Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

David B. Struhs
Secretary

PROPOSED Permit Electronic Posting Courtesy Notification

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility
Facility ID No.: 0310337
Duval County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
PROPOSED Permit No.: 0310337-003-AV

The electronic version of the PROPOSED permit was posted on the Division of Air Resources Management's world wide web site for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 4 office's review on November 9, 2001.

USEPA's review period ends on the 45th day after the permit posting date. Day 45 is December 23, 2001 If an objection (veto) is received from USEPA, the permitting authority will provide a copy of the objection to the applicant.

Provided an objection is not received from USEPA, the PROPOSED permit will become a FINAL permit by operation of law on the 55th day after the permit posting date. Day 55 is January 02, 2002.

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

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3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

David B. Struhs
Secretary

November 6, 2001

Mr. Randy Cole
General Manager
Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
P.O. Box 26324
Jacksonville, FL 32226

Re: PROPOSED Title V Permit No.: 0310337-003-AV
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility

Dear Mr. Cole:

One copy of the "PROPOSED PERMIT DETERMINATION" for the Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility located at 9640 Eastport Road, Jacksonville, Duval County, is enclosed. This letter is only a courtesy to inform you that the DRAFT permit has become a PROPOSED permit.

An electronic version of this determination has been posted on the Division of Air Resources Management's world wide web site for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 4 office's review. The web site address is:
http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/permitting/tv/TitleVSearch.asp

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

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

Sincerely,

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

CHF/h
Enclosures

E-mail Copy furnished to:
Jeffery Walker, Cedar Bay Generating Company
Chris Kirts, P.E., DEP, Northeast District Office
Richard Robinson, P.E., Duval County AWQD
U.S. EPA, Region 4

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility
Facility ID No.: 0310337
Duval County

PROPOSED Title V Air Operation Permit Revision No.: 0310337-003-AV

The initial Title V Air Operation Permit, No. 0310337-002-AV, was issued/effective on July 14, 1999.

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

This facility consists of three fossil fuel fired steam generators (boilers), a coal handling area, a limestone (aragonite) handling area, and an ash handling area. Also included in this permit are miscellaneous insignificant emissions units and/or activities. Based on a 32-year power sales agreement with Florida Power and Light (FPL) signed May 6, 1988, this facility qualified as an independent power production facility (IPP) and received an exempt status from the Acid Rain Program.

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

This Title V Air Operation Permit Revision is being issued to incorporate the changes made in permits numbered PSD-FL-137D and PSD-FL-137E. Permit No. PSD-FL-137D made changes to the short-term SO_2 emissions limits, clarified the heat input limits for the boilers, clarified language regarding short fiber rejects generated by Seminole Kraft Corporation, changed the testing requirements for mercury emissions, added EPA Method 29 for particulate matter (PM, lead, mercury & beryllium) testing, and added language pertaining to excess emissions during start-up. Permit No. PSD-FL-137E removed all references to the ash pelletizing equipment that the permittee will be removing from service. In addition, this permit revision will be utilized to make some administrative changes, as described in Section C., below. This is the first revision to the Initial Title V Air Operation Permit (permit No.: 0310337-002-AV).

A. The changes made to the Title V permit as a result of permit No. PSD-FL-137D are as follows:

1. Regarding short-term SO_2 emissions limits, Specific Condition A.5. is changed:

FROM:

A.5. Emission Limits. The maximum emission limits from each CFB boiler are:

PROPOSED PERMIT DETERMINATION

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility
Proposed Permit No.: 0310337-003-AV

I. Public Notice.

An "INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" to Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P. for the Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility located at 9640 Eastport Road, Jacksonville, Duval County was clerked on August 27, 2001. The "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was published in The Florida Times Union on September 6, 2001. The DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit was available for public inspection at the Regulatory and Environmental Services Department's Air and Water Quality Division and the Department of Environmental Protection's Northeast District Office in Jacksonville and the permitting authority's office in Tallahassee. Proof of publication of the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was received on September 11, 2001.

II. Public Comment(s).

No Public Comments were received during the 30 (thirty)-day public comment period. One comment was received from the Regulatory and Environmental Services Department's Air and Water Quality Division to request an update of the telephone number for their office that was listed in the DRAFT permit.

As a result of this comment, the telephone number on the cover page and in facility-wide condition number 11. has been changed:

FROM: 904/630-3484

TO: 904/630-4900

III. Conclusion.

The enclosed PROPOSED Title V Air Operation Permit includes the aforementioned changes to the DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit.

The permitting authority will issue the PROPOSED Permit Number 0310337-003-AV, with the changes noted above.

Pollutant Name	Pollutant Acronym	lbs/MMBtu	lbs/hr	TPY
Carbon Monoxide	CO	0.175[1]	186[1]	758
Nitrogen Oxides	NO_X	0.17[2]	180.7[2]	736.1
Sulfur Dioxide	SO_2	0.24[3]	255.1[3]	--
	SO_2	0.20[4]	--	866
Volatile Organic Compound	VOC	0.015	16.0	65
Particulate Matter	PM	0.018	19.1	78
Particulate Matter less than 10 microns	PM_{10}	0.018	19.1	78
Sulfuric Acid mist	H_2SO_4 mist	$4.66x10^{-4}$	0.50	2.0
Fluorides	Fl	$7.44x10^{-4}$	0.79	3.2
Lead	Pb	$6.03x10^{-5}$	0.06	0.26
Mercury	Hg	$2.89x10^{-5}$	0.03	0.13
Beryllium	Be	$8.70x10^{-6}$	0.01	0.04

[Note: TPY represents a 93% capacity factor.]
Additional Notes:

1. Eight-hour rolling average, except for initial and annual compliance tests and the CEM certification, when the 1-hour standard applies.
2. Thirty-day rolling average.
3. Three-hour rolling average.
4. Twelve-month rolling average.

[PSD-FL-137(A)]

TO:

A.5. Emission Limits. The maximum emission limits from each CFB boiler are:

Pollutant Name	Pollutant Acronym	lbs/MMBtu	lbs/hr	TPY
Carbon Monoxide	CO[5]	0.175[1]	186[1]	758[4]
Nitrogen Oxides	NO_X	0.17[2]	180.7[2]	736.1
Sulfur Dioxide	SO_2	0.30[3]	318.9[3]	--
	SO_2	0.20[4]	--	866
Volatile Organic Compound	VOC	0.015	16.0	65
Particulate Matter	PM	0.018	19.1	78
Particulate Matter less than 10 microns	PM_{10}	0.018	19.1	78
Sulfuric Acid Mist	H_2SO_4 mist	$4.66x10^{-4}$	0.50	2.0
Fluorides	Fl	$7.44x10^{-4}$	0.79	3.2
Lead	Pb	$6.03x10^{-5}$	0.06	0.26
Mercury	Hg	$2.89x10^{-5}$	0.03	0.13
Beryllium	Be	$8.70x10^{-6}$	0.01	0.04

[Note: TPY represents a 93% capacity factor.]

Additional Notes:

1. Eight-hour rolling average, except for initial and annual compliance tests and the CEM certification, when the 1-hour standard applies.
2. Thirty-day rolling average.
3. Three-hour rolling average.
4. Twelve-month rolling average.

[PSD-FL-137(A & D)]

(Note: refer to comment 6 for an explanation of footnote 5 associated with CO in condition A.5.)

2. Regarding hourly heat input limitations, Specific Condition A.1. is changed:

FROM:

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

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
-001	1063	Coal
	380	No. 2 Fuel Oil
-002	1063	Coal
	380	No. 2 Fuel Oil
-003	1063	Coal
	380	No. 2 Fuel Oil
Unit Nos.	**MMBtu/yr Heat Input**	**Fuel Type**
-001, -002 & -003	25.98×10^6 (total - all 3 boilers)	all

[PSD-FL-137(A)]

TO:

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

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
-001	110% of 1063 (1169)	Coal
	380	No. 2 Fuel Oil
-002	110% of 1063 (1169)	Coal
	380	No. 2 Fuel Oil
-003	110% of 1063 (1169)	Coal
	380	No. 2 Fuel Oil
Unit Nos.	**MMBtu/yr Heat Input**	**Fuel Type**
-001, -002 & -003	25.98×10^6 (total - all 3 boilers)	all

Additionally, the facility shall not exceed a combined total of 3189 MMBtu/hr for all three units. The facility heat input limit shall be based upon the number of operating boilers at the facility. Specifically, the combined maximum heat input shall not exceed: 1063 MMBtu/hr, if only one boiler is operating; 2126 MMBtu/hr, if only two boilers are operating; and, 3189 MMBtu/hr, if all three boilers are operating.

[PSD-FL-137(A & D)]

3. Regarding burning of Short Fiber Recycle Rejects, Specific Condition A.64. is changed:

FROM:

A.64. Recycle Rejects Test Burn. The permittee shall submit a plan to the Department for conducting a 30-day test burn. That test burn shall be designed to ascertain whether the CFB boilers can burn the rejects as supplemental fuel without exceeding any of the limitations on emissions and fuel usage contained in specific conditions **A.3.**, **A.5.** and **A.6.**, and without causing any operational problems which would affect the reliable operation (with customary maintenance) of the CFB boilers and without violating any other environmental requirements. Before burning any recycle rejects, CBCF shall re-evaluate the test burn plan that was submitted to the Department in November of 1993. If it is still valid, the permittee shall notify the Department and the (AWQD) at least thirty (30) days prior to initiation of the test burn. If the previously submitted plan is not still valid, a new plan shall be submitted at least 90 days prior to conducting a test burn. The results of the test burn and the permittee's analysis shall be reported to the Department and to AWQD within forty-five (45) days of completion of the test burn. The Department shall notify the permittee within thirty (30) days thereafter of its approval or disapproval of any conclusion by the permittee that the test burn demonstrated that the rejects can be burned in compliance with this condition.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

TO:

A.64. Short Fiber Recycle Rejects Test Burn. To the extent that it is consistent with Specific Conditions **A.3.c.**, the SETTLEMENT AND RELEASE AGREEMENT made on July 24, 1998, by and between Smurfit Stone Container Corporation and Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P., and the following, CBCP may burn all or a portion of the short fiber rejects generated by SKC in processing recycled paper. Prior to burning the rejects as a supplemental fuel however, CBCP shall conduct a test burn to determine the effects of burning the rejects. At least ninety (90) days prior to any proposed test burn, CBCP shall submit a plan to the Department for conducting a 30-day test burn designed to ascertain whether the CFBs can burn the rejects as supplemental fuel without exceeding any of the limitations on emissions and fuel usage contained in Specific Conditions **A.3.**, **A.5.** and **A.6.**, and without causing any operational problems which would affect the reliable operation (with customary maintenance) of the CFBs and without violating any other environmental requirements. CBCP shall notify the Department and the AWQD at least thirty (30) days prior to initiation of the test burn. The results of the test burn and CBCP's analysis shall be reported to the Department and to the AWQD within forty-five (45) days of completion of the test burn. The Department shall notify CBCP within thirty (30) days thereafter of its approval or disapproval of any conclusion by CBCP that the test burn demonstrated that the rejects can be burned in compliance with this condition.
[PSD-FL-137(A & D)]

4. Regarding mercury testing, Specific Condition A.32. is changed:

FROM:

A.32. Additional Compliance Tests. Compliance tests shall be performed for Hg, Be, and Pb until three consecutive tests (including, if successful, the initial compliance test) are within the annual emission limits specified in specific condition **A.5.** Such tests shall occur, as necessary, in the first, fifth, and tenth years and

additional successive five year intervals following commercial operation.
[PA 88-24(A)]

TO:

A.32. Additional Compliance Tests. Compliance tests shall be performed for Hg, Be, and Pb until three consecutive tests (including, if successful, the initial compliance test) are within the annual emission limits specified in Specific Condition **A.5.** Such tests shall occur, as necessary, in the first, fifth, and tenth years and additional successive five year intervals following commercial operation. Mercury testing shall not be routinely required. However, should the Department have reason to believe that a change in mercury emissions has occurred (e.g. via a change in fuel quality, particulate removal equipment, etc.) mercury testing shall be required.
[PA 88-24(A); and PSD-FL-137(D)]

{Permitting Note: In this condition, "routinely" refers to annually and/or the need to continue testing different control devices in order to reduce mercury emissions below those obtainable through the use of a baghouse, as was originally required by PA-88-24(A). Special compliance tests are also provided for in Specific Condition A.45.(b).}

5. Regarding test method requirements, Specific Condition A.33. is changed to allow the use of Method 29 instead of Method 5 or Method 17 for particulate matter. The use of Method 29 for lead, mercury and beryllium had previously been authorized by the Title V permit, therefore, no additional changes to this condition are necessary to reflect the changes in permit number PSD-FL-137D.

6. Regarding excess emissions of carbon monoxide resulting from periods of startup and refractory curing, Footnote 5. is added to Specific Condition A.5., and Specific Conditions A.13. & A.55. are changed as follows:

FROM:

Additional Notes:

1. Eight-hour rolling average, except for initial and annual compliance tests and the CEM certification, when the 1-hour standard applies.
2. Thirty-day rolling average.
3. Three-hour rolling average.
4. Twelve-month rolling average.

A.13. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. See Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Start-up and Shutdown.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.55. For the purposes of the reports required under 40 CFR 60.7, periods of excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the applicable opacity standards under 40 CFR 60.42a(b). Opacity levels in excess of the applicable opacity standard and the dates of such excesses are to be submitted to the Administrator each calendar quarter.
[40 CFR 60.49a(h)]

TO:

Additional Notes:

1. Eight-hour rolling average, except for initial and annual compliance tests and the CEM certification, when the 1-hour standard applies.
2. Thirty-day rolling average.
3. Three-hour rolling average.
4. Twelve-month rolling average.
5. See Specific Condition **A.13.b.** for alternative CO emission limits during specific operating modes.

A.13.a. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. See Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Start-up and Shutdown.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.13.b. For the specific periods defined below, the emission limits of Carbon Monoxide (CO) shall be as follows:

1. Warm startup – emissions up to 186 lbs/hr (no lb/MMBtu limit) with sufficient documentation.
2. Cold startup – up to 10 hours (per cold startup) of CO data may be eliminated from the data used to determine compliance with the 8-hour rolling average limit with sufficient documentation.
3. Refractory Curing – Must notify agency at least 24 hours prior to commencing; CO data may be eliminated from the data used to determine compliance with the 8-hour rolling average limit with sufficient documentation.

The CO emissions limit of 758 TPY per boiler, via a 12-month rolling average, is inclusive of all periods of operation, including those noted above.
[PSD-FL-137(D)]

A.55.a. For the purposes of the reports required under 40 CFR 60.7, periods of excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the applicable opacity standards under 40 CFR 60.42a(b). Opacity levels in excess of the applicable opacity standard and the dates of such excesses are to be submitted to the Administrator each calendar quarter.
[40 CFR 60.49a(h)]

A.55.b. For purposes of reports required under this permit, excess emissions are defined as any calculated average emission concentration, as determined pursuant to **Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A** (attached), which exceeds the applicable emission limit in Specific Condition **A.5.**, with the exceptions noted in Specific Condition **A.13.b.**
[PSD-FL-137(D)]

In addition, with the concurrence of the AWQD, all references to "Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Startup and Shutdown" will be removed in the Title V permit revision.

B. The changes made to the Title V permit as a result of permit No. PSD-FL-137E (to remove the ash pelletizing equipment) are as follows:

1. The emission unit description table in Section I.B. is changed:

FROM:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler A - 1063 MMBtu/hour
-002	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler B - 1063 MMBtu/hour
-003	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler C - 1063 MMBtu/hour
-004	Absorber Dryer System Train - 1 (Dryer and Handling System)
-005	Absorber Dryer System Train - 2 (Dryer and Handling System)
-006	Coal Crusher Building
-007	Coal Silo Conveyor
-009, -025	ADS Storage Bins (1 & 2)
-010	Bed Ash Hopper
-011	Bed Ash Separator/Collector
-012, -026	Fly Ash Separators/Collectors (1 & 2)
-013	Pelletizer Bed Ash Receiver Bin
-014	Pelletizer Fly Ash Receiver Bin
-015	Pellet Vibratory System
-016	Pellet Recycle Tank
-017	Pelletizing Recycle Hopper
-018	Cured Pellet Screening Conveyor System
-019	Pellet Recycle Conveyor
-020	Coal Car Unloading
-021	Ash Pellet Hydrator
-022	Ash Pellet Curing Silos
-023	Ash Pelletizing Pans
-029	Pellet Railcar Loadout
-030	Dry Ash Rail Car/Truck Loadout
-031	Pulverized Limestone Feeders (6)
-032	Bed Ash Silo Vent (for transfers to silo and emissions control for truck loadout)
-033	Fly Ash Silo Vent (for transfers to silo and emissions control for truck loadout)

TO:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler A - 1063 MMBtu/hour
-002	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler B - 1063 MMBtu/hour
-003	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler C - 1063 MMBtu/hour
-004	Absorber Dryer System Train - 1 (Dryer and Handling System)

-005	Absorber Dryer System Train - 2 (Dryer and Handling System)
-006	Coal Crusher Building
-007	Coal Silo Conveyor
-009, -025	ADS Storage Bins (1 & 2)
-010	Bed Ash Hopper
-011	Bed Ash Separator/Collector
-012, -026	Fly Ash Separators/Collectors (1 & 2)
-030	Dry Ash Rail Car/Truck Loadout
-031	Pulverized Limestone Feeders (6)
-032	Bed Ash Silo Vent (for transfers to silo and emissions control for truck loadout)
-033	Fly Ash Silo Vent (for transfers to silo and emissions control for truck loadout)

2. The emission unit description in Section III.B. is changed:

FROM:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description: Material Handling Systems and Treatment Operations
-004	Absorber Dryer System Train - 1 (Dryer and Handling System)
-005	Absorber Dryer System Train - 2 (Dryer and Handling System)
-009, -025	ADS Storage Bins (1 & 2)
-010	Bed Ash Hopper
-011	Bed Ash Separator/Collector
-012, -026	Fly Ash Separators/Collectors (1 & 2)
-013	Pelletizer Bed Ash Receiver Bin
-014	Pelletizer Fly Ash Receiver Bin
-015	Pellet Vibratory System
-016	Pellet Recycle Tank
-017	Pelletizing Recycle Hopper
-018	Cured Pellet Screening Conveyor System
-019	Pellet Recycle Conveyor
-021	Ash Pellet Hydrator
-022	Ash Pellet Curing Silos
-023	Ash Pelletizing Pans
-029	Pellet Railcar Loadout
-030	Dry Ash Rail Car/Truck Loadout
-031	Pulverized Limestone Feeders (6)
-032	Bed Ash Silo Vent (for transfers to silo and emissions control for truck loadout)
-033	Fly Ash Silo Vent (for transfers to silo and emissions control for truck loadout)

These emissions units are associated with the material handling and treatment operations for limestone and ash. Limestone delivered to the facility is stored in an open pile. The limestone is transferred by a front-end loader from the pile to a reclaim hopper. An enclosed feeder directs the limestone into the Absorber Dryer System

(ADS) trains. One ADS train, of which there are two identical trains (ADS-1 & ADS-2), consists of: a No. 2 fuel oil-fired dryer, a limestone crusher, a limestone cyclone classifier, a limestone screener, and a limestone vibrating pan conveyor. Each ADS train operates at a throughput rate of 49,000 acfm. Pulverized limestone product is directed by rotary feeder to two ADS storage bins (ADS Storage Bin 1 and ADS Storage Bin 2). The pulverized limestone is transferred to the CFB boilers by 6 feeders. ADS Storage Bin-1 supplies CFB boilers A and B through 3 feeders at a throughput rate of 6,840 acfm and ADS Storage Bin-2 feeds CFB Boiler C through 3 feeders at a throughput rate of 6,993 acfm.

Either ash loadout or ash pelletizing operations are used to process the fly ash and the bed ash generated by the three fluidized bed boilers. Dry ash loadout refers to the loading of dry fly ash and bed ash onto rail cars or sealed trucks. Boiler bed ash is discharged into a surge hopper with overflow going to wheelbarrows. The fly ash is discharged from the boiler flue gas baghouses into hoppers. The bed ash and fly ash are transferred in separate streams through dry cyclone separator/collectors that discharge into silos. The ash may be loaded into railcars or sealed dry bulk trailer trucks from these silos. Ash pelletizing refers to all operations necessary for ash pelletization that are not also necessary for dry ash loadout. For this system, bed ash and fly ash are each transferred from the dry ash loadout silos to bed ash and fly ash receivers. The bed ash discharges into a weigh hopper connected to a hydrator mixer. The hydrated bed ash and untreated fly ash from the receiver are combined and directed to two ash pan pelletizers and the resulting product is transferred to two pellet curing silos. The ash pellets are sent through two hoppers connected to two pellet screens. Pellets with insufficient particle size pass through the screen and are recycled through the pelletizing system. The remaining pellets are sent to hoppers that discharge into rail cars. Pellet screen overflow is directed to a temporary rail loading station.

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration and, permittee requested limitations established in PSD-FL-137(A, B & C). In addition, the limestone handling/treatment emission units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO, Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. Particulate matter and visible emissions from the material handling units/operations listed in the table above are controlled by either a fabric filter or a baghouse system, except for the ash pellet hydrator, ash pellet curing silos, and ash pelletizing pan, which are controlled by a scrubber system. Fugitive emissions from the dry ash rail car/truck loadout operation shall be controlled by using closed or covered containers under negative air pressures during ash loadout; and by using water sprays prior to removal of the rail car loadout cap when loading open rail cars. Information regarding flow conditions is as follows:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description: Material Handling Systems and Treatment Operations	Stack Height (ft)	Exit Diameter (ft)	Exit Temp. (°F)	Actual Volumetric Flow Rate (acfm)
-004,	Absorber Dryer System Train - 1	63	4.17	195	49,000
-005,	Absorber Dryer System Train - 2	63	4.17	195	49,000
-021	Ash Pellet Hydrator	110	2.13	95.7	15,900
-023	Ash Pelletizing Pan	30	2.23	90	14,740

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description: Material Handling Systems and Treatment Operations	Nonstack Emission Point Height (ft)	Exit Temp. (°F)	Actual Volumetric Flow Rate (acfm)	Maximum Process or Through-put Rate (acfm)
-009	ADS Storage Bin - 1	90	102	6,840	6,840
-025	ADS Storage Bin - 2	90	89	6,993	6,993
-010	Bed Ash Hopper	125	96	N/A	670
-011	Bed Ash Separator/Collector	104	223	N/A	5,345
-013	Pelletizer Bed Ash Receiver Bin	125	101	N/A	4,000
-014	Pelletizer Fly Ash Receiver Bin	128	119	N/A	4,625
-012	Fly Ash Separator/Collector - 1	138	197	N/A	5,974
-026	Fly Ash Separator/Collector - 2	138	200	N/A	6,074
-027	Bed Ash Receiver	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-028	Fly Ash Receiver	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
-015	Pellet Vibratory System	25	104	N/A	15,000
-016	Pellet Recycle Tank	120	70	N/A	1,100
-017	Pelletizing Recycle Hopper	115	89	N/A	754
-018	Cured Pellet Screening Conveyor System	15	99	N/A	2,100
-019	Pellet Recycle Conveyor	15	N/A	N/A	1,562
-029	Pelletizing Rail Loadout	40	85	N/A	4,500
-030	Dry Ash Rail Car/Truck Loadout	N/A	120	6,000	20,000
-022	Ash Pellet Curing Silos	85	98	N/A	6,531
-031	Pulverized Limestone Feeders (6)	50	77	N/A	365
-032	Bed Ash Silo Vent	104	80	N/A	1,800
-033	Fly Ash Silo Vent	138	127	N/A	3,700

End of Permitting Notes.}

TO:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description: Material Handling Systems and Treatment Operations
-004	Absorber Dryer System Train - 1 (Dryer and Handling System)
-005	Absorber Dryer System Train - 2 (Dryer and Handling System)
-009, -025	ADS Storage Bins (1 & 2)
-010	Bed Ash Hopper
-011	Bed Ash Separator/Collector
-012, -026	Fly Ash Separators/Collectors (1 & 2)
-030	Dry Ash Rail Car/Truck Loadout
-031	Pulverized Limestone Feeders (6)
-032	Bed Ash Silo Vent (for transfers to silo and emissions control for truck loadout)
-033	Fly Ash Silo Vent (for transfers to silo and emissions control for truck loadout)

These emissions units are associated with the material handling and treatment operations for limestone and ash. Limestone delivered to the facility is stored in an open pile. The limestone is transferred by a front-end loader from the pile to a reclaim hopper. An enclosed feeder directs the limestone into the Absorber Dryer System (ADS) trains. One ADS train, of which there are two identical trains (ADS-1 & ADS-2), consists of: a No. 2 fuel oil-fired dryer, a limestone crusher, a limestone cyclone classifier, a limestone screener, and a limestone vibrating pan conveyor. Each ADS train operates at a throughput rate of 49,000 acfm. Pulverized limestone product is directed by rotary feeder to two ADS storage bins (ADS Storage Bin-1 and ADS Storage Bin-2). The pulverized limestone is transferred to the CFB boilers by 6 feeders. ADS Storage Bin-1 supplies CFB boilers A and B through 3 feeders at a throughput rate of 6,840 acfm and ADS Storage Bin-2 feeds CFB Boiler C through 3 feeders at a throughput rate of 6,993 acfm.

Dry ash loadout operations are used to process the fly ash and the bed ash generated by the three fluidized bed boilers. Dry ash loadout refers to the loading of dry fly ash and bed ash onto rail cars or sealed trucks. Boiler bed ash is discharged into a surge hopper with overflow going to wheelbarrows. The fly ash is discharged from the boiler flue gas baghouses into hoppers. The bed ash and fly ash are transferred in separate streams through dry cyclone separator/collectors that discharge into silos. The ash may be loaded into railcars or sealed dry bulk trailer trucks from these silos.

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration and, permittee requested limitations established in permit Nos. PSD-FL-137(A, B, C, D & E). In addition, the limestone handling/treatment emission units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO, Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. Particulate matter and visible emissions from the material handling units/operations listed in the table above are controlled by either a fabric filter or a baghouse system. Fugitive emissions from the dry ash rail car/truck loadout operation shall be controlled by using closed or covered containers under negative air pressures during ash loadout; and by using water sprays prior to removal of the rail car loadout cap when loading open rail cars. Information regarding flow conditions is as follows:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description: Material Handling Systems and Treatment Operations	Stack Height (ft)	Exit Diameter (ft)	Exit Temp. (°F)	Actual Volumetric Flow Rate (acfm)
-004	Absorber Dryer System Train - 1	63	4.17	195	49,000
-005	Absorber Dryer System Train - 2	63	4.17	195	49,000
-009	ADS Storage Bin - 1	90	2 x 2	102	6,840
-025	ADS Storage Bin - 2	89	2 x 2	102	6,993
-031	Pulverized Limestone Feeders (6)	50	0.3	77	365 (each)
-010	Bed Ash Hopper	25	0.625	96	670
-011	Bed Ash Separator/Collector	104	1	223	5,345
-012	Fly Ash Separator/Collector - 1	38	1	197	5,974
-026	Fly Ash Separator/Collector - 2	38	1	197	5,974
-030	Dry Ash Rail Car/Truck Loadout	14	1.9 x 2.8	120	6,000
-032	Bed Ash Silo Vent	104	1.3 x 1	80	1,800
-033	Fly Ash Silo Vent	138	1 x 1.5	127	3,700

End of Permitting Notes.}

3. Specific Condition B.4. is changed:

FROM:

B.4. Methods of Operation.

a. Fuel. The ADS-1 and ADS-2 dryers are permitted to fire only No. 2 fuel oil. The maximum firing rate of No. 2 fuel oil for each ADS dryer shall not exceed 120 gals/hr nor 350,400 gals/yr. This reflects a combined total fuel oil firing rate of 240 gals/hr and 700,800 gals/yr, for the two ADS trains. See specific conditions **B.7.** and **B.17.**

b. Ash Handling.

1. Bed ash and fly ash may be directly removed (as dry ash) from plant property.
2. Bed ash and fly ash may be routed to a pelletizing system prior to removal from plant property.
3. The dry ash loadout system and the ash pelletizer system shall not be operated simultaneously.
4. The dry ash and pelletized ash shall be loaded only onto rail cars or sealed trucks for removal. Removal of bottom and fly ash from the CBCF site by any means other than by rail or sealed trucks shall require the prior approval of the Department and AWQD of the method of fugitive emissions control.
5. The dry ash and pelletized ash may be loaded onto open or closed rail cars.

[a.: PSD-FL-137(A); b.: PSD-FL-137(C); and, applicant request in letter received March 5, 1999]

TO:

B.4. Methods of Operation.

a. Fuel. The ADS-1 and ADS-2 dryers are permitted to fire only No. 2 fuel oil. The maximum firing rate of No. 2 fuel oil for each ADS dryer shall not exceed 120 gals/hr nor 350,400 gals/yr. This reflects a combined total fuel oil firing rate of 240 gals/hr and 700,800 gals/yr, for the two ADS trains. See Specific Conditions **B.7.** and **B.17.**

b. Ash Handling.

1. Bed ash and fly ash may be directly removed (as dry ash) from plant property.
2. The dry ash shall be loaded only onto rail cars or sealed trucks for removal. Removal of bottom and fly ash from the CBCF site by any means other than by rail or sealed trucks shall require the prior approval of the Department and the AWQD of the method of fugitive emissions control.
3. The dry ash may be loaded onto open or closed rail cars.

[a.: PSD-FL-137(A); b.: PSD-FL-137(C & E); and, applicant request in letter received March 5, 1999]

4. Specific Condition B.5. is changed:

FROM:

B.5. Particulate Matter Emissions.

a. Except for the ash pellet hydrator, ash pellet curing silos and ash pelletizing pan, particulate matter emissions from the emissions units in this subsection shall not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf.

b. Particulate matter emissions from the ash pellet hydrator, ash pellet curing silos and ash pelletizing pan shall not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf.

[PSD-FL-137(A, B & C)]

TO:

B.5. Particulate Matter Emissions. Particulate matter emissions from the emissions units in this subsection shall not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf.
[PSD-FL-137(A, B, C & E)]

5. Specific Condition B.12. is changed:

FROM:

B.12. Annual Tests Required. Annual visible emissions compliance tests shall be performed for all emissions units in this subsection. Annual particulate matter emissions compliance tests shall be performed for the following units: ash pellet hydrator, ash pellet curing silos, and ash pelletizing pan.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C. ; and, PSD FL-137(A)]

TO:

B.12. Annual Tests Required. Annual visible emissions compliance tests shall be performed for all emissions units in this subsection.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C. ; and, PSD FL-137(A & E)]

6. Specific Condition B.14. is changed:

FROM:

B.14. Particulate Matter Emissions.

a. Except for the ash pellet hydrator, ash pellet curing silos and ash pelletizing pan, the test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or 17, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
b. The test method for particulate matter emissions from the ash pellet hydrator, ash pellet curing silos and ash pelletizing pan shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[PSD-FL-137(A & C)]

TO:

B.14. Particulate Matter Emissions. The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or 17, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[PSD-FL-137(A, C & E)]

C. Administrative changes made during this permitting action are as follows:

1. All references to the "Permit History" are changed:

FROM:

"Appendix H-1, Permit History / ID Number Transfers"

TO:

"Appendix H-1, Permit History"

2. All references to the "Title V Conditions" are changed:

FROM:

"Appendix TV-2, Title V Conditions (version dated 11/10/98)"

TO:

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

3. Based on the Section 112(r) applicability statement received June 21, 1999, Section II., Facility-wide Condition 4. is changed:

FROM:

4. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA). If required by 40 CFR 68 the permittee shall submit to the implementing agency:
   a) a risk management plan (RMP) when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable, and
   b) certification forms and/or RMPs according to the promulgated rule schedule.

[40 CFR 68]

TO:

4. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).
   - **a.** As required by Section 112(r)(7)(B)(iii) of the CAA and 40 CFR 68, the owner or operator shall submit an updated Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center.
   - **b.** As required under Section 252.941(1)(c), F.S., the owner or operator shall report to the appropriate representative of the Department of Community Affairs (DCA), as established by department rule, within one working day of discovery of an accidental release of a regulated substance from the stationary source, if the owner or operator is required to report the release to the United States Environmental Protection Agency under Section 112(r)(6) of the CAA.
   - c. The owner or operator shall submit the required annual registration fee to the DCA on or before April 1, in accordance with Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S., and Rule 9G-21, F.A.C.

Any required written reports, notifications, certifications, and data required to be sent to the DCA, should be sent to:

Department of Community Affairs
Division of Emergency Management
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100
Telephone: 850/413-9921, Fax: 850/488-1739

Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent to:

RMP Reporting Center
Post Office Box 3346
Merrifield, VA 22116-3346
Telephone: 703/816-4434

Any required reports to be sent to the National Response Center, should be sent to:

National Response Center
EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
USEPA (5305 W)
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460
Telephone: 1/800/424-8802

Send the required annual registration fee using approved forms made payable to:

Cashier
Department of Community Affairs
State Emergency Response Commission
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2149

[Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S.; and, Rule 9G-21, F.A.C.]

4. The Permitting Note in the emission unit description of Section II., Subsection C. is changed:

FROM:

{Permitting notes: These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; and, Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): PSD-FL-137(A, B, & C). Information regarding flow conditions is as follows:

E.U. ID No.	**Brief Description: Coal Handling Systems** (Baghouse)	**Stack Height (ft)**	**Exit Diameter (ft)**	**Exit Temp. (°F)**	**Actual Volumetric Flow Rate (acfm)**
-006	Coal Crusher Building	20	N/A	77	4,215
E.U. ID No.	**Brief Description: Coal Handling Systems** (Fabric Filter)	**Nonstack Emission Point Height (ft)**	**Exit Temp. (°F)**	**Actual Volumetric Flow Rate (acfm)**	**Maximum Process or Through-put Rate (acfm)**
-007	Coal Silo Conveyor	142	77	N/A	23,175
-020	Coal Car Unloading	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

End of Permitting Notes.}

TO:

{Permitting notes: These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; and, Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit Nos. PSD-FL-137(A, B, C, D & E). Information regarding flow conditions is as follows:

E.U. ID No.	**Brief Description: Coal Handling Systems** (Baghouse)	**Stack Height (ft)**	**Exit Diameter (ft)**	**Exit Temp. (°F)**	**Actual Volumetric Flow Rate (acfm)**
-006	Coal Crusher Building	20	1.9	77	4,215
-007	Coal Silo Conveyor	142	77	3	23,175
E.U. ID No.	**Brief Description: Coal Handling Systems** (Fabric Filter)	**Nonstack Emission Point Height (ft)**	**Exit Temp. (°F)**	**Actual Volumetric Flow Rate (acfm)**	**Maximum Process or Through-put Rate (acfm)**
-020	Coal Car Unloading	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

End of Permitting Notes.}

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility
Facility ID No.: 0310337
Duval County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

PROPOSED Permit No.: 0310337-003-AV
(1st Revision to Title V Air Operation Permit No.: 0310337-002-AV)

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

Mail Station #5505
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
Telephone: 850/488-0114
Fax: 850/922-6979

Compliance Authority:
City of Jacksonville
Regulatory and Environmental Services Department
Air and Water Quality Division
117 W. Duval Street, Suite 225
Jacksonville, Florida 32202-3718
Telephone: 904/630-4900
Fax: 904/630-3638

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

PROPOSED Permit No.: 0310337-003-AV

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Department of Environmental Protection

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

Jeb Bush
Governor

David B. Struhs
Secretary

Permittee:
Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
9640 Eastport Road
Jacksonville, Florida 32226

PROPOSED Permit No.: 0310337-003-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310337
SIC Nos.: 49, 4911
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

This permit revision is being issued to incorporate the changes made in permits numbered PSD-FL-137D and PSD-FL-137E. Permit No. PSD-FL-137D made changes to the short-term SO_2 emissions limits, clarified the heat input limits for the boilers, clarified language regarding short fiber rejects generated by Seminole Kraft Corporation, changed the testing requirements for mercury emissions, added EPA Method 29 for particulate matter testing, and added language pertaining to excess emissions during start-up. Permit No. PSD-FL-137E removed all references to the ash pelletizing equipment that the permittee will be removing from service. In addition, this permit revision will be utilized to make some administrative changes to the initial Title V permit that was issued on July 14, 1999, for the operation of the Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility (CBCF) located at 9640 Eastport Road, Jacksonville, Duval County. UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 441.08 km East and 3365.06 km North; Latitude: 30° 25' 21" North and Longitude: 81° 36' 23" West.

STATEMENT OF BASIS: This Title V air operation permit revision is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, and 62-213.; the City of Jacksonville Ordinance Code (JOC), Title X, Chapter 376; and, the Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board (JEPB) Rule 2, Parts I thru VII and Parts IX thru XII. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. This is the first revision to the initial Title V permit.

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:
Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A
Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions (version dated 4/30/99)
Appendix JEPB Rule 2
Figure 1: Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance (40 CFR 60)
Table 297.310-1, Calibration Schedule

Effective Date: 07/14/1999
Revision Effective Date: _____
Renewal Application Due Date: 01/14/2004
Expiration Date: 07/13/2004

Howard L. Rhodes, Director,
Division of Air Resources Management

HLR/sms/jh

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of three circulating fluidized bed steam generators (boilers) designated as Boilers A, B, and C, a coal handling area, a limestone handling area, and an ash handling area. Crushed coal is the primary fuel for Boilers A, B and C. The fuel for Boilers B and C can also be supplemented with short fiber recycle rejects received from Stone Container Corporation. No. 2 fuel oil is used as supplemental fuel in all three boilers normally only for start-ups. Also included in this permit are miscellaneous insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

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

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler A - 1063 MMBtu/hour
-002	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler B - 1063 MMBtu/hour
-003	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler C - 1063 MMBtu/hour
-004	Absorber Dryer System Train - 1 (Dryer and Handling System)
-005	Absorber Dryer System Train - 2 (Dryer and Handling System)
-006	Coal Crusher Building
-007	Coal Silo Conveyor
-009, -025	ADS Storage Bins (1 & 2)
-010	Bed Ash Hopper
-011	Bed Ash Separator/Collector
-012, -026	Fly Ash Separators/Collectors (1 & 2)
-030	Dry Ash Rail Car/Truck Loadout
-031	Pulverized Limestone Feeders (6)
-032	Bed Ash Silo Vent (for transfers to silo and emissions control for truck loadout)
-033	Fly Ash Silo Vent (for transfers to silo and emissions control for truck loadout)

Please reference the Permit Number, the Facility Identification Number, and the appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID Number(s) on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

The following documents are part of this permit:
Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A
Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions (version dated 4/30/99)
Appendix JEPB Rule 2
Figure 1: Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance (40 CFR 60)
Table 297.310-1, Calibration Schedule

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

These documents are provided to the permittee for informational purposes:
Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers (version dated 2/5/97)
Appendix H-1, Permit History
Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms
Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:
Initial Title V Permit Issued/Effective July 14, 1999
PSD Permit No. PSD-FL-137D issued March 9, 2000
Construction Permit No. 0310337-004-AC/PSD-FL-137E issued (Pending)
Title V Permit Revision Application Received March 15, 2001
Title V Permit Revision Additional Information Received June 7, 2001

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided one copy when requested or otherwise appropriate. If desired, a copy of Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions can be downloaded from the Division of Air Resources Management's Internet Web site located at the following address:

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

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

3. **Not federally enforceable.** Odor Nuisance. Pursuant to Jacksonville Ordinance Code (JOC) Chapter 376, any facility that causes or contributes to the emission of objectionable odors which results in the City of Jacksonville Air and Water Quality Division (AWQD) receiving and validating complaints from five (5) or more different households within a 90 day period and can be cited for objectionable odors.
[JOC Chapter 376]

4. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).
   a. As required by Section 112(r)(7)(B)(iii) of the CAA and 40 CFR 68, the owner or operator shall submit an updated Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center.
   b. As required under Section 252.941(1)(c), F.S., the owner or operator shall report to the appropriate representative of the Department of Community Affairs (DCA), as established by department rule, within one working day of discovery of an accidental release of a regulated substance from the stationary source, if the owner or operator is required to report the release to the United States Environmental Protection Agency under Section 112(r)(6) of the CAA.
   c. The owner or operator shall submit the required annual registration fee to the DCA on or before April 1, in accordance with Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S., and Rule 9G-21, F.A.C.

Any required written reports, notifications, certifications, and data required to be sent to the DCA, should be sent to:

Department of Community Affairs
Division of Emergency Management
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100
Telephone: 850/413-9921, Fax: 850/488-1739

Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent to:

RMP Reporting Center
Post Office Box 3346
Merrifield, VA 22116-3346
Telephone: 703/816-4434

Any required reports to be sent to the National Response Center, should be sent to:

National Response Center
EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
USEPA (5305 W)
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460
Telephone: 1/800/424-8802

Send the required annual registration fee using approved forms made payable to:

Cashier
Department of Community Affairs
State Emergency Response Commission
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2149

[Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S.; and, Rule 9G-21, F.A.C.]

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

{Permitting Note: No unregulated emissions units and/or activities have been identified as of issuance date of this permit}

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

{Permitting Note: No vapor emission control devices or systems are deemed necessary nor ordered by the Department as of the issuance date of this permit.}
[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

7. 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 I on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4., F.A.C.]

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

a) Unconfined PM related to coal transfer points is controlled by water spray in key locations as necessary.

b) Unconfined PM related to coal, limestone (aragonite) and ash mobile equipment operations is controlled by wetting the coal pile and road surfaces.

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

{Permitting Note: This condition presents the reasonable precautions to be implemented in accordance with Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., in lieu of the requirements of Condition No. 58 of Appendix TV-3.}

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

10. Not federally enforceable. Appendix JEPB Rule 2 is incorporated by reference. The facility shall be subject to JEPB Rule 2, Parts I through VII, and Parts IX through XIII.

{Permitting note: This appendix provides the applicable rules of the City of Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board (JEPB) contained in Rule 2, Air Pollution Control, and the corresponding rules of the Department that have been adopted by reference and within the SOA (Specific Operating Agreement) signed with the Department.}

11. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the Regulatory and Environmental Services Department, Air and Water Quality Division (AWQD) office at the following address:

City of Jacksonville
Regulatory and Environmental Services Department
Air and Water Quality Division
117 West Duval Street, Suite 225
Jacksonville, Florida 32202
Telephone: 904/630-4900
Fax: 904/630-3638

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

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Air & EPCRA Enforcement Branch
Air Enforcement Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960
Phone: 404/562-9155
Fax: 404/562-9163 or 404/562-9164

Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler A
-002	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler B
-003	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler C

Emissions unit numbers -001, -002, and -003 are Pyroflow® Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB) dry bottom boilers designated as "CFB Boiler A", "CFB Boiler B", and "CFB Boiler C", respectively. CFB Boilers A, B and C, are each rated at a maximum heat input of 1,063 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hour) when firing crushed coal. Also, CFB Boilers B and C are each allowed to burn short fiber recycle rejects from the Stone Container Corporation (SCC) (was previously named Seminole Kraft Corporation (SKC)) recycling process. No. 2 fuel oil is used as an auxiliary fuel in all three boilers normally only for start-ups.

{Permitting notes. These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit Nos. PSD-FL-137(A, B, C D & E); and, Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT). All three boilers began commercial operation January 25, 1994. Particulate matter emissions from each boiler are controlled by separate baghouses. NO_X emissions from all units are controlled by selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR). SO_2 emissions are controlled by limestone injection on the fluidized bed of each boiler. The three boilers share a common stack. Stack height = 403 feet, exit diameter = 13.26 feet, exit temperature = approx. 265 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = approx. 1,004,000 acfm.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
-001	110% of 1063 (1169)	Coal
	380	No. 2 Fuel Oil
-002	110% of 1063 (1169)	Coal
	380	No. 2 Fuel Oil
-003	110% of 1063 (1169)	Coal
	380	No. 2 Fuel Oil
Unit Nos.	**MMBtu/yr Heat Input**	**Fuel Type**
-001, -002 & -003	25.98×10^6 (total - all 3 boilers)	all

Additionally, the facility shall not exceed a combined total of 3189 MMBtu/hr for all three units. The facility heat input limit shall be based upon the number of operating boilers at the facility. Specifically, the combined maximum heat input shall not exceed: 1063 MMBtu/hr, if only one boiler is operating; 2126 MMBtu/hr, if only two boilers are operating; and, 3189 MMBtu/hr, if all three boilers are operating.
[PSD-FL-137(A & D)]

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

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **A.41.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.3. Methods of Operation.
(a) Operating Scenarios - Steam Production. CFB boilers A, B, and C are permitted to operate for the purpose of producing steam. The steam may be utilized as follows:
1. To drive a steam turbine generator for the purpose of producing electricity.
2. For production of electricity while diverting a portion of the steam to SCC.
3. To satisfy SCC's steam needs without producing electricity through a process called Full Flow Reheat Bypass (FFRB).

(b) Fuels.
1. Coal. The maximum coal charging rate of each CFB shall neither exceed 104,000 lbs/hr, 39,000 tons per month (30 consecutive days), nor 390,000 tons per year (TPY). This reflects a combined total of 312,000 lbs/hr, 117,000 tons per month, and 1,170,000 TPY for all three CFBs.
2. No. 2 Fuel Oil. Auxiliary fuel burners shall be fueled with only No. 2 fuel oil and shall normally only be used for start-ups. The maximum oil usage shall not exceed 8000 gals/hr and 1,900,000 gals/year.
3. Other. Other fuels or wastes shall not be burned in the CFB boilers without prior specific written approval of the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.

(c) Short Fiber Rejects. The maximum charging rate to CFB Boilers B & C of short fiber recycle rejects from the SCC recycling process shall not exceed 210 yd^3/day (wet) and 69,588 yd^3/yr (wet). This reflects a combined total of 420 yd^3/day (wet) and 139,176 yd^3/yr (wet) for the two CFB boilers that fire recycle rejects. CFB Boiler A will not utilize recycle rejects, nor will it be equipped with handling and firing equipment for recycle rejects. This method of operation is valid only after all requirements of Specific Condition **A.64.** have been met.

[PSD-FL-137(A); and, initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996]

A.4. Hours of Operation. CFB Boilers A, B, and C may operate continuously, i.e. 8760 hours/year, each.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: The attached Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit. For PM, VE, NO_X and SO_2, meeting the PSD limits assures compliance with the NSPS limits.}

A.5. Emission Limits. The maximum emission limits from each CFB boiler are:

Pollutant Name	Pollutant Acronym	lbs/MMBtu	lbs/hr	TPY
Carbon Monoxide	CO[5]	0.175[1]	186[1]	758[4]
Nitrogen Oxides	NO_X	0.17[2]	180.7[2]	736.1
Sulfur Dioxide	SO_2	0.30[3]	318.9[3]	--
	SO_2	0.20[4]	--	866
Volatile Organic Compound	VOC	0.015	16.0	65
Particulate Matter	PM	0.018	19.1	78
Particulate Matter less than 10 microns	PM_{10}	0.018	19.1	78
Sulfuric Acid Mist	H_2SO_4 mist	4.66×10^{-4}	0.50	2.0
Fluorides	Fl	7.44×10^{-4}	0.79	3.2
Lead	Pb	6.03×10^{-5}	0.06	0.26
Mercury	Hg	2.89×10^{-5}	0.03	0.13
Beryllium	Be	8.70×10^{-6}	0.01	0.04

[Note: TPY represents a 93% capacity factor.]
Additional Notes:

1. Eight-hour rolling average, except for initial and annual compliance tests and the CEM certification, when the 1-hour standard applies.
2. Thirty-day rolling average.
3. Three-hour rolling average.
4. Twelve-month rolling average.
5. See Specific Condition **A.13.b.** for alternative CO emission limits during specific operating modes.

[PSD-FL-137(A & D)]

A.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions (VE) shall not exceed 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour when VE shall not exceed 27% opacity. Because CFB Boilers A, B & C share a common stack, visible emissions violations from the stack will be attributed to all three units unless opacity meter results show the specific unit causing the violation.
[40 CFR 60.42a(b); and, PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.7. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content.

1. Coal. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the SO_2 limit stated in Specific Condition **A.5.**, the coal sulfur content shall not exceed 1.7 percent, by weight, on a shipment (train load) basis and 1.2 percent, by weight, on an annual basis, as measured by applicable test methods (see Specific Condition **A.36.**).
2. No. 2 Fuel Oil. The No. 2 fuel oil sulfur content shall not exceed 0.05 percent, by weight, as measured by applicable test methods (see Specific Condition **A.36.**).

[PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.8. Ammonia. Ammonia (NH_3) slip from exhaust gases shall not exceed 10 ppmvd when burning coal at 100% capacity and 30 ppmvd when burning No. 2 fuel oil, as measured by applicable test methods (see Specific Condition **A.33.**).
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

Emission Controls

A.9. Sulfur Dioxide and Acid Gases. Limestone injection and fuel sulfur limitations shall be used for control of emissions of SO_2 and acid gases.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.10. Particulate Matter. A baghouse shall be used for control of PM/PM_{10} emissions.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.11. Nitrogen Oxides. Selective Non-catalytic Reduction (SNCR) shall be used for control of NO_X emissions.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.12. Carbon Monoxide and Volatile Organic Compounds. Good combustion characteristics, which are an inherent part of the CFB technology, shall be used for control of CO and VOC emissions.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

Excess Emissions

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

A.13.a. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.13.b. For the specific periods defined below, the emission limits of Carbon Monoxide (CO) shall be as follows:

1. Warm startup – emissions up to 186 lbs/hr (no lb/MMBtu limit) with sufficient documentation.
2. Cold startup – up to 10 hours (per cold startup) of CO data may be eliminated from the data used to determine compliance with the 8-hour rolling average limit with sufficient documentation.
3. Refractory Curing – Must notify agency at least 24 hours prior to commencing; CO data may be eliminated from the data used to determine compliance with the 8-hour rolling average limit with sufficient documentation.

The CO emissions limit of 758 TPY per boiler, via a 12-month rolling average, is inclusive of all periods of operation, including those noted above.
[PSD-FL-137(D)]

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.; and, PSD-FL-137(A)]

Compliance Provisions

A.15. Compliance with the particulate matter emission limitation under 40 CFR 60.42a(a)(1) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirements for particulate matter under 40 CFR 60.42a(a)(2) and (3).
[40 CFR 60.46a(a)]

A.16. Compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limitation under 40 CFR 60.44a(a)(1) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.44a(a)(2).
[40 CFR 60.46a(b)]

A.17. The particulate matter emission standards under 40 CFR 60.42a and the nitrogen oxide standards under 40 CFR 60.44a apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The sulfur dioxide emission standards under 40 CFR 60.43a apply at all times except during periods of startup or shutdown.
[40 CFR 60.46a(c)]

A.18. If the owner or operator has not obtained the minimum quantity of emission data as required under 40 CFR 60.47a, compliance of the affected facility with the emission requirements under 40 CFR 60.43a and 60.44a for the day on which the 30-day period ends may be determined by the Administrator following the applicable procedures in section 7 of Method 19.
[40 CFR 60.46a(h)]

Monitoring of Operations

A.19. 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.]

A.20. Devices shall have been installed and shall be maintained in order to continuously monitor and record steam production and flue gas temperature at the exit of the control equipment.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.21. Continuous Monitors. The Permittee shall have installed, certified and calibrated, and shall operate and maintain continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for opacity, SO_2 , NO_X , CO, and oxygen (O_2) or carbon dioxide (CO_2). These CEMS shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limitations in Specific Condition **A.5.** for CO, NO_X, and SO_2, and with the opacity requirements in Specific Condition **A.6.** The permittee may elect to install, certify, calibrate, operate, and maintain multiple span CEMS for SO_2 and NO_X providing certification tests and calibrations are performed for each span. Each of the CEMS for SO_2 and NO_X shall continuously record data on a span that satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 60.47a. Any exception to the above must be specifically authorized by the Department, in writing, and in accordance with state and federal regulations.
[40 CFR 60.47a(a), (b), (c) & (d); and, PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.22. The continuous monitoring systems shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation at the affected facility including periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, or emergency conditions, except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.
[40 CFR 60.47a(e)]

A.23. The owner or operator shall obtain emission data for at least 18 hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive boiler operating days. If this minimum data requirement cannot be met with a continuous monitoring system, the owner or operator shall supplement emission data with other monitoring systems approved by the Administrator or the reference methods and procedures as described in 40 CFR 60.47a(h).
[40 CFR 60.47a(f)]

A.24. The 1-hour averages required under 40 CFR 60.13(h) are expressed in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input and used to calculate the average emission rates under 40 CFR 60.46a. The 1-hour averages are

calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(b). At least two data points must be used to calculate the 1-hour averages.
[40 CFR 60.47a(g)]

A.25. When it becomes necessary to supplement continuous monitoring system data to meet the minimum data requirements in 40 CFR 60.47a(f), the owner or operator shall use the reference methods and procedures as specified in this paragraph. Acceptable alternative methods are given in 40 CFR 60.47a(j).
(1) Method 6 shall be used to determine the SO_2 concentration at the same location as the SO_2 monitor. Samples shall be taken at 60-minute intervals. The sampling time and sample volume for each sample shall be at least 20 minutes and 0.020 dscm (0.71 dscf). Each sample represents a 1-hour average.
(2) Method 7 shall be used to determine the NO_X concentration at the same location as the NO_X monitor. Samples shall be taken at 30-minute intervals. The arithmetic average of two consecutive samples represents a 1-hour average.
(3) The emission rate correction factor, integrated bag sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 or CO_2 concentration at the same location as the O_2 or CO_2 monitor. Samples shall be taken for at least 30 minutes in each hour. Each sample represents a 1-hour average.
(4) The procedures in Method 19 shall be used to compute each 1-hour average concentration in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input.
[40 CFR 60.47a(h)(1), (2), (3) & (4)]

A.26. The owner or operator shall use methods and procedures in this paragraph to conduct monitoring system performance evaluations under 40 CFR 60.13(c) and calibration checks under 40 CFR 60.13(d). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in 40 CFR 60.47a(j).
(1) Methods 6, 7, and 3B, as applicable, shall be used to determine O_2, SO_2, and NO_X concentrations.
(2) SO_2 or NO_X (NO), as applicable, shall be used for preparing the calibration gas mixtures (in N_2, as applicable) under Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of 40 CFR 60 (see Specific Condition **A.29.**).
(3) For affected facilities burning only fossil fuel, the span value for a continuous monitoring system for measuring opacity is between 60 and 80 percent and for a continuous monitoring system measuring nitrogen oxides firing solid fuel is 1,000 ppm.
(5) For affected facilities burning fossil fuel, alone or in combination with non-fossil fuel, the span value of the sulfur dioxide continuous monitoring system at the inlet to sulfur dioxide control device is 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired, and the outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device is 50 percent of maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired.
[40 CFR 60.47a(i)(1), (2), (3) & (5)]

A.27. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.47a (see Specific Condition **A.25.**):
(1) For Method 6, Method 6A or 6B (whenever Methods 6 and 3 or 3B data are used) or 6C may be used. Each Method 6B sample obtained over 24 hours represents 24 1-hour averages. If Method 6A

or 6B is used under 40 CFR 60.47a(i), the conditions under 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1) apply (see Specific Condition **A.28.**); these conditions do not apply under 40 CFR 60.47a(h).

(2) For Method 7, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E may be used. If Method 7C, 7D, or 7E is used, the sampling time is 1 hour.

(3) For Method 3, Method 3A or 3B may be used if the sampling time is 1 hour.

(4) For Method 3B, Method 3A may be used.

[40 CFR 60.47a(j)]

A.28. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.46 or in other sections as specified (see Specific Conditions **A.27.** and **A.39.**):

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, SO_2 and NO_X may be determined by using the F_c factor, provided that the following procedure is used (see Specific Condition **A.39.**):

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

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

where:

E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).

% CO_2 = carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis.

F_c = factor as determined in appropriate sections of Method 19.

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 60.46(d)(1)]

A.29. Continuous Monitor Performance Specifications. If continuous monitoring systems are required by rule or permit to be used for demonstrating compliance with the standards of the Department, they must be installed, maintained and calibrated in accordance with the EPA performance specifications listed below. These Performance Specifications are contained in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, and are adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(1) Performance Specification 1--Specifications and Test Procedures for Opacity Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
(2) Performance Specification 2--Specifications and Test Procedures for SO_2 and NO_X Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
(3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for O_2 and CO_2 Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
(4) Performance Specification 4--Specifications and Test Procedures for Carbon Monoxide Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources or
Performance Specification 4A--Specifications and Test Procedures for Carbon Monoxide Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.

[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.]

Required Tests, Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.30. Annual Tests Required. Annual compliance tests shall be performed for PM, PM_{10}, CO, SO_2, NO_X and visible emissions.
[PSD FL-137(A)]

A.31. Renewal Tests Required. Compliance tests shall be performed for VOCs, Fl, NH_3, and H_2SO_4 mist once every 5 years. The tests shall occur prior to obtaining a renewed operating permit to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits in Specific Conditions **A.5.** and **A.8.**
[Rules 62-210.300(2)(a) and 62-297.310(7)(a), F.A.C.]

A.32. Additional Compliance Tests. Compliance tests shall be performed for Hg, Be, and Pb until three consecutive tests (including, if successful, the initial compliance test) are within the annual emission limits specified in Specific Condition **A.5.** Such tests shall occur, as necessary, in the first, fifth, and tenth years and additional successive five year intervals following commercial operation. Mercury testing shall not be routinely required. However, should the Department have reason to believe that a change in mercury emissions has occurred (e.g. via a change in fuel quality, particulate removal equipment, etc.) mercury testing shall be required.
[PA 88-24(A); and PSD-FL-137(D)]

{Permitting Note: In this condition, "routinely" refers to annually and/or the need to continue testing different control devices in order to reduce mercury emissions below those obtainable through the use of a baghouse, as was originally required by PA-88-24(A). Special compliance tests are also provided for in Specific Condition A.45.(b).}

A.33. The following test methods and procedures, or equivalent methods after obtaining prior written Department approval, shall be used for compliance testing:

Purpose / Substance	Test Methods
Selection of sample site and sample traverses	EPA Method 1
Determining stack gas flow rate	EPA Method 2
Gas analysis for calculation of percent O_2 and CO_2	EPA Method 3 or 3A
Determining stack gas moisture content to convert the flow rate from actual standard cubic feet (ascf) to dry standard cubic feet (dscf)	EPA Method 4
PM	EPA Method 5, 17, or 29
SO_2	EPA Method 6, 6B, 6C, or 8
NO_X	EPA Method 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E
H_2SO_4 mist	EPA Method 8
VE	EPA Method 9
CO	EPA Method 10
Pb	EPA Method 12 or 29
Fl	EPA Method 13A or 13B
SO_2 removal efficiency	EPA Method 19
VOCs	EPA Method 18 or 25
Hg	EPA Method 101A or 29
Be	EPA Method 104 or 29
PM_{10}	EPA Method 201 or 201A
NH_3	EPA Conditional Method 27

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60 and 61; PSD-FL-137(A & D); initial Title V permit application received 6/14/96; and, applicant request in DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit Comments received 02/12/99]

A.34. Particulate Matter. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standard as follows:

(1) The dry basis F factor (O_2) procedures in Method 19 shall be used to compute the emission rate of particulate matter.

(2) For the particulate matter concentration, Method 5 shall be used at affected facilities without wet FGD systems and Method 5B shall be used after wet FGD systems.

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

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

grab sampling procedure is used, the O_2 concentration for the run shall be the arithmetic mean of all the individual O_2 concentrations at each transverse point.

[40 CFR 60.48a(b)(1) & (2)]

A.35. Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the sulfur dioxide standards as follows:

(1) The percent of potential SO_2 emissions ($\%P_S$) to the atmosphere shall be computed using the following equation:

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

where:

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

(3) The procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the percent SO_2 reduction ($\%R_S$) of any SO_2 control system. Alternatively, a combination of an "as fired" fuel monitor and emission rates measured after the control system, following the procedures in Method 19, may be used if the percent reduction is calculated using the average emission rate from the SO_2 control device and the average SO_2 input rate from the "as fired" fuel analysis for 30 consecutive boiler operating days.

(4) The appropriate procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the emission rate.

(5) The continuous monitoring system in 40 CFR 60.47a(b) and (d) shall be used to determine the concentrations of SO_2 and CO_2 or O_2.

[40 CFR 60.48a(c)(1), (3), (4) & (5)]

A.36. Fuel - Sulfur Content. (see Specific Conditions **A.3.** and **A.7.**)

1. Coal. The as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for coal shall be determined using ASTM D2013-72 and either ASTM D3177-75, ASTM D4239-85, ASTM D3176-74, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended as-fired crushed coal.
2. No 2. Fuel Oil. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition. If the No. 2 fuel oil being delivered has a sulfur content of 0.05% or less, by weight, and the heating value of the delivered No. 2 fuel oil is provided, then the vendor's analysis is acceptable and no further analysis is required. However, if the No. 2 fuel oil being delivered has a sulfur content greater than 0.05%, by weight, the permittee shall have an as-fired sample analyzed (see Specific Condition **A.37.**).

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.17 and 60.47a; and, PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.37. Fuel Sampling and Analysis. 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 in the event that the SO_2 continuous emissions monitor is not able to capture valid data:

a. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended fuel following each fuel delivery.

b. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for coal using ASTM D2013-72 and either ASTM D3177-75 or ASTM D4239-85, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended as-fired crushed coal.
c. Determine and record the density (using ASTM D 1298-80, or equivalent) and the calorific heat value in Btu per pound (using ASTM D 240-76, or the latest edition) of the fuel oil combusted.
d. Determine and record the calorific heat value in Btu per pound of the blended, as-fired crushed coal using ASTM D2013-72 and either ASTM D2015-77 or D3286 (latest version), or the latest edition.
e. Record daily the amount of each fuel fired, the density of the fuel oil, the heating value of each fuel fired, and the percent sulfur content, by weight, of each fuel fired.
f. Utilize the information in a., b., c., d. and e., above, to calculate the SO_2 emission rate to ensure compliance at all times.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.17 and 60.47a(h)]

A.38. Nitrogen Oxides. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the NO_X standard as follows:
(1) The appropriate procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the emission rate of NO_X.
(2) The continuous monitoring system in 40 CFR 60.47a(c) and (d) shall be used to determine the concentrations of NO_X and CO_2 or O_2.

[40 CFR 60.48a(d)(1) & (2)]

A.39. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.48a:
(2) The F_C factor (CO_2) procedures in Method 19 may be used to compute the emission rate of particulate matter under the stipulations of 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1) (See Specific Condition **A.28.**). The CO_2 shall be determined in the same manner as the O_2 concentration.

[40 CFR 60.48a(e)(2)]

Compliance Test Requirements

A.40. 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.41. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

A.42. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

A.43. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

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

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

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

(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1, attached to this permit.
(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

A.44. 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.45. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
   a. Did not operate; or
   b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
   a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
   b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
   c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the AWQD, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the AWQD, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to

conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the AWQD.

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

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

A.46. If the permittee wants the CEMs RATAs for SO_2, NO_X, and CO to be considered as formal compliance tests, then the permittee must satisfy the applicable notice and submission requirements of Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9. & (8), F.A.C. (see Specific Conditions **A.45.** and **A.48.**). If Performance Specification 4A of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B is used for CO (see Specific Condition **A.29.**), a cylinder gas audit shall not be used in place of the RATA to determine compliance.

[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)4.b., 9. & (8) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60 Appendix B and Appendix F]

Reporting and Recordkeeping

A.47. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the owner or operator shall notify the AWQD 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 AWQD.

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

A.48. Test Reports.

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

(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD 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 AWQD to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.

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

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

A.49. For sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, the following information is reported to the Administrator for each 24-hour period.

(1) Calendar date.

(2) The average sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emission rates (ng/J or lb/million Btu) for each 30 successive boiler operating days, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for non-compliance with the standards; and, description of corrective actions taken.

(3) Percent reduction of the potential combustion concentration of sulfur dioxide for each 30 successive boiler operating days, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for non-compliance with the standard; and, description of corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of the boiler operating days for which pollutant or diluent data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 18 hours of operation of the facility; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and, description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of the times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates because of startup, shutdown, malfunction (NO_X only), emergency conditions (SO_2 only), or other reasons, and justification for excluding data other than startup, shutdown, malfunction, or emergency conditions.
(6) Identification of "F" factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.
(7) Identification of the times when hourly averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods.
(8) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system.
(9) Description of any modifications to the continuous monitoring system which could affect the ability of the continuous monitoring system to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3.
[40 CFR 60.49a(b)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) & (9)]

A.50. If the required quantity of emission data as required by 40 CFR 60.47a is not obtained for any 30 successive boiler operating days, the following information obtained under the requirements of 40 CFR 60.46a(h) is reported to the Administrator for that 30-day period:
(1) The number of hourly averages available for outlet emission rates (n_o) and inlet emission rates (n_i) as applicable.
(2) The standard deviation of hourly averages for outlet emission rates (s_o) and inlet emission rates (s_i) as applicable.
(3) The lower confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate (E_o^*) and the upper confidence limit for the mean inlet emission rate (E_i^*) as applicable.
(4) The applicable potential combustion concentration.
(5) The ratio of the upper confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate (E_o^*) and the allowable emission rate (E_{std}) as applicable.
[40 CFR 60.49a(c)(1), (2), (3), (4) & (5)]

A.51. If any standards under 40 CFR 60.43a are exceeded during emergency conditions because of control system malfunction, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement:
(1) Indicating if emergency conditions existed during each period (see Specific Condition **A.56.**), and
(2) Listing the following information:
  (i) Time periods the emergency condition existed;
  (ii) Electrical output and demand on the owner or operator's electric utility system and the affected facility;
  (iii) Amount of power purchased from interconnected neighboring utility companies during the emergency period;
  (iv) Percent reduction in emissions achieved;
  (v) Atmospheric emission rate (ng/J) of the pollutant discharged; and
  (vi) Actions taken to correct control system malfunction.
[40 CFR 60.49a(d)(1) & (2)]

A.52. If fuel pretreatment credit toward the sulfur dioxide emission standard under 40 CFR 60.43a is claimed, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement:
(1) Indicating what percentage cleaning credit was taken for the calendar quarter, and whether the credit was determined in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.48a and Method 19 (appendix A); and
(2) Listing the quantity, heat content, and date each pretreated fuel shipment was received during the previous quarter; the name and location of the pretreatment facility; and the total quantity and total heat content of all fuels received at the affected facility during the previous quarter.
[40 CFR 60.49a(e)(1) & (2)]

A.53. For any periods for which opacity, sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emissions data are not available, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement indicating if any changes were made in operation of the emission control system during the period of data unavailability. Operations of the control system and the affected facility during periods of data unavailability are to be compared with operation of the control system and the affected facility before and following the period of data unavailability.
[40 CFR 60.49a(f)]

A.54. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement indicating whether:
(1) The required continuous monitoring system calibration, span, and drift checks or other periodic audits have or have not been performed as specified.
(2) The data used to show compliance was or was not obtained in accordance with approved methods and procedures of this part and is representative of plant performance.
(3) The minimum data requirements have or have not been met; or, the minimum data requirements have not been met for errors that were unavoidable.
(4) Compliance with the standards has or has not been achieved during the reporting period.
[40 CFR 60.49a(g)(1), (2), (3) & (4)]

A.55.a. For the purposes of the reports required under 40 CFR 60.7, periods of excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the applicable opacity standards under 40 CFR 60.42a(b). Opacity levels in excess of the applicable opacity standard and the dates of such excesses are to be submitted to the Administrator each calendar quarter.
[40 CFR 60.49a(h)]

A.55.b. For purposes of reports required under this permit, excess emissions are defined as any calculated average emission concentration, as determined pursuant to **Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A** (attached), which exceeds the applicable emission limit in Specific Condition **A.5.**, with the exceptions noted in Specific Condition **A.13.b.**
[PSD-FL-137(D)]

A.56. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit the written reports required under 40 CFR 60.49a and 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, to the AWQD for every calendar quarter. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.
[Rule 62-213.440(b)(3)(a), F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.49a(i)]

A.57. Fuel Consumption Records. All coal and No. 2 fuel oil used shall be recorded on a 24-hour (daily) basis in a log for each CFB Boiler. Copies of fuel analyses containing information on sulfur content and heating values shall also be maintained for a minimum of 5 years.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.58. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the total hours of annual operation, including a detailed account of the hours operated on each of the allowable fuels.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

{Permitting Note: An operation log must be kept at all times, using any combination of manually and computer generated records that indicates the state of compliance.}

A.59. Recycle rejects usage on a volumetric basis shall be estimated and recorded for each 24-hour period in which rejects are burned.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

Miscellaneous

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

A.61. CFB Boilers A, B, & C are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subparts A and Da; except that where requirements within this permit are more restrictive, the requirements of this permit shall apply.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.62. Fuel shall not be burned in any CFB boiler unless the control devices are operating properly pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

A.63. Mercury Control. CFB technology and baghouses (see Specific Condition **A.10.**) shall be used for control of Hg to comply with the emission limitations of Specific Condition **A.5.** No additional control shall be required, at this time, as long as the compliance tests required in Specific Condition **A.32.** demonstrate that the emission limitation is being met.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, letter from Hamilton S. Oven dated April 6, 1995]

A.64. Short Fiber Recycle Rejects Test Burn. To the extent that it is consistent with Specific Condition **A.3.c.**, the SETTLEMENT AND RELEASE AGREEMENT made on July 24, 1998, by and between Smurfit Stone Container Corporation and Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P., and the following, CBCP may burn all or a portion of the short fiber rejects generated by SKC in processing recycled paper. Prior to burning the rejects as a supplemental fuel however, CBCP shall conduct a test burn to determine the effects of burning the rejects. At least ninety (90) days prior to any proposed test burn, CBCP shall submit a plan to the Department for conducting a 30-day test burn designed to ascertain whether the

CFBs can burn the rejects as supplemental fuel without exceeding any of the limitations on emissions and fuel usage contained in Specific Conditions **A.3.**, **A.5.** and **A.6.**, and without causing any operational problems which would affect the reliable operation (with customary maintenance) of the CFBs and without violating any other environmental requirements. CBCP shall notify the Department and the AWQD at least thirty (30) days prior to initiation of the test burn. The results of the test burn and CBCP's analysis shall be reported to the Department and to the AWQD within forty-five (45) days of completion of the test burn. The Department shall notify CBCP within thirty (30) days thereafter of its approval or disapproval of any conclusion by CBCP that the test burn demonstrated that the rejects can be burned in compliance with this condition.
[PSD-FL-137(A & D)]

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description: Material Handling Systems and Treatment Operations
-004	Absorber Dryer System Train - 1 (Dryer and Handling System)
-005	Absorber Dryer System Train - 2 (Dryer and Handling System)
-009, -025	ADS Storage Bins (1 & 2)
-010	Bed Ash Hopper
-011	Bed Ash Separator/Collector
-012, -026	Fly Ash Separators/Collectors (1 & 2)
-030	Dry Ash Rail Car/Truck Loadout
-031	Pulverized Limestone Feeders (6)
-032	Bed Ash Silo Vent (for transfers to silo and emissions control for truck loadout)
-033	Fly Ash Silo Vent (for transfers to silo and emissions control for truck loadout)

These emissions units are associated with the material handling and treatment operations for limestone and ash. Limestone delivered to the facility is stored in an open pile. The limestone is transferred by a front-end loader from the pile to a reclaim hopper. An enclosed feeder directs the limestone into the Absorber Dryer System (ADS) trains. One ADS train, of which there are two identical trains (ADS-1 & ADS-2), consists of: a No. 2 fuel oil-fired dryer, a limestone crusher, a limestone cyclone classifier, a limestone screener, and a limestone vibrating pan conveyor. Each ADS train operates at a throughput rate of 49,000 acfm. Pulverized limestone product is directed by rotary feeder to two ADS storage bins (ADS Storage Bin-1 and ADS Storage Bin-2). The pulverized limestone is transferred to the CFB boilers by 6 feeders. ADS Storage Bin-1 supplies CFB boilers A and B through 3 feeders at a throughput rate of 6,840 acfm and ADS Storage Bin-2 feeds CFB Boiler C through 3 feeders at a throughput rate of 6,993 acfm.

Dry ash loadout operations are used to process the fly ash and the bed ash generated by the three fluidized bed boilers. Dry ash loadout refers to the loading of dry fly ash and bed ash onto rail cars or sealed trucks. Boiler bed ash is discharged into a surge hopper with overflow going to wheelbarrows. The fly ash is discharged from the boiler flue gas baghouses into hoppers. The bed ash and fly ash are transferred in separate streams through dry cyclone separator/collectors that discharge into silos. The ash may be loaded into railcars or sealed dry bulk trailer trucks from these silos.

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration and, permittee requested limitations established in permit Nos. PSD-FL-137(A, B, C, D & E). In addition, the limestone handling/treatment emission units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO, Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. Particulate matter and visible emissions from the material handling units/operations listed in the table above are controlled by either a fabric filter or a baghouse system. Fugitive emissions from the dry ash rail car/truck loadout operation shall be controlled by using closed or covered containers under negative air pressures during ash loadout; and by

using water sprays prior to removal of the rail car loadout cap when loading open rail cars. Information regarding flow conditions is as follows:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description: Material Handling Systems and Treatment Operations	Stack Height (ft)	Exit Diameter (ft)	Exit Temp. (°F)	Actual Volumetric Flow Rate (acfm)
-004	Absorber Dryer System Train - 1	63	4.17	195	49,000
-005	Absorber Dryer System Train - 2	63	4.17	195	49,000
-009	ADS Storage Bin - 1	90	2 x 2	102	6,840
-025	ADS Storage Bin - 2	89	2 x 2	102	6,993
-031	Pulverized Limestone Feeders (6)	50	0.3	77	365 (each)
-010	Bed Ash Hopper	25	0.625	96	670
-011	Bed Ash Separator/Collector	104	1	223	5,345
-012	Fly Ash Separator/Collector - 1	38	1	197	5,974
-026	Fly Ash Separator/Collector - 2	38	1	197	5,974
-030	Dry Ash Rail Car/Truck Loadout	14	1.9 x 2.8	120	6,000
-032	Bed Ash Silo Vent	104	1.3 x 1	80	1,800
-033	Fly Ash Silo Vent	138	1 x 1.5	127	3,700

End of Permitting Notes.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity.

a. The maximum material handling/usage rates for limestone, fly ash, and bed ash shall not exceed the following:

Material Handled	Tons/Month[1]	TPY
Limestone	27,000	320,000
Fly Ash	28,000	336,000
Bed Ash	8,000	88,000

[1] Based on 30 consecutive days.

b. The maximum material feed rate to each ADS train shall not exceed 42.6 tons per hour and the volumetric flow rate shall not exceed 42,100 dry standard cubic feet per minute per ADS train.

[PSD-FL-137(A & C)]

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **B.19.**

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

B.3. Hours of Operation.
a. The ADS-1 and ADS-2 trains may be operated in any combination for a maximum combined total of 22 hours per day (not to exceed 8,030 combined hrs/yr) at maximum capacity.
b. Except for the ADS-1 and ADS-2 trains, the rest of the material handling operations may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hrs/yr.
[PSD-FL-137(A & C)]

B.4. Methods of Operation.
a. Fuel. The ADS-1 and ADS-2 dryers are permitted to fire only No. 2 fuel oil. The maximum firing rate of No. 2 fuel oil for each ADS dryer shall not exceed 120 gals/hr nor 350,400 gals/yr. This reflects a combined total fuel oil firing rate of 240 gals/hr and 700,800 gals/yr, for the two ADS trains. See Specific Conditions **B.7.** and **B.17.**
b. Ash Handling.
1. Bed ash and fly ash may be directly removed (as dry ash) from plant property.
2. The dry ash shall be loaded only onto rail cars or sealed trucks for removal. Removal of bottom and fly ash from the CBCF site by any means other than by rail or sealed trucks shall require the prior approval of the Department and the AWQD of the method of fugitive emissions control.
3. The dry ash may be loaded onto open or closed rail cars.
[a.: PSD-FL-137(A); b.: PSD-FL-137(C & E); and, applicant request in letter received March 5, 1999]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: The attached Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit. For limestone handling/treatment emission units, meeting the PSD limits assures compliance with the NSPS limits.}

B.5. Particulate Matter Emissions. Particulate matter emissions from the emissions units in this subsection shall not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf.
[PSD-FL-137(A, B, C & E)]

B.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from the emissions units in this subsection shall not exceed 5% opacity.
[PSD-FL-137(A, B & C)]

B.7. No. 2 Fuel Oil Sulfur Content. The maximum No. 2 fuel oil sulfur content shall not exceed 0.05%, by weight. See Specific Conditions **B.4.** and **B.17.**
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

Excess Emissions

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

B.8. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1). F.A.C.]

B.9. 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.]

Emission Controls

B.10. Control Systems.

a. Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions. For the above referenced material handling emissions units/operations, the control systems shall be either a fabric filter or baghouse system, except for the ash pellet hydrator, ash pellet curing silos, and ash pelletizing pan.
b. Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions. For the ash pellet hydrator, ash pellet curing silos and ash pelletizing pan, the control system shall be a scrubber.
c. Fugitive Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions. For dry ash rail car loadout, fugitive emissions shall be controlled by loading under negative pressure into either closed containers or open containers fitted with a rail car loadout cap; and, by using water sprays to create a crust on the top layer prior to removal of the rail car loadout cap when loading open rail cars.

[PSD-FL-137(A, B & C)]

Monitoring of Operations

B.11. Determination of Process Variables.

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

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

Test Methods and Procedures

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

B.12. Annual Tests Required. Annual visible emissions compliance tests shall be performed for all emissions units in this subsection.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C. ; and, PSD FL-137(A & E)]

B.13. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

B.14. Particulate Matter Emissions. The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or 17, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[PSD-FL-137(A, C & E)]

B.15. Subsequent to the initial particulate matter mass emissions test that was required by PSD-FL-137(A, B, & C), neither the Department nor the AWQD shall require a particulate matter mass emissions test unless the visible emissions limit of 5% opacity is exceeded for a given emissions unit, or unless the Department or the AWQD, based on other information, has reason to believe that the particulate matter emissions limit is being violated. This provision applies only to those sources equipped with a baghouse.
[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-137(A, B & C)]

B.16. When both a particulate matter and visible emissions compliance test are required, they shall be conducted concurrently, except where inclement weather interferes.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

B.17. No. 2 Fuel Oil Sulfur Content. For the ADS train dryers, the fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, shall be analyzed using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition. If the No. 2 fuel oil being delivered has a sulfur content of 0.05% or less, by weight, then the vendor's analysis is acceptable and no further analysis is required. However, if the No. 2 fuel oil being delivered has a sulfur content greater than 0.05%, by weight, the permittee shall have an as-fired sample analyzed. See Specific Conditions **B.4.** and **B.17.**
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C; 40 CFR 60.17; and, PSD-FL-137(A)]

B.18. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

B.19. 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.]

B.20. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

B.21. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.
   1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
   2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
      c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

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

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

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

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

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

B.22. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

B.23. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
   a. Did not operate; or
   b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
   a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
   b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
   c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
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 AWQD, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

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

(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter

sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, SIP approved]

Recordkeeping and Reporting

B.24. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD 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 AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

B.25. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the AWQD on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD 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 AWQD to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:
1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.
8. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.
9. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.
10. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.
11. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
12. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
13. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
14. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.

15. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
16. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.
17. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
18. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
19. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
20. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.
21. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

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

B.26. For each emission unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the hours of operation and, where No. 2 fuel oil is an issue, the amount consumed on an hourly basis.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

{Permitting Note: An operation log must be kept at all times, using any combination of manually and computer generated records that indicates the state of compliance.}

Miscellaneous Requirements.

B.27. The permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-204.800(7)(d), F.A.C.]

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description: Coal Handling/Treatment Systems
-006	Coal Crusher Building
-007	Coal Silo Conveyor
-020	Coal Car Unloading

The coal receiving, storage and transfer systems at the coal storage yard support the operation of the three power boilers. Particulate matter emissions are controlled using fabric filter systems, baghouse systems, water sprays, wetting agents, and full enclosures or partial enclosures, where appropriate.

{Permitting notes: These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; and, Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit Nos. PSD-FL-137(A, B, & C). Information regarding flow conditions is as follows:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description: Coal Handling Systems (Baghouse)	Stack Height (ft)	Exit Diameter (ft)	Exit Temp. (°F)	Actual Volumetric Flow Rate (acfm)
-006	Coal Crusher Building	20	1.9	77	4,215
-007	Coal Silo Conveyor	142	77	3	23,175
E.U. ID No.	**Brief Description: Coal Handling Systems (Fabric Filter)**	**Nonstack Emission Point Height (ft)**	**Exit Temp. (°F)**	**Actual Volumetric Flow Rate (acfm)**	**Maximum Process or Through-put Rate (acfm)**
-020	Coal Car Unloading	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

End of Permitting Notes.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum material handling/usage rate for coal shall not exceed the following:

Material Handled	Tons/Month[1]	TPY
Coal	117,000	1,170,000

[1] Based on 30 consecutive days.

[PSD-FL-137(A, B, & C)]

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **C.16.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

C.3. Hours of Operation. The coal handling/treatment emissions units may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[PSD-FL-137(A, B, & C)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

C.4. Particulate Matter Emissions. Except for coal car unloading, particulate matter emissions from the emission units in this subsection shall not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf.
[PSD-FL-137(A, B, & C)]

C.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from all emission units in this subsection shall not exceed 5% opacity.
[PSD-FL-137(A, B, & C)]

Emission Controls

C.6. Control Systems.
(a) Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions. Except for coal car unloading, the control systems for the coal handling emission units shall be either a fabric filter or baghouse system.
(b) Fugitive Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions. For coal car unloading, the control system shall be wet suppression using continuous water sprays during unloading.
[PSD-FL-137(A, B, & C)]

Excess Emissions

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

C.7. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

C.8. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

C.9. Determination of Process Variables.
(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

C.10. Annual visible emissions compliance tests shall be performed for all emissions units in this subsection with baghouse or fabric filter controls.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-137(A)]

C.11. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.254(b)(2) & Appendix A; and, PSD-FL-137(A)]

C.12. Particulate Matter Emissions. The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or 17, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.254(b)(1) & Appendix A; and, PSD-FL-137(A)]

C.13. Subsequent to the initial particulate matter mass emissions test that was required by Permit Nos. PSD-FL-137(A, B & C), neither the Department nor the AWQD shall require a particulate matter mass emissions test unless the visible emissions limit of 5% opacity is exceeded for a given emissions unit, or unless the Department or the AWQD, based on other information, have reason to believe that the particulate matter emissions limit is being violated.
[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-137(A, B & C)]

C.14. When both a particulate matter and visible emissions compliance test are required, they shall be conducted concurrently, except where inclement weather interferes.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

C.15. 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.]

C.16. 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.]

C.17. 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.]

C.18. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period

during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

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

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

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

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

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

C.19. 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.]

C.20. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
   a. Did not operate; or
   b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
   a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
   b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
   c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

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

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

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

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting

C.21. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD 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 AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

C.22. Test Reports.

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

(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD 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 AWQD to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:
1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.

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

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

C.23. For each emission unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for AWQD inspection that documents the hours of operation.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]

{Permitting Note: An operation log must be kept at all times, using any combination of manually and computer generated records that indicates the state of compliance.}

Miscellaneous Requirements.

C.24. The permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-204.800(7)(d), F.A.C.]

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

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility

PROPOSED Permit No.: 0310337-003-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310337

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

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

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities:

1. Ash Handling Systems Pressure/Vacuum Relief Valves.
2. Coal additives for improved flow.
3. Magnetic Separator Chute.
4. Cation Exchanger; Anion Exchanger.
5. Amine Solution Mixer Tank.
6. Air Compressors, compressed air system.
7. Sandblaster with Filter
8. Fuel Oil Truck Unloading Station. Fuel Oil transfer pump 1 FOA-P-1, 175 gpm.
9. Fuel Oil Storage Tank - (1 FOA-TNK-1).
10. Acid Storage Tank.
11. Phosphate Solution Mixer Tank.
12. Chemical Waste Mixer Tank.
13. Plant Ground Maintenance.
14. Maintenance (Cleaning, Metalworking, Soldering, Welding, Non-Asbestos Removal).
15. Sodium Hypochlorite Storage Tank - (HRE-TNK-3). All other closed tanks for waste/waste water treatment. Includes H_2SO_4, NH_3, Caustic, Phosphate, Amine, Oxygen Scavenger, and Magnesium Chloride.
16. Chemical Waste Sumps.
17. CEM Calibration Gases.
18. Street Sweeping; outdoor vacuum truck cleanup.
19. Fuel Oil Heavy Equipment Diesel Tanks- (2) Tanks.

Appendix I-1, Continued.

20. (2) Diesel Fuel Fired Pumps (emergency fire pump and boiler feed pump) collectively firing less than 16,000 gallons of diesel fuel per year.
21. Diesel Fuel Pump Oil Tank (1 WSE-TNK-2), 320 Gallons.
22. H_2 Vent.
23. $DeNO_x$ Facility (NH_3 addition).
24. Transformer Maintenance.
25. Steam Vents.
26. N_2 cap during boiler shutdown.
27. Building Vents.
28. Lab Hood, other laboratory activities.
29. Soot Blowing.
30. Turbine Lube Oil Vent with Oil Mist Eliminator.
31. RO - High Temp AntiFoam Addition to Brine Concentrator (BC).
32. RO - Degasifier Packed Column (Sulfur odor, H_2S emissions).
33. Coal Pile Run-off Pond.
34. Tower Loop - Soda Ash Storage Silo.
35. Tower Loop - Lime Storage Silo.
36. Yard Area Runoff Pond (Unlined).
37. Service Area Runoff Pond (Lined).
38. RO - AntiScalant Tank Addition to BC.
39. RO - High Temp AntiFoam Tank Additive to Crystallizer.
40. SK - DensaDeg Mixer/Settler.
41. Coal transfer to coal receiving pile via lowering well (partial enclosure, lowering well is a "chute" with openings for distribution of coal).
42. Wind erosion from coal receiving pile.
43. Wind erosion from 27-day coal storage pile.
44. Ash handling front-end loader traffic.
45. Wind erosion related to ash handling operations.
46. Bed ash transfer from boilers to wheelbarrows (bed ash rejects).
47. Pellet screen cleanout.
48. Ash pelletizing area cleanup (drops and transfer to temporary pile).
49. Front end loader transfers to temporary pile.
50. Temporary rail car loading of pelletizer recycle material and other particulate debris.
51. Recycle surge hopper baghouse exhausts within enclosure. ASF-FLT-3
52. Limestone pile wind erosion.
53. Maintenance Painting.
54. Coal Feeders (6) - Enclosed Transfer to CB-1 Sandwich Belt (CF-2).
55. CB-1 to CB-2 Transfer (CF-3)
56. Lime Storage Silo (*Vent Filter*)
57. Soda Ash Storage Silo (*Vent Filter*)
58. Parts Washers
59. Cooling Tower

Referenced Attachments

Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A

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

Appendix JEPB Rule 2

Appendix H-1, Permit History

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

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

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

Table 297.310-1, Calibration Schedule

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

Table 2-1, Compliance Requirements