Courthouse Annex, Daytona Beach, Florida.

The allowable emissions from this modification are included in the EPA Preliminary Determination.

Any person may submit written comments to EPA regarding the proposed modification. All comments, postmarked not later than 30 days from the date of this notice, will be considered by EPA in making a Final Determination regarding approval for construction of this source. These comments will be made available for public review at the above location.

Furthermore, a public hearing can be requested by any person. Such requests should be submitted within 15 days of the date of this notice. Letters should be addressed to:

Mr. Tommie A. Gibbs, Chief
Air Facilities Branch
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

PSD-FL-047

Preliminary Determination

I. Applicant

Florida Power and Light Company
P. O. Box 529100
Miami, Florida 33152

II. Location

The proposed modification is to a plant located off U.S. Highway 17-92 in Volusia County, Florida. The UTM coordinates of the proposed modification are 468310 east and 3190380 north.

III. Project Description

The applicant proposes to modify the method of operating the existing Sanford Power Plant Unit No. 4 by firing the steam generator (3600 million Btu per hour boiler) with a coal-oil mixture rather that the previously fired fuel oil. The weight ratio of bituminous coal to residual fuel oil fed to the boiler will vary from zero to a maximum of one.

It is important to note that the modification is to be temporary. Normal operation is being modified to assess the feasibility of coal/oil firing, and this modified firing "test" will not exceed the equivalent of 120 days at maximum capacity (3600 Btu/hr; 400 megawatts) within a one-year maximum "test" period.

IV. Source Impact Analysis

The modification increases this steam generating unit's potential emissions of particulate matter (TSP) by greater than 100 tons per year as shown in Table I. Therefore, preconstruction review is required under Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Regulations (40 CFR 52.21). Full PSD review includes an analysis of the following:

1. Best Available Control Technology (BACT);
2. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Impact;
3. Increment Impact;
4. Soils, Vegetation and Visibility Impacts;
5. Growth Impacts; and
6. Class I Area Impact.

TABLE I

EMISSIONS SUMMARY

(Tons/Yr)

	TSP	SO_2	NO_x	CO
Previously Permitted Emissions[a]	5,361	41,010	(11,515)	(561)
Proposed Potential Emissions[b]	8,120	14,232	3,783	192
Net Increase in Potential Emissions	2,759	None	None	None
Proposed Allowable Emissions	8,120	c	c	c

a. TSP and SO_2 are based on SIP and variance requirements (2.5% S fuel oil, 8760 hr/yr, 0.34 lb TSP/MM Btu). NO_x and CO limits are not included in state permits. Actual emissions of NO_x and CO are estimated from AP-42 factors.

b. Based on proposed worst case conditions (2880 hours of operation, 3600 MM Btu/hr, 50/50 coal-oil firing, and 60% collection of TSP in an existing cyclone collector). TSP collection in the cyclone was included in the potential emissions estimate because it is existing and will not be affected by the modification. Additional controls are considered in the BACT analysis.

c. The modification will not increase potential emissions of these pollutants by greater than 100 T/yr. Therefore, PSD review does not apply.

Modifications such as this which have allowable emissions which exceed 50 tons per year, generally require full PSD review. However, this modification is temporary, as explained previously, and consistent with Paragraph (k) of the PSD regulation, the modification is exempt from air impact analyses providing that emissions impact no Class I area or area where the increment is known to be violated. The modification is located greater than 100 kilometers from the nearest Class I area. Further, no areas of known increment violations will be impacted, therefore, PSD review for this modification is limited to a BACT analysis.

A. BACT Analysis

The applicant proposes only to maintain the existing multicyclone collectors as BACT for TSP from the boiler. No additional controls are to be constructed at this time. The applicant contends and EPA agrees that construction of additional equipment such as a baghouse or an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) is unwarranted for this temporary modification.

The BACT determination in this case is based on two major considerations. First, purchasing and installing an alternate control device will require at least two years. This delay must be weighed against the urgency of finding innovative alternate fuel capabilities which the combined oil-coal firing represents. Second, the cost of a high technology device such as an ESP or a baghouse is excessive considering that the costs (16 to 30 million dollars) would be amortized over only the one-year test period. This cost penalty would be offset if the test is successful and subsequent permanent modifications are made. However, this is a different case than the proposed modification and a permanent modification will be subject to separate consideration for applicability and review under the PSD regulation.

Emissions of particulate also emanate from the coal and fly ash handling and transfer facilities. BACT for these sources is proposed by the applicant and accepted by EPA as outlined in Table II.

TABLE II

BACT FOR FUGITIVE TSP SOURCES

Bottom Ash	Transfer to disposal by sluicing.
Fly Ash	Transfer to disposal or sale by sluicing or a closed loop pneumatic conveying system.
Coal Storage	Compacting and water spraying.
Coal Transfer	Purchase of washed coal.
Coal Pulverizer	Cyclone primary collectors and baghouse filters (99+% control) on pneumatic conveying air.

As with the boiler, more costly control equipment for fugitive TSP sources was determined not to be warranted as BACT for this temporary modification.

BACT for pollutants other than TSP also are not required because potential emissions do not exceed 100 tons per year and PSD review for these pollutants does not apply.

V. Conclusion

EPA Region IV proposes a preliminary determination of approval with conditions for the modification of Florida Power and Light, Sanford Unit No. 4. This determination is based on the information contained in the application received on December 14, 1979. The conditions set forth in the permit are as follow:

1. The modification will be constructed in accordance with the capacities and specifications presented in the application (PSD-FL-047) except as otherwise required in the conditions of this permit. This specifically includes a maximum firing rate of 3600 million Btu's per hour for the boiler.

2. Combined coal-oil firing of Unit No. 4 is permitted for a period of not more than 365 consecutive calendar days starting with the first day that the coal-oil mixture is fired in the unit. In addition, the heat value of the total quantity of fuel fired in the unit within this period shall not exceed 1.04×10^{13} Btu's. Further, the quantity and types and heat values of fuels burned during this period will be monitored continuously and recorded in a log on a daily basis for the purposes of determining compliance with this condition.

3. The maximum allowable particulate emissions limits from the modified Unit No. 4 are 5639 pounds per hour and 1.57 pounds per million Btu's. Maximum allowable limits for other pollutants and opacity will remain in the existing state permit for this facility.

4. Compliance with the allowable emissions limit for TSP will be determined with performance tests carried out in accordance with EPA standard methods (Method 5 for TSP) and the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 60.46 and Part 60.8.

5. The applicant will notify EPA Region IV in writing within 10 days of the date which ends the 365 day "test" period referred to in Condition 2 of this permit. Such notification will also include certification that the operations approved in this permit have been discontinued.

6. The applicant will control fugitive emissions of TSP by implementing the practices and techniques outlined in Table II of the determination for each source of fugitive TSP.

7. The applicant will comply with the provisions of the attached general conditions.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. The permittee shall notify the permitting authority in writing of the beginning of construction of the permitted source within 30 days of such action and the estimated date of start-up of operation.

2. The permittee shall notify the permitting authority in writing of the actual start-up of the permitted source within 30 days of such action and the estimated date of demonstration of compliance as required in the specific conditions.

3. Each emission point for which an emission test method is established in this permit shall be tested in order to determine compliance with the emission limitations contained herein within sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate, but in no event later than 180 days after initial start-up of the permitted source. The permittee shall notify the permitting authority of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least thirty (30) days in advance of such test. Compliance test results shall be submitted to the permitting authority within forty-five (45) days after the complete testing. The permittee shall provide (1) sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility, (2) safe sampling platforms, (3) safe access to sampling platforms, and (4) utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

4. The permittee shall retain records of all information resulting from monitoring activities and information indicating operating parameters as specified in the specific conditions of this permit for a minimum of two (2) years from the date of recording.

5. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will not be able to comply with the emission limitations specified in this permit, the permittee shall provide the permitting authority with the following information in writing within five (5) days of such conditions:

   (a) description of noncomplying emission(s),

   (b) cause of noncompliance,

   (c) anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue or, if corrected, the duration of the period of noncompliance,

   (d) steps taken by the permittee to reduce and eliminate the noncomplying emission,

   and

   (e) steps taken by the permittee to prevent recurrence of the noncomplying emission.

   Failure to provide the above information when appropriate shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit. Submittal of this report does not constitute a waiver of the emission limitations contained within this permit.

6. Any change in the information submitted in the application regarding facility emissions or changes in the quantity or quality of materials processed that will result in new or increased emissions must be reported to the permitting authority. If appropriate, modifications to the permit may then be made by the permitting authority to reflect any necessary changes in the permit conditions. In no case are any new or increased emissions allowed that will cause violation of the emission limitations specified herein.

7. In the event of any change in control or ownership of the source described in the permit, the permittee shall notify the succeeding owner of the existence of this permit by letter and forward a copy of such letter to the permitting authority.

8. The permittee shall allow representatives of the State environmental control agency or representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency, upon the the presentation of credentials:

   (a) to enter upon the permittee's premises, or other premises under the control of the permittee, where an air pollutant source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of the permit;

   (b) to have access to and copy at reasonable times any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit, or the Act;

   (c) to inspect at reasonable times any monitoring equipment or monitoring method required in this permit;

   (d) to sample at reasonable times any emission of pollutants;

   and

   (e) to perform at reasonable times an operation and maintenance inspection of the permitted source.

9. All correspondence required to be submitted by this permit to the permitting agency shall be mailed to the:

   Chief, Air Facilities Branch
   Air and Hazardous Materials Division
   U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
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   345 Courtland Street
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10. The conditions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

The emission of any pollutant more frequently or at a level in excess of that authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

PUBLIC NOTICE

An existing air pollution source is proposed to be modified by the Florida Power and Light Company at their plant near the City of Sanford in Volusia County. Emitting facilities in the modification at the Sanford Power Plant Unit No. 4 are to be fired with a coal-oil mixture rather than fuel oil for a test period not to exceed 365 days.

The proposed modification has been reviewed by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration Regulations (40 CFR 52.21). EPA has made a Preliminary Determination that the modification can be approved provided certain conditions are met. A summary of the basis for this determination and the conditions for a permit for Florida Power and Light Company are available for public review in the Office of the County Controller in the Volusia County Courthouse Annex, Daytona Beach, Florida.

The allowable emissions from this modification are included in the EPA Preliminary Determination.

Any person may submit written comments to EPA regarding the proposed modification. All comments, postmarked not later than 30 days from the date of this notice, will be considered by EPA in making a Final Determination regarding approval for construction of this source. These comments will be made available for public review at the above location.

Furthermore, a public hearing can be requested by any person. Such requests should be submitted within 15 days of the date of this notice. Letters should be addressed to:

Mr. Tommie A. Gibbs, Chief
Air Facilities Branch
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
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FPL

Florida Power & Light Company, Environmental Services Dept., P. O. Box 14000, Juno Beach, FL 33408

MAY 0 1'96

PB METER 7200056

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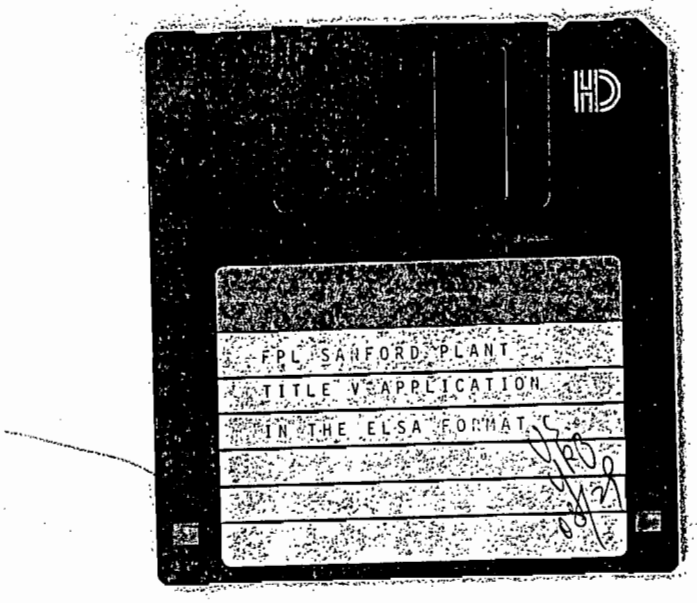
U.S. POSTAGE

Mr. Scott M. Sheplak, P. E.
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resources Management
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

AUTO 32399.


HD
FPL SANFORD PLANT
TITLE V APPLICATION
IN THE ELSA FORMAT

KPL- Sanford

DEP ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP 1270009-001-AV

TO: (NAME, OFFICE, LOCATION) 3.

1. Scott Sheperd

2. MS 5500 5.

PLEASE PREPARE REPLY FOR:

____ SECRETARY'S SIGNATURE

____ DIV/DIST DIR SIGNATURE

____ MY SIGNATURE

____ YOUR SIGNATURE

____ DUE DATE _____

ACTION/DISPOSITION

____ DISCUSS WITH ME

____ COMMENTS/ADVISE

____ REVIEW AND RETURN

____ SET UP MEETING

____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION

____ HANDLE APPROPRIATELY

____ INITIAL AND FORWARD

____ SHARE WITH STAFF

____ FOR YOUR FILES

COMMENTS:

per my e-mail.
regards Clair Fancy
Martin Costello

RECEIVED
MAR 09 1998
BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

FROM: Heather Thomas DATE: PHONE: _____

DEP 15-026 (12/93)