



September 30, 1997

Mr. W. Douglas Beason, Esquire
Assistant General Counsel
Office of General Counsel
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard Mail Station 34
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000

VIA: Facsimile & U.S. Mail

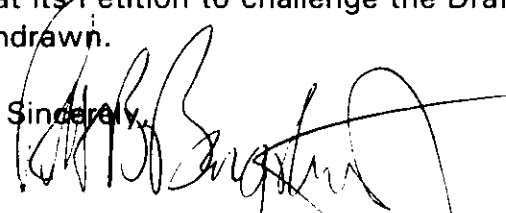
RE: Cape Canaveral Power Plant , Permit No. 0090006-001-AV-DRAFT
FP&L Withdrawal of Petition to Challenge the Draft Title V Permit

Dear Mr. Beason:

This letter is to memorialize Florida Power and Light Company's ("FPL") understanding that the Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("FDEP") amended the DRAFT Cape Canaveral Title V Permit No. 0090006-001-AV, dated June 16, 1997, by striking the existing permit condition language and inserting the language in the attached facsimile from Joe Kahn of FDEP to Rich Piper of FPL dated September 18, 1997. FPL also understands that the revised DRAFT Title V permit for Cape Canaveral will be issued upon receipt of this letter.

The conditions of the June 16, 1997, Draft Title V permit to be revised in the re-issued DRAFT permit are the sulfur dioxide emission limitation and standards, the sulfur dioxide monitoring of operations, and the sulfur dioxide test methods and procedures. FP&L and FDEP negotiated the attached language to be inserted in a revised Draft permit. It is FPL's understanding that all other conditions of the challenged DRAFT permit will remain the same. Based on FPL's understandings as outlined above, FPL requests that its Petition to challenge the Draft Title V permit, dated August 14, 1997, be withdrawn.

Sincerely,


Robert Bergstrom
Authorized House Counsel for
Florida Power and Light Company

RECEIVED

OCT 03 1997

BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

attachment

cc:

Mr. Scott Sheplak, P.E., Tallahassee, FDEP

Rich Piper, FPL

10/6/97 *Tom Cascio*

Model: Sulfur dioxide compliance demonstration by CEMS

Address: v:\models\boiler\SO2cems.doc

[These are model conditions for an emissions unit classified as a Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., type source that co-fires only fuel oil and natural gas, and uses CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standard; 9/17/97]

Emission Limitations and Standards

[F].a. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. Compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all liquid and gaseous fuels burned. The sulfur dioxide emission limitation shall apply at all times including startup, shutdown, and load change, but shall not apply during malfunction provided best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions are minimized and does not exceed two hours in any 24 hour period.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(c)1. [j], F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

[F].b. Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator of the emission units shall demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide limit of specific condition [F].a of this permit by the following:

- Through the use of a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) installed, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 75, adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. A Relative Accuracy Test Audit of the SO₂ CEMS shall be conducted no less than annually. Compliance shall be demonstrated based on a 3-hour rolling average.
- In the event the CEMS becomes temporarily inoperable or interrupted, the fuels and the maximum fuel oil to natural gas firing ratio that shall be used is limited to that which was last used to demonstrate compliance prior to the loss of the CEMS, or the emissions units shall fuel switch and be fired with a fuel oil containing a maximum sulfur content of 2.5%, by weight, or less.
- When burning 100% fuel oil, the emissions units shall be fired with a fuel oil containing a maximum sulfur content of 2.5%, by weight, or less.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-204.800 and 62-296.405(1)(c)3., F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

[F].c. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedences of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. The permittee may use the EPA test methods, referenced above, to demonstrate compliance; however, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, the permittee [elected to] OR [shall] demonstrate compliance using CEMS for sulfur dioxide. See specific condition [F].b of this permit.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(c)3. and (1)(c)3., F.A.C. IF "ELECTED TO" ABOVE, ADD:

Proposed by applicant [date]]

Post-It® Fax Note	7671	Date	9/18/97	# of pages	2
To	Rich Patel	From	Joe Kavan		
Co./Dept.		Co.	DEP		
Phone #		Phone #			
Fax #	561-691-7070	Fax #	850-488-1364		

Attachment - Revised Draft Title V Permit Language



RECEIVED

SEP 23 1997

BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

September 17, 1997

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

Re: Draft Permit No. 0090006-001-AV
FPL Cape Canaveral Plant Initial Title V Permit

Dear Mr. Sheplak:

This letter will address once again the issue of particulate testing at the Cape Canaveral facility, as it relates to the percent sulfur in the fuel oil being fired. While FPL appreciates the Department's concurrence on the cofiring issue, we continue to believe that the department's proposed condition regarding particulate testing is unworkable. I will also address 2 other permit related issues which we have discussed previously.

FPL understands that the Department objective is to ensure that particulate emissions remain in compliance, during the firing of all residual oils, both greater than and less than 2.5% sulfur. The Department has proposed permit language that essentially requires FPL to "chase" the sulfur percentage in the fuel oil; that is, to perform particulate tests following any increase in sulfur percentage or upward change in the ratio of fuel oil to natural gas fuel.

While on the surface, this seems logical, it presents logistic problems to the company:

- The Canaveral facility has two fuel oil storage tanks on site, each approximately 268,000 barrels in capacity. Two small metering tanks (approximately 12,000 barrels) are also on the site. New oil arriving at the site is received into one of the large storage tanks. During oil firing, oil is pumped from the storage tanks to the metering tanks, then into the boilers for firing.
- Oil is transported to the plant by barge, from the Port Canaveral terminal, where FPL owns one, 265,000 barrel storage tank. Due to the shallow depth of the waterway between the terminal and the plant, the barges typically can transport only 13,300 barrels per trip. In a typical week, 5 to 10 barges may be delivered and unloaded (a maximum of 133,000 barrels, or about 1/2 the capacity of one of the large on-site storage tanks).
- Because of the tankage sizes and barging limitations described above, in order to increase the percent sulfur in the on-site storage tanks, it requires several weeks of repeated barge shipments of high sulfur oil. Moreover, the suction line at the bottom of the tank, supplying oil to the units is actually a couple of feet off the bottom of the tank (in order to preclude any

settled material from being pumped into the units). This results essentially in a situation wherein a fair amount of dilution occurs each time oil is received. Ultimately, it takes some time to be able to see large differences in percent sulfur in the on-site storage tanks. This presents a problem to FPL in terms of being able to bring in a shipment of high-sulfur oil, just for the purpose of performing a particulate test. Due to dilution, we essentially would need to order several loads of high sulfur oil over several weeks, in order to gradually raise the %sulfur in one of the storage tanks to a high enough level in order to perform a particulate test while minimizing the chances of having to retest.

- We have already presented data to the Department depicting the lack of a significant relationship between particulate matter test results and percent sulfur in the oil. In general, it is FPL's experience that operational parameters such as burner tip condition and boiler cleanliness have much more effect on PM test results than the percent sulfur in the oil.
- Each of the Canaveral units can burn up to 627 barrels of fuel per hour (assuming 0.152 mmbtu / gal., 4,000 mmBtu / hour heat input, and 42 gallons / bbl). Thus, if the units operate at full load on 100% oil, over the course of a week, up to 133,000 bbls of oil could be received, and up to 210,672 bbls of oil could be burned.

In view of the above logistics situation, FPL proposes the following particulate testing regimen:

Proposed Specific Condition [F].d. Operating Conditions During Testing - PM and VE. Compliance testing during sootblowing and steady-state operation for particulate matter and visible emissions shall be conducted at least once annually, if liquid or solid fuel is fired for more than 400 hours. A visible emissions test shall be conducted during one run of each particulate test.

[F].d.1. 100% oil Firing

A particulate test shall be performed on each emission unit while firing fuel oil containing less than or equal to 2.5% sulfur, except that such test will not be required to be performed during any year that testing is performed in accordance with specific condition [F].d.2.

[F].d.2. CoFiring Oil with Natural Gas

If fuel oil containing greater than 2.5% sulfur is cofired with natural gas, a particulate test and visible emissions test shall be conducted as soon as practicable, but in no event more than 60 days, while co-firing such oil with the appropriate proportion of natural gas required to maintain SO₂ emissions at or below 2.75 lb /mmBtu. Following successful completion of such PM and VE testing, further PM and VE testing shall not be required unless fuel oil is fired containing greater than 0.2% above the percentage concentration fired during the most recent cofiring particulate test. If oil is cofired containing sulfur concentration more than 0.2 percent above the concentration of oil cofired during the most recent cofiring particulate test, an additional particulate matter emissions test shall be conducted while cofiring such oil as soon as practicable, but in no event more than 60 days. Following successful completion of such PM and VE testing, further PM and VE testing shall not be required unless fuel oil is fired containing greater than 0.2% above the percentage concentration fired during the most recent cofiring particulate test

[F].e. Fuel Consumption Records. The owner or operator shall create and maintain for each emission unit hourly records of the amount of each fuel fired, the ratio of fuel oil to natural gas if co-fired, and the heating value and sulfur content of each fuel fired. These records must be of sufficient detail to identify testing conditions required by specific condition [F].d. of

this permit, and, when applicable, demonstrate compliance with the requirements of conditions [F].b. paragraphs b and c, of this permit.

I also want to briefly address 2 other issues which we have previously discussed. The first concerns proposed Specific Condition [F].b.a. and the reference to 40 CFR 60 Appendix F. Scott Busa has discussed this issue with Louis Nichols. They agreed that it would be acceptable to strike the reference to Appendix F if we insert the following language: "A Relative Accuracy Test audit of the SO2 CEM shall be conducted annually".

The other issue concerns Specific Condition A.7.. Because the Cape Canaveral plant operates and maintains continuous opacity monitors, DEP Rule 62-210.700(3) applies, and the following language change should be made: "Visible emissions shall not exceed 60 percent opacity during the 3-hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change. **Visible emissions above 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for not more than four, six-minute periods, during the 3-hour period of excess emissions allowed by this specific condition.**"

Thank you for your prompt attention to resolve the issues raised in this correspondence. Please do not hesitate to contact me at (561) 691-7058 if I may be of further assistance.

Very truly yours,



Richard Piper
Sr. Environmental Specialist
Florida Power & Light Company

9/23/97 cc - Tom Cassio
Scott Sheplek

Oil Received at Cape Canaveral Plant

As-Fired Analysis Date	As-Fired Data Percent sulfur by weight	Equivalent SO2 Emission Rate lb / mmBtu
1/18/96	1.5	1.6
2/21/96	1.9	2.1
3/20/96	1.9	2.1
4/19/96	2.0	2.2
5/21/96	2.1	2.3
6/21/96	2.0	2.2
7/19/96	2.0	2.2
9/19/96	2.1	2.3
10/18/96	2.1	2.3
11/19/96	2.3	2.5
12/17/96	2.4	2.6
1/20/97	2.3	2.5
2/18/97	2.2	2.4
3/24/97	2.4	2.7
4/21/97	2.5	2.7
5/20/97	2.6	2.9
6/19/97	2.6	2.9
7/20/97	2.1	2.3
7/20/97	2.4	2.7
8/20/97	2.0	2.2
8/20/97	2.2	2.4



August 26, 1997

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

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1997
BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

Re: Draft Permit No. 0090006-001-AV
FPL Cape Canaveral Plant Initial Title V Permit

Dear Mr. Sheplak:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of last week, FPL understands that the Department is willing to allow the cofiring of various fuels at the Cape Canaveral units, as long as the sulfur dioxide emissions are maintained at or below 2.75 pounds of SO₂ per million btu's of heat input (2.75 lb / mmBtu).

The subject draft permit will need to be modified in order to accomplish this. FPL suggests the changes below (language to be stricken is ~~struck through~~; language to be added is **bolded**):

Specific Condition A.10. Sulfur Dioxide. ~~Sulfur dioxide emissions when burning liquid fuel shall not exceed 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. Any calculations used to demonstrate compliance shall be based solely on the Btu value and the percent sulfur of the liquid fuel being burned. The permittee shall limit sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions to 2.75 lb of SO₂ per million btu's of heat input (mmBtu) on a 3-hour rolling average basis. The method of compliance for the sulfur dioxide emission limit shall be the Continuous Emission Monitors (CEMs) that were installed on each of the two steam generators pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 75 (Acid Rain). There is no limitation on the percent sulfur of the fuel oil fired in the steam generators; however, the 2.75 lb/mmBtu sulfur dioxide emission limit shall apply at all times, including periods of co-firing any of the following fuels in any combination: residual oil, natural gas, used oil, distillate oil, propane.~~

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.]

Specific Condition A.15. Sulfur Dioxide. The permittee elected to demonstrate compliance using ~~fuel sampling and analysis. This protocol is allowed because the emissions unit does not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. See specific conditions A.21 and A.22.~~ **continuous emission monitors on a 3-hour rolling average basis. The permittee shall perform the required Relative Accuracy Tests (RATA's), Quality Assurance and Quality Control procedures on the Continuous Monitors as specified in the Acid Rain rules (40 CFR 75).**

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]

The emission unit description on page 5 should also be changed to reflect the megawatt class;

Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators #1 and #2 are nominal ~~402.4~~ **400 megawatt class** (electric) steam generators designated as Cape Canaveral Units #1 and #2 respectively. Each emissions unit is fired on No. 2, No. 6 residual, or used oil, with a maximum heat input of 4000 MMBtu per hour, or natural gas with a maximum heat input of 4180 MMBtu per hour. Unit #1 commenced commercial operation in April, 1965. Unit #2 commenced commercial operation in May, 1969.

We request that the Department delete Specific Conditions A.21. and A.22. in their entirety, since they refer to fuel sampling and analysis which will no longer be the method of compliance for sulfur dioxide.

Thank you for your prompt attention to the issues raised in this correspondence. Please do not hesitate to contact me at (561) 691-7058 if I may be of further assistance.

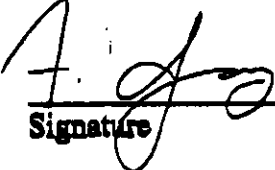
Very truly yours,



Rich Piper
Sr. Environmental Specialist
Florida Power & Light Company

8/28/97 cc = *Yom Cassio*
Scott Sheplek

Owner/Authorized Representative or Responsible Official

<p>1. Name and Title of Owner/Authorized Representative or Responsible Official: Name: John Franklin Title : Plant General Manager</p>	
<p>2. Owner or Responsible Official Mailing Address: Organization/Firm: FPL Environmental Services Department Street Address: P.O. Box 14000 City: Juno Beach State: FL Zip Code: 33408</p>	
<p>3. Owner or Responsible Official Telephone Numbers: Telephone: 4076330221 Fax: 4076330232</p>	
<p>4. Owner or Responsible Official Statement: <i>I, the undersigned, am the owner or authorized representative* of the non-Title V source addressed in this Application for Air Permit or the responsible official, as defined in Rule 62-210.200 F.A.C., of the Title V source addressed in this application, whichever is applicable. I hereby certify, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, that the statements made in this application are true, accurate and complete and that, to the best of my knowledge, any estimates of emissions reported in this application are based upon reasonable techniques for calculating emissions. The air pollutant emissions units and air pollution control equipment described in this application will be operated and maintained so as to comply with all applicable standards for control of air pollutant emissions found in the statutes of the State of Florida and rules of the Department of Environmental Protection and revisions thereof. I understand that a permit, if granted by the Department, cannot be transferred without authorization from the Department, and I will promptly notify the Department upon sale or legal transfer of any permitted emissions unit.</i></p> <p>  JC FRANKLIN 8/25/97 _____ Signature Date </p>	

* Attach letter of authorization if not currently on file.



August 12, 1997

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

RECEIVED

AUG 19 1997

BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

Re: Draft Permit No. 0090006-001-AV
FPL Cape Canaveral Plant Initial Title V Permit

Dear Mr. Sheplak:

FPL proposes to utilize Continuous Emission Monitors (CEM's) for sulfur dioxide as the compliance method for the sulfur dioxide emission limit as allowed by DEP Rule 296.405(1)(e)3. F.A.C.. As you are aware, these monitors were required to be installed on many of FPL's generating units by Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. By accepting rolling average data from the continuous emission monitors as the compliance method, DEP should have *reasonable assurance* that the Cape Canaveral units are in *continuous compliance* with the sulfur dioxide emission limit.

Enclosed are revised pages to FPL's Title V permit application to address FPL comments on the proposed permit issued June 16, 1997.

1. Revised pages H1 "Basis for Allowable Emission" for sulfur dioxide for the Cape Canaveral steam generators.
2. Revised pages J "Continuous Monitor Information" for the sulfur dioxide monitors for the Cape Canaveral steam generators.
3. A new certification document signed by the Responsible Official for the Cape Canaveral facility.

Each of these permit application revision documents is meant to address the issue of compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit. As you are aware, FPL does not agree with the Department's proposal to restrict the fuel that FPL can fire in the Cape Canaveral steam generators to 2.5% sulfur oil or less. Specific Condition A.10. appears to address this:

A10. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide emissions when burning liquid fuel shall not exceed 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. Any calculations used to demonstrate compliance shall be based solely on the Btu value and the percent sulfur of the liquid fuel being burned. [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.]

The above proposed condition that limits calculations used to demonstrate compliance to liquid fuel only, would preempt FPL's ability to purchase lower-cost, higher-sulfur liquid fuels and co-fire them with natural gas fuel. By restricting FPL's ability to undertake this operational methodology, DEP's action would impose higher fuel costs on FPL's ratepayers with absolutely zero environmental benefit.

Moreover, nowhere in DEP's rules is the percentage sulfur in the fuel being fired specified; the rules only address the sulfur dioxide emissions. FPL agrees that the Cape Canaveral units are subject to the 2.75 lb / mmBtu emission limit for sulfur dioxide; we do not agree, however, that the only way to demonstrate compliance with that emission limit is to restrict the fuel sulfur content.

These revisions address the one remaining issue in the draft Title V permit for Cape Canaveral. Thank you for your prompt attention to resolve the issues raised in this correspondence. Please do not hesitate to contact me at (561) 691-7058 if I may be of further assistance.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Richard Piper".

Richard Piper
Sr. Environmental Specialist
Florida Power & Light Company

Owner/Authorized Representative or Responsible Official

1. Name and Title of Owner/Authorized Representative or Responsible Official:

Name: John Franklin
Title : Plant General Manager

2. Owner or Responsible Official Mailing Address:

Organization/Firm: FPL Environmental Services Department
Street Address: P.O. Box 14000
City: Juno Beach State: FL Zip Code: 33408

3. Owner or Responsible Official Telephone Numbers:

Telephone: 4076330221 Fax: 4076330232

4. Owner or Responsible Official Statement:

I, the undersigned, am the owner or authorized representative of the non-Title V source addressed in this Application for Air Permit or the responsible official, as defined in Rule 62-210.200 F.A.C., of the Title V source addressed in this application, whichever is applicable. I hereby certify, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, that the statements made in this application are true, accurate and complete and that, to the best of my knowledge, any estimates of emissions reported in this application are based upon reasonable techniques for calculating emissions. The air pollutant emissions units and air pollution control equipment described in this application will be operated and maintained so as to comply with all applicable standards for control of air pollutant emissions found in the statutes of the State of Florida and rules of the Department of Environmental Protection and revisions thereof. I understand that a permit, if granted by the Department, cannot be transferred without authorization from the Department, and I will promptly notify the Department upon sale or legal transfer of any permitted emissions unit.*


Signature

8-11-97
Date

* Attach letter of authorization if not currently on file.

**Information for Facility_ID: / Emission Unit #: / Pollutant #: /
Basis For Allowable Emission #: 1**

Allowable Emissions (Pollutant identified on front page)

1. Basis for Allowable Emissions Code: Emissions limit required by rule
2. Future Effective Date of Allowable Emissions:
3. Requested Allowable Emissions and Units: 2.75 Units : lb/mmBtu
4. Equivalent Allowable Emissions: 11000 lbs/hr 48180 tons/yr
5. Method of Compliance: Continuous Emission Monitor
6. Pollutant Allowable Emissions Comment (Desc. of Related Operating Method/Mode) (limit to 200 characters): 157 2.75 lb/mmBtu is the current regulatory limit on SO2 emissions [62-296.405(1)(c)1.j. F.A.C.] Equivalent allowable emissions are given for liquid fuel firing.

**Information for Facility_ID: 1 Emission Unit #: 2 Pollutant #: 1
Basis For Allowable Emission #: 1**

Allowable Emissions (Pollutant identified on front page)

1. Basis for Allowable Emissions Code: Emissions limit required by rule
2. Future Effective Date of Allowable Emissions:
3. Requested Allowable Emissions and Units: 2.75 Units : lb/mmBtu
4. Equivalent Allowable Emissions: 11000 lbs/hr 48180 tons/yr
5. Method of Compliance: Continuous Emission Monitor
6. Pollutant Allowable Emissions Comment (Desc. of Related Operating Method/Mode) (limit to 200 characters): 157 2.75 lb/mmBtu is the current regulatory limit on SO2 emissions [62-296.405(1)(c)1.j. F.A.C.] Equivalent allowable emissions are given for liquid fuel firing.

**J. CONTINUOUS MONITOR INFORMATION
(Regulated Emissions Units Only)**

Information for Facility-ID : / Emission Unit #: /
Continuous Monitor #: /

Continuous Monitoring System

1. Parameter Code: Emissions of one or more pollutants
2. Pollutant(s): Sulfur Dioxide
3. CMS Requirement Code(R/O): RULE Rule / Other
4. Monitor Information: Manufacturer: TECO Model Number: 43B Serial Number: 43B-47710-279
5. Installation Date (DD-MON-YYYY): 07/22/94
6. Performance Specification Test Date (DD-MON-YYYY): 08/30/94
7. Continuous Monitor Comment (limit to 200 characters): Required by 40 CFR 75.10(a)(1). To be used for compliance with Sulfur Dioxide emission limit, per Rule 62-296.405(1)(f).

**J. CONTINUOUS MONITOR INFORMATION
(Regulated Emissions Units Only)**

Information for Facility-ID : 1 Emission Unit #: 2
Continuous Monitor #: 1

Continuous Monitoring System

1. Parameter Code: Emissions of one or more pollutants
2. Pollutant(s): Sulfur Dioxide
3. CMS Requirement Code(R/O): RULE Rule / Other
4. Monitor Information: Manufacturer: TECO Model Number: 43B Serial Number: 43B-47734-279
5. Installation Date (DD-MON-YYYY): 07/22/94
6. Performance Specification Test Date (DD-MON-YYYY): 08/31/94
7. Continuous Monitor Comment (limit to 200 characters): Required by 40 CFR 75.10(a)(1). To be used for compliance with Sulfur Dioxide emission limit, per Rule 62-296.405(1)(f).



July 15, 1997

RECEIVED
JUL 21 1997
BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

Mr. W. Douglas Beason, Esquire
Assistant General Counsel
Office of General Counsel
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

**RE: Cape Canaveral Power Plant
Notice of Intent to Issue Proposed
Permit No. 0090006-001-AV - Draft**

Dear Mr. Beason:

On June 16, 1997, Florida Power and Light Company (FPL) received the referenced Notice of Intent to Issue Proposed Permit for its Cape Canaveral Power Plant located in Brevard County, Florida. The Notice of Intent was issued by the Department's Tallahassee Office and was signed by C.H. Fancy, P.E., Chief of Bureau of Air Regulation.

FPL has been working in good faith with the Department to identify and resolve outstanding permit issues regarding the referenced facility. The Department and FPL agree that more time is needed to complete the permitting process for this facility. FPL hereby requests, pursuant to Rule 62-103.070, F.A.C., an extension to and including August 16, 1997, in which to file a petition for administrative proceedings regarding the Notice of Intent to Issue the Proposed Air Construction and Air Operating permits. FPL does not request an extension of the July 16, 1997, in which to public notice the Notice of Intent to Issue the Permits as required under Section 403.815, F.S. and Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C. As good cause for granting the requests for extension of time for filing and public noticing, FPL states the following:

This request is filed simply as a protective measure to avoid waiver of FPL's right to challenge the permit as issued. Granting of this request will not prejudice either party, but will further their mutual interests and likely avoid the need to initiate formal administrative proceedings. FPL is committed to amicably resolving all outstanding issues related to this permit issuance so that the Department's Title V program objectives may be met.

I hereby certify that I have contacted Mr. Clair H. Fancy, P.E., regarding this request, and he has not refused this request for an extension of time.

Page 2

Accordingly, I hereby request that you formally extend the time for filing of a petition for administrative proceedings to and including August 16, 1997.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Rich Piper".

Rich Piper

cc: Mr. Scott Sheplak, P.E., Tallahassee FDEP



July 11, 1997

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

Re: Draft Permit No. 0090006-001-AV
FPL Cape Canaveral Plant Initial Title V Permit

Dear Mr. Sheplak:

This correspondence will review the situation regarding SO₂ emissions and the compliance method for SO₂, with respect to the co-firing of oil containing in excess of 2.5% sulfur.

Current Situation: FPL understands that the Department has a concern regarding the demonstration of continuous compliance for SO₂ at the FPL Cape Canaveral facility. Specifically, the Department is concerned that an inadequate mechanism exists to demonstrate continuous compliance with the 2.75 lb / mmBtu emission limit for SO₂ when fuel oil containing in excess of 2.5% sulfur is co-fired with natural gas in the boilers at Cape Canaveral.

FPL wishes to work out an amicable solution to this problem area whereby FPL can continue to co-fire fuel oil containing sulfur in excess of 2.5% sulfur, without undue burden on the company and its ratepayers, while at the same time providing an adequate degree of certainty to the Department that emission limiting standards are not being exceeded.

Regulatory Status: DEP Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1. addresses existing emission units firing liquid fuel, and establishes an SO₂ emission limiting standard for sources in much of Florida of 2.75 lb / mmBtu.

FPL agrees that this rule is applicable to the Cape Canaveral units. This particular rule does not, however, address the firing of gaseous fuels, nor the co-firing of different types of fuels. The fact that the rule is silent on these issues does not preclude the ability of industry to engage in these activities, however. We agree that our emission limit for SO₂ is 2.75 lb / mmBtu; the question is how to demonstrate continuous compliance to the satisfaction of the Department.

Operational Issues: There are operational advantages to co-firing with natural gas, including lower fuel cost to the customer, lower stack opacity, and ability to reach base load operation of our units. On the cost issue, FPL has conservatively estimated that we have in the recent past saved approximately \$3.5 million dollars per year in fuel costs by co-firing higher sulfur fuels with natural gas. These savings are passed through to our customers in the form of lower utility bills.

Permitting History: Several of FPL's current operating permits address the issue of co-firing oil with natural gas and demonstrating compliance. Enclosed, as an example is an excerpt from the current Air Operating permit for FPL's Port Everglades plant. I would direct your attention to specific condition (4)(b) which discusses compliance testing to be "...conducted with the source firing No. 6 fuel oil or a combination of fuel oil and natural gas not to exceed an equivalent of 2.5% sulfur content..."

While the particular specific condition deals with particulate matter testing (rather than SO₂ compliance), the concept of co-firing with natural gas is nevertheless considered. We have also been "up front" with the Department with regard to co-firing higher-sulfur fuels; attached please find a copy of a letter which was sent in August 1996 to Mr. Leonard Koslov of the Central District Office apprising him of our intentions in this regard. Also enclosed is Mr. Koslov's response.

Future Plans Regarding SO₂ CEMs and Stack Flow Monitors: FPL is exploring the possibility of converting most of its facilities to 40 CFR 75 Appendix D units. [EPA is currently working on a revision to the federal rules regarding oil and gas-fired units]. It is well-documented that most stack flow monitoring equipment tends to bias flow data high, resulting in the over-reporting of SO₂ emissions (and associated allowances for Phase I units now, and Phase II units in the year 2000). In the event that FPL in the future decides to move forward with the conversion to Appendix D, SO₂ mass emissions will be calculated based on fuel sampling & analysis coupled with fuel flow monitoring. With that future scenario in mind, FPL is contemplating alternative means of providing reasonable assurance to the Department that SO₂ emission limits are not exceeded.

Proposal for Continuous Demonstration of Compliance: FPL proposes to undertake the following activities in order to provide assurance to the Department that the 2.75 lb / mmBtu SO₂ emission limit will not be exceeded in the event that fuel oil in excess of 2.5% sulfur is co-fired:

1. Provide, on a quarterly basis, a Certification Document signed by the facility's Responsible Official, attesting to the fact that at any time fuel oil was fired containing in excess of 2.5% sulfur, adequate natural gas was co-fired such that the resulting SO₂ emissions were less than or equal to 2.75 lb / mmBtu.

2. Maintain natural gas and liquid fuel flow monitoring records on site at the facility for a period of 3 years, so that DEP inspection personnel can verify at any time that natural gas and liquid fuel were co-fired in the appropriate proportions. Note that the appropriate proportions are easy to calculate:

Example:

In a 1,000 mmBtu / hour boiler with a 2.75 lb / mmBtu SO₂ limit that fires 3% sulfur oil;

Difference in 3% sulfur and 2.5% sulfur = 0.5% sulfur or 20% higher (0.5 / 2.5)
Therefore at least 20% gas needs to be co-fired with 80% of 3% sulfur oil in order to assure compliance with 2.75 lb / mmBtu emission limit. In other words, at least 200 mmBtu / hour needs to be attributable to natural gas in this example.

3. Continue to sample fuel oil on a daily basis, while compositing and analyzing the composite samples on a monthly basis for percent sulfur and heat content.

4. Continue to perform required calibrations and maintain calibration records for natural gas and liquid fuel flow monitoring equipment.

By providing the certification document mentioned above, and making fuel flow data available to DEP or local program compliance personnel, FPL asserts that we can adequately address the compliance concerns that the Department has. This procedure has been considered to be acceptable by the Department in the past, at many of FPL's facilities; we have not had a problem with compliance in the past and do not anticipate that future problems will arise with continued use of this compliance methodology. I strongly urge the Department to accept this proposal - it makes sense, it provides the Department with compliance assurance, it's cost effective and it's simple.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact me at (561) 691-7001 if I may be of further assistance.

Very truly yours,



Randall R. LaBauve
Director, Environmental Services
Florida Power & Light Company



August 16, 1996

Mr. Leonard Koslov, Manager
FDEP Central District Office
3319 Maguire Blvd., Suite 232
Orlando, FL 32803-3767

**Re: Cofiring of Residual Oil with Natural Gas
at FPL Sanford and Cape Canaveral Plants**

Dear Mr. Koslov:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of this morning and per your request, this correspondence is to confirm FPL's intention to cofire residual oil containing various percentages of sulfur with natural gas at the two power plants referenced above.

As we discussed, operating units at each facility currently have SO₂ emission limits of 2.75 lb/mmBtu. FPL has historically purchased residual oil for these facilities containing a maximum of 2.5% sulfur in order to meet the SO₂ emission limit. FPL intends in the future to occasionally purchase residual oil containing higher percentages of sulfur for natural gas cofiring purposes at these facilities. Of course, FPL will continue to comply with the relevant heat input and SO₂ emission limits at each facility in accordance with the air operating permits.

In addition, FPL will submit to your office a certification from the Plant General Manager at each facility, attesting to the fact that adequate natural gas was fired along with the residual oil during the previous calendar quarter, in order to comply with the SO₂ emission limit. We propose to include this certification with the regular submittal of the as-fired fuel analyses to your office (example certification letter is attached).

Please note that each facility maintains an SO₂ emission monitor on each stack in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 75, and the data are collected and reported regularly as required by that rule. However, the method of compliance for SO₂ emissions at each facility remains the fuel sampling and analysis program which is already specified in each facility's operating permit.

I am confident that the information provided in this correspondence will agree with your recollection of our conversation. If you have any questions regarding this, please do not hesitate to contact me at (561) 625-7661.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Richard Piper', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Richard Piper
Senior Environmental Specialist
Florida Power & Light Company



Florida Power & Light Company
Martin Combined Cycle Project, P.O. Box 248, Indiantown, FL 34956-0248

TO: Rich Piper

LOCATION: JES/GB

FROM: J. A. Keener

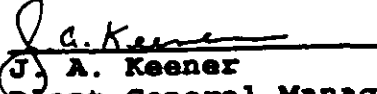
DATE: April 28, 1996

SUBJECT: Quarterly Fuel Letter

The is to certify that at no time during the 1st quarter 1996 sampling period was low sulfur oil burned at any of the Martin Plant Units without sufficient natural gas to ensure that the blend was equivalent to "a mixture of low sulfur fuel oil containing a maximum of 1.0% sulfur (by weight) and natural gas in a ratio that will result in a maximum sulfur dioxide emission rate of 0.8 lbs/MMBtu heat input."

Records of SO₂ data are maintained at the site and are available for review.

Sincerely,


J. A. Keener
Plant General Manager

cc:

T. McCartney
K. Hardy
L. Trotter
R. Adams
Env File

JAK/WW/so₂





Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

August 16, 1996

Mr. Richard Piper
Senior Environmental Specialist
Florida Power & Light Company
Post Office Box 088801
North Palm Beach, Florida 33408-8801

OCD-AP-96-235

RECEIVED

AUG 20 1996

Certification Letter
Sanford and Cape Canaveral Plants

ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Dear Mr. Piper:

With regard to our telephone conversation today, August 16, the use of a quarterly certification letter for determining the sulfur content used in the blended fuel during the operation of your plants at Sanford and Cape Canaveral, will not be considered as a substitute for all reports required in your permits, and the requirement to maintain records at the plant on an hourly basis of the use of fuel to determine the sulfur emission, or limits established in your permits.

The certification letter you plan to submit represents an additional document which you're providing the Department voluntarily.

If you wish to discuss this matter further, please contact Alan Zahm, Anatoliy Sobolevskiy, or me at 407 893 3333.

Sincerely,

L. T. Kozlov
Program Administrator
Air Resources Management

LTK/j

PERMITTEE:
Ms. Elsa Bishop, Supervisor
Florida Power & Light
North Palm Beach, FL 33408

I.D. NUMBER: 50/BRO/06/0036/01
PERMIT/CERTIFICATION NUMBER: AO 06-223345
DATE OF ISSUE: **APR 21 1993**
EXPIRATION DATE: February 28, 1998

PPE-1

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

Footnotes:

1. FAC 17-210.700(3) and FAC 17-296.405(1).
2. FAC 17-297.340.
3. FAC 17-297.330.
4. This source has been authorized by Order of the Department's Secretary to test particulate matter emissions and visible emissions annually with a 40% opacity limit.
5. EPA Method 17 may be used only if the stack gas exit temperature is less than 375°F.
6. SO₂ stack testing is required if equivalent sulfur content exceeds 2.5%. Also, PM stack testing is required within 60 days if a monthly fuel analysis indicating that the equivalent sulfur content of oil burned is increased by 0.5 percentage points or more than that used during the previous PM test.
7. FAC 17-210.700(3) allows up to 3 hours in a 24-hour period of excess emissions during sootblowing and load changing operations.

(4) Compliance Testing Related Requirements:

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

Notification of scheduled compliance test dates shall be given to the Department's Southeast District Office and the Broward County Department of Natural Resource Protection at least 15 days prior to testing unless otherwise agreed to by the Department.

(b) Conditions

Compliance testing of particulate matter emissions should be conducted with the source firing No. 6 fuel oil or a combination of fuel oil and natural gas not to exceed an equivalent of 2.5% sulfur content, and operating within 10% of its rated capacity. Testing may be conducted with the source operating at less than 90% of rated capacity; however, if so, subsequent source operation is limited to up to 110% of the test load. Once the unit is so limited, then operation at higher capacities is allowed for a cumulative total of no more than fifteen days for purposes of additional compliance testing to regain rated capacity in the permit, with prior notification to the Department.

(c) Stack Sampling Facility-FAC 17-297.345

The stack sampling facility must comply with Rule 17-297.345, FAC.

(d) Report Submittal-FAC 17-297.570

A copy of the test results shall be submitted to the Department's Southeast District Office and Broward County Department of Natural Resource Protection within 45 days after the last test run is completed.



RECEIVED

JUL 14 1997

BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

July 3, 1997

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

Re: **Draft Permit No. 0090006-001-AV**
FPL Cape Canaveral Plant Initial Title V Permit

Dear Mr. Sheplak:

After reviewing the subject draft Title V permit, FPL has identified several issues which need to be addressed. Please contact me at your earliest convenience to discuss them.

Section III. Emission Units and Conditions

Page 2 - **Subsection A Facility Description**: 402.1 is not the correct megawatt description, it should read something like "Each steam unit falls into a 400MW class (440MW gross generator rating)...".

Page 3 - **Section II Facility-wide Conditions. #6** : It is our understanding the Ringelmann chart is obsolete and no longer used in visible emissions evaluations, therefore, we request this reference be removed.

Page 5 - In **the Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters** section, the permitted heat inputs for units 1 and 2 for oil and natural gas are switched; the heat input for natural gas should be 4,180 mmBtu / hour, and the heat input for the various liquid fuels should be 4,000 mmBtu / hour. Also please specify the method of heat input calculation as determined by hourly fuel usage and the higher heat value of the oil as determined by the as-fired fuel analysis.

Page 6 - **Specific Condition A.3. Methods of Operation. Fuels** The use of fuel additives is not addressed in the permit; nor is the evaporation of boiler chemical cleaning waste. Both methods of operation were clearly identified in the permit application. Both activities are normal methods of operation and should be addressed in the body of the permit. Accordingly the following language is requested to be added to Specific Condition A.3.:

d. Additives: Fuel additives are authorized to be added to the boiler units as needed to enhance combustion and facilitate furnace cleaning, in a manner consistent with Best Operational Practices.

e. Evaporation of Boiler Chemical Cleaning solution: Evaporation of spent boiler chemical cleaning solution is authorized to be performed in the boiler units, in a manner consistent with Best Operational Practices.

Page 6 - **Specific Condition A.4. - Disposal of Spent Boiler Cleaning Chemicals** - This condition is requested to be removed in accordance with the May 24, 1996 Department guidance document # DARM-SS/CE-07 - Disposal of Non-Hazardous Boiler Chemical Cleaning Waste by Incineration and Evaporation.

Page 6 - **Specific Condition A.7.- Visible Emissions - SootBlowing & Load Change** - This title would better describe the activities if changed to read "Visible Emissions - Boiler cleaning & Load Change" which better describes the intent of the allowance. Please add other boiler cleaning examples in the parentheses with soot blowing such as air heater wash, dust collector cleaning, hopper cleaning.

Page 10 - **Specific Condition A.20. Particulate Matter** - Orsat analysis is specifically mentioned to determine oxygen measurement, we request that use of an oxygen analyzer also be addressed.

Page 10 - **Specific Condition A.21. - Sulfur Dioxide** - We agree that the test method for sulfur dioxide emissions should be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B or 6C or fuel sampling and analysis. Please note that FPL currently uses EPA Method 6C for Relative Accuracy Testing for the continuous monitoring equipment.

Page 10 - **Specific Condition A.22.a. - Fuel Sampling & Analysis** - Please note that FPL uses ASTM method D4294 for fuel sulfur content analysis. Our laboratory uses the most recently-issued ASTM test method (D4294-90 indicates a test method issued in 1990; D4294-93 indicates a test method issued in 1993, and so forth). Therefore we request the test method description be modified to "the most recently issued version for the above-listed ASTM methods" and be inserted into Specific Condition A.22.a.. Also note in A 22.a. analysis of the composite as-fired sample will be completed on a monthly basis instead of following each fuel delivery.

Page 10 - **Specific Condition A.22.b. -** Please change the frequency of recorded information to "Record monthly the amount of each....".

Page 14 - **Specific Condition A.28. - Frequency of Compliance Tests** - The numbering begins with "2" instead of "1", and numbers 6,7 and 8 are omitted. Is this intentional?

Page 14 - **Specific Condition A.28. General Compliance Testing** - A reference to fuel is not included; we suggest "Compliance testing of particulate matter should be performed while firing liquid fuel or a combination of liquid fuel and natural gas in a ratio not to exceed the applicable emission standard".

Page 15 - **Specific Condition A.29.** Compliance testing is required to be completed on or within 60 days of June first of each year. We request a 120 day window prior to and including June first for completion of this annual test. This larger window will allow for changing schedules in overhauls and system demand.

Page 20 - **Appendix E-1. List of Exempt Emission Units and/or Activities** - Item 6 "Welding Machines" should be listed as "miscellaneous mobile vehicle operation".

Page 21 - **Appendix U-1. List of Unregulated Emission Units and/or Activities** - The second item should have the words "and similar equipment" added.

Portable equipment includes link belts, air compressors, and pumps.

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements - Testing time for particulate matter is annually please strike quarterly. Also for sulfur dioxide testing time is monthly, please strike daily.

The Department has included as Figure 1 a Summary Report for Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emissions and Monitoring System Performance form. Please note that this is not the form that FPL has utilized historically at the Cape Canaveral facility. Figure 1 appears to have been taken from the NAPS reporting format in 40 CFR 60.7 which is not applicable to the Cape Canaveral facility. FPL proposes to continue using the Excess Emission reporting form we have used previously; it is attached to this letter for your reference.

General Conditions Section

1. The language provided in General Condition 3. Standards for Issuing or Denying Permits essentially eviscerates the language in General Condition 52. Permit Shield. Section 403.082(15) of the Florida Statutes states that "Any permittee that operates in compliance with an air operation permit issued under this section is deemed to be in compliance with applicable permit requirements of the Clean Air Act and all implementing state, local, and federal air pollution control rules and regulations and all provisions of this chapter, relating to air pollution, and rules adopted thereunder." If a permittee is operating in compliance with the air operation permit, the permit shield is intended to provide protection from enforcement as long as all the applicable rules and regulations are cited in the permit application. Therefore we request that General Condition 3. be stricken.
2. General Condition 2, parens 4, 5 and 6 reference fees for construction permits. This section is not applicable to Title V permitting and should be stricken. Permit processing fees for Title V facilities are covered in our annual fee submittal to the Department each February.
3. General Condition 51. Statement of Compliance - Does the Department intend to require the Compliance Certifications on a calendar year basis, fiscal year basis or some other basis?

Thank you for your prompt attention to the issues raised in this correspondence. Please do not hesitate to contact me at (561) 691-7058 if I may be of further assistance.

Very truly yours,



Rich Piper
Sr. Environmental Specialist
Florida Power & Light Company

7/14/97 cc = Scott Sheplak
Tom Casco

-FL copy-



June 27, 1997

Mr. W. Douglas Beason, Esquire
Assistant General Counsel
Office of General Counsel
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard Mail Stop # 35
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

**RE: Cape Canaveral Power Plant
Notice of Intent to Issue Proposed
Permit No. 0090006-001-AV - Draft**

Dear Mr. Beason:

On June 16, 1997, Florida Power and Light Company (FPL) received the referenced Notice of Intent to Issue Proposed Permit for its Cape Canaveral Power Plant located in Brevard County, Florida. The Notice of Intent was issued by the Department's Tallahassee Office and was signed by C. H. Fancy, P.E., Chief of Bureau of Air Regulation.

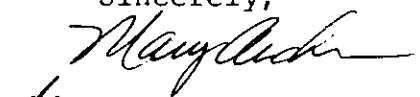
FPL has been working in good faith with the Department to identify and resolve outstanding permit issues regarding the referenced facility. The Department and FPL agree that more time is needed to complete the permitting process for this facility. FPL hereby requests, pursuant to Rule 62-103.070, F.A.C., an extension to and including July 16, 1997, in which to file a petition for administrative proceedings regarding the Notice of Intent to Issue the Proposed Air Construction and Air Operating permits. FPL does not request an extension of the July 16, 1997, in which to public notice the Notice of Intent to Issue the Permits as required under Section 403.815, F.S. and Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C. As good cause for granting the requests for extension of time for filing and public noticing, FPL states the following:

This request is filed simply as a protective measure to avoid waiver of FPL's right to challenge the permit as issued. Granting of this request will not prejudice either party, but will further their mutual interests and likely avoid the need to initiate formal administrative proceedings.

I hereby certify that I have contacted Mr. Scott Sheplak, P.E. regarding this request, and he has no objection to this request for extension of time.

Accordingly, I hereby request that you formally extend the time for filing of a petition for administrative proceedings to and including July 16, 1997.

Sincerely,


for Rich Piper

cc: Mr. Scott Sheplak, P.E., Tallahassee FDEP
an FPL Group company



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

June 27, 1997

Mr. W. Douglas Beason, Esquire
 Assistant General Counsel
 Office of General Counsel
 State of Florida
 Department of Environmental Protection
 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard Mail Stop 35
 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

**RE: Cape Canaveral Power Plant
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Sincerely,

Rich Piper
 for Rich Piper

cc: Mr. Scott Sheplak, P.E., Ta
 an FPL Group company

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶ 1
To <i>Scott Sheplak</i>	From <i>Mary Archer</i>	
Co.	Co. <i>FPL</i>	
Dept. <i>488-1344</i>	Phone # <i>561.641.7057</i>	
Fax # <i>904-922-6979</i>	Fax # <i>7070</i>	



April 30, 1997

Mr. Tom Cascio
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resources Management
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

RECEIVED

MAY 08 1997

**BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION**

Re: FPL Canaveral Plant
Title V Permit

Dear Mr. Cascio,

This correspondence is in response to Mr. John Brown's letter of November 19, 1996. Following are responses to each of the concerns raised in John's letter:

1. Please provide a copy of the document PCCFS_11.txt, Identification of Additional Applicable Requirements. The referenced document appears to be missing from Section E.

Response: The reference to the document was in error. Additional applicable requirements are listed in each of the Emission Unit sections of the application.

2. Attachment PCC-FW, List of Unregulated Trivial or De minimis Activities, contained consolidation of trivial activities, unregulated emission units and activities that you propose for exemption. Please resubmit as follows:

a) Group the unregulated activities into logical groupings of emissions units and indicate any pollutants that have the potential to emit quantities equal to or greater than the threshold levels specified in Rules 62-213.420(3)(c)3. and 4., F.A.C., from each of the unregulated emissions units.

b) Identify emissions units that you claim should be exempted and provide adequate information to demonstrate that emissions levels are below the levels established for exemption at Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

c) Do not include trivial activities in the application.

Response: The majorities of the activities are, in fact trivial, and have been eliminated from our list per your request. **Activities requested for exemption** are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Rationale</u>
Natural gas metering area relief valves	Safety equipment is exempted by Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)22k F.A.C..
Hydrazine mixing tank & relief valves	This is a 33% aqueous product stored in stainless steel bins. Typically the facility uses less than 300-gallons per year; therefore the emissions of hydrazine are below the 1,000 lb. threshold.
Ammonia Hydroxide mixing tank & relief valves	The facility uses less than 300-gallons per year of a 28% aqueous solution; therefore the emissions of ammonia are below the 1,000 lb. threshold.
Lube Oil tank vents & extraction vents	These items concern lubricating oils which have a low volatility. There is insufficient quantity on hand as the facility to produce a 5-ton release.
Oil Separation Basin (oily waste separator)	VOC's are below the 5-ton threshold. There is insufficient quantity on hand at the facility to produce a 5-ton release.
Miscellaneous mobile vehicle operation (cars, light trucks, heavy-duty trucks, backhoes, tractors, forklifts, cranes, etc.)	Exempted by Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)5.
Diesel Fuel Tank – 2" vent	VOC emissions from both tanks do not exceed the 5-ton threshold.

Unregulated Activities are proposed as follows:

Emission Unit 3

Painting of Plant equipment
Non-halogenated solvent cleaning operations
Parts Washer with #2 Distillate
Use of spray cans & solvents for routine maintenance activities

Combined VOC emissions from all 3 activities combined could exceed 5 tons per year

Emission Unit 4

Miscellaneous mobile equipment operation (compressors, chain saws, small generators, welding machines, etc.)
Internal Combustion engines which drive compressors, generators, water pumps or other auxiliary equipment

Combined NOx emissions could approach 15 tons per year for 10 pieces of equipment each operating 1,000 hrs per year. No other pollutants approach the relevant permitting thresholds.

Unregulated Activities (continued)

Emission Unit 5

Emergency diesel generators

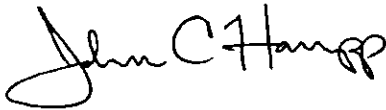
The facility maintains one 500 kW fixed main emergency diesel. The plant also maintains two small diesel generators and two small gasoline generators as plant Hurricane supplies. Maximum emissions are estimated as follows for 8,760 hours of operation per year:

SO ₂	7.4 TPY
NO _x	65.7 TPY
CO	106.2 TPY

No other pollutants approach the relevant permitting thresholds.

Should you have any questions, or need any additional information, you may contact me by telephone at (561) 691-2894 or at the address provided below.

Sincerely,



John C. Hampp
Sr. Regulatory Specialist
Florida Power & Light Company

5/8/97 cc: Tom Cascio
General Off. File

Owner/Authorized Representative or Responsible Official

1. Name and Title of Owner/Authorized Representative or Responsible Official:

Name: John Franklin
Title : Plant General Manager

2. Owner or Responsible Official Mailing Address:

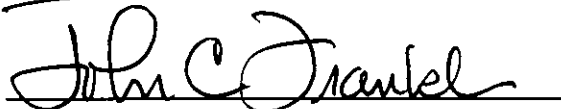
Organization/Firm: FPL Environmental Services Department
Street Address: 11770 U.S. Highway One
City: North Palm Beach State: FL Zip Code: 33408

3. Owner or Responsible Official Telephone Numbers:

Telephone: 4076330221 Fax: 4076330232

4. Owner or Responsible Official Statement:

I, the undersigned, am the owner or authorized representative of the non-Title V source addressed in this Application for Air Permit or the responsible official, as defined in Rule 62-210.200 F.A.C., of the Title V source addressed in this application, whichever is applicable. I hereby certify, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, that the statements made in this application are true, accurate and complete and that, to the best of my knowledge, any estimates of emissions reported in this application are based upon reasonable techniques for calculating emissions. The air pollutant emissions units and air pollution control equipment described in this application will be operated and maintained so as to comply with all applicable standards for control of air pollutant emissions found in the statues of the State of Florida and rules of the Department of Environmental Protection and revisions thereof. I understand that a permit, if granted by the Department, cannot be transferred without authorization from the Department, and I will promptly notify the Department upon sale or legal transfer of any permitted emissions unit.*


Signature

4-30-97
Date

* Attach letter of authorization if not currently on file.

4. Professional Engineer Statement:

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, except as particularly noted herein, that:*

(1) To the best of my knowledge, there is reasonable assurance that the air pollutant emissions unit(s) and the air pollution control equipment described in this Application for Air Permit, when properly operated and maintained, will comply with all applicable standards for control of air pollutant emissions found in the Florida Statutes and rules of the Department of Environmental Protection; and

(2) To the best of my knowledge, any emission estimates reported or relied on in this application are true, accurate, and complete and are either based upon reasonable techniques available for calculating emissions or, for emission estimates of hazardous air pollutants not regulated for a emission unit addressed in this application, based solely upon the materials, information and calculations submitted with this application.

If the purpose of this application is to obtain a Title V source air operation permit (check here [] if so), I further certify that each emissions unit described in this Application for Air Permit, when properly operated and maintained, will comply with the applicable requirements identified in this application to which the unit is subject, except those emissions units for which a compliance schedule is submitted with this application.

If the purpose of this application is to obtain an air construction permit for one or more proposed new or modified emission units (check here [] if so), I further certify that the engineering features of each such emissions unit described in this application have been designed or examined by me or individuals under my direct supervision and found to be in conformity with sound engineering principles applicable to the control of emissions of the air pollutants characterized in this application.

If the purpose of this application is to obtain an initial air operation permit or operation permit revision for one or more newly constructed or modified emissions units (check here [] if so), I further certify that, with the exception of any changes detailed as part of this application, each such emissions unit has been constructed or modified in substantial accordance with the information given in the corresponding application for air construction permit and with all provisions contained in such permit.

William H. Brown
Signature

4/30/97
Date

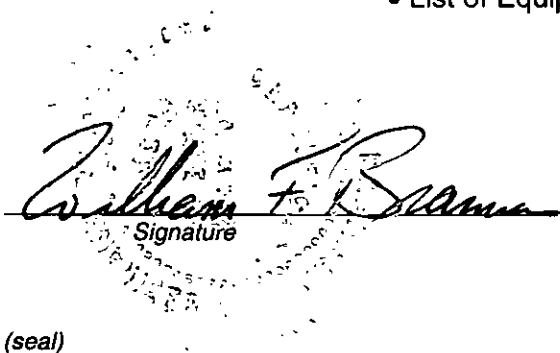
(seal)

* Attach any exception to certification statement.

Supplement to Professional Engineer Certification Statement

This information supplements the original Title V application for the FPL Canaveral plant of June 1996 which was certified by Ken Kosky of KBN Engineering & Applied Sciences. This certification statement applies only to the following items included in this supplemental package submitted on April 22, 1997:

- List of Unregulated Activities
- List of Exempt Activities
- List of Equipment / Activities Regulated under Title VI

A circular professional engineer seal is partially visible behind the signature. The seal contains the text "FLORIDA PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS" around the perimeter and "STATE OF FLORIDA" at the bottom. The center of the seal is obscured by the signature and the word "Signature".
William F. Blama
Signature

4/30/97
Date

(seal)

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT
700 UNIVERSE BLVD.
P. O. BOX 14000
JUNO BEACH, FL 33408-0420

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS



Mr. Tom Cascio
FDEP - Div. of Air Resources Mgt.
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

FLORIDA's Electronic Notification Cover Memorandum

TO: Gracy R. Danois, U.S. EPA Region 4
THRU: Scott M. Sheplak, P.E., Tallahassee Title V Section
FROM: Thomas Cascio, Permit Engineer
DATE: 06/10/97
RE: U.S. EPA Region 4 Title V Operation Permit Review

Pursuant to the 1996 comprehensive Title V operation permit review strategy* contained in the Florida/EPA Implementation Agreement, the following Title V operation permit and associated documents are made available for your review/comment prior to issuance.

<u>Applicant Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Method of Transmittal</u>	<u>Electronic File Name(s)</u>
Florida Power & Light Co. Cape Canaveral Plant 0090006	Brevard	INTERNET	0090006d.zip

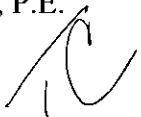
This zipped file contains the following electronic files:

0090006i.doc
0090006d.doc
00900061.xls
00900062.xls
0090006h.doc

Updated: 4/23/97 RBM

v:\formats\fednot.doc

MEMORANDUM

TO: Scott M. Sheplak, P.E.
FROM: Tom Cascio 
DATE: June 4, 1997
Re: Intent package for DRAFT Permit No.: 0090006-001-AV
Florida Power & Light Company
Cape Canaveral Plant

Permit Clock: Today is ARMS Day 27

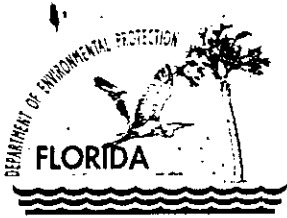
Default Date (Day 90): August 8, 1997

This permit is for the initial Title V air operation permit for the subject facility.

Additional information was requested and a satisfactory response received on May 8, 1997. This application was complete on the same date. Comments were not received from the District office.

This facility reported that each emissions unit was in compliance at the time of the application.

I recommend that this Intent to Issue be sent out as attached.



Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
June 4, 1997

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

Mr. John Franklin
Plant General Manager
Florida Power & Light Company
Environmental Services Department
P.O. Box 14000
Juno Beach, FL 33408

Re: DRAFT Title V Permit No.: 0090006-001-AV
Cape Canaveral Plant

Dear Mr. Franklin:

One copy of the DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit for the Cape Canaveral Plant located on the West side of the Indian River, approximately eight miles north of Cocoa, Florida on U.S. Highway No. 1, Brevard County. The permitting authority's "INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" and the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" are also included.

The "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" must be published within 30 (thirty) days of receipt of this letter. Proof of publication, i.e., newspaper affidavit, must be provided to the permitting authority's office within 7 (seven) days of publication. Failure to publish the notice and provide proof of publication within the allotted time may result in the denial of the permit.

Please submit any written comments you wish to have considered concerning the permitting authority's proposed action to Scott M. Sheplak, P.E., at the above letterhead address. If you have any other questions, please contact Tom Cascio at 904/488-1344.

Sincerely,

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

CHF/c

Enclosures

cc: Ms. Gracy R. Danois, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:

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

DRAFT Permit No.: 0090006-001-AV
Cape Canaveral Plant
Brevard County

INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT

The Department of Environmental Protection (permitting authority) gives notice of its intent to issue a Title V air operation permit (copy of DRAFT Permit enclosed) for the Title V source detailed in the application specified above, for the reasons stated below.

The applicant, Florida Power & Light Company, applied on June 12, 1996, to the permitting authority for a Title V air operation permit for the Cape Canaveral Plant located on the West side of the Indian River, approximately eight miles north of Cocoa, Florida on U.S. Highway No. 1, Brevard County.

The permitting authority has permitting jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213, and 62-214. This source is not exempt from Title V permitting procedures. The permitting authority has determined that a Title V air operation permit is required to commence or continue operations at the described facility.

The permitting authority intends to issue this Title V air operation permit based on the belief that reasonable assurances have been provided to indicate that operation of the source will not adversely impact air quality, and the source will comply with all appropriate provisions of Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-214, 62-256, 62-257, 62-281, 62-296, and 62-297, F.A.C.

Pursuant to Sections 403.815 and 403.0872, F.S., and Rules 62-103.150 and 62-210.350(3), F.A.C., you (the applicant) are required to publish at your own expense the enclosed "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT." The notice shall be published one time only within 30 (thirty) days in the legal advertisement section of a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected. For the purpose of these rules, "publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected" means publication in a newspaper meeting the requirements of Sections 50.011 and 50.031, F.S., in the county where the activity is to take place. Where there is more than one newspaper of general circulation in the county, the newspaper used must be one with significant circulation in the area that may be affected by the permit. If you are uncertain that a newspaper meets these requirements, please contact the permitting authority at the address or telephone number listed below. The applicant shall provide proof of publication to the Department's Bureau of Air Regulation, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station #5505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 (Telephone: 904/488-1344; Fax: 904/922-6979), within 7 (seven) days of publication. Failure to publish the notice and provide proof of publication within the allotted time may result in the denial of the permit pursuant to Rule 62-103.150(6), F.A.C.

The permitting authority will issue the Title V PROPOSED Permit, and subsequent Title V FINAL Permit, in accordance with the conditions of the enclosed Title V DRAFT Permit unless a response received in accordance with the following procedures results in a different decision or significant change of terms or conditions.

The permitting authority will accept written comments concerning the proposed permit issuance action for a period of 30 (thirty) days from the date of publication of "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT." Written comments should be provided to the permitting authority office. Any written comments filed shall be made available for public inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in this DRAFT Permit, the permitting authority shall issue a Revised DRAFT Permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

The permitting authority will issue the permit with the attached conditions unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., or a party requests mediation as an alternative remedy under Section 120.573, F.S., before the deadline for filing a petition. Choosing mediation will not adversely affect the right to a hearing if mediation does not result in a settlement. The procedures for petitioning for a hearing are set forth below, followed by the procedures for requesting mediation.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting decision may petition for an administrative hearing in accordance with Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Telephone: 904/488-9730; Fax: 904/487-4938). Petitions filed by the permit applicant or any of the parties listed below must be filed within 14 (fourteen) days of receipt of this notice of intent. Petitions filed by any other person must be filed within 14 (fourteen) days of publication of the public notice or within 14 (fourteen) days of receipt of this notice of intent, whichever occurs first. A petitioner must mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above, at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition (or a request for mediation, as discussed below) within the appropriate time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-5.207, F.A.C.

A petition must contain the following information:

- (a) The name, address, and telephone number of each petitioner, the applicant's name and address, the 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 permitting authority's action or proposed action;
- (c) A statement of how each petitioner's substantial interests are affected by the permitting authority's action or proposed action;
- (d) A statement of the material facts disputed by the petitioner, if any;

(e) A statement of the facts that the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the permitting authority's action or proposed action;

(f) A statement identifying the rules or statutes that the petitioner contends require reversal or modification of the permitting authority's action or proposed action; and,

(g) A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action that the petitioner wants the permitting authority to take with respect to the action or proposed action addressed in this notice of intent.

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the filing of a petition means that the permitting authority's final action may be different from the position taken by it in this notice of intent. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any such final decision of the permitting authority on the application have the right to petition to become a party to the proceeding, in accordance with the requirements set forth above.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the permitting authority's proposed permitting decision, may elect to pursue mediation by asking all parties to the proceeding to agree to such mediation and by filing with the Department of Environmental Protection a request for mediation and the written agreement of all such parties to mediate the dispute. The request and agreement must be filed in (received by) the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000, by the same deadline as set forth above for the filing of a petition.

A request for mediation must contain the following information:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of the person requesting mediation and that person's representative, if any;

(b) A statement of the preliminary agency action;

(c) A statement of the relief sought; and,

(d) Either an explanation of how the requester's substantial interests will be affected by the action or proposed action addressed in this notice of intent or a statement clearly identifying the petition for hearing that the requester has already filed, and incorporating it by reference.

The agreement to mediate must include the following:

(a) The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of any persons who may attend the mediation;

(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the mediator selected by the parties, or a provision for selecting a mediator within a specified time;

(c) The agreed allocation of the costs and fees associated with the mediation;

(d) The agreement of the parties on the confidentiality of discussions and documents introduced during mediation;

(e) The date, time, and place of the first mediation session, or a deadline for holding the first session, if no mediator has yet been chosen;

(f) The name of each party's representative who shall have authority to settle or recommend settlement; and,

(g) The signatures of all parties or their authorized representatives.

As provided in Section 120.573, F.S., the timely agreement of all parties to mediate will toll the time limitations imposed by Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., for requesting and holding an administrative hearing. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the mediation must be concluded within 60 (sixty) days of the execution of the agreement. If mediation results in settlement of the administrative dispute, the Department of Environmental Protection must enter an order incorporating the agreement of the parties in accordance with the provisions of Section 403.0872(7), F.S. If mediation terminates without settlement of the dispute, the permitting authority shall notify all parties in writing that the administrative hearing processes under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., remain available for disposition of the dispute, and the notice will specify the deadlines that then will apply for challenging the agency action and electing remedies under those two statutes.

In addition to the above, a person subject to regulation has a right to apply to the Department of Environmental Protection for a variance from or waiver of the requirements of particular rules, on certain conditions, under Section 120.542, F.S. The relief provided by this state statute applies only to state rules, not statutes, and not to any federal regulatory requirements. Applying for a variance or waiver does not substitute or extend the time for filing a petition for an administrative hearing or exercising any other right that a person may have in relation to the action proposed in this notice of intent.

The application for a variance or waiver is made by filing a petition with the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000. The petition must specify the following information:

- (a) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner;
- (b) The name, address, and telephone number of the attorney or qualified representative of the petitioner, if any;
- (c) Each rule or portion of a rule from which a variance or waiver is requested;
- (d) The citation to the statute underlying (implemented by) the rule identified in (c) above;
- (e) The type of action requested;
- (f) The specific facts that would justify a variance or waiver for the petitioner;
- (g) The reason why the variance or waiver would serve the purposes of the underlying statute (implemented by the rule); and,
- (h) A statement whether the variance or waiver is permanent or temporary and, if temporary, a statement of the dates showing the duration of the variance or waiver requested.

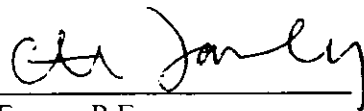
The Department will grant a variance or waiver when the petition demonstrates both that the application of the rule would create a substantial hardship or violate principles of fairness, as each of those terms is defined in Section 120.542(2), F.S., and that the purpose of the underlying statute will be or has been achieved by other means by the petitioner.

Persons subject to regulation pursuant to any federally delegated or approved air program should be aware that Florida is specifically not authorized to issue variances or waivers from any requirements of any such federally delegated or approved program. The requirements of the program remain fully enforceable by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and by any person under the Clean Air Act unless and until the Administrator separately approves any variance or waiver in accordance with the procedures of the federal program.

Finally, pursuant to 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 7661d(b)(2), any person may petition the Administrator of the EPA within 60 (sixty) days of the expiration of the Administrator's 45 (forty-five) day review period as established at 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(1), to object to issuance of any permit. Any petition shall be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the 30 (thirty) day public comment period provided in this notice, unless the petitioner demonstrates to the Administrator of the EPA that it was impracticable to raise such objections within the comment period or unless the grounds for such objection arose after the comment period. Filing of a petition with the Administrator of the EPA does not stay the effective date of any permit properly issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Petitions filed with the Administrator of EPA must meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(2) and must be filed with the Administrator of the EPA at 410 M. Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

**STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**



C. H. Fancy, P.E.

Chief

Bureau of Air Regulation

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT (including the PUBLIC NOTICE and the DRAFT permit) and all copies were sent by certified mail before the close of business on 6/10/97 to the person(s) listed:

Mr. John Franklin, Florida Power & Light Company
Mr. William Muly Reichel, Florida Power & Light Company

In addition, the undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that copies of this INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT (including the PUBLIC NOTICE and the DRAFT permit) were sent by U.S. mail on the same date to the person(s) listed:

Mr. Kennard F. Kosky, P.E., Golder Associates
Mr. Leonard T. Kozlov, Central District Office
Mr. Richard Piper, Florida Power & Light Company

Clerk Stamp

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

Barbara J. Portwell 6/10/97
(Clerk) (Date)

PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Title V DRAFT Permit No.: 0090006-001-AV
Cape Canaveral Plant
Brevard County

The Department of Environmental Protection (permitting authority) gives notice of its intent to issue a Title V air operation permit to Florida Power & Light Company for the Cape Canaveral Plant located on the West side of the Indian River, approximately eight miles north of Cocoa, Florida on U.S. Highway No. 1, Brevard County. A case-by-case Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) determination was not required in this permitting action. The applicant's name and address are: Florida Power & Light Company, Environmental Services Department, P.O. Box 14000, Juno Beach, FL 33408.

The permitting authority will issue the Title V PROPOSED Permit, and subsequent Title V FINAL Permit, in accordance with the conditions of the Title V DRAFT Permit unless a response received in accordance with the following procedures results in a different decision or significant change of terms or conditions.

The permitting authority will accept written comments concerning the proposed Title V DRAFT Permit issuance action for a period of 30 (thirty) days from the date of publication of this Notice. Written comments should be provided to the Department's Bureau of Air Regulation, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station #5505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. Any written comments filed shall be made available for public inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in this DRAFT Permit, the permitting authority shall issue a Revised DRAFT Permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

The permitting authority will issue the permit unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to Sections 120.569 and 120.57, Florida Statutes (F.S.), or a party requests mediation as an alternative remedy under Section 120.573, F.S., before the deadline for filing a petition. Choosing mediation will not adversely affect the right to a hearing if mediation does not result in a settlement. The procedures for petitioning for a hearing are set forth below, followed by the procedures for requesting mediation.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting decision may petition for an administrative hearing in accordance with Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Telephone: 904/488-9730; Fax: 904/487-4938). Petitions must be filed within 14 (fourteen) days of publication of the public notice or within 14 (fourteen) days of receipt of the notice of intent, whichever occurs first. A petitioner must mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above, at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition (or a request for mediation, as discussed below) within the applicable time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-5.207 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

A petition must contain the following information:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of each petitioner, the applicant's name and address, the 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 permitting authority's action or proposed action;

(c) A statement of how each petitioner's substantial interests are affected by the permitting authority's action or proposed action;

(d) A statement of the material facts disputed by the petitioner, if any;

(e) A statement of the facts that the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the permitting authority's action or proposed action;

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(g) A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action that the petitioner wants the permitting authority to take with respect to the action or proposed action addressed in this notice of intent.

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the filing of a petition means that the permitting authority's final action may be different from the position taken by it in this notice of intent. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any such final decision of the permitting authority on the application have the right to petition to become a party to the proceeding, in accordance with the requirements set forth above.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the permitting authority's proposed permitting decision, may elect to pursue mediation by asking all parties to the proceeding to agree to such mediation and by filing with the Department of Environmental Protection a request for mediation and the written agreement of all such parties to mediate the dispute. The request and agreement must be filed in (received by) the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000, by the same deadline as set forth above for the filing of a petition.

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(c) A statement of the relief sought; and,

(d) Either an explanation of how the requester's substantial interests will be affected by the action or proposed action addressed in this notice of intent or a statement clearly identifying the petition for hearing that the requester has already filed, and incorporating it by reference.

The agreement to mediate must include the following:

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(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the mediator selected by the parties, or a provision for selecting a mediator within a specified time;

(c) The agreed allocation of the costs and fees associated with the mediation;

(d) The agreement of the parties on the confidentiality of discussions and documents introduced during mediation;

(e) The date, time, and place of the first mediation session, or a deadline for holding the first session, if no mediator has yet been chosen;

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(g) The signatures of all parties or their authorized representatives.

As provided in Section 120.573, F.S., the timely agreement of all parties to mediate will toll the time limitations imposed by Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., for requesting and holding an administrative hearing. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the mediation must be concluded within 60 (sixty) days of the execution of the agreement. If mediation results in settlement of the administrative

dispute, the Department of Environmental Protection must enter an order incorporating the agreement of the parties in accordance with the provisions of Section 403.0872(7), F.S. If mediation terminates without settlement of the dispute, the permitting authority shall notify all parties in writing that the administrative hearing processes under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., remain available for disposition of the dispute, and the notice will specify the deadlines that then will apply for challenging the agency action and electing remedies under those two statutes.

In addition to the above, pursuant to 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 7661d(b)(2), any person may petition the Administrator of the EPA within 60 (sixty) days of the expiration of the Administrator's 45 (forty-five) day review period as established at 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(1), to object to issuance of any permit. Any petition shall be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the 30 (thirty) day public comment period provided in this notice, unless the petitioner demonstrates to the Administrator of the EPA that it was impracticable to raise such objections within the comment period or unless the grounds for such objection arose after the comment period. Filing of a petition with the Administrator of the EPA does not stay the effective date of any permit properly issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Petitions filed with the Administrator of EPA must meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(2) and must be filed with the Administrator of the EPA at 410 M. Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460.

A complete project file is available for public inspection during normal business hours, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, at:

Permitting Authority:

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Regulation
111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 4
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: 904/488-1344
Fax: 904/922-6979

Affected District Program:

Department of Environmental Protection
Central District Office
3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232
Orlando, Florida 32803-3767
Telephone: 407/894-7555
Fax: 407/897-2966

The complete project file includes the DRAFT Permit, the application, and the information submitted by the responsible official, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S. Interested persons may contact Scott M. Sheplak, P.E., at the above address, or call 904/488-1344, for additional information.

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

SENDER:

- Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services.
- Complete items 3, and 4a & b.
- Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you.
- Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit.
- Write "Return Receipt Requested" on the mailpiece below the article number.
- The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered.

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):

- 1. Addressee's Address
- 2. Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to:
 Mr. William Muly Reichel
 Florida Power & Light Company
 P. O. Box 14000
 Juno Beach, Florida 33408

4a. Article Number
 2 127 635 710

- 4b. Service Type
- Registered Insured
 - Certified COD
 - Express Mail Return Receipt for Merchandise

7. Date of Delivery

5. Signature (Addressee)

8. Addressee's Address (Only if requested and fee is paid)

6. Signature (Agent)



PS Form 3811, December 1991

U.S. GPO: 1992-323-402

DOMESTIC RETURN RECEIPT

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

2 127 635 710



Receipt for Certified Mail

No Insurance Coverage Provided
 Do not use for International Mail
 (See Reverse)

PS Form 3800, March 1993

Sent to	
Mr. William Muly Reichel	
Street and No.	
P. O. Box 14000	
P.O., State and ZIP Code	
Juno Beach, Florida 33408	
Postage	\$
Certified Fee	
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom, Date, and Addressee's Address	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	\$
Postmark or Date	
06/10/97	
0090006-001-AV	
Cape Canaveral	

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

SENDER:

- Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services.
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I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):

- 1. Addressee's Address
- 2. Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to:
 Mr. John Franklin
 Plant General Manager
 Florida Power & Light Company
 Environmental Services Depart
 P. O. Box 14000
 Juno Beach, Florida 33408

4a. Article Number
 2127 635 709

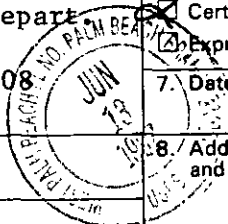
- 4b. Service Type
- Registered
 - Insured
 - Certified
 - COD
 - Express Mail
 - Return Receipt for Merchandise

7. Date of Delivery

5. Signature (Addressee)

8. Addressee's Address (Only if requested and fee is paid)

6. Signature (Agent)



PS Form 3811, December 1991 *U.S. GPO: 1992-323-402 **DOMESTIC RETURN RECEIPT**

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PS Form 3800, March 1993

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Cape Canaveral	
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Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

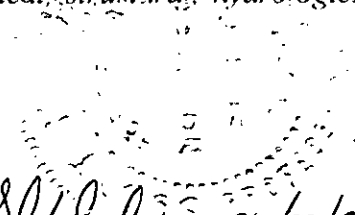
P.E. Certification Statement

Permittee:
Florida Power & Light Company
Cape Canaveral Plant

DRAFT Permit No.: 0090006-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0090006

Project type: Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the engineering features described in the above referenced application and subject to the proposed permit conditions provide reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and Florida Administrative Code Chapters 62-4 and 62-204 through 62-297. However, I have not evaluated and I do not certify aspects of the proposal outside of my area of expertise (including but not limited to the electrical, mechanical, structural, hydrological, and geological features).


Scott M. Sheplak 06/09/97
Scott M. Sheplak, P.E. date
Registration Number: 0048866

Permitting Authority:
Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Regulation
111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 4
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: 904/488-1344
Fax: 904/922-6979

Florida Power and Light Company
Cape Canaveral Plant
Facility ID No.: 0090006
Brevard County

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
DRAFT Permit No.: 0090006-001-AV

Permitting Authority:

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

Mail Station #5505
2600 Blair Stone Road
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Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
DRAFT Permit No.: 0090006-001-AV

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Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
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Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

Permittee:

Florida Power and Light Company
6000 N. U.S. 1
Cocoa, Florida 32927-6002

DRAFT Permit No.: 0090006-001-AV

Facility ID No.: 0090006

SIC Nos.: 49, 4911

Project: Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

This permit is for the operation of the Cape Canaveral Plant. This facility is located on the West side of the Indian River, approximately eight miles north of Cocoa, Florida on U.S. Highway No. 1, Brevard County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 523.1 km East and 3149.0 km North; Latitude: 28° 28' 10" North and Longitude: 80° 45' 51" West.

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

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:

Appendix E-1, List of Exempt Emissions Units and/or Activities

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

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS

APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES

FIGURE 1 - SUMMARY REPORT-GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSION AND
MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REPORT

Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan received December 6, 1995

Alternate Sampling Procedure: ASP No. 97-B-01

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Order dated January 2, 1986

Effective Date: January 1, 1998

Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2002

Expiration Date: December 31, 2002

Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division of Air Resources
Management

HLR/sms/tbc

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of two oil and natural gas fired conventional steam electric generating stations, designated as Units #1 and #2. Each steam unit has a maximum capacity of 402.1 megawatts (MW) and consists of a boiler/steam generator which drives a single reheat turbine generator. Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/exempt emissions units and/or activities.

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 12, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Unit ID Nos. and Brief Descriptions.

E.U.

<u>ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator #1
-002	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator #2

Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities

-xxx	Painting and Solvent Cleaning
-xxx	Mobile Equipment and Engines
-xxx	Emergency Diesel Generators

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

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

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

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

- Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms
- Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements
- Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers
- Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

These documents are on file with permitting authority:

- Initial Title V Permit Application received June 12, 1996
- Additional Information Request dated November 19, 1996
- Additional Information Response received May 8, 1997

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 02/27/97), is a part of this permit. {Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided one copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}
2. **Not federally enforceable.** General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.
[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.]
3. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA). If required by 40 CFR 68, the permittee shall submit to the implementing agency:
 - a. a risk management plan (RMP) when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable; and
 - b. certification forms and/or RMPs according to the promulgated rule schedule.[40 CFR 68]
4. Exempt Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix E-1, List of Exempt Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.
[Rules 62-213.440(1), 62-213.430(6), and 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C.]
5. Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.
[Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]
6. General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard. Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity).
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.]
7. **Not federally enforceable.** Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include the following:
 - a. In order to perform sandblasting on fixed plant equipment, sandblasting enclosures are constructed and operated as necessary. Thick polyurethane flaps are used over the doorways to prevent any sandblasting material from leaving the sandblast facility.
 - b. Maintenance of paved areas is performed as needed.

- c. Mowing of grass and care of vegetation are done on a regular basis.
- d. Access to plant property by unnecessary vehicles is controlled and limited.
- e. Bagged chemical products are stored in weather tight buildings until they are used. Spills of powdered chemical products are cleaned up as soon as practical.
- f. Vehicles are restricted to slow speeds on the plant site.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; Proposed by applicant in the initial Title V permit application received June 12, 1996.]

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

Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U.

<u>ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator #1
-002	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator #2

Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators #1 and #2 are nominal 402.1 megawatt (electric) steam generators designated as Cape Canaveral Units #1 and #2, respectively. Each emissions unit is fired on No. 2, No. 6 residual, or used oil, with a maximum heat input of 4000 MMBtu per hour, or natural gas with a maximum heat input of 4180 MMBtu per hour. Unit #1 commenced commercial operation in April, 1965. Unit #2 commenced commercial operation in May, 1969.

Both emissions units consist of boiler/steam generators which drive a single reheat turbine generator, and are equipped with 397 foot exhaust stacks. The control devices consist of multiple cyclones with fly ash reinjection to control particulate matter emissions.

{Permitting note: these emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II, and Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with more than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input.}

The following conditions apply:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
1	4000	Natural Gas
	4180	No. 2 Fuel Oil, No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil or Used Oil
2	4000	Natural Gas
	4180	No. 2 Fuel Oil, No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil or Used Oil

When a blend of fuel oil and natural gas is fired, the heat input is prorated based on the percent heat input of each fuel.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200 (PTE), and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; AO05-217321; AO05-252219]

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **A.24.**

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

A.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels.

a. Startup: The only fuels allowed to be burned are natural gas, propane gas, No. 2 fuel oil, No. 6 residual fuel oil, or on-specification used oil from Florida Power and Light Company operations.

b. Normal: The only fuels allowed to be burned are natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil, No. 6 residual fuel oil, or on-specification used oil from Florida Power and Light Company operations.

c. The total quantity of on-specification used oil to be fired at this facility shall not exceed 1,500,000 gallons per year.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; AO05-217321, Specific Condition No. 2; AO05-252219, Specific Condition No. 2]

A.4. Not federally enforceable. Disposal of Spent Boiler Cleaning Chemicals. The Florida Power and Light Company shall not dispose of spent boiler cleaning chemicals by injecting them into these emissions units.

[AO05-217321, Specific Condition No. 11; AO05-252219, Specific Condition No. 11]

A.5. Hours of Operation. The emissions units may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200 (PTE), F.A.C.; AO05-217321, Specific Condition No. 3; AO05-252219, Specific Condition No. 3]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

A.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. Emissions units governed by this visible emissions standard shall compliance test for particulate matter emissions annually.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; and Order dated January 2, 1986.]

A.7. Visible Emissions - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Visible emissions shall not exceed 60 percent opacity during the 3-hours in any 24 hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.

A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.

[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.8. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.

[Rule 62-296.405(1) (b), F.A.C.]

A.9. Particulate Matter - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 pound per million Btu heat input during the 3-hours in any 24 hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide emissions when burning liquid fuel shall not exceed 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. Any calculations used to demonstrate compliance shall be based solely on the Btu value and the percent sulfur of the liquid fuel being burned.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1) (c)1.j., F.A.C.]

A.11. "On-Specification" Used Oil. This source is permitted to burn "on-specification" used oil originated from Florida Power and Light Company operations. "On-specification" used oil is defined as used oil that meets the 40 CFR 279 (Standards for the Management of Used Oil) specifications listed below. "Off-specification" used oil shall not be burned. Used oil which fails to comply with any of these specification levels is considered "off-specification" used oil.

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

*As determined by ASTM Standard D140-70, or equivalent.
[40 CFR 279.11; and AO05-217321, AO05-252219]

Excess Emissions

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

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

A.14. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.

[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

A.15. Sulfur Dioxide. The permittee elected to demonstrate compliance using fuel sampling and analysis. This protocol is allowed because the emissions unit does not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. See specific conditions A.21 and A.22.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]

A.16. Determination of Process Variables.

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

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

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

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

A.17. The Florida Power and Light Company 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 include an optical lens check to ensure the monitoring system functions properly.

[Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.; AO05-217321, Specific Condition No. 9; AO05-252219, Specific Condition No. 9]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.18. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C. See specific condition **A.19.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.]

A.19. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

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

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

[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.20. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance. EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when the oxygen based F-factor is computed according to EPA Method 19 is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)2., and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.21. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure is incorporated into the operation permit for the emissions unit. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedences of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards. **The permittee may use the EPA test methods, referenced above, to demonstrate compliance; however, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, the permittee elected to demonstrate compliance using fuel sampling and analysis.** See specific condition A.22.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, AO05-217321 and AO05-252219]

A.22. For each emissions unit, the following fuel sampling and analysis protocol shall be used as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard:

- a. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content for liquid fuels using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91 to analyze a representative sample of the blended fuel following each fuel delivery.
- b. Record daily the amount of each fuel fired, the density of each fuel, and the percent sulfur content by weight of each fuel.
- c. Utilize the information in a. and b., above, to calculate the SO₂ emission rate to ensure compliance at all times.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

A.23. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.

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

A.24. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.

[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

A.25. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.

[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

A.26. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) **Required Sampling Time.**

1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.

2. **Opacity Compliance Tests.** When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate

matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

- c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
- (b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.
- (c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
- (d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1.

TABLE 297.310-1
 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE

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

(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube. [Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

A.27. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit. [Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

A.28. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

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

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

- a. Did not operate; or
- b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

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

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

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

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

10. An annual compliance test conducted for visible emissions shall not be required for units exempted from permitting at Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., or units permitted under the General Permit provisions at Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C.

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

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

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

A.29. Florida Department of Environmental Protection Order dated January 2, 1986 granted annual particulate matter testing with a 40% opacity limit. Compliance testing shall be conducted on an annual basis on or within 60 days before the date of June 1 of each year. The Florida Power and Light Company may request an extension of the June 1 deadline 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 by 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 emissions unit(s) fails to comply with the Order conditions, then the emissions unit(s) 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 selected. If a quarterly schedule is selected, the permittee shall advise the Department's Central District Office in writing of the quarterly test date schedule.

[AO05-217321, Specific Condition No. 4; AO05-252219, Specific Condition No. 4; Order dated 01/02/1986]

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

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

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

A.31. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

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

[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]

A.32. Not federally enforceable. Compliance Testing Related Requirements. Should the Florida Power and Light Company (FPL) decide to pursue routine use of a magnesium based 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 operation.

In the event FPL exceeds the tested additive injection rate by 10 percent or more, FPL shall notify the Department's Central District Office 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. [AO05-217321, Specific Condition No. 5; AO05-252219, Specific Condition No. 5]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.33. Used Oil Combustion.

- (a) 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.
- (b) Results of used oil sampling and analysis shall be retained by the permittee for at least five years, and made available for inspection by the Department upon request.
- (c) 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 Operating Report (AOR) for Air Emissions Sources.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; AO05-217321, Specific Condition No. 8; AO05-252219, Specific Condition No. 8]

A.34. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department or the appropriate Local Program in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department or the appropriate Local Program.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

A.35. Submit to the Department or the appropriate Local Program a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

A.36. Test Reports.

(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.

(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.

(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.
8. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.
9. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.
10. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.

11. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
 12. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
 13. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
 14. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.
 15. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
 16. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.
 17. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
 18. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
 19. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
 20. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.
 21. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.
- [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Section IV. This section is the Acid Rain Part.

Operated by: Florida Power and Light Company
ORIS code: 0609

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

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

<u>E.U. ID No.</u>	<u>EPA ID</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
-001	PCC1	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator #1
-002	PCC2	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator #2

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

a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated 07/01/95.

[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

2. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) allowance allocations and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) requirements for each Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002
-001	PCC1	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR Part 73	4183*	4183*	4183*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**
-002	PCC2	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR Part 73	4915*	4915*	4915*
		NO _x limit	**	**	**

*The number of allowances held by an Acid Rain source in a unit account may differ from the number allocated by the USEPA under Table 2, 3, or 4 of 40 CFR 73.

**If applicable, by January 1, 1999, this Part will be reopened to add NO_x requirements in accordance with the regulations implementing section 407 of the Clean Air Act.

3. Comments, notes, and justifications: None.

Appendix E-1. List of Exempt Emissions Units and/or Activities.

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Full Exemptions, are exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210 and 62-4, F.A.C.; provided, however, that exempt emissions units shall be subject to any applicable emission limiting standards and the emissions from exempt emissions units or activities shall be considered in determining whether a facility containing such emissions units or activities would be subject to any applicable requirements. Emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempt from permitting under Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., are also exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., provided such emissions units and activities also meet the exemption criteria of Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. The below listed emissions units and/or activities are hereby exempt pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

1	Natural Gas Metering Area Relief Valves
2	Hydrazine Mixing Tank and Relief Valves
3	Ammonia Hydroxide Mixing Tank and Relief Valves
4	Lube Oil Tank Vents and Extraction Vents
5	Oil Separation Basin (Oily Waste Separator)
6	Welding Machines
7	Diesel Fuel Tank - 2" Vent

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

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

The below listed emissions units and/or activities are neither ‘regulated emissions units’ nor ‘exempt emissions units’.

Emissions Unit	Description
-xxx	Painting and Solvent Cleaning
-xxx	Internal Combustion Engines which drive Compressors and Water Pumps
-xxx	Emergency Diesel Generators

Appendix H-1. Permit History/ID Number Changes

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

<u>E.U. ID No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>	<u>Extended Date^{1,2}</u>	<u>Revised Date(s)</u>
-001	Fossil Fuel Steam Generator #1	AO05-132054	12/16/87			08/23/90
		AO05-217321	03/10/93	02/25/98		02/12/97
-002	Fossil Fuel Steam Generator #2	AO05-163421	07/07/89			
		AO05-252219	07/24/94	07/19/99		02/12/97

ID Number Changes (for tracking purposes):

From: Facility ID No.: 30ORL050006

To: Facility ID No.: 0090006

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}

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

Florida Power and Light Company
Cape Canaveral Plant

DRAFT Permit No.: 0090006-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0090006

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

E.U. ID Nos.		Brief Description							
-001		Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator							
-002		Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator							
Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/Year	Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions**		Regulatory Citation(s)	See permit condition(s)
			Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY		
Particulate Matter Steady State Soot Blowing or Load Changing	gas/oil	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			400	1,533	Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C. Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.	A.8 A.9
	gas/oil		0.3 lb/MMBtu			1,200	657		
						500***	2190***		
Sulfur Dioxide	oil	8760	2.75 lb/MMBtu			11,000	48,180	Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.	A.10
Visible Emissions Steady State Soot Blowing or Load Changing	gas/oil	8760	40% Opacity					Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C. Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.	A.6 A.7
	gas/oil		60% Opacity						
Arsenic	used oil*		5.0 ppm					40 CFR 279.11	A.11
Cadmium	used oil*		2.0 ppm					40 CFR 279.11	A.11
Chromium	used oil*		10.0 ppm					40 CFR 279.11	A.11
Lead	used oil*		100.0 ppm					40 CFR 279.11	A.11
Total Halogens	used oil*		1,000.0 ppm					40 CFR 279.11	A.11
PCB	used oil*		50.0 ppm					40 CFR 279.11	A.11

Notes:
 *The total quantity of on-specification used oil to be fired at this facility shall not exceed 1,500,000 gallons per year.
 ** The "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes only.
 *** Values computed using the ratio of 3/21 for soot blowing/steady state per 24 hour day.

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Florida Power and Light Company
Cape Canaveral Plant

DRAFT Permit No.: 0090006-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0090006

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

E.U. ID No.		Brief Description					
-001		Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator					
-002		Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator					
Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuels	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	See permit condition(s)	
						CMS**	
Particulate Matter							
Steady State	Gas/Oil	EPA Method 5 or 17	Annual/Quarterly	1-Oct	3 Hour		A.20
Sootblowing or Load Changing	Gas/Oil	EPA Method 5 or 17 ***	Annual	1-Oct			A.20
Sulfur Dioxide	Oil	Fuel Analysis	Daily			Yes	A.21
Nitrogen Oxides	Gas/Oil		Continuous			Yes	
Carbon Dioxide	Gas/Oil		Continuous			Yes	
Volumetric Flow Rate	Gas/Oil		Continuous			Yes	
Opacity	Gas/Oil		Continuous			Yes	A.17
Steady State	Gas/Oil	DEP Method 9	Annual	1-Oct	1 Hour		A.18
Sootblowing or Load Changing	Gas/Oil	DEP Method 9	Annual	1-Oct	1 Hour		A.18
Arsenic	Used Oil	Fuel Analysis	Batch				A.33
Cadmium	Used Oil	Fuel Analysis	Batch				A.33
Chromium	Used Oil	Fuel Analysis	Batch				A.33
Lead	Used Oil	Fuel Analysis	Batch				A.33
PCB	Used Oil	Fuel Analysis	Batch				A.33
Total Halogens	Used Oil	Fuel Analysis	Batch				A.33
Flash Point	Used Oil	Fuel Analysis	Batch				A.33
Notes:							
*Frequency base date established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.							
**CMS [=] continuous monitoring system							
***EPA Method 17 may be used only if the stack gas exit temperature is less than 375 degrees F.							

Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers (version dated 02/05/97)

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

°F: Degrees Fahrenheit
BACT: Best Available Control Technology
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations
DEP: State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection
DARM: Division of Air Resource Management
EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
F.A.C.: Florida Administrative Code
F.S.: Florida Statute
ISO: International Standards Organization
LAT: Latitude
LONG: Longitude
MMBtu: million British thermal units
MW: Megawatt
ORIS: Office of Regulatory Information Systems
SOA: Specific Operating Agreement
UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator

Citations:

The following examples illustrate the methods used in this permit to abbreviate and cite the references of rules, regulations, guidance memorandums, permit numbers, and ID numbers.

Code of Federal Regulations:

Example: [40 CFR 60.334]

Where:	40	reference to	Title 40
	CFR	reference to	Code of Federal Regulations
	60	reference to	Part 60
	60.334	reference to	Regulation 60.334

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Rules:

Example: [Rule 62-213, F.A.C.]

Where:	62	reference to	Title 62
	62-213	reference to	Chapter 62-213
	62-213.205	reference to	Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.

ISO: International Standards Organization refers to those conditions at 288 degrees K, 60 percent relative humidity, and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

**Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers
(version dated 02/05/97) (continued)**

Identification Numbers:

Facility Identification (ID) Number:

Example: Facility ID No.: 1050221

Where:

105 = 3-digit number code identifying the facility is located in Polk County
0221 = 4-digit number assigned by state database.

Permit Numbers:

Example: 1050221-002-AV, or
1050221-001-AC

Where:

AC = Air Construction Permit
AV = Air Operation Permit (Title V Source)
105 = 3-digit number code identifying the facility is located in Polk County
0221 = 4-digit number assigned by permit tracking database
001 or 002 = 3-digit sequential project number assigned by permit tracking database

Example: PSD-FL-185
PA95-01
AC53-208321

Where:

PSD = Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit
PA = Power Plant Siting Act Permit
AC = old Air Construction Permit numbering

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 02/27/97)

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

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

Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

1. General Prohibition. Any stationary installation which will reasonably be expected to be a source of pollution shall not be operated, maintained, or modified without the appropriate and valid permits issued by the Department, unless the source is exempted by Department rule. The Department may issue a permit only after it receives reasonable assurance that the installation will not cause pollution in violation of any of the provisions of Chapter 403, F.S., or the rules promulgated thereunder. A permitted installation may only be operated, maintained, constructed, expanded or modified in a manner that is consistent with the terms of the permit.

[Rule 62-4.030, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.); Section 403.087, Florida Statute (F.S.)]

2. Not federally enforceable. Procedure to Obtain Permits: Application.

(1) Any person desiring to obtain a permit from the Department shall apply on forms prescribed by the Department and shall submit such additional information as the Department by law may require.

(2) All applications and supporting documents shall be filed in quadruplicate with the Department.

(3) To ensure protection of public health, safety, and welfare, any construction, modification, or operation of an installation which may be a source of pollution shall be in accordance with sound professional engineering practices pursuant to Chapter 471, F.S. All applications for a Department permit shall be certified by a professional engineer registered in the State of Florida except when the application is for renewal of an air pollution operation permit at a minor facility as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., or where professional engineering is not required by Chapter 471, F.S. Where required by Chapter 471 or 492, F.S., applicable portions of permit applications and supporting documents which are submitted to the Department for public record shall be signed and sealed by the professional(s) who prepared or approved them.

(4) Processing fees for air construction permits shall be in accordance with Rule 62-4.050(4), F.A.C.

(5)(a) To be considered by the Department, each application must be accompanied by the proper processing fee. The fee shall be paid by check, payable to the Department of Environmental Protection. The fee is non-refundable except as provided in Section 120.60, F.S., and in this section.

(c) Upon receipt of the proper application fee, the permit processing time requirements of Sections 120.60(2) and 403.0876, F.S., shall begin.

(d) If the applicant does not submit the required fee within ten days of receipt of written notification, the Department shall either return the unprocessed application or arrange with the applicant for the pick up of the application.

(e) If an applicant submits an application fee in excess of the required fee, the permit processing time requirements of Sections 120.60(2) and 403.0876, F.S., shall begin upon receipt, and the Department shall refund to the applicant the amount received in excess of the required fee.

(6) Any substantial modification to a complete application shall require an additional processing fee determined pursuant to the schedule set forth in Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C., and shall restart the time requirements of Sections 120.60 and 403.0876, F.S. For purposes of this Subsection, the term "substantial modification" shall mean a modification which is reasonably expected to lead to substantially different environmental impacts which require a detailed review.

(7) Modifications to existing permits proposed by the permittee which require substantial changes in the existing permit or require substantial evaluation by the Department of potential impacts of the proposed modifications shall require the same fee as a new application.

[Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C.]

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

[Rule 62-4.070(7), F.A.C.]

4. Modification of Permit Conditions.

(1) For good cause and after notice and an administrative hearing, if requested, the Department may require the permittee to conform to new or additional conditions. The Department shall allow the permittee a reasonable time to conform to the new or additional conditions and on application of the permittee the Department may grant additional time. For the purpose of this section, good cause shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following:

- (a) A showing that an improvement in effluent or emission quality or quantity can be accomplished because of technological advances without unreasonable hardship.
- (b) A showing that a higher degree of treatment is necessary to effect the intent and purpose of Chapter 403, F.S.
- (c) A showing of any change in the environment or surrounding conditions that requires a modification to conform to applicable air or water quality standards.
- (e) Adoption or revision of Florida Statutes, rules, or standards which require the modification of a permit condition for compliance.

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

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

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

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

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

6. Suspension and Revocation.

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

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

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

- (a) Submitted false or inaccurate information in application or operational reports
- (b) Has violated law, Department orders, rules or permit conditions.
- (c) Has failed to submit operational reports or other information required by Department rules.
- (d) Has refused lawful inspection under Section 403.091, F.S.

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

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

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

APPENDIX IV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 02/27/97) (continued)

8. Transfer of Permits.

(1) Within 30 days after the sale or legal transfer of a permitted facility, an "Application for Transfer of Permit" (DEP Form 62-1.201(1)) must be submitted to the Department. This form must be completed with the notarized signatures of both the permittee and the proposed new permittee.

(2) The Department shall approve the transfer of a permit unless it determines that the proposed new permittee cannot provide reasonable assurances that conditions of the permit will be met. The determination shall be limited solely to the ability of the new permittee to comply with the conditions of the existing permit, and it shall not concern the adequacy of these permit conditions. If the Department proposes to deny the transfer, it shall provide both the permittee and the proposed new permittee a written objection to such transfer together with notice of a right to request a Chapter 120, F.S., proceeding on such determination.

(3) Within 30 days of receiving a properly completed Application for Transfer of Permit form, the Department shall issue a final determination. The Department may toll the time for making a determination on the transfer by notifying both the permittee and the proposed new permittee that additional information is required to adequately review the transfer request. Such notification shall be served within 30 days of receipt of an Application for Transfer of Permit form, completed pursuant to Rule 62-4.120(1), F.A.C. If the Department fails to take action to approve or deny the transfer within 30 days of receipt of the completed Application for Transfer of Permit form, or within 30 days of receipt of the last item of timely requested additional information, the transfer shall be deemed approved.

(4) The permittee is encouraged to apply for a permit transfer prior to the sale or legal transfer of a permitted facility. However, the transfer shall not be effective prior to the sale or legal transfer.

(5) Until this transfer is approved by the Department, the permittee and any other person constructing, operating, or maintaining the permitted facility shall be liable for compliance with the terms of the permit. The permittee transferring the permit shall remain liable for corrective actions that may be required as a result of any violations occurring prior to the sale or legal transfer of the facility.

[Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C.]

9. Plant Operation-Problems. If the permittee is temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by hazard of fire, wind or by other cause, the permittee shall immediately notify the Department. Notification shall include pertinent information as to the cause of the problem, and what steps are being taken to correct the problem and to prevent its recurrence, and where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with Department rules.

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

10. For purposes of notification to the Department pursuant to Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C., Plant Operation-Problems, "immediately" shall mean the same day, if during a workday (i.e., 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.), or the first business day after the incident, excluding weekends and holidays.

[40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

11. Review. Failure to request a hearing within 14 days of receipt of notice of proposed or final agency action on a permit application or as otherwise required in Chapter 62-103, F.A.C., shall be deemed a waiver of the right to an administrative hearing.

[Rule 62-4.150, F.A.C.]

12. Permit Conditions. All permits issued by the Department shall include the following general conditions:

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

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

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

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

- (5) This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of F.S. and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.
- (6) The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.
- (7) The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:
- (a) Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;
 - (b) Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and,
 - (c) Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonable necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules. Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.
- (8) If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information:
- (a) A description of and cause of noncompliance; and,
 - (b) The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or for revocation of this permit.
- (9) In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the F.S. or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.111 and 403.73, F.S. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.
- (10) The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and F.S. after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by F.S. or Department rules.
- (11) This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C., as applicable. The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by the Department.
- (12) This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.
- (14) The permittee shall comply with the following:
- (a) Upon request, the permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under Department rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Department.
 - (b) The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.
 - (c) Records of monitoring information shall include:
 1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 2. the person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
 3. the dates analyses were performed;
 4. the person responsible for performing the analyses;
 5. the analytical techniques or methods used; and,
 6. the results of such analyses
- (15) When requested by the Department, the permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the permittee becomes aware the relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Department, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.
- [Rules 62-4.160 and 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

13. Construction Permits.

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

- (a) A completed application on forms furnished by the Department.
- (b) An engineering report covering:
 1. plant description and operations.
 2. types and quantities of all waste material to be generated whether liquid, gaseous or solid.
 3. proposed waste control facilities.
 4. the treatment objectives.
 5. the design criteria on which the control facilities are based, and.
 6. other information deemed relevant.

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

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

(2) The construction permit may contain conditions and an expiration date as determined by the Secretary or the Secretary's designee.

(3) When the Department issues a permit to construct, the permittee shall be allowed a period of time, specified in the permit, to construct, and to operate and test to determine compliance with Chapter 403, F.S., and the rules of the Department and, where applicable, to apply for and receive an operation permit. The Department may require tests and evaluations of the treatment facilities by the permittee at his/her expense.

[Rule 62-4.210, F.A.C.]

14. Operation Permit for New Sources. To properly apply for an operation permit for new sources, the applicant shall submit certification that construction was completed noting any deviations from the conditions in the construction permit and test results where appropriate.

[Rule 62-4.220, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-103, F.A.C.

15. Public Notice, Public Participation, and Proposed Agency Action. The permittee shall comply with all of the requirements for public notice, public participation, and proposed agency action pursuant to Rule 62-103.150 and Rule 62-210.350, F.A.C.

[Rules 62-103.150, 62-210.350 and 62-213.430(1)(b), F.A.C.]

16. Administrative Hearing. The permittee shall comply with all of the requirements for a petition for administrative hearing or waiver of right to administrative proceeding pursuant to Rule 61-103.155, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-103.155, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-204, F.A.C.

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

[40 CFR 61: Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and Chapter 62-257, F.A.C.]

APPENDIX IV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 02/27/97) (continued)

Chapter 62-210. F.A.C.

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

(1) Air Construction Permits. An air construction permit shall be obtained by the owner or operator of any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit prior to the beginning of construction or modification, in accordance with all applicable provisions of Chapters 62-210, 62-212 and 62-4, F.A.C. The construction permit shall be issued for a period of time sufficient to allow construction or modification of the facility or emissions unit and operation while the new or modified facility or emissions unit is conducting tests or otherwise demonstrating initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit.

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

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

1. Specify the manner, nature, volume and frequency of the emissions permitted, and the applicable emission limiting standards or performance standards, if any;
2. Require proper operation and maintenance of any pollution control equipment by qualified personnel, where applicable in accordance with the provisions of any operation and maintenance plan required by the air pollution rules of the Department.
3. Contain an effective date stated in the permit which shall not be earlier than the date final action is taken on the application and be issued for a period, beginning on the effective date, as provided below:
 - a. The operation permit for an emissions unit which is in compliance with all applicable rules and in operational condition, and which the owner or operator intends to continue operating, shall be issued or renewed for a five-year period, except that, for Title V sources subject to Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C., operation permits shall be extended until 60 days after the due date for submittal of the facility's Title V permit application as specified in Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C.
 - b. Except as provided in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.d., F.A.C., the operation permit for an emissions unit which has been shut down for six months or more prior to the expiration date of the current operation permit, shall be renewed for a period not to exceed five years from the date of shutdown, even if the emissions unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided:
 - (i) the owner or operator of the emissions unit demonstrates to the Department that the emissions unit may need to be reactivated and used, or that it is the owner's or operator's intent to apply to the Department for a permit to construct a new emissions unit at the facility before the end of the extension period; and,
 - (ii) the owner or operator of the emissions unit agrees to and is legally prohibited from providing the allowable emission permitted by the renewed permit as an emissions offset to any other person under Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C.; and,
 - (iii) the emissions unit was operating in compliance with all applicable rules as of the time the source was shut down.
 - c. Except as provided in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.d., F.A.C., the operation permit for an emissions unit which has been shut down for five years or more prior to the expiration date of the current operation permit shall be renewed for a maximum period not to exceed ten years from the date of shutdown, even if the emissions unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided the conditions given in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., F.A.C., are met and the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that failure to renew the permit would constitute a hardship, which may include economic hardship.

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

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

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

19. Notification of Startup. The owner or operator of any emissions unit or facility which has a valid air operation permit and which has been shut down more than one (1) year, shall notify the Department in writing of the intent to start up such emissions unit or facility, a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the intended startup date.

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

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

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

20. Emissions Unit Reclassification.

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

(b) If the owner or operator of an emissions unit which is so permanently shut down, applies to the Department for a permit to reactivate or operate such emissions unit, the emissions unit will be reviewed and permitted as a new emissions unit.

[Rule 62-210.300(6), F.A.C.]

21. Public Notice and Comment.

(1) Public Notice of Proposed Agency Action.

(a) Notwithstanding any discretionary public notice requirements contained in Rule 62-103.150(2)(a), F.A.C., a notice of proposed agency action on permit application, where the proposed agency action is to issue the permit, shall be published by any applicant for:

1. A construction permit for any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit;
2. An operation permit, permit renewal or permit revision subject to Rule 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C.; or
3. An operation permit, permit renewal, or permit revision subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., except those permit revisions meeting the requirements of Rule 62-213.412(1), F.A.C.

(b) The notice required by Rule 62-210.350(1)(a), F.A.C., shall be published in accordance with all otherwise applicable provisions of Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C.

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

(a) Before taking final agency action on a construction permit application for any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit subject to the preconstruction review requirements of Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:

1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S., and the Department's analysis of the effect of the proposed construction or modification on ambient air quality, including the Department's preliminary determination of whether the permit should be approved or disapproved;
2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments; and

3. A notice, by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county affected, specifying the nature and location of the proposed facility or emissions unit, whether BACT or LAER has been determined, the degree of PSD increment consumption expected, if applicable, and the location of the information specified in paragraph 1. above; and notifying the public of the opportunity for submitting comments and requesting a public hearing.
- (b) The notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action.
- (c) A copy of the notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall also be sent by the Department to the Regional Office of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and to all other state and local officials or agencies having cognizance over the location of such new or modified facility or emissions unit, including local air pollution control agencies, chief executives of city or county government, regional land use planning agencies, and any other state, Federal Land Manager, or Indian Governing Body whose lands may be affected by emissions from the new or modified facility or emissions unit.
- (d) A copy of the notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be displayed in the appropriate district, branch and local program offices.
- (e) An opportunity for public hearing shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 120, F.S., and Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C.
- (f) Any public comments received shall be made available for public inspection in the location where the information specified in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)1., F.A.C., is available and shall be considered by the Department in making a final determination to approve or deny the permit.
- (g) The final determination shall be made available for public inspection at the same location where the information specified in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)1., F.A.C., was made available.
- (h) For a proposed new or modified emissions unit which would be located within 100 kilometers of any Federal Class I area or whose emissions may affect any Federal Class I area, and which would be subject to the preconstruction review requirements of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., or Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C.:
1. The Department shall mail or transmit to the Administrator a copy of the initial application for an air construction permit and notice of every action related to the consideration of the permit application.
 2. The Department shall mail or transmit to the Federal Land Manager of each affected Class I area a copy of any written notice of intent to apply for an air construction permit; the initial application for an air construction permit, including all required analyses and demonstrations; any subsequently submitted information related to the application; the preliminary determination and notice of proposed agency action on the permit application; and any petition for an administrative hearing regarding the application or the Department's proposed action. Each such document shall be mailed or transmitted to the Federal Land Manager within fourteen (14) days after its receipt by the Department.
- (3) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Facilities Subject to Operation Permits for Title V Sources.
- (a) Before taking final agency action to issue a new, renewed, or revised air operation permit subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:
1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S.; and.
 2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments.
- (b) The notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(3)(a), F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action.
- (c) The notice shall identify:
1. The facility;
 2. The name and address of the office at which processing of the permit occurs;
 3. The activity or activities involved in the permit action;
 4. The emissions change involved in any permit revision;
 5. The name, address, and telephone number of a Department representative from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the permit draft, the application, and all relevant supporting materials, including any permit application, compliance plan, permit, monitoring report, and compliance statement required pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. (except for information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S.), and all other materials available to the Department that are relevant to the permit decision;
 6. A brief description of the comment procedures required by Rules 62-103.150 and 62-210.350(3), F.A.C.;
 7. The time and place of any hearing that may be held, including a statement of procedure to request a hearing (unless a hearing has already been scheduled), and.

APPENDIX IV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 02/27/97) (continued)

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

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

22. Administrative Permit Corrections.

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

- (a) Typographical errors noted in the permit;
- (b) Name, address or phone number change from that in the permit;
- (c) Any other similar minor administrative change at the source; and
- (d) A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee.
- (e) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o;
- (f) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(11), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o, provided the notification is accompanied by a copy of any EPA determination concerning the similarity of the change to those listed at Rule 17-210.360(1)(e).

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

(3) For facilities subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., a copy shall be provided to EPA and any approved local air program in the county where the facility or any part of the facility is located.

(4) The Department shall incorporate requirements resulting from issuance of new or revised construction permits into existing operation permits issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if the construction permit revisions incorporate requirements of federally enforceable preconstruction review and if the applicant requests at the time of application that all of the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C., be complied with in conjunction with the processing of the construction permit application.

[Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.]

23. Reports.

(3) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility.

(a) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year.

(c) The annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department District or Department approved local air pollution control program office by March 1 of the following year unless otherwise indicated by permit condition or Department request.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

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

[Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]

25. Forms and Instructions. The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resources Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400.

(1) Application for Air Permit - Long Form, Form and Instructions.

- (a) Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions.
 - 1. Repowering Extension Plan, Form and Instructions.
 - 2. New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions.
 - 3. Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions.

(b) Reserved.

(5) Annual Operating Report (AOR) for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions.

[Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.]

APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 02/27/97) (continued)

Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

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

[Rules 62-213.205 and 62-213.900(1), F.A.C.]

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

[Rule 62-213.205(1)(g), F.A.C.]

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

[Rule 62-213.205(1)(j), F.A.C.]

29. Annual Emissions Fee. DEP Form 62-213.900(1), F.A.C., "Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee Form", must be completed by the permittee and submitted with the annual emissions fee.

[Rule 62-213.205(4), F.A.C.]

30. Air Operation Permit Fees. After December 31, 1992, no permit application processing fee, renewal fee, modification fee or amendment fee is required for an operation permit for a Title V source.

[Rule 62-213.205(5), F.A.C.]

31. Permits and Permit Revisions Required. All Title V sources are subject to the permit requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.]

32. No Title V source may operate except in compliance with Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-213.400(1), F.A.C.]

33. Changes Without Permit Revision. Title V sources having a valid permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., may make the following changes without permit revision, provided that sources shall maintain source logs or records to verify periods of operation in each alternative method of operation:

(1) Permitted sources may change among those alternative methods of operation allowed by the source's permit as provided by the terms of the permit;

(2) Permitted sources may implement the terms or conditions of a new or revised construction permit if:

(a) The application for construction permit complied with the requirements of Rule 62-213.420(3) and (4), F.A.C.;

(b) The terms or conditions were subject to federally enforceable preconstruction review pursuant to Chapter 62-212, F.A.C.; and

(c) The new or revised construction permit was issued after the Department and the applicant complied with all the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C.;

(3) A permitted source may implement operating changes after the source submits any forms required by any applicable requirement and provides the Department and EPA with at least 7 days written notice prior to implementation. The source and the Department shall attach each notice to the relevant permit:

(a) The written notice shall include the date on which the change will occur, and a description of the change within the permitted source, the pollutants emitted and any change in emissions, and any term or condition becoming applicable or no longer applicable as a result of the change;

(b) The permit shield described in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., shall not apply to such changes;

(4) Permitted sources may implement changes involving modes of operation only in accordance with Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

34. Immediate Implementation Pending Revision Process.

(1) Those permitted Title V sources making any change that constitutes a modification pursuant to paragraph (a) of the definition of modification at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., but which would not constitute a modification pursuant to paragraph (b) of the same definition, may implement such change prior to final issuance of a permit revision in accordance with Rule 62-213.412, F.A.C., provided the change:

- (a) Does not violate any applicable requirement;
- (b) Does not contravene any permit term or condition for monitoring, testing, recordkeeping or reporting, or any compliance certification requirement;
- (c) Does not require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or a source-specific determination of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis under the provisions of Chapter 62-212 or 62-296, F.A.C.;
- (d) Does not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject including any federally enforceable emissions cap or federally enforceable alternative emissions limit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

35. Permit Applications.

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

(a) Timely Application.

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

(b) Complete Application.

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

2. For those applicants submitting initial permit applications pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C., a complete application shall be an application that substantially addresses all the information required by the application form number 62-210.900(1), and such applications shall be deemed complete within sixty days of receipt of a signed and certified application unless the Department notifies the applicant of incompleteness within that time. For all other applicants, the applications shall be deemed complete sixty days after receipt, unless the Department, within sixty days after receipt of a signed application for permit, permit revision or permit renewal, requests additional documentation or information needed to process the application. An applicant making timely and complete application for permit, or timely application for permit renewal as described by Rule 62-4.090(1), F.A.C., shall continue to operate the source

under the authority and provisions of any existing valid permit or Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Certification, provided the applicant complies with all the provisions of Rules 62-213.420(1)(b)3. and 4. F.A.C. Failure of the Department to request additional information within sixty days of receipt of a properly signed application shall not impair the Department's ability to request additional information pursuant to Rules 62-213.420(1)(b)3. and 4. F.A.C.

3. For those permit applications submitted pursuant to the provisions of Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C., the Department shall notify the applicant if the Department becomes aware at any time during processing of the application that the application contains incorrect or incomplete information. The applicant shall submit the corrected or supplementary information to the Department within ninety days unless the applicant has requested and been granted additional time to submit the information. Failure of an applicant to submit corrected or supplementary information requested by the Department within ninety days or such additional time as requested and granted shall render the application incomplete.

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

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

36. Confidential Information. Whenever an applicant submits information under a claim of confidentiality pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S., the applicant shall also submit a copy of all such information and claim directly to EPA.

[Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C.]

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

[Rule 62-213.420(3), F.A.C.]

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

[Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

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

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

APPENDIX IV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 02/27/97) (continued)

subject to any condition listed at 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. The below requirements from 40 CFR 70.7(f) are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-213.430(4), F.A.C.:

o 40 CFR 70.7(f): Reopening for Cause.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

41. Monitoring Information. All records of monitoring information shall specify the date, place, and time of sampling or measurement and the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement, the date(s) analyses were performed, the company or entity that performed the analyses, the analytical techniques or methods used, and the results of such analyses.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.a., F.A.C.]

42. Retention of Records. Retention of records of all monitoring data and support information shall be for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

43. Monitoring Reports. The permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six (6) months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.]

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

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.b., F.A.C.]

45. Reports. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.c., F.A.C.]

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

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

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

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

50. Confidentiality Claims. Any permittee may claim confidentiality of any data or other information by complying with Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)6., F.A.C.]

51. Statement of Compliance. The permittee shall submit a statement of compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit. Such statement shall be submitted to the Department and EPA annually, or more frequently if specified by Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., or by any other applicable requirement. The statement of compliance shall include the identity of each term or condition of the permit for which each unit has remained in compliance during the period covered by the statement. The statement shall include identification of all methods used to demonstrate compliance and identification of each term or condition of the permit for which any unit has not remained in compliance during the period covered by the statement. For each term or condition for which the source has not remained in compliance during the period covered by the statement, the statement shall also identify each unit not in compliance and each term and condition with which the unit was not in compliance and state the inclusive dates that the source was not in compliance, the actions taken to achieve compliance and the method used to demonstrate compliance. Such statement shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.440(3), F.A.C.]

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

53. Forms and Instructions. The forms used by the Department in the Title V source operation program are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-213.900, F.A.C. The form is listed by rule number, which is also the form number, and with the subject, title, and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resources Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or by contacting the appropriate permitting authority
(1) Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee (AEF) Form.
[Rule 62-213.900(1), F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-256, F.A.C.

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

Chapter 62-257, F.A.C.

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

[40 CFR 61; Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, Chapter 62-257, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-281, F.A.C.

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

- (1) Any facility having any refrigeration equipment normally containing 50 (fifty) pounds of refrigerant, or more, must keep servicing records documenting the date and type of all service and the quantity of any refrigerant added;
- (2) No person repairing or servicing a motor vehicle may perform any service on a motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC) involving the refrigerant for such air conditioner unless the person has been properly trained and certified as provided at 40 CFR 82.34, and properly uses equipment approved pursuant to 40 CFR 82.40;
- (3) No person may sell or distribute, or offer for sale or distribution, any substance listed as a Class I or Class II substance at 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendices A and B, except in compliance with Rule 62-281.100, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 82.34(B);
- (4) No person maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of appliances may knowingly vent or otherwise release into the atmosphere any Class I or Class II substance used as a refrigerant in such equipment and no other person may open appliances (except MVACs as defined at 40 CFR 82.152) for service, maintenance or repair without using equipment certified for that type of appliance pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158 and without observing the practices set forth at 40 CFR 82.156;
- (5) No person may dispose of appliances (except small appliances, as defined at 40 CFR 82.152) without using equipment certified for that type of appliance pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158 and without observing the practices set forth at 40 CFR 82.156;
- (6) No person may recover refrigerant from small appliances, MVACs and MVAC-like appliances (as defined at 40 CFR 82.152), except in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subpart F.

[40 CFR 82; and, Chapter 62-281, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

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

- (a) Open burning is determined by the Department to be the only feasible method of operation and is authorized by an air permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-210 or 62-213, F.A.C.; or
- (b) An emergency exists which requires immediate action to protect human health and safety; or
- (c) A county or municipality would use a portable air curtain incinerator to burn yard trash generated by a hurricane, tornado, fire or other disaster and the air curtain incinerator would otherwise be operated in accordance with the permitting exemption criteria of Rule 62-210.300(3), F.A.C.

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

58. Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter

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

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

- a. Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and yards
- b. Application of water or chemicals to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing.
- c. Application of asphalt, water, oil, chemicals or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads, yards, open stock piles and similar emissions units.
- d. Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the emissions unit to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas to prevent particulate from becoming airborne.
- e. Landscaping or planting of vegetation.
- f. Use of hoods, fans, filters, and similar equipment to contain, capture and/or vent particulate matter.
- g. Confining abrasive blasting where possible.
- h. Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

[Rules 62-296.320(4)(c)1. & 3., F.A.C.]

[electronic file name: tv-1.doc]

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

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

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

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

(c) Sampling Ports.

1. All sampling ports shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches.
2. The ports shall be capable of being sealed when not in use.
3. The sampling ports shall be located in the stack at least 2 stack diameters or equivalent diameters downstream and at least 0.5 stack diameter or equivalent diameter upstream from any fan, bend, constriction or other flow disturbance.
4. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct has been filed prior to December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 15 feet or less. For stacks with a larger diameter, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct is filed on or after December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 10 feet or less. For stacks with larger diameters, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. On horizontal circular ducts, the ports shall be located so that the probe can enter the stack vertically, horizontally or at a 45 degree angle.
5. On rectangular ducts, the cross sectional area shall be divided into the number of equal areas in accordance with EPA Method 1. Sampling ports shall be provided which allow access to each sampling point. The ports shall be located so that the probe can be inserted perpendicular to the gas flow.

(d) Work Platforms.

1. Minimum size of the working platform shall be 24 square feet in area. Platforms shall be at least 3 feet wide.
2. On circular stacks with 2 sampling ports, the platform shall extend at least 110 degrees around the stack.
3. On circular stacks with more than two sampling ports, the work platform shall extend 360 degrees around the stack.
4. All platforms shall be equipped with an adequate safety rail (ropes are not acceptable), toeboard, and hinged floor-opening cover if ladder access is used to reach the platform. The safety rail directly in line with the sampling ports shall be removable so that no obstruction exists in an area 14 inches below each sample port and 6 inches on either side of the sampling port.

(e) Access to Work Platform.

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

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

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

(f) Electrical Power.

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

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

(g) Sampling Equipment Support.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pollutant (Circle One): SO₂ NO_x TRS H₂S CO Opacity

Reporting period dates: From _____ to _____

Company: _____

Emission Limitation: _____

Address: _____

Monitor Manufacturer: _____

Model No.: _____

Date of Latest CMS Certification or Audit: _____

Process Unit(s) Description: _____

Total source operating time in reporting period ¹: _____

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

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

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

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

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____

Phase II Permit Application

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

This submission is: New Revised

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

Cape Canaveral Plant	FL	609
Plant Name	State	ORIS Code

Compliance Plan

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

a	b		c	d	e
Boiler ID#	Unit Will Hold Allowances in Accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	Repowering Plan	New Units	Commence Operation Date	Monitor Certification Deadline
PCC1	Yes	N/A	N/A		N/A
PCC2	Yes	N/A	N/A		N/A
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				

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

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

Plant Name (from Step 1)

STEP 4

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

Standard RequirementsPermit Requirements.

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

Monitoring Requirements.

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

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements.

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

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

Excess Emissions Requirements.

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

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

Plant Name (from Step 1)

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements (cont.)

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

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

Liability.

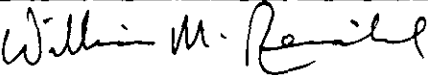
- (1) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete Acid Rain part application, an Acid Rain part, or a written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject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

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

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

Certification

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the Acid Rain source or Acid Rain units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment. (There are no attachments to this document)

Name		William M. Reichel
Signature		Date 12/4/95

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

AIRS
FINDS



Certificate of Representation

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

This submission is: New Revised

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

Plant Name	Cape Canaveral Power Plant	State	FL	ORIS Code	609
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STEP 2
Enter requested
information for the
designated
representative

Name	William Muly Reichel, Manager, Operation Services				
Address	P.O. Box 14000 700 Universe Blvd. Juno Beach, Florida 33408				
Phone Number	407-691-2870	Fax Number	407-691-2855		

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

Name	Antonio Rodriguez, Vice President, Operations				
Address	P.O. Box 14000 700 Universe Blvd. Juno Beach, Florida 33408				
Phone Number	407-691-2900	Fax Number	407-691-2606		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cape Canaveral Power Plant
 Plant Name (from Step 1)

Certification

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

Signature (designated representative) <i>William Hedy Reichel</i>	Date Oct. 29, 1993
Signature (alternate) <i>C. H. Higney</i>	Date Nov. 2, 1993

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

Name Florida Power & Light Company						<input type="checkbox"/> Owner	<input type="checkbox"/> Operator
ID# PCC 1	ID# PCC 2	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	
ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	
Regulatory Authorities							

Name						<input type="checkbox"/> Owner	<input type="checkbox"/> Operator
ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	
ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	
Regulatory Authorities							

Name						<input type="checkbox"/> Owner	<input type="checkbox"/> Operator
ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	
ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	
Regulatory Authorities							

Name						<input type="checkbox"/> Owner	<input type="checkbox"/> Operator
ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	
ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	
Regulatory Authorities							

CAPE PUBLICATIONS, INC.

The Times

Published Weekly on Wednesday

THE TRIBUNE

Published Weekly on Wednesday

STAR-ADVOCATE

Published Weekly on Wednesday



Published Daily

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF BREVARD

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared Sandra N. Thomas who on oath says that she is Legal Advertising Clerk of the FLORIDA TODAY a newspaper published in Brevard County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertising being a LEGAL NOTICE

in the matter of Florida Power & Light /for Cape Canaveral Power Plant in the Court

was published in the FLORIDA TODAY NEWSPAPER in the issues of NOVEMBER 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1993

Affiant further says that the said FLORIDA TODAY NEWSPAPER is a newspaper published in said Brevard County, Florida, and that the said newspaper has heretofore been continuously published in said Brevard County, Florida, regularly as stated above, and has been entered as second class mail matter at the post office in MELBOURNE said Brevard County, Florida, for a period of one year next preceeding the first publication of the attached copy of advertisement; and affiant further says that she has neither paid nor promised any person, firm or corporation any discount, rebate, commission or refund for the purpose of securing this advertisement for publication in said newspaper.

Signature of Affiant: Sandra N. Thomas

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9 day of NOVEMBER 1993.

Signature of Notary Public: Kimberly Annette Robedeau



Notary Public, State of Florida
KIMBERLY ANNETTE ROBEDEAU
My Comm. Exp. Sept. 13, 1996
Comm. No. CC 227330

KIMBERLY ANNETTE ROBEDEAU

(Name of Notary Typed, Printed or Stamped)

Personally Known [checked] or Produced Identification

Type of Identification Produced

TO-703659-7T-11/3-9,1993.
Wed-Tues.
NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that Florida Power & Light Company has appointed William M. Reichel as the designated representative for Cape Canaveral Power Plant, replacing John M. Lindsay. As the designated representative, William M. Reichel has all the necessary authority to carry out the responsibilities of designated representative on behalf of Florida Power & Light Company, pursuant to the acid rain program of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. This notice was made in accordance with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, 42 USCA F.S.7401 et. seq., and applicable regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In the matter of:)

Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Inc.,)

ASP No. 97-B-01

Petitioner.)

ORDER ON REQUEST
FOR
ALTERNATE PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), the Florida Electric Coordinating Group, Incorporated, (FCG) petitioned for approval to: (1) Exempt fossil fuel steam generators which burn liquid and/or solid fuel for less than 400 hours during the federal fiscal year from the requirement to conduct an annual particulate matter compliance test; and, (2) Exempt fossil fuel steam generators which burn liquid and/or solid fuel for less than 400 hours during the federal fiscal year from the requirement to conduct an annual particulate matter compliance test during the year prior to renewal of an operation permit. This Order is intended to clarify particulate testing requirements for those fossil fuel steam generators which primarily burn gaseous fuels including, but not necessarily limited to natural gas.

Having considered the provisions of Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., and all supporting documentation, the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order are entered:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Incorporated, petitioned the Department to exempt those fossil fuel steam generators which have a heat input of more than 250 million Btu per hour and burn solid and/or liquid fuel less than 400 hours during the year from the requirement to conduct an annual particulate matter compliance test. [Exhibit 1]

2. Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C., applies to those fossil fuel steam generators that are not subject to the federal standards of performance for new stationary sources (NSPS) in 40 CFR 60 and which have a heat input of more than 250 million Btu per hour.

3. Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C., limits visible emissions from affected fossil fuel steam generators to, "20 percent opacity except for either one six-minute period per hour during which

not exceed 40 percent. The option selected shall be specified in the emissions unit's construction and operation permits. Emissions units governed by this visible emission limit shall test for particulate emission compliance annually and as otherwise required by Rule 62-297, F.A.C."

4. Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C., further states, "Emissions units electing to test for particulate matter emission compliance quarterly shall be allowed visible emissions of 40 percent opacity. The results of such tests shall be submitted to the Department. Upon demonstration that the particulate standard has been regularly complied with, the Secretary, upon petition by the applicant, shall reduce the frequency of particulate testing to no less than once annually."

5. Rule 297.310(7)(a)1., F.A.C., states, "The owner or operator of a new or modified emissions unit that is subject to an emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining an operation permit for such emissions unit."

6. Rule 297.310(7)(a)3., F.A.C., states, "The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision."

7. Rule 297.310(7)(a)3., F.A.C., further states, "In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal: a. Did not operate; or, b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours."

8. Rule 297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C., states, "During each federal fiscal year (October 1 -- September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for: a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard; b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant..."

9. Rule 297.310(7)(a)5., F.A.C., states, "An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours."

10. Rule 297.310(7)(a)6., F.A.C., states, "For fossil fuel steam generators on a semi-annual particulate matter emission compliance testing schedule, a compliance test shall not be

required for any six-month period in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 200 hours other than during startup.”

11. Rule 297.310(7)(a)7., F.A.C., states, “For emissions units electing to conduct particulate matter emission compliance testing quarterly pursuant to Rule 62-296.405(2)(a), F.A.C., a compliance test shall not be required for any quarter in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 100 hours other than during startup.” [Note: The reference should be to Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C., rather than Rule 62-296.405(2)(a), F.A.C.]

12. The fifth edition of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, AP-42, that emissions of filterable particulate from gas-fired fossil fuel steam generators with a heat input of more than about 10 million Btu per hour may be expected to range from 0.001 to 0.006 pound per million Btu. [Exhibit 2]

13. Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C. and the federal standards of performance for new stationary sources in 40 CFR 60.42, Subpart D, limit particulate emissions from uncontrolled fossil fuel fired steam generators with a heat input of more than 250 million Btu to 0.1 pound per million Btu.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Department has jurisdiction to consider the matter pursuant to Section 403.061, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

2. Pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., the Department may require Petitioner to conduct compliance tests that identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions, if, after investigation, it is believed that any applicable emission standard or condition of the applicable permits is being violated.

3. There is reason to believe that a fossil fuel steam generator which does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel (other than during startup) for a total of more than 400 hours in a federal fiscal year and complies with all other applicable limits and permit conditions is in compliance with the applicable particulate mass emission limiting standard.

ORDER

Having considered the requirements of Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C., and supporting documentation, it is hereby ordered that:

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

2. For fossil fuel steam generators on a semi-annual particulate matter emission compliance testing schedule, a compliance test shall not be required for any six-month period in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 200 hours other than during startup;

3. For emissions units electing to conduct particulate matter emission compliance testing quarterly pursuant to Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C., a compliance test shall not be required for any quarter in which liquid and/or solid fuel is not burned for more than 100 hours other than during startup;

4. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of particulate matter emission compliance test results for any fossil fuel steam generator emissions unit that burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours during the year prior to renewal.

5. Pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., owners of affected fossil fuel steam generators may be required to conduct compliance tests that identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions, if, after investigation, it is believed that any applicable emission standard or condition of the applicable permits is being violated.

6. Pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C., owners of affected fossil fuel steam generators shall submit the compliance test report to the District Director of the Department district office having jurisdiction over the emissions unit and, where applicable, the Air Program Administrator of the appropriate Department-approved local air program within 45 days of completion of the test.

PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

The Department will take the action described in this Order unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to sections 120.569 and 120.57 of the Florida Statutes, or a party requests mediation as an alternative remedy under section 120.573 before the deadline for filing a petition. Choosing mediation will not adversely affect the right to a hearing if mediation does not result in a settlement. The procedures for petitioning for a hearing are set forth below, followed by the procedures for requesting mediation.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the Department's proposed decision may petition for an administrative hearing in accordance with sections 120.569 and 120.57 of the 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 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000. Petitions must be filed within 21 days of receipt of this Order. A petitioner must mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above, at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition (or a request for mediation, as discussed below) within the appropriate time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under sections 120.569 and 120.57 of

the Florida Statutes, or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-5.207 of the Florida Administrative Code.

A petition must contain the following information:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of each petitioner, the applicant's name and address, the Department 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 each petitioner, if any;

(e) A statement of facts that the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the Department's action or proposed action;

(f) A statement identifying the rules or statutes each petitioner contends require reversal or modification of the Department's action or proposed action; and,

(g) A statement of the relief sought by each petitioner, stating precisely the action each petitioner wants the Department to take with respect to the Department's action or proposed action in the notice of intent.

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the filing of a petition means that the Department's final action may be different from the position taken by it in this Order. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any such final decision of the Department on the application have the right to petition to become a party to the proceeding, in accordance with the requirements set forth above.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the Department's proposed decision, may elect to pursue mediation by asking all parties to the proceeding to agree to such mediation and by filing with the Department a request for mediation and the written agreement of all such parties to mediate the dispute. The request and agreement must be filed in (received by) the Office of General Counsel of the Department at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, by the same deadline as set forth above for the filing of a petition.

A request for mediation must contain the following information:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of the person requesting mediation and that person's representative, if any;

(b) A statement of the preliminary agency action;

(c) A statement of the relief sought; and

(d) Either an explanation of how the requester's substantial interests will be affected by the action or proposed action addressed in this notice of intent or a statement clearly identifying the petition for hearing that the requester has already filed, and incorporating it by reference.

The agreement to mediate must include the following:

(a) The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of any persons who may attend the mediation;

(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the mediator selected by the parties, or a provision for selecting a mediator within a specified time;

(c) The agreed allocation of the costs and fees associated with the mediation;

(d) The agreement of the parties on the confidentiality of discussions and documents introduced during mediation;

(e) The date, time, and place of the first mediation session, or a deadline for holding the first session, if no mediator has yet been chosen;

(f) The name of each party's representative who shall have authority to settle or recommend settlement; and

(g) The signatures of all parties or their authorized representatives.

As provided in section 120.573 of the Florida Statutes, the timely agreement of all parties to mediate will toll the time limitations imposed by sections 120.569 and 120.57 for requesting and holding an administrative hearing. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the mediation must be concluded within sixty days of the execution of the agreement. If mediation results in settlement of the administrative dispute, the Department must enter a final order incorporating the agreement of the parties. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by such a modified final decision of the Department have a right to petition for a hearing only in accordance with the requirements for such petitions set forth above. If mediation terminates without settlement of the dispute, the Department shall notify all parties in writing that the administrative hearing processes under sections 120.569 and 120.57 remain available for disposition of the dispute, and the notice will

specify the deadlines that then will apply for challenging the agency action and electing remedies under those two statutes.

In addition to the above, a person subject to regulation has a right to apply for a variance from or waiver of the requirements of particular rules, on certain conditions, under section 120.542 of the Florida Statutes. The relief provided by this state statute applies only to state rules, not statutes, and not to any federal regulatory requirements. Applying for a variance or waiver does not substitute or extend the time for filing a petition for an administrative hearing or exercising any other right that a person may have in relation to the action proposed in this notice of intent.

The application for a variance or waiver is made by filing a petition with the Office of General Counsel of the Department, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

The petition must specify the following information:

- (a) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner;
- (b) The name, address, and telephone number of the attorney or qualified representative of the petitioner, if any;
- (c) Each rule or portion of a rule from which a variance or waiver is requested;
- (d) The citation to the statute underlying (implemented by) the rule identified in (c) above;
- (e) The type of action requested;
- (f) The specific facts that would justify a variance or waiver for the petitioner;
- (g) The reason why the variance or waiver would serve the purposes of the underlying statute (implemented by the rule); and
- (h) A statement whether the variance or waiver is permanent or temporary and, if temporary, a statement of the dates showing the duration of the variance or waiver requested.

The Department will grant a variance or waiver, when the petition demonstrates both that the application of the rule would create a substantial hardship or violate principles of fairness, as each of those terms is defined in section 120.542(2) of the Florida Statutes, and that the purpose of the underlying statute will be or has been achieved by other means by the petitioner. Persons subject to regulation pursuant to any federally delegated or approved air program should be aware that Florida is specifically not authorized to issue variances or waivers from any requirements of any such federally delegated or approved program. The requirements of the program remain fully

each of those terms is defined in section 120.542(2) of the Florida Statutes, and that the purpose of the underlying statute will be or has been achieved by other means by the petitioner. Persons subject to regulation pursuant to any federally delegated or approved air program should be aware that Florida is specifically not authorized to issue variances or waivers from any requirements of any such federally delegated or approved program. The requirements of the program remain fully enforceable by the Administrator of the EPA and by any person under the Clean Air Act unless and until the Administrator separately approves any variance or waiver in accordance with the procedures of the federal program.

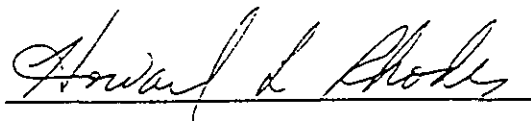
This Order constitutes final agency action unless a petition is filed in accordance with the above paragraphs. Upon timely filing of a petition, this Order will not be effective until further Order of the Department.

RIGHT TO APPEAL

Any party to this Order has the right to seek judicial review of the Order pursuant to Section 120.68, F.S., by the filing of a Notice of Appeal pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, with the Clerk of the Department in the Office of General Counsel, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000; 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 the Notice of Agency Action is filed with the Clerk of the Department.

DONE AND ORDERED this 17 day of March, 1997 in Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



HOWARD L. RHODES, Director
Division of Air Resources Management
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
(904) 488-0114

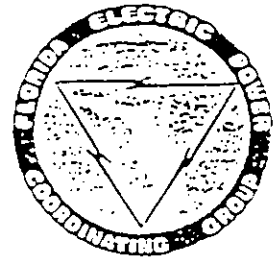
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy clerk hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing was mailed to Rich Piper, Chair, Florida Power Coordinating Group, Inc., 405 Reo Street, Suite 100, Tampa, Florida 33609-1004, on this 18th day of March 1997.

Clerk Stamp

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

Martha M. Wise 3-18-97
Clerk Date



January 28, 1997

Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 5505
Tallahassee, FL 32301

RECEIVED

JAN 28 1997

BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

RE: Comments Regarding Draft Title V Permits

Dear Mr. Fancy:

The Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Inc. (FCG), which is made up of 36 utilities owned by investors, municipalities, and cooperatives, has been following the implementation of Title V in Florida and recently submitted comments to you on draft Title V permit conditions by letter dated December 4, 1996. As indicated in that letter, representatives from the FCG would like to meet with you and other members of your air permitting staff to discuss some significant concerns that FCG member companies have regarding conditions that may be included in Title V permits issued by your office. While we will be discussing these issues with you and your staff in greater detail at that meeting, we would like to explain some of our concerns in this letter.

Primarily, the FCG members are concerned that the Title V permits may contain conditions that are much different in important respects than those conditions currently included in existing air permits. During the rulemaking workshops and seminars conducted by the Department to discuss the rules implementing the Title V permitting program, representations were made on several occasions that industry could expect to see permit conditions that were substantively similar to existing permit conditions and that primarily the format was changing. Representations were also made to industry that Title V did not impose additional substantive requirements beyond what was already required under the Department's rules. Based on the first draft Title V permit that we have reviewed, we are concerned that there may be some attempt to change the substantive requirements on existing facilities through the Title V permitting process, and we would like to discuss this with you at the meeting we have scheduled for January 30, 1997.

1. Federal Enforceability--The FCG has long been concerned about the designation of non-federally enforceable permit terms and conditions. We are concerned about this issue because the Department's first draft Title V permits have included language stating that *all* terms and conditions would become federally enforceable once the permit is issued. This approach is consistent with the Department's guidance memorandum dated September 13, 1996 (DARM-PER/V-18), but we understand that the Department may now intend to remove all references to

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the federal enforceability of permit terms and conditions. We are also concerned about this approach because a Title V permit is generally federally enforceable and, without any designation of non-federally enforceable terms and conditions, the entire permit could be interpreted to be federally enforceable. As we stated in the December 4 letter as well as our letter dated October 11, 1996, all terms and conditions in a Title V permit do *not* become enforceable by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and citizens under the Clean Air Act simply by inclusion in a Title V permit. To make it clear which provisions in a Title V permit are not federally enforceable (which are being included because of state or local requirements only), it is very important to specifically designate those conditions as having no federally enforceable basis. Such a designation is actually required under the federal Title V rules, which provide that permitting agencies are to "specifically designate as not being federally enforceable under the Act any terms and conditions included in the permit that are not required under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements." 40 CFR § 70.6(b). We would like to discuss with you our concerns about this issue and to again specifically request that when Title V permits are issued by the Department, conditions having no federally enforceable basis clearly be identified as such.

2. PM Testing on Gas--The FCG understands that the Department may attempt to require annual particulate matter compliance testing while firing natural gas to determine compliance with the 0.1 lb/mmBtu emission limit established under Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C. The FCG member companies feel strongly that compliance testing for particulate matter should not be required while firing natural gas. The Department has not historically required particulate matter compliance testing while firing natural gas, it is not required under the current permits for these units, and it should not be necessary since natural gas is such a clean fuel. Typically only *de minimis* amounts of particulate matter would be expected from the firing of natural gas, so compliance testing would not provide meaningful information to the Department, and the expense to conduct such tests is not justified. We understand that Department representatives suggested that industry could pursue an alternative test procedure under Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., to allow a visible emissions test to be used in lieu of a stack test for determining compliance with the particulate matter limit. While certainly a visible emissions test would be preferable over a stack test, neither of these tests should be needed to demonstrate compliance with the particulate matter limit of 0.1 lb/mmBtu while burning natural gas. The FCG strongly urges that the Department reconsider its position on this issue and clarify that compliance testing for particulate matter while firing natural gas is not required.

3. Excess Emissions--By letter dated December 5, 1996, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) submitted a letter commenting on a draft Title V permit that had been issued by the Department and indicated some concern regarding excess emission provisions included in conditions that were quoted from Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. Because the permit conditions cited simply quote the applicable provisions of the Department's rules regarding

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excess emissions and because these rules have been approved as part of Florida's State Implementation Plan, the permit conditions are appropriate to be included in the permit. We understand that the Department intends to include as applicable requirements in Title V permit conditions the provisions of Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. If the Department receives any further adverse comments regarding the excess emissions rule under 62-210.700, F.A.C., we would appreciate your contacting us. Because this issue is so important to us, we would like to discuss it with you in greater detail at our meeting on January 30.

4. Compliance Testing for Combustion Turbines--While the Department's November 22, 1995, guidance regarding the compliance testing requirements for combustion turbines clearly states that the use of heat input curves based on ambient temperatures and humidities is to be included as a permit condition *only* if requested by a permittee, we understand that the Department may intend to include this requirement in Title V permits for all combustion turbines. As we are sure you recall, the FCG worked over a period of several months with the Department on the development of the guidance memorandum and it was clearly understood by FCG members that the heat input curves would not be mandated but would remain voluntary for any existing combustion turbine. It was also understood by FCG members that the requirement to conduct testing at 95 to 100 percent of capacity would be required only if the permit applicant requested the use of heat input curves. We understand that the Department may be interpreting the requirement to use heat input curves and to test at 95 to 100 percent of permitted capacity to be mandatory for all combustion turbines. We would like to clarify this with you during our meeting. Also, we would like to confirm that, regardless of whether a combustion turbine uses heat input curves or tests at 95 to 100 percent of permitted capacity, it is necessary to test at four load points and correct to ISO *only* to determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides (NOx) standard under New Source Performance Standard Subpart GG under 40 CFR § 60.332 and not annually thereafter.

5. Test Methods--The FCG is concerned about the possibility of the Department requiring a full permit revision to authorize the use of an approved test method not specifically identified in a Title V permit, even though the Department may have separately approved the use of the particular test method for a unit (i.e., through a compliance test protocol). It is the FCG's position that language should be included in all Title V permits indicating that other test methods approved by the Department may be used. Further, a full permit revision (including public notice) should *not* be necessary when a test method not previously identified in the permit is approved for use by a unit. The Department's subsequent approval of test methods should simply be included in the next permit renewal cycle. The FCG understands that the Department planned to confirm this approach with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and we would like to discuss this issue with you at the January 30 meeting to learn of the agency's response.

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6. Quarterly Reports--The FCG understands that the Department may be interpreting the quarterly reporting requirements under Rule 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C., to apply regardless of whether continuous emissions monitors were required under the preceding Rule 62-296.405(1)(f), F.A.C. It is the FCG's position that quarterly reports are required under Rule 62-296.405(1)(g) only when continuous emissions monitors are required under the preceding paragraph (f). While this may not be entirely clear from the language of the rules, paragraphs (f) and (g) were originally included in a separate rule on "continuous emission monitoring requirements" where it was very clear that the requirements of paragraph (g) applied *only* if continuous emission monitoring was required under paragraph (f). Research indicates that Rule 17-2.710, F.A.C. (copy attached), where these provisions were originally located, was first transferred to Rule 17-297.500, F.A.C. (which later became Rule 62-297.500), later repealed in November of 1994, and ultimately replaced with what is now Rule 62-296.405(1)(f) and (g), F.A.C. To the extent that an emissions unit is not subject to Rule 62-296.405(1)(f) and is not required to install and operate continuous emissions monitors (e.g., oil- and gas-fired units), the quarterly reporting requirements of paragraph (g) should not apply.

7. Trivial Activities--As you may recall, in May of 1996, the FCC submitted to the Department a list of small, *de minimis* emissions units and activities that it considered to be "trivial," consistent with the list developed by EPA as part of the Title V "White Paper" and incorporated by reference by the Department in its March 15, 1996, guidance memorandum (DARM-PER/V-15-Revised). We never received a response from the Department and now understand that the Department may not have made a determination as to whether any of the emission units or activities on the list should qualify as "trivial." This is an important issue to the FCG because only "trivial" activities can be omitted from the Title V permit application and permit, and ultimately omitted from emission estimates in the annual air operation reports under Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C. The FCG remains hopeful that the Department will consider its request to determine that most, if not all, of the emission units and activities on the May, 1996, list to be "trivial." We would like to discuss a possible resolution of this issue with you and your staff at the January 30 meeting.

8. Permit Shield--The FCG continues to be concerned about the language in Conditions 5 and 20 of Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions, which circumvents the permit shield provisions under Section 403.0872(15), Florida Statutes, and Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C. The FCG believes that these conditions should be deleted in their entirety. To the extent that the Department attempt to caveat the applicability of those conditions, the FCG believes that it is important to cite to not only the regulatory citation for the permit shield but the statutory citation as well.

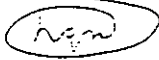
Thank you again for considering the FCG's comments on the draft Title V permits. We very much appreciate the cooperation we have received from the Department throughout the

Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
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Title V implementation process, and we look forward to our meeting later this week. If you have any questions in the meantime, please call me at 561-625-7661.

Sincerely,

Rich Piper

Rich Piper, Chair 
FCG Air Subcommittee

Enclosures

cc: Howard L. Rhodes, DEP
John Brown, DEP
Pat Comer, DEP OGC
Scott M. Sheplak, DEP
Edward Svec, DEP
FCG Air Subcommittee
Angela Morrison, HGSS

83601

AP-42
FIFTH EDITION
JANUARY 1995

COMPILATION
OF
AIR POLLUTANT
EMISSION FACTORS

VOLUME I:
STATIONARY POINT
AND AREA SOURCES

Office Of Air Quality Planning And Standards
Office Of Air And Radiation
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

January 1995

Exhibit 2

1.4 Natural Gas Combustion

1.4.1 General¹⁻²

Natural gas is one of the major fuels used throughout the country. It is used mainly for industrial process steam and heat production; for residential and commercial space heating; and for electric power generation. Natural gas consists of a high percentage of methane (generally above 80 percent) and varying amounts of ethane, propane, butane, and inerts (typically nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and helium). Gas processing plants are required for the recovery of liquefiable constituents and removal of hydrogen sulfide before the gas is used (see Section 5.3, Natural Gas Processing). The average gross heating value of natural gas is approximately 8900 kilocalories per standard cubic meter (1000 British thermal units per standard cubic foot), usually varying from 8000 to 9800 kcal/scm (900 to 1100 Btu/scf).

1.4.2 Emissions And Controls³⁻⁵

Even though natural gas is considered to be a relatively clean-burning fuel, some emissions can result from combustion. For example, improper operating conditions, including poor air/fuel mixing, insufficient air, etc., may cause large amounts of smoke, carbon monoxide (CO), and organic compound emissions. Moreover, because a sulfur-containing mercaptan is added to natural gas to permit leak detection, small amounts of sulfur oxides will be produced in the combustion process.

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are the major pollutants of concern when burning natural gas. Nitrogen oxides emissions depend primarily on the peak temperature within the combustion chamber as well as the furnace-zone oxygen concentration, nitrogen concentration, and time of exposure at peak temperatures. Emission levels vary considerably with the type and size of combustor and with operating conditions (particularly combustion air temperature, load, and excess air level in boilers).

Currently, the two most prevalent NO_x control techniques being applied to natural gas-fired boilers (which result in characteristic changes in emission rates) are low NO_x burners and flue gas recirculation. Low NO_x burners reduce NO_x by accomplishing the combustion process in stages. Staging partially delays the combustion process, resulting in a cooler flame which suppresses NO_x formation. The three most common types of low NO_x burners being applied to natural gas-fired boilers are staged air burners, staged fuel burners, and radiant fiber burners. Nitrogen oxide emission reductions of 40 to 85 percent (relative to uncontrolled emission levels) have been observed with low NO_x burners. Other combustion staging techniques which have been applied to natural gas-fired boilers include low excess air, reduced air preheat, and staged combustion (e. g., burners-out-of-service and overfire air). The degree of staging is a key operating parameter influencing NO_x emission rates for these systems.

In a flue gas recirculation (FGR) system, a portion of the flue gas is recycled from the stack to the burner windbox. Upon entering the windbox, the gas is mixed with combustion air prior to being fed to the burner. The FGR system reduces NO_x emissions by two mechanisms. The recycled flue gas is made up of combustion products which act as inerts during combustion of the fuel/air mixture. This additional mass is heated in the combustion zone, thereby lowering the peak flame temperature and reducing the amount of NO_x formed. To a lesser extent, FGR also reduces NO_x formation by lowering the oxygen concentration in the primary flame zone. The amount of flue gas recirculated is a key operating parameter influencing NO_x emission rates for these systems. Flue gas

recirculation is normally used in combination with low NO_x burners. When used in combination, these techniques are capable of reducing uncontrolled NO_x emissions by 60 to 90 percent.

Two post-combustion technologies that may be applied to natural gas-fired boilers to reduce NO_x emissions by further amounts are selective noncatalytic reduction and selective catalytic reduction. These systems inject ammonia (or urea) into combustion flue gases to reduce inlet NO_x emission rates by 40 to 70 percent.

Although not measured, all particulate matter (PM) from natural gas combustion has been estimated to be less than 1 micrometer in size. Particulate matter is composed of filterable and condensable fractions, based on the EPA sampling method. Filterable and condensable emission rates are of the same order of magnitude for boilers; for residential furnaces, most of the PM is in the form of condensable material.

The rates of CO and trace organic emissions from boilers and furnaces depend on the efficiency of natural gas combustion. These emissions are minimized by combustion practices that promote high combustion temperatures, long residence times at those temperatures, and turbulent mixing of fuel and combustion air. In some cases, the addition of NO_x control systems such as FGR and low NO_x burners reduces combustion efficiency (due to lower combustion temperatures), resulting in higher CO and organic emissions relative to uncontrolled boilers.

Emission factors for natural gas combustion in boilers and furnaces are presented in Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, and 1.4-3.⁶ For the purposes of developing emission factors, natural gas combustors have been organized into four general categories: utility/large industrial boilers, small industrial boilers, commercial boilers, and residential furnaces. Boilers and furnaces within these categories share the same general design and operating characteristics and hence have similar emission characteristics when combusting natural gas. The primary factor used to demarcate the individual combustor categories is heat input.

Table 1.4-1 (Metric And English Units). EMISSION FACTORS FOR PARTICULATE MATTER (PM)
FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION^a

Combustor Type (Size, 10 ⁶ Btu/hr Heat Input) (SCC) ^b	Filterable PM ^c			Condensable PM ^d		
	kg/10 ⁶ m ³	lb/10 ⁶ ft ³	RATING	kg/10 ⁶ m ³	lb/10 ⁶ ft ³	RATING
Utility/large industrial boilers (> 100) (1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-04)	16 - 80	1 - 5	B	ND	ND	NA
Small industrial boilers (10 - 100) (1-02-006-02)	99	6.2	B	120	7.5	D
Commercial boilers (0.3 - < 10) (1-03-006-03)	72	4.5	C	120	7.5	C
Residential furnaces (< 0.3) (No SCC)	2.8	0.18	C	180	11	D

^a References 9-14. All factors represent uncontrolled emissions. Units are kg of pollutant/10⁶ cubic meters natural gas fired and lb of pollutant/10⁶ cubic feet natural gas fired. Based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m³ (1000 Btu/scf). The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given emission factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. ND = no data. NA = not applicable.

^b SCC = Source Classification Code.

^c Filterable PM is that particulate matter collected on or prior to the filter of an EPA Method 5 (or equivalent) sampling train.

^d Condensable PM is that particulate matter collected using EPA Method 202, (or equivalent). Total PM is the sum of the filterable PM and condensable PM. All PM emissions can be assumed to be less than 10 micrometers in aerodynamic equivalent diameter (PM-10).

Table 1.4-2 (Metric And English Units). EMISSION FACTORS FOR SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO₂), NITROGEN OXIDES (NO_x), AND CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION^a

Combustor Type (Size, 10 ⁶ Btu/hr Heat Input) (SCC) ^b	SO ₂ ^c			NO _x ^d			CO ^e		
	kg/10 ⁶ m ³	lb/10 ⁶ ft ³	RATING	kg/10 ⁶ m ³	lb/10 ⁶ ft ³	RATING	kg/10 ⁶ m ³	lb/10 ⁶ ft ³	RATING
Utility/Large Industrial Boilers (>100) (1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-04)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	8800	550 ^f	A	640	40	A
Controlled - Low NO _x burners	9.6	0.6	A	1300	81 ^f	D	ND	ND	NA
Controlled - Flue gas recirculation	9.6	0.6	A	850	53 ^f	D	ND	ND	NA
Small Industrial Boilers (10 - 100) (1-02-006-02)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	2240	140	A	560	35	A
Controlled - Low NO _x burners	9.6	0.6	A	1300	81 ^f	D	980	61	D
Controlled - Flue gas recirculation	9.6	0.6	A	480	30	C	590	37	C
Commercial Boilers (0.3 - <10) (1-03-006-03)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	1600	100	B	330	21	C
Controlled - Low NO _x burners	9.6	0.6	A	270	17	C	425	27	C
Controlled - Flue gas recirculation	9.6	0.6	A	580	36	D	ND	ND	NA
Residential Furnaces (<0.3) (No SCC)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	1500	94	B	640	40	B

^a Units are kg of pollutant/10⁶ cubic meters natural gas fired and lb of pollutant/10⁶ cubic feet natural gas fired. Based on an average natural gas fired higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m³ (1000 Btu/scf). The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given emission factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. ND = no data. NA = not applicable.

^b SCC = Source Classification Code.

^c Reference 7. Based on average sulfur content of natural gas, 4600 g/10⁶ Nm³ (2000 gr/10⁶ scf).

Table 1.4-2 (cont.).

- ^d References 10,15-19. Expressed as NO₂. For tangentially fired units, use 4400 kg/10⁶ m³ (275 lb/10⁶ ft³). At reduced loads, multiply factor by load reduction coefficient in Figure 1.4-1. Note that NO_x emissions from controlled boilers will be reduced at low load conditions.
- ^e References 9-10,16-18,20-21.
- ^f Emission factors apply to packaged boilers only.

Table 1.4-3 (Metric And English Units). EMISSION FACTORS FOR CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂) AND TOTAL ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (TOC) FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION^a

Combustor Type (Size, 10 ⁶ Btu/hr Heat Input) (SCC) ^b	CO ₂ ^c			TOC ^d		
	kg/10 ⁶ m ³	lb/10 ⁶ ft ³	RATING	kg/10 ⁶ m ³	lb/10 ⁶ ft ³	RATING
Utility/large industrial boilers (> 100) (1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-04)	ND ^e	ND	NA	28 ^f	1.7 ^f	C
Small industrial boilers (10 - 100) (1-02-006-02)	1.9 E+06	1.2 E+05	D	92 ^g	5.8 ^g	C
Commercial boilers (0.3 - < 10) (1-03-006-03)	1.9 E+06	1.2 E+05	C	128 ^h	8.0 ^h	C
Residential furnaces (No SCC)	2.0 E+06	1.3 E+05	D	180 ^h	11 ^h	D

^a All factors represent uncontrolled emissions. Units are kg of pollutant/10⁶ cubic meters and lb of pollutant/10⁶ cubic feet. Based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m³ (1000 Btu/scf). The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. NA = not applicable.

^b SCC = Source Classification Code.

^c References 10,22-23.

^d References 9-10,18.

^e ND = no data.

^f Reference 8: methane comprises 17% of organic compounds.

^g Reference 8: methane comprises 52% of organic compounds.

^h Reference 8: methane comprises 34% of organic compounds.

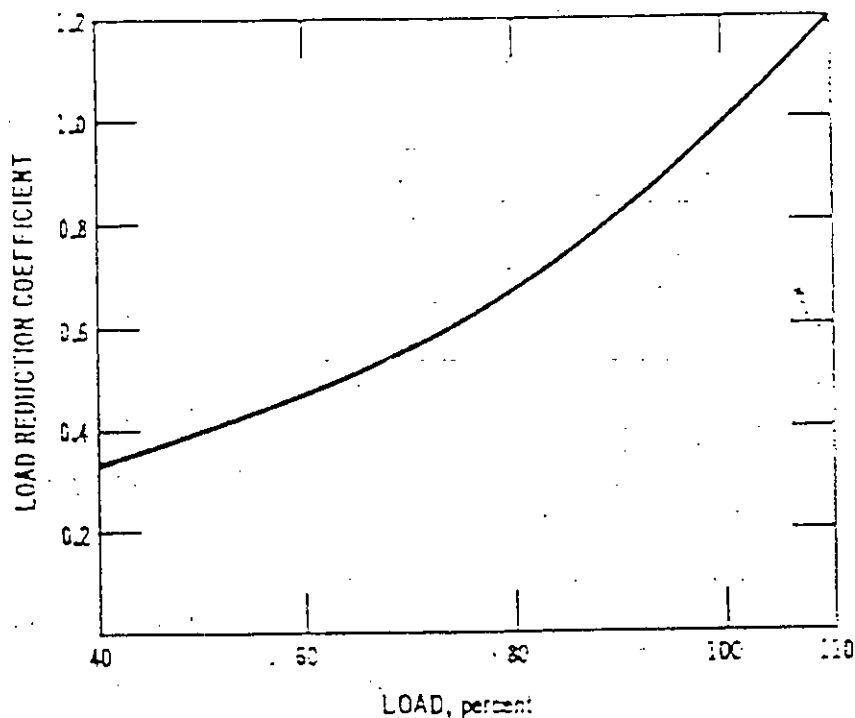


Figure 1.4-1. Load reduction coefficient as a function of boiler load.
(Used to determine NO_x reductions at reduced loads in large boilers.)

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20. *Background Information Document For Small Steam Generating Units*, EPA-450/6-87-000, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, 1987.
21. *Evaluation of the Pollutant Emissions From Gas-Fired Forced Air Furnaces: Research Report No. 1503*, American Gas Association Laboratories, Cleveland, OH, May 1975.
22. *Thirty-day Field Tests of Industrial Boilers: Site 5 - Gas-fired Low-NO_x Burner*, EPA-600/7-81-095a, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, May 1981.
23. Private communication from Kim Black (Industrial Combustion) to Ralph Harris (MRJ), Independent Third Party Source Tests, February 7, 1992.

BEFORE THE STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

In the matter of:

Petition for Reduction in
Quarterly Particulate
Emissions Compliance Testing,
Cape Canaveral Unit 1,
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

OGC Case No.: 85-1417.

Petitioner.

ORDER

On December 26, 1984, the Petitioner, Florida Power & Light Company, filed a Petition for Reduction in Quarterly Particulate Emissions Compliance Testing pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1. for the following fossil fuel steam generating unit:

Cape Canaveral Unit No. 1

Pursuant to Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1., Petitioner has conducted quarterly particulate emission compliance tests. Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(5)(b)1. provides that the Department may reduce the frequency of particulate testing upon a demonstration that the particulate standard of 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input has been regularly met. The petition and supporting documentation submitted by Petitioner indicate that, since July 12, 1983, Petitioner has regularly met the particulate standard. It is therefore,

ORDERED that the Petition for Reduction in Quarterly Particulate Emissions Compliance Testing is GRANTED. Petitioner may immediately commence testing on an annual basis. Test results from the first regularly scheduled compliance test conducted in FY 86 (October 1, 1985 - September 30, 1986), provided the results of that test meet the particulate standard and the 40% capacity standard, shall be accepted as results from the first annual test. Failure of Cape Canaveral Unit No. 1 to meet either the particulate standard or the 40% capacity standard in the future shall constitute grounds for revocation of this authorization.

Persons whose substantial interests are affected by the above proposed agency action have a right, pursuant to Section 120.57, Florida Statutes, to petition for an administrative determination (hearing) on the proposed action. The Petition must conform to the requirements of Chapters 17-103 and 28-5, Florida Administrative Code, and must be filed (received) with the Department's Office of General Counsel, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, within fourteen (14) days of publication of this notice. Failure to file a petition within the fourteen (14) days constitutes a waiver of any right such person has to an administrative determination (hearing) pursuant to Section 120.57, Florida Statutes.

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 proposed agency action. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any decision of the Department have the right to intervene in the proceeding. A petition for intervention must be filed pursuant to Model Rule 28-5.207, Florida Administrative Code, at least five (5) days before the final hearing and be filed with the Hearing Officer if one has been assigned at the Division of Administrative Hearings, Department of Administration, 2009 Apalachee Parkway, Tallahassee, Florida 32301. If no Hearing Officer has been assigned, the petition is to be filed with the Department's Office of General Counsel, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32301. Failure to petition to intervene within the allowed time frame constitutes a waiver of any right such person has to an administrative determination (hearing) under Section 120.57, Florida Statutes.

DONE AND ORDERED this 2 day January, 1986, in Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

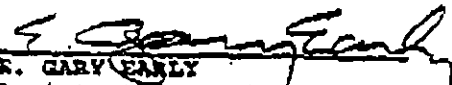
Victoria J. Teichinkel
VICTORIA J. TEICHINKEL
Secretary

Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: (904) 488-4801

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
Filed on this date, pursuant to §120.52 (2), Florida Statutes, with the designated Department Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.
Page 2 Done 1/23/86
Clerk Date

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing ORDER has been furnished by United States Mail to Peter C. Cunningham, Esquire, Hopping, Boyd, Green & Sams, Post Office Box 6526, Tallahassee, Florida 32314, on this 3 day of January, 1986, in Tallahassee, Florida.


E. GARY EARLY
Assistant General Counsel

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION
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