NOTICE OF FINAL TITLE V PERMIT RENEWAL

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:

Walt Disney World Co.
P.O. Box 10,000
Lake Buena Vista, Florida 32830-1000
/

Title V FINAL Permit Renewal No.: 0950111-021-AV
Walt Disney World Resort Complex
Orange and Osceola Counties

Enclosed is the FINAL Title V Permit Renewal, No. 0950111-021-AV, which is being issued for the purpose of renewing the operation permit pursuant to Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.). The Walt Disney World Resort Complex is located at 1375 Buena Vista Drive, Lake Buena Vista, Orange and Osceola Counties.

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

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Trina L Vielhauer

Trina Vielhauer, Chief
Bureau of Air Regulation

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this NOTICE OF FINAL TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT (including the FINAL Determination and the FINAL Permit) was sent by certified mail before the close of business on 12/12/02 to the person(s) listed or as otherwise noted:

Mr. Lee Schmudde, Vice President, Responsible Official, Walt Disney World Co.

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that a copy of this NOTICE OF FINAL TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT was sent by U.S. Mail before the close of business on 12/12/02 to the person(s) listed or as otherwise noted:

Mr. Steve Tucker, Designated Representative, Reedy Creek Energy Services, Inc.
Mr. Rich Bumar, P.E., Walt Disney World Co.
Mr. Armando Rodriguez, Walt Disney World Co.
Mr. Len Kozlov, FDEP, Central District Office
USEPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

12/12/02 cc: Bruce Mitchell
Reading FYR

Clerk Stamp

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

Barbara J. Friday 12/12/02
(Clerk) (Date)

FINAL Determination

TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT RENEWAL

FINAL Permit No.: 0950111-021-AV

I. Comment(s).

No comments were received from USEPA during their 45 day review period of the PROPOSED Title V Permit Renewal.

II. Conclusion.

In conclusion, the permitting authority hereby issues the FINAL Title V Permit Renewal.

SENDER: *COMPLETE THIS SECTION*

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Mr. Lee Schmudde, Vice President
Responsible Official
Walt Disney World Co.
P.O. Box 10,000
Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830-1000

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X

☐ Agent
☐ Addressee

B. ~~Received by (Printed Name)~~ C. Date of Delivery

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

☒ Certified Mail ☐ Express Mail
☐ Registered ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Insured Mail ☐ C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? *(Extra Fee)* ☐ Yes

2. Article Number
(Transfer from service label) 7000 0600 0021 6524 2618

PS Form 3811, August 2001 Domestic Return Receipt 102595-

U.S. Postal Service
CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT
(Domestic Mail Only; No Insurance Coverage Provided)

Article Sent To:
Mr. Lee Schmudde, Vice President

Postage	$
Certified Fee	
Return Receipt Fee (Endorsement Required)	
Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)	
Total Postage & Fees	$

Postmark Here

Name (Please Print Clearly) (to be completed by mailer)
Mr. Lee Schmudde, Vice President
Street, Apt. No.; or PO Box No.
P.O. Box 10,000
City, State, ZIP+4
Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830-1000

PS Form 3800, July 1999 See Reverse for Instructions

7000 0600 0021 6524 2618

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Walt Disney World Co.
Walt Disney World Resort Complex Renewal
Facility ID.: 0950111
Orange and Osecola Counties

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
FINAL Permit No.: 0950111-021-AV

The initial Title V Air Operation Permit, No. 0950111-005-AV, was issued/effective on January 1, 1998. This Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213, and 62-214. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

This Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal is for the operation of the Walt Disney World Resort Complex. This facility is located at 1375 Buena Vista Drive, Orange and Osceola Counties; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 449.70 km East and 3138.00 km North; Latitude: 28° 22' 24" North and Longitude: 81° 32' 46" West.

The facility is a complex of hotels, theme parks and support facilities, and a utility. The various air pollution sources are boilers, a combined cycle combustion turbine with a natural gas-fired heat recovery steam generator, paint spray booths and associated operations, external combustion oil heaters and hot water heaters.

The Walt Disney World Resort Complex (WDWRC) operates 120 stand-by/emergency generators that fire new No. 2 distillate diesel fuel oil (108), natural gas (11), or LP gas (1). Of these generators within the complex, 85 are assigned to the Walt Disney World Co. operations and 35 are assigned to the Reedy Creek Improvement District operations. See Attachment WDWRC for the break-down of these generators.

The Reedy Creek Energy Services operates a combined cycle combustion turbine (CT) system followed by an associated natural gas-fired duct burner and a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). It consists of a GE LM 5000 combustion turbine which powers a 38 MW (nominal rating) generator. Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions are controlled by the use of water injection. The HRSG provides steam to power a nominal 8.5 MW steam turbine. The CT can be fired either by natural gas or No. 2 fuel oil. The duct burner can only be fired by natural gas. The compressor inlet air will be conditioned by an evaporative cooler and/or chilled water cooling coils when needed. A catalytic oxidation unit has been placed into service in the ductwork directly following the CT for CO control. Station emergency power will be provided by the Black Start Cummings No. 2 fuel oil fired emergency electric generator (which is exempt from permitting requirements: see Appendix I-1). The Reedy Creek Combined Cycle combustion turbine is regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II; NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines, and Subpart Db, Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rules 62-204.800(7)(b)38. & 62-204.800(7)(b)3., F.A.C., respectively; and, PSD-FL-014/014(A)/123, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. Stack height: 65 feet, exit diameter: 11.1 feet, exit temperature: 285 °F, and, actual volumetric flow rate: 301,777 acfm. This unit began commercial operation April 1989. This emissions unit is also subject to Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements for CO (carbon monoxide). See Attachment CAM.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is controlled or reduced by the use of a catalytic oxidation system, which is effectively a passive control system. The catalyst (stainless steel foil coated with calcined alumina with platinum metal) enhances the chemical reaction between oxygen and carbon monoxide and forms carbon dioxide as the end product. This reaction is greater than 80% efficient at 392° F (200° C) within minutes of gas turbine startup, before power generation begins. The catalyst normally operates at a temperature around 800° F (427° C) with corresponding CO removal efficiencies above 90%. The carbon monoxide removal efficiency increases as temperature increases up to the maximum operating limit of 1250° F (677° C). (Refer to the attached graph in Figure 1, which illustrates the carbon monoxide conversion efficiency at varying temperatures up to 500° C (932° F). This system is designed and certified by the manufacturer to operate while the plant is burning either natural gas or new No. 2 diesel fuel oil.

A plant operator occupies the plant control room 24 hours per day, which allows the plant personnel to monitor two key catalyst operating parameters. Namely, catalyst inlet temperature and pressure drop across the catalyst bed. A high temperature alarm is in place to alert the operator if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250° F (677° C) to protect the bed from thermal damage, and a high-pressure alarm sounds if the pressure drop across the catalyst bed exceeds 3" of water column. The pressure reading serves two purposes: to ensure that there is airflow across the bed, thus verifying that the system is operating, and to alert the plant operator if a possible plugging or fouling has occurred.

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented in Table 1. The selected performance indicators are catalyst inlet temperature, pressure drop across the catalyst bed, and annual analysis of a catalyst test plug. The plant operator manually logs the temperature and the pressure drop once a day, monitors the alarms, and takes action if the readings are outside the allowable operating range. The test plug is analyzed annually to enable the catalyst manufacturer to certify the condition of the catalyst.

Thermocouples are located across the inlet to the catalytic oxidizer bed for monitoring the inlet temperature. These monitors/sensors were placed there to protect the catalyst; and, they are tied into an associated alarm system to alert the operator of high temperature readings. The manufacturer did not call for any thermocouples at the back of the catalyst bed, because they are not part of the design criteria for operation. However, there is only six (6) inches of room between the back of the bed and the super heaters; so, to install any of these monitors/sensors would require the removal of the bed.

Since installing the catalytic oxidizer for CO in late 1997, the actual annual CO emissions (based on AOR data) have been 5.09 tons/1998, 4.16 tons/1999, 3.93 tons/2000 and 3.24 tons/2001, which are 4.6%/1998, 3.8%/1999, 3.6%/2000 and 2.9%/2001, respectively, of the allowable standard (110 TPY). By interpolating the actual ton values to 8760 hours and assuming no control, then the values become 133 tons/1998, 113 tons/1999, 115 tons/2000 and 109 tons/2001. In addition, by comparing the differences of these values with the allowable standard, the minimum efficiency of the oxidizer required to meet the standard during these years are 21%/1998, 2.7%/1999, 4.5%/2000 and 0.0%/2001; and, another way of looking at these values is to access the number of days that the catalytic oxidizer would have had to operate to meet the standard during these years, which would be 77 days/1998, 10 days/1999, 16.5 days/2000, and none for 2001. Because of the high removal efficiencies, even during start-up, it is obvious that the allowable standard is easily met by just operating the catalytic oxidizer; and, if one only looks at the data from the 2001 operation, CAM would not be required.

The North Service Area Laundry consists of three (3) laundry boilers (Nos. 1, 2 & 3), which are manufactured by York-Shipley. Nos. 1 and 2 are rated at 300 horsepower (HP) and No. 3 is rated at 350 HP. The combined maximum total heat input of the three boilers is 39.6 MMBtu/hr from the firing of natural gas only. The laundry boilers are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units; and, they are regulated under Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators With Less Than 250 MMBtu Per Hour Heat Input.

Disney's Boardwalk Resort has two (2) boilers (Nos. BDW-1 & 2), which are manufactured by Cleaver Brooks, Model Nos. CBE-700-250. The boilers are each rated at 250 HP. The maximum heat input of each boiler is 10.46 MMBtu/hr from the firing of natural gas only. The boilers are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units; and, they are regulated under Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators With Less Than 250 MMBtu Per Hour Heat Input.

The Reedy Creek Improvement District's Epcot Central Energy Plant has two (2) identical 3,600 horsepower large bore diesel engines (Nos. Epcot DG-1 & 2), manufactured by Stewart & Stevenson, Model Nos. S-20-645-E4B. Each engine is equipped with a 2.5 megawatt generator, Model TBGZHJ. Each generator provides peak demand reduction and emergency standby power. Each emissions unit is permitted to fire new No. 2 distillate fuel oil only. The sulfur content of the new No. 2 distillate fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5%, by weight. The firing of low sulfur fuel oil negates the need to conduct any SO_2 mass tests. Each emissions unit is allowed to operate 1900 hrs/yr.

At the North Service Area Dry Cleaning Plant, there is one perchloroethylene dry cleaning unit (No. 1). No. 1 is a Multimatic Atlas 45. The perchloroethylene dry cleaning unit is vented to a single exhaust stack with precleaning provided by a new chiller system followed by and in series with an existing carbon absorption system (an American Laundry Machinery, Inc.: Model PC 212 activated carbon vapor adsorber). The permittee recently upgraded the existing control system by installing a chiller system, which reduced the potential perchloroethylene emissions (1.5 TPY to 0.5 TPY) and load on the existing carbon absorption system. The perchloroethylene dry cleaning operation is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart M, National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities.

At Disney's Animal Kingdom, specifically at the Necropsy Building, there is an animal crematory, a Crawford Model CD800 Animal Carcass Incinerator. This emissions unit is subject to the permitting requirements of Rule 62-296.401(1), F.A.C., Incinerators with a Charging Rate Less Than 50 Tons Per Day. The emissions unit's processing capacity shall not exceed 800 lbs per four-hour period (equivalent to 200 lbs/hr);and, the emissions unit's maximum heat input shall not exceed 3.0 MMBtu/hr while firing only natural gas. The emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8760 hours per year. The design of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be such that it has a minimum residence time of 1.0 seconds at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 °F throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 °F.

The crematory unit is permitted to incinerate only dead animals and, if applicable, the bedding and the remains associated with the animals placed in leak-proof containers. Containers may contain up to 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics. Plastic bags used for the incineration of animals shall be nonchlorinated and no less than 3 mils thick. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they

are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics must be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least five years after their use. This documentation must also be submitted with any application for renewal air operation permit. This emissions unit is not permitted to cremate dead animals which were used for medical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biomedical waste* as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (see below), shall be incinerated.

* "Biomedical Waste": Any solid waste or liquid waste which may present a threat of infection to humans, including nonliquid tissue, body parts, blood, blood products, and body fluids from humans and other primates; laboratory and veterinary wastes which contain human disease-causing agents; and, discarded sharps. The following are also included:
(a) Used absorbent materials saturated with blood, blood products, body fluids, or excretions or secretions contaminated with visible blood; and, absorbent materials saturated with blood or blood products that have dried.
(b) Non-absorbent, disposable devices that have been contaminated with blood, body fluids, or secretions or excretions visibly contaminated with blood, but have not been treated by a method listed in Section 381.0098, F.S., or a method approved pursuant to Rule 64E-16, F.A.C.

Operators of the incinerator were trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives. The content of the training program was submitted to the Department of Environmental Protection's Bureau of Air Regulation and approved, which met the criteria applicable to cremation set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook, EPA 453/B-93-018, and Instructor's Guide, EPA 453/B-93-019. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department-approved training program was submitted to the Department within 15 days of training; and, the owner of any new crematory units shall submit copies of the operator certificates within 15 days after completion of the initial compliance test pursuant to the unit's construction permit. An operator's certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional five years after termination of employment.

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated (paint spray booths, etc.) and insignificant emissions units/activities.

Based on the Title V permit application received July 8, 2002, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Walt Disney World Co.
Walt Disney World Resort Complex
Facility ID No.: 0950111
Orange and Osceola Counties

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
FINAL Permit Project No.: 0950111-021-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:
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Central District Office
3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232
Orlando, Florida 32803-3767
Telephone: 407/894-7555
Fax: 407/897-2966

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
FINAL Permit No.: 0950111-021-AV

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Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

Permittee:
Walt Disney World Co.
P.O. Box 10,000
Orlando, Florida 32830-1000

FINAL Permit No.: 0950111-021-AV
Facility ID No.: 0950111
SIC Nos.: 79, 7996
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

This permit renewal is for the operation of the Walt Disney World Resort Complex. This facility is located at 1375 Buena Vista Drive, Orange and Osceola Counties; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 449.70 km East and 3138.00 km North; Latitude: 28° 22' 24" North and Longitude: 81° 32' 46" West.

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

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:
Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 02/12/02)
APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES (dated 10/07/96)
TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE (dated 10/07/96)
FIGURE 1 - SUMMARY REPORT - GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSIONS AND MONITORING SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE REPORT (40 CFR 60, July 1996)
Phase II Acid Rain Application dated 08/05/2002
Alternate Sampling Procedure: ASP Number 97-B-01
Attachment WDWRC
Appendix CAM

Effective Date: January 1, 2003
Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2007
Expiration Date: December 31, 2007

Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division of Air Resource Management

HLR/sms/bm

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

The facility is a complex of hotels, theme parks and support facilities, and a utility. The various air pollution sources are boilers, a combined cycle combustion turbine with a natural gas-fired heat recovery steam generator, paint spray booths and associated operations, external combustion (thermal) oil heaters and hot water heaters.

Based on the Title V permit renewal application received July 8, 2002, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

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

E.U. ID No. (Facility ID No.)	Brief Description
North Service Area Dry Cleaning Plant	
-001 (LDC-1)	Dry Cleaning Unit #1
North Service Area (NSA)	
-005 (NSA-17)	North Service Area (NSA) Central Shops Building Annex (CSBA): Sand Blast Chamber No. 1: unregulated
-006 (NSA-18)	NSA Boat Maintenance & Painting Facility
-007 (NSA-1 thru 7, 11, 12, 14 thru 16)	NSA Central Shops Building
-014 (NSA-8)	NSA Lofting Building PSB
-015 (NSA-9 & 10)	NSA CSBA
-020 (LBB-1a)	Laundry Boiler #1
-021 (LBB-1b)	Laundry Boiler #2
-022 (LBB-1c)	Laundry Boiler #3
Disney's Grand Floridian Hotel	
-035 (GFR2 thru 18)	16 Hot Water Heaters
Disney-MGM Studios	
-053 (STB-1, 2A, 2B1, 2B2, 3 thru 8)	10 Hot Water Heaters
Disney-MGM Studio Tours	
-061 (MGM-10)	Paint Spray Booth (PSB)
Buena Vista Construction	
-062 (BVC-1)	PSB
Lake Buena Vista Community Village	
-063 (LBV-1 & 2)	PSBs
Disney Village	
-065 (VM-3)	PSB
Ft. Wilderness/Golf Course	
-066 (FWR-4)	PSB
Yacht & Beach Club	
-067 (YBC-3)	PSB
EPCOT Center	
-068 (EP-1 & 2)	PSBs
-070 (EP-3)	PSB
South Service Area	
-071 (SSA-1)	PSB

E.U. ID No. (Facility ID No.)	Brief Description
Administrative Area	
-072 (LAU-1 & 2)	2 Laundry Thermal Oil Heaters
Magic Kingdom	
-075 (MK-1)	PSB
Reedy Creek Improvement District/Epcot	
-076 (Epcot HWG-1 thru 3)	3 Hot Water Heaters (unregulated)
-079 (Epcot DG-1)	2.5 MW Diesel Generator
-080 (Epcot DG-2)	2.5 MW Diesel Generator
Reedy Creek Improvement District	
-081 (CEP-2)	Hot Water Heater
Blizzard Beach	
-083 (BB-1 thru 5)	5 Hot Water Heaters
Reedy Creek Improvement District	
-088 (CEP-1)	CCCT with natural gas fired Heat Recovery Steam Generator
Boardwalk Resort	
-090 (BDW-1 & 2)	2 Boilers
-091 (BDW-3 thru 10)	8 Hot Water Heaters
Magic Kingdom	
-092 (MK-3)	Hot Water Heater
-093 (MK-2)	PSB
Boardwalk Resort	
-094 (BR-1)	PSB
Coronado Springs Resort	
-095 (COS-1 thru 37)	37 Hot Water Heaters
Stand-by/Emergency Generators	
-101	120 Stand-by/Emergency Generators Firing #2 FO, NG or LP Gas
Coronado Springs Resort	
-102 (COS-41)	PSB
Disney's Animal Kingdom	
-103 (DAKU-1 thru 51)	51 Hot Water Heaters
Necropsy Building	
-112 (DAK-1)	Crawford Model CB800 Animal Crematory
All Star Resort	
-113 (ASR-2 thru 108)	107 Hot Water Heaters
-114 (ASR-1)	PSB
Tree of Life Boiler	
-115 (DAKU-52)	1.075 MMBtu/hr boiler firing NG
Disney's MGM Studios Feature Animation Building	
-117	2 PSBs
NSA Monorail Building	
-118 (NSA-20)	Monorail Trains PSB
Disney's Animal Kingdom	
-xxx	Maintenance PSB

Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
{Permitting note: For Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities, see Appendix U-1 (attached).}

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

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

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

These documents are provided to the permittee for information purposes only:
Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers
Statement of Basis

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:
Initial Title V Permit issued December 31, 1997.
Renewal Application received July 8, 2002.
Request for additional information dated August 6, 2002.
Supplemental information received September 3, 2002.
Supplemental information received September 18, 2002, via e-mail.
Affidavit for the publication of the Public Notice received October 4, 2002.
E-mail received on October 24, 2002, regarding two (2) petroleum dry cleaning units.

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting Note: APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided a copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}

2. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.
[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.; AC48-151472; AC48-151504; AC48-151506; AC48-151507; AC48-151509; AC48-151510; AC48-156346; AC48-166499; AC48-179648; AC48-179649; AC48-205018; AC48-243981; and, AO48-183381]

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

4. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).
a. The permittee shall submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent to:

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

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

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

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

7. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) 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: Nothing was deemed necessary and ordered at this time.}

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

8. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility during operations include: chemical or water application to unpaved roads, unpaved yard areas, and storage piles; paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and plant grounds; landscaping and planting of vegetation; confining abrasive blasting where possible; and other techniques, as necessary. Also, for the solid waste disposal area, wetting agents shall be applied. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. Certification by Responsible Official (RO). In addition to the professional engineering certification required for applications by Rule 62-4.050(3), F.A.C., any application form, report, compliance statement, compliance plan and compliance schedule submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall contain a certification signed by a responsible official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. Any responsible official who fails to submit any required information or who has submitted incorrect information shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary information or correct information.
[Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous

14. There shall be no discharges of liquid effluents or contaminated runoff to surface or ground water without approval from the Department.
[0950111-005-AV]

Section III. Emissions Units.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No./Facility ID No.	Brief Description
-088/CEP-1	Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine with a Natural Gas-Fired Duct Burner-Heat Recovery Steam Generator

This emissions unit is a combined cycle combustion turbine (CT) system followed by a natural gas-fired duct burner and a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). It consists of a GE LM 5000 combustion turbine which powers a 38 MW (nominal rating) generator. Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions are controlled by the use of water injection. The HRSG provides steam to power a nominal 8.5 MW steam turbine. The CT can be fired either by natural gas or No. 2 fuel oil. The duct burner can only be fired by natural gas. The compressor inlet air is conditioned by an evaporative cooler and/or chilled water cooling coils when needed. A catalytic oxidation unit has been placed into service in the ductwork directly following the CT for CO control. Station emergency power will be provided by the Black Start Cummings No. 2 fuel oil fired emergency electric generator (which is exempt from permitting requirements: see Appendix I-1).

{Permitting Notes: The emissions unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines, and Subpart Db, Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rules 62-204.800(7)(b)38. & 62-204.800(7)(b)3., F.A.C., respectively; and, PSD-FL-014/014(A)/123, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. Stack height: 65 feet, exit diameter: 11.1 feet, exit temperature: 285 °F, and, actual volumetric flow rate: 301,777 acfm. Commercial operation began in April 1989.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

[Permitting Note: Unless stated so, the following conditions apply to both the CT and HRSG.}

General

A.1. Definitions. For the purposes of Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., the definitions contained in the various provisions of 40 CFR 60, shall apply except that the term "Administrator" when used in 40 CFR 60, shall mean the Secretary or the Secretary's designee.
[40 CFR 60.2; Rule 62-204.800(7)(a), F.A.C.]

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

A.3. Modifications. Except as provided under 40 CFR 60.14(e) and (f), any physical or operational change to an existing facility which results in an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere of any pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification within the meaning of Section 11 of the Act. Upon modification, an existing facility shall become an affected facility for each pollutant to which a standard applies and for which there is an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere.
[40 CFR 60.14(a)]

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.4. Permitted Capacity. The maximum heat input to the Combustion Turbine (CT) and the duct burner, combined, shall not exceed 450 MMBtu/hr (normal duct burner heat input rate of 23 MMBtu/hr). When the CT is not in operation, the duct burner heat input rate shall not exceed 198 MMBtu/hr.

{Permitting Note: The heat input limitation has been placed in the permit to identify the capacity of the 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.}

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.332(b); and, 0950111-005-AV]

A.5. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **A.49**.
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.6. Methods of Operation - Fuels.
a. Natural gas shall be the primary fuel fired in the CT. New No. 2 distillate fuel oil may be fired as "back-up" fuel in the CT, only. Only natural gas shall be fired in the duct burner. The burning of other fuels requires review, public notice, and approval through the preconstruction process (Chapters 62-210 and 62-212, F.A.C.).
b. New No. 2 distillate fuel oil can be used as a backup fuel in the CT, only, for a maximum of 336 hours per year.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

A.7. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8760 hours per year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; 0950111-005-AV]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions Nos. A.8., A.9., A.11., A.12, and A.14. thru A.21., are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

A.8. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen oxides emissions, expressed as NO_X, shall not exceed 82 ppm by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis (132 lbs/hr) during conditions of peak loading (based on 40°F), or 68 ppm by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis (100

lbs/hr) for a 12-month rolling average, or 17 tons per year, while burning new No. 2 distillate fuel oil. The 12-month rolling average emissions will be calculated using hourly averages during the month and then using consecutive monthly averages to obtain an annual average. The Department may alter this averaging method after due consideration of alternative compliance plans.
[0950111-005-AV]

A.9. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen oxides emissions, expressed as NO_X, shall not exceed 74 ppm by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis (112 lbs/hr) during conditions of peak loading (based on 40°F), or 58 ppm by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis (77 lbs/hr) for a 12-month rolling average, or 280 tons per year, while burning natural gas. The 12-month rolling average emissions will be calculated using hourly averages of the combustion turbine and duct burner combined during the month and then using consecutive monthly averages to obtain an annual average. The Department may alter this averaging method after due consideration of alternative compliance plans. The duct burner NO_X emissions shall not exceed 4.6 lbs/hr at 23 MMBtu/hr heat input (corresponding to 0.20 lb/MMBtu) or 40 lbs/hr at 198 MMBtu/hr heat input (corresponding to 0.20 lb/MMBtu). The nitrogen oxides emissions standard apply at all times including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.
[40 CFR 60.44b(a)(4), (h) & (i); and, 0950111-001-AC]

A.10. Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen oxides from the CT shall be controlled by water injection at a minimum of 0.6/1.0 water-to-fuel ratio (Reedy Creek Improvement District (RCID) will provide data from compliance tests in order to allow the Department to set a final water injection-to-fuel ratio in order to optimize pollution control and meet the permitted emission limits.).
[0950111-005-AV]

A.11. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 58 ppm by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis. The maximum allowed sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 118 lbs/hr nor 20 tons per year, while burning new No. 2 distillate fuel oil.
[40 CFR 60.333(a); and, 0950111-005-AV]

A.12. Sulfur Dioxide. The maximum allowed sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 1.2 lbs/hr nor 5.1 tons per year, while burning natural gas.
[0950111-005-AV]

A.13. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the fuel oil fired by the stationary gas turbine may be used to determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.333(a). Under such circumstances, the permittee shall not fire in any stationary gas turbine any fuel which contains a sulfur content in excess of 0.4 percent, by weight.
[40 CFR 60.333(b); and, 0950111-005-AV]

A.14. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter shall not exceed 9 lbs/hr nor 2 tons per year, while burning new No. 2 distillate fuel oil.
[0950111-005-AV]

A.15. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter shall not exceed 0.8 lbs/hr nor 3.5 tons per year, while burning natural gas.
[0950111-005-AV]

A.16. Carbon Monoxide. Carbon monoxide emissions shall not exceed 24 lbs/hr nor 4 tons per year, while burning new No. 2 distillate fuel oil.
[0950111-005-AV]

A.17. Carbon Monoxide. Carbon monoxide emissions shall not exceed 25 lbs/hr nor 110 tons per year, while burning natural gas.
[0950111-005-AV]

A.18. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). VOC emissions shall not exceed 6 lbs/hr nor 1 ton per year, while burning new No. 2 distillate fuel oil.
[0950111-005-AV]

A.19. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). VOC emissions shall not exceed 6 lbs/hr nor 26 tons per year, while burning natural gas.
[0950111-005-AV]

A.20. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 10 percent opacity while burning new No. 2 distillate fuel oil.
[0950111-005-AV]

A.21. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5 percent opacity while burning natural gas.
[0950111-005-AV]

Excess Emissions

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

A.22. 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.]

A.23. 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.]

A.24. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.
[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

A.25. For the purpose of reports required under 40 CFR 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as follows:
(1). *Nitrogen oxides.* Any one-hour period during which the average water-to-fuel ratio, as measured by the continuous monitoring system, falls below the water-to-fuel ratio determined to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 60.332 by the performance test required in 40 CFR 60.8 Each report shall include the average water-to-fuel ratio, average fuel consumption, ambient conditions, and gas turbine load during the period of excess emissions. There is no appreciable amount of fuel bound nitrogen in the natural gas.
[40 CFR 60.334(c)(1)]

Monitoring of Operations

A.26. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.
[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

A.27. The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, and using water injection to control NOx emissions shall install and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the fuel consumption and the ratio of water to fuel being fired in the turbine. This system shall be accurate to within $\pm$5.0 percent and shall be approved by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 60.334(a)]

A.28. The following custom fuel monitoring schedule shall be used at this facility:

Custom Fuel Monitoring Schedule for Natural Gas

(1) Monitoring of fuel nitrogen content shall not be required while natural gas is the only fuel being fired in the gas turbine (CT).
(2) Sulfur Monitoring:
(a) Analysis for sulfur content of the natural gas shall be conducted using one of the approved ASTM reference methods for the measurement of sulfur in gaseous fuels, or an approved alternative method. The approved methods are ASTM D1072-80, ASTM D3030-81, ASTM D3246-83, and ASTM D4084-82 as referenced in 40 CFR 60.335(b)(2), or the latest edition(s).
(b) Effective the date of this custom schedule, sulfur monitoring shall be conducted at least once per calendar quarter. Sulfur analyses results shall be reported in units of grains of sulfur per 100 cubic feet of natural gas and shall be submitted with the quarterly excess emissions report required by 40 CFR 60.7. (EPA's letter dated June 15, 1994).
(c) The sulfur content of the fuel shall also be expressed as maximum sulfur dioxide emissions (lbs/hr) and shall be consistent with the limits specified in Specific Condition 5 of permit AC48-137740 (see specific conditions **A.11. & A.12.** of this permit).

(d) Should any sulfur analysis as required in items (2)(b), above, indicate noncompliance with 40 CFR 60.333, the owner or operator shall notify the Department of such excess emissions and the custom schedule shall be re-examined. Sulfur monitoring shall be conducted weekly during the interim period when this custom schedule is being re-examined.

(3) If there is a change in fuel supply, the owner or operator must notify the Department of such change for re-examination of this custom schedule. A substantial change in fuel quality shall be considered as a change in fuel supply. Sulfur monitoring shall be conducted weekly during the interim period when this custom schedule is being re-examined.

(4) Records of sample analysis and fuel supply pertinent to this custom schedule shall be retained for a period of (**five**) years, and be available for inspection by personnel of federal, state, and local air pollution control agencies.

Custom Fuel Monitoring Schedule for Liquid Fuel

(1) Sulfur and nitrogen content of the liquid fuel:

Upon delivery of the fuel, a sample shall be randomly taken from one compartment of each truck and composited for analysis (for verification of the vendor data) by a third party laboratory using, ASTM Method D-3228 for nitrogen analysis, and ASTM Method D-4294 for sulfur analysis.

[40 CFR 60.334(b)(2); and, 0950111-005-AV]

A.29. The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, shall monitor sulfur content and nitrogen content of the fuel being fired in the turbine. The frequency of determination of these values shall be as follows:

(1) If the turbine is supplied its fuel from a bulk storage tank, the values shall be determined on each occasion that fuel is transferred to the storage tank from any other source.

(2) If the turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage, the values shall be determined and recorded daily. Owners, operators or fuel vendors may develop custom schedules for determination of the values based on the design and operation of the affected facility and the characteristics of the fuel supply. These custom schedules shall be substantiated with data and must be approved by the Administrator before they can be used to comply with 40 CFR 60.334(b).

[40 CFR 60.334(b)(1) & (2)]

A.30. The owner or operator of an affected facility (HRSG) which is subject to the nitrogen oxides standards of 40 CFR 60.44b(a)(4) is not required to install or operate a continuous monitoring system to measure nitrogen oxides emissions. See specific condition **A.9**.

[40 CFR 60.48b(h)]

A.31. Determination of Process Variables.

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

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

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

A.32. For the purposes of 40 CFR 60.13, all continuous monitoring systems required under applicable subparts shall be subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.13 upon promulgation of performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems under Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 and, if the continuous monitoring system is used to demonstrate compliance with emission limits on a continuous basis, Appendix F of 40 CFR 60, unless otherwise specified in an applicable subpart or by the Administrator. Appendix F is applicable December 4, 1987.
[40 CFR 60.13(a)]

A.33. All continuous monitoring systems (CMS) or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. For CMS other than opacity, 1-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each 1-hour period. Data recorded during periods of CMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this paragraph.
[40 CFR 60.13(f) and 60.13(h)]

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Requirements

A.34. This emissions unit is subject to the CAM requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.
[40 CFR 64; and, Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

A.35. Subsequent to the initial test, annual stack testing for CO emissions at full capacity load conditions shall be performed according to an annual test protocol developed jointly by RCID and FDEP. This protocol will specify the test methods and procedures to be used during the annual compliance testing. Using the established procedures of this protocol as a guide, simultaneous testing full capacity load conditions shall be conducted for CO, NO_X and VE. EPA Method 10 shall be used for CO, EPA Method 7E or 20 shall be used for NO_X, and EPA Method 9 shall be used for VE. Testing at other loads will not be necessary if the unit is shown to be in compliance with the applicable emission standards for NO_X and CO. The test methods shall be in accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
[40 CFR 60.44b(a); Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

A.36. Nitrogen Oxides. To compute the nitrogen oxides emissions, the owner or operator shall use analytical methods and procedures that are accurate to within 5 percent and are approved by the Department to determine the nitrogen content of the fuel being fired.
[40 CFR 60.335(a)]

A.37. Nitrogen Oxides. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides NSPS standard in 40 CFR 60.332 as follows:

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

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

where:

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

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

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

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

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

e = transcendental constant, 2.718.

T_a = ambient temperature, °K.

[40 CFR 60.335(c)(1)]

A.38. The monitoring device of 40 CFR 60.334(a) shall be used to determine the fuel consumption and the water-to-fuel ratio necessary to comply with the permitted NO_X standard at 30, 50, 75, and 100 percent of peak load or at four points in the normal operating range of the gas turbine, including the minimum point in the range and peak load. All loads shall be corrected to ISO conditions using the appropriate equations.

{Permitting Note: The initial compliance test and all subsequent annual compliance tests determine the proper water-to-fuel ratio (W/F ratio), the continuous monitoring system (CMS) does not. In addition to other information, the CMS records the average W/F ratio hourly to demonstrate the minimum W/F ratio is maintained. The equation in specific condition **A.37.** will be used for load corrections to ISO conditions in place of equations supplied by the manufacturer.}

[40 CFR 60.335(c)(2)]

A.39. Nitrogen Oxides and Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide standards in 40 CFR 60.332 and 60.333(a) as follows:
(3). EPA Method 7E or 20 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) shall be used to determine the nitrogen oxides; and, EPA Method 20 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) shall be used to determine the sulfur dioxide and oxygen concentrations. The span values shall be 300 ppm of nitrogen oxide and 21 percent oxygen. The NO_X emissions shall be determined at each of the load conditions specified in 40 CFR 60.335(c)(2).
[40 CFR 60.335(c)(3); and, 0950110-002-AC]

A.40. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the sulfur content standard of 0.4 percent, by weight, as follows: ASTM D 2880-96 (which includes ASTM D 4294), or the latest edition, shall be used to determine the sulfur content of liquid fuels and ASTM D 1072-90(94)E-1, D 3031-81(86), D 4084-94, D 3246-92, or the latest edition, shall be used for the sulfur content of gaseous fuels (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17). The applicable ranges of some ASTM methods mentioned above are not adequate to measure the levels of sulfur in some fuel gases. Dilution of samples before analysis (with verification of the dilution ratio) may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator.
[40 CFR 60.335(d) and 60.17]

A.41. Nitrogen and Sulfur Contents. To meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.334(b), the owner or operator shall use the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.335(a) and 40 CFR 60.335(d) of 40 CFR 60.335 to determine the nitrogen and sulfur contents of the fuel being burned. The analysis may be performed by the owner or operator, a service contractor retained by the owner or operator, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency.
[40 CFR 60.335(e)]

A.42. Carbon Monoxide. EPA Method 10 pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, shall be used to determine compliance with the carbon monoxide standards in specific conditions **A.16. & A.17**.

A.43. Visible Emissions. EPA Method 9 pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, shall be used to determine compliance with the visible emissions standard in specific conditions **A.20. & A.21**.
[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A]

A.44. Opacity. Compliance with standards in 40 CFR 60, other than opacity standards, shall be determined only by performance tests established by 40 CFR 60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.11(a)]

A.45. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.8(c)]

A.46. The owner or operator shall provide, or cause to be provided, stack sampling and performance testing facilities as follows:
(1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facilities.
(2) Safe sampling platform(s).
(3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).
(4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.
[40 CFR 60.8(e)(1), (2), (3) & (4); and, 0950111-005-AV]

A.47. 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.48. 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.49. 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)(a), F.A.C.]

A.50. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

A.51. 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 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.
(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).
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

A.52. 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.

8. Any combustion turbine that does not operate for more than 400 hours per year shall conduct a visible emissions compliance test once per each five-year period, coinciding with the term of its air operation permit.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

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

A.53. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or,
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or,
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.54. To determine compliance with the oil firing heat input limitation, the permittee shall maintain daily records of fuel oil consumption and hourly usage for the turbine and the average heating value for the fuel oil. Average fuel oil heating rate shall be the calendar year annual average higher heating value of No. 2 fuel oil purchased for the permittee's bulk fuel oil storage facility. All records shall be maintained for a minimum of five (5) years after the date of each record and shall be made available to representatives of the Department upon request.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

A.55. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall furnish the Administrator written notification as follows:
(4) A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in 40 CFR 60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.
[40 CFR 60.7(a)(4)]

A.56. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or, any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.
[40 CFR 60.7(b)]

A.57. The owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring system (CMS) or monitoring device shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report and/or a summary report form [see 40 CFR 60.7(d)] to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or, the CMS data are to be used directly for compliance determination, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted; or, the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half (or quarter, as appropriate). Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:
(2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.
(3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
(4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.
[40 CFR 60.7(c)(2), (3), & (4)]

A.58. The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in Figure 1 (attached) unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. One summary report form shall be submitted for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility.
(1) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 5 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.

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

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

A.59. (1) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c), an owner or operator who is required by an applicable subpart to submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports (and summary reports) on a quarterly (or more frequent) basis may reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard to semiannual if the following conditions are met:

(i) For 1 full year (e.g., 4 quarterly or 12 monthly reporting periods) the affected facility's excess emissions and monitoring systems reports submitted to comply with a standard under this part continually demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with the applicable standard;

(ii) The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, and the applicable standard; and,

(iii) The Administrator does not object to a reduced frequency of reporting for the affected facility, as provided in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(2). The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance (and summary) reports may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the required recordkeeping period prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgment about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future. If the Administrator disapproves the owner or operator's request to reduce the frequency of reporting, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.

(3) As soon as monitoring data indicate that the affected facility is not in compliance with any emission limitation or operating parameter specified in the applicable standard, the frequency of reporting shall revert to the frequency specified in the applicable standard, and the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (and summary report, if required) at the next appropriate reporting period following the noncomplying event. After demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for another full year, the owner or operator may again request approval from the Administrator to reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard as provided for in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(1) & (e)(2).
[40 CFR 60.7(e)(1)]

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

A.61. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

A.62. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

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

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

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

A.63. Reports under 40 CFR 60.7(c) are required for periods of NO_X excess emissions, which are defined in specific condition **A.25.**
[40 CFR 60.334(c)(1)]

A.64. Submit a quarterly report for each emissions unit for the following within 30 days at the end of each quarter:
a. Total hours of operation.
b. Per 40 CFR 60.334(c)(1) for NO_X, any one hour period in which the water to fuel ratio falls below 0.6/1.0 or the value determined during the latest compliance tests of modification 0950111-002-AC, whichever is the larger numerical fraction.
[Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

A.65. HRSG. The owner or operator of an affected facility (HRSG) subject to the nitrogen oxides standards under 40 CFR 60.44b shall maintain records of the following information for each steam generating unit operating day:
(1) Calendar date.
[40 CFR 60.49b(g)(1)]

Section III. Emissions Units.

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U./Facility I.D.	Brief Description	Manufacturer	Model
North Service Area Laundry			
-020/LBB-1a	Laundry Boiler #1	York-Shipley	300HP
-021/LBB-1b	Laundry Boiler #2	York-Shipley	300HP
-022/LBB-1c	Laundry Boiler #3	York-Shipley	350HP
Disney's Boardwalk Resort			
-090/BDW-1	Boiler	Cleaver Brooks	CBE-700-250
-090/BDW-2	Boiler	Cleaver Brooks	CBE-700-250

{Permitting Notes: The laundry boilers are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units; and, the other boilers are regulated under Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators With Less Than 250 MMBtu Per Hour Heat Input.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation rates are as follows:

E.U./Facility I.D.	Brief Description	Permitted Capacity
North Service Area Laundry		
		MMBtu/hr Heat Input
-020/LBB-1a	Laundry Boiler #1	39.6 (total: #1, #2 & #3)
-021/LBB-1b	Laundry Boiler #2	39.6 (total: #1, #2 & #3)
-022/LBB-1c	Laundry Boiler #3	39.6 (total: #1, #2 & #3)
Disney's Boardwalk Resort		
		MMBtu/hr Heat Input
-090/BDW-1	Boiler	10.46
-090/BDW-2	Boiler	10.46

{Permitting Note: The heat input limitation has been placed in the permit to identify the capacity of the 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.}

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE); AC48-271849; and, 0950111-005-AV]

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **B.11**.
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

B.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. For the North Service Area Laundry and Disney's Boardwalk Resort boilers, the only fuel allowed to be fired is natural gas.
[Rules 62-296.406(2) & (3), F.A.C.; AC48-271849; and, 0950111-005-AV]

B.4. Hours of Operation. The emissions units may operate continuously, i.e., 8760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging time for Specific Condition B.5. is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

B.5. Visible Emissions. See specific condition **B.10.**
a. Visible emissions from each laundry boiler shall not exceed 5% opacity.
b. Visible emissions from each Boardwalk Resort boiler shall not exceed 20% opacity, except for one 6-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27%.
[Rules 62-296.406(1) and 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; AC48-271849; and, 0950111-005-AV]

B.6. Particulate Matter and Sulfur Dioxide. From the steam boilers, particulate matter and sulfur dioxide emissions shall be controlled by the firing of natural gas.
[Rule 62-296.406(2) & (3), F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

Excess Emissions

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

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

B.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

B.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

B.10. Visible emissions. See specific condition **B.5.**
a. For the laundry boilers, the diesel electric generators, and the Boardwalk Resort boilers, the test method shall be EPA Method 9, in accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
b. The visible emissions shall be conducted for 60-minutes for each boiler.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.320(4)(b)4., and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

B.11. 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.]

B.12. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.]

B.13. 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 (see specific condition **B.14.**);
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.
(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

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

B.14. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning (see specific condition **B.13.(a)4.a.**):
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.15. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

B.16. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

B.17. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain a monthly log of the hours operated and the amount of fuel fired.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

B.18. The type of fuel and the heat input to each emissions unit shall be included on the visible emissions test report.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

B.19. The owner or operator of each affected emissions unit (laundry boilers) shall record and maintain records of the amounts of natural gas combusted during each day. The records shall be retained for a period of at least five years following the date of such record.
[40 CFR 60.48c(g) & (h); and, Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Units.

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U./Facility I.D.	Brief Description	Manufacturer	Model
EPOCH Central Energy Plant			
-079/(EPCOT DG-1)	Diesel Electric Generator #1 (2.5 MW)	Stewart & Stevenson	S-20-645-E4B
-080/(EPCOT DG-2)	Diesel Electric Generator #2 (2.5 MW)	Stewart & Stevenson	S-20-645-E4B

These emissions units are identical 3,600 horsepower large bore diesel engines, with each one equipped with a 2.5 megawatt generator, Model TBGZHJ. Each generator provides peak demand reduction and emergency standby power. Each emissions unit is permitted to fire new No. 2 distillate fuel oil only.

[Permitting Notes: The diesel electric generators were issued permits pursuant to Rule 62-210.300, Permits Required.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation rates are as follows:

E.U./Facility I.D.	Brief Description	Permitted Capacity
Reedy Creek Improvement District		megawatts/hr
-079/(EPCOT DG-1)	Diesel Electric Generator #1 (2.5 MW)	2.5
-080/(EPCOT DG-2)	Diesel Electric Generator #2 (2.5 MW)	2.5

{Permitting Note: The megawatt limitation has been placed in the permit to identify the capacity of the 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.}

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **C.18.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

C.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. The only fuel allowed to be fired is new No. 2 distillate fuel oil.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

C.4. Hours of Operation. Each emissions unit is allowed to operate 1900 hrs/yr.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions C.5. and C.6. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

C.5. Visible Emissions.
a. Visible emissions from each diesel electric generator shall be less than 20 percent opacity.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; and, 0950111-016-AC]

C.6. The allowable pollutant emissions from each diesel electric generator shall not exceed the following:

Pollutant	lbs/hr	TPY
Particulate Matter	10.0	9.5
Sulfur Dioxide	14.5	14.0
Nitrogen Oxides	126.0	126.0
Carbon Monoxide	2.9	2.8
Volatile Organic Compounds	2.1	2.0

[0950111-005-AV]

C.7. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the new No. 2 distillate fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5%, by weight. Firing low sulfur fuel oil negates the need to conduct any SO_2 mass tests. See specific conditions **C.11.** and **C.15.**
[0950111-005-AV]

Excess Emissions

C.8. 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.]

C.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.]

Monitoring of Operations

C.10. 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.]

C.11. Monitoring - Fuel Oil. The fuel oil shall be analyzed each time fuel oil is transferred to the storage tank. In lieu of conducting sampling and analysis at the time of each delivery of new fuel oil, the permittee can accept a fuel oil analysis from the vendor upon each delivery and the records shall be retained for a minimum of 5 years. See specific conditions **C.7.** and **C.15.**
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

Test Methods and Procedures

C.12. Visible emissions.
a. For the diesel electric generators, the test method shall be EPA Method 9 in accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)4. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

C.13. Particulate Matter. EPA Method 5 shall be used to demonstrate compliance with particulate matter emissions limit in accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., if the visible emissions are equal to or greater than 20% opacity. If a test is required, then a visible emissions test shall be conducted concurrently with each particulate matter emissions test.
[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

C.14. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X). Annually, EPA Method 20 shall be used to demonstrate compliance with the NO_X emissions limit in accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A visible emissions test shall be conducted concurrently with each NO_X emissions test.
[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

C.15. 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. See specific conditions **C.7.** and **C.11.**
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

C.16. Carbon Monoxide. The firing of low sulfur fuel oil and proper operation of the emissions units negates the need to conduct a mass emissions test for carbon monoxide.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

C.17. Volatile Organic Compounds. The firing of low sulfur fuel oil and proper operation of the emissions units negates the need to conduct a mass emissions test for volatile organic compounds.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, 0950111-005-AV]

C.18. 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.]

C.19. 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.20. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.
(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1 (attached).
(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

C.21. 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.22. 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 Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

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

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

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

C.23. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year. See specific conditions **C.22.(a)3., 4., & 5.**
[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]

Record keeping and Reporting Requirements

C.24. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

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

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

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

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

C.26. For each emissions unit, the permittee shall maintain a log of the hours operated and the amount of fuel fired.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

C.27. The amount of fuel fired and the megawatt output from each emissions unit shall be included on the visible emissions test report.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 0950111-016-AC]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U./Facility I.D.	Brief Description	Manufacturer
North Service Area Dry Cleaning Plant -001/(LDC-1)	Dry Cleaning Unit #1	Multimatic Machine

There is one perchloroethylene dry cleaning unit (#1). #1 is a Multimatic Atlas 45. The perchloroethylene dry cleaning unit is vented to a single exhaust stack with precleaning provided by a new chiller system followed by and in series with an existing carbon absorption system (a American Laundry Machinery, Inc.: Model PC 212 activated carbon vapor adsorber). The permittee recently upgraded the existing control system by installing a chiller system, which reduced the potential perchloroethylene emissions (1.5 TPY to 0.5 TPY) and load on the existing carbon absorption system.

{Permitting Note(s): The perchloroethylene dry cleaning operation is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart M, National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities.}

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

Standards

D.1. The permittee of each existing dry cleaning system shall comply with either 40 CFR 63.322(a)(1) or (a)(2).
(1) Route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a refrigerated condenser or an equivalent control device.
(2) Route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a carbon adsorber installed in the dry cleaning machine prior to September 22, 1993.
[40 CFR63.322(a)(1) & (2)]

D.2. The permittee shall close the door of each dry cleaning machine immediately after transferring articles to or from the machine, and shall keep the door closed at all other times.
[40 CFR 63.322(c)]

D.3. The permittee of each dry cleaning system shall operate and maintain the system according to the manufacturers' specifications and recommendations.
[40 CFR 63.322(d)]

D.4. Each refrigerated condenser used for the purposes of complying with 40 CFR 63.322(a) or (b) and installed on a dry-to-dry machine, dryer, or reclaimer:
(1) Shall be operated to not vent or release the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within the dry cleaning machine to the atmosphere while the dry cleaning machine drum is rotating;
(2) Shall be monitored according to 40 CFR 63.323(a)(1); and
(3) Shall be operated with a diverter valve, which prevents air drawn into the dry cleaning machine when the door of the machine is open from passing through the refrigerated condenser.
[40 CFR 63.322(e)(1), (2), & (3)]

D.5. Each refrigerated condenser used for the purpose of complying with 40 CFR 63.322(a) and installed on a washer:
(1) Shall be operated to not vent the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor contained within the washer to the atmosphere until the washer door is opened;
(2) Shall be monitored according to 40 CFR 63.323(a)(2).
[40 CFR 63.322(f)(1) & (2)]

D.6. Each carbon adsorber used for the purposes of complying with 40 CFR 63.322(a) or (b):
(1) Shall not be bypassed to vent or release any air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream to the atmosphere at any time; and
(2) Shall be monitored according to the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 63.323(b) or (c).
[40 CFR 63.322(g)(1) & (2)]

D.7. The permittee of an affected facility shall store all perchloroethylene and wastes that contain perchloroethylene in solvent tanks or solvent containers with no perceptible leaks.
[40 CFR 63.322(j)]

D.8. The permittee of a dry cleaning system shall inspect the following components weekly for perceptible leaks while the dry cleaning system is operating:
(1) Hose and pipe connections, fittings, couplings, and valves;
(2) Door gaskets and seatings;
(3) Filter gaskets and seatings;
(4) Pumps;
(5) Solvent tanks and containers;
(6) Water separators;
(7) Muck cookers;
(8) Stills;
(9) Exhaust dampers;
(10) Diverter valves; and
(11) Cartridge filter housings.
[40 CFR 63.322(k)(1) thru (11)]

D.9. The permittee of a dry cleaning system shall repair all perceptible leaks detected under 40 CFR 63.322(k) within 24 hours. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for those parts shall be initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a leak. Such repair parts shall be installed within 5 working days after receipt.
[40 CFR 63.322(m)]

D.10. If parameter values monitored under 40 CFR 63.322(e), (f), or (g), do not meet the values specified in 40 CFR 63.323(a), (b), or (c), adjustments or repairs shall be made to the dry cleaning system or control device to meet those values. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for such parts shall be initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a parameter value. Such repair parts shall be installed within 5 working days after receipt.
[40 CFR 63.322(n)]

Test Methods and Monitoring

D.11. When a refrigerated condenser is used to comply with 40 CFR 63.322(a)(1) or (b)(1):
(1) The permittee shall measure the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream on the outlet side of the refrigerated condenser on a dry-to-dry machine, dryer, or reclaimer weekly with a temperature sensor to determine if it is equal to or less than 7.2° C (45° F). The temperature sensor shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions and shall be designed to measure a temperature of 7.2° C (45° F) to an accuracy of ± 1.1° C (± 2° F).
(2) The permittee shall calculate the difference between the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream entering the refrigerated condenser on a washer and the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream exiting the refrigerated condenser on the washer weekly to determine that the difference is greater than or equal to 11.1° C (20° F).
(i) Measurements of the inlet and outlet streams shall be made with a temperature sensor. Each temperature sensor shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions, and designed to measure at least a temperature range from 0° C (32° F) to 48.9° C (120° F) to an accuracy of ± 1.1° C (± 2° F).
(ii) The difference between the inlet and outlet temperatures shall be calculated weekly from the measured values.
[40 CFR 63.323(a)(1) & (2)]

D.12. When a carbon adsorber is used to comply with 40 CFR 63.322(a)(2) or exhaust is passed through a carbon adsorber immediately upon machine door opening to comply with 40 CFR 63.322(b)(3), the permittee shall measure the concentration of perchloroethylene in the exhaust of the carbon adsorber weekly with a colorimetric detector tube, while the dry cleaning machine is venting to that carbon adsorber at the end of the last dry cleaning cycle prior to desorption of that carbon adsorber to determine that the perchloroethylene concentration in the exhaust is equal to or less than 100 parts per million by volume. The permittee shall:
(1) Use a colorimetric detector tube designed to measure a concentration of 100 parts per million by volume of perchloroethylene in air to an accuracy of ± 25 parts per million by volume; and
(2) Use the colorimetric detector tube according to the manufacturer's instructions; and
(3) Provide a sampling port for monitoring within the exhaust outlet of the carbon adsorber that is easily accessible and located at least 8 stack or duct diameters downstream from any flow disturbance such as a bend, expansion, contraction, or outlet; downstream from no other inlet; and 2 stack or duct diameters upstream from any flow disturbance such as a bend, expansion, contraction, inlet, or outlet.
[40 CFR 63.323(b)(1), (2) & (3)]

D.13. If the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream is passed through a carbon adsorber prior to machine door opening to comply with 40 CFR 63.322(b)(3), the permittee of an affected facility shall measure the concentration of perchloroethylene in the dry cleaning machine drum at the end of the dry cleaning cycle weekly with a colorimetric detector tube to determine that the perchloroethylene concentration is equal to or less than 300 parts per million by volume. The permittee shall:
(1) Use a colorimetric detector tube designed to measure a concentration of 300 parts per million by volume of perchloroethylene in air to an accuracy of $\pm$ 75 parts per million by volume; and
(2) Use the colorimetric detector tube according to the manufacturer's instructions; and
(3) Conduct the weekly monitoring by inserting the colorimetric detector tube into the open space above the articles at the rear of the dry cleaning machine drum immediately upon opening the dry cleaning machine door.
[40 CFR 63.323(c)(1), (2) & (3)]

D.14. When calculating yearly perchloroethylene consumption for the purpose of demonstrating applicability according to 40 CFR 63.320, the permittee shall perform the following calculation on the first day of every month:
(1) Sum the volume of all perchloroethylene purchases made in each of the previous 12 months, as recorded in the log described in 40 CFR 3.324(d)(1).
(2) If no perchloroethylene purchases were made in a given month, then the perchloroethylene consumption for that month is zero gallons.
(3) The total sum calculated in 40 CFR 63.323(d) is the yearly perchloroethylene consumption at the facility.
[40 CFR 63.323(d)(1), (2) & (3)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D.15. Each permittee of a dry cleaning facility shall submit an initial report signed by a responsible official before a notary public certifying that the information provided in the initial report is accurate and true to the Permitting authority within 90 calendar days after September 22, 1993, which includes the following:
(1) The name and address of the permittee;
(2) The address (that is, physical location) of the dry cleaning facility;
(3) A brief description of the type of each dry cleaning machine at the dry cleaning facility;
(4) Documentation as described in 40 CFR 63.323(d) of the yearly perchloroethylene consumption at the dry cleaning facility for the previous year to demonstrate applicability according to 40 CFR 63.320; or an estimation of perchloroethylene consumption for the previous year to estimate applicability with 40 CFR 63.320; and
(5) A description of the type of control device(s) that will be used to achieve compliance with 40 CFR 63.322(a) or (b) and whether the control device(s) is currently in use or will be purchased.
(6) Documentation to demonstrate to the Permitting authority's satisfaction that each room enclosure used to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.322(a)(3) meets the requirements of 40 CFR 63.322(a)(3)(i) and (ii).
[40 CFR 63.324(a)(1) thru (6)]

D.16. Each permittee of a dry cleaning facility shall submit a statement signed by a responsible official in the presence of a notary public to the Permitting authority by registered letter on or before the 30th day following the compliance dates specified in 40 CFR 63.320(b) or (c), certifying the following:
(1) The yearly perchloroethylene solvent consumption limit based upon the yearly solvent consumption calculated according to 40 CFR 63.323(d);
(2) Whether or not they are in compliance with each applicable requirement of 40 CFR 63.322; and
(3) All information contained in the statement is accurate and true.
[40 CFR 63.324(b)(1), (2) & (3)]

D.17. Each permittee of a dry cleaning facility shall keep receipts of perchloroethylene purchases and a log of the following information and maintain such information on site and show it upon request for a period of 5 years:
(1) The volume of perchloroethylene purchased each month by the dry cleaning facility as recorded from perchloroethylene purchases; if no perchloroethylene is purchased during a given month then the permittee would enter zero gallons into the log;
(2) The calculation and result of the yearly perchloroethylene consumption determined on the first day of each month as specified in 40 CFR 63.323(d);
(3) The dates when the dry cleaning system components are inspected for perceptible leaks, as specified in 40 CFR 63.322(k) or (l), and the name or location of dry cleaning system components where perceptible leaks are detected;
(4) The dates of repair and records of written or verbal orders for repair parts to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 63.322(m) and (n);
(5) The date and temperature sensor monitoring results, as specified in 40 CFR 63.323 if a refrigerated condenser is used to comply with 40 CFR 63.322(a) or (b); and
(6) The date and colorimetric detector tube monitoring results, as specified in 40 CFR 63.323, if a carbon adsorber is used to comply with 40 CFR 63.322(a)(2) or (b)(3).
[40 CFR 63.324(d)(1) thru (6)]

D.18. Each permittee of a dry cleaning facility shall retain on-site a copy of the design specifications and the operating manuals for each dry cleaning system and each emission control device located at the dry cleaning facility.
[40 CFR 63.324(e)]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection E. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No./Facility ID No.	Brief Description
-112/DAK-1	Disney's Animal Kingdom Animal Crematory: Necropsy Building

This emissions unit is an animal crematory, a Crawford Model CD800 Animal Carcass Incinerator, located at Disney's Animal Kingdom, specifically at the Necropsy Building.

{Permitting Notes: This emissions unit is subject to the permitting requirements of Rule 62-296.401(1), F.A.C., Incinerators with a Charging Rate Less Than 50 Tons Per Day.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

E.1. Permitted Capacity.
a. The emissions unit's processing capacity shall not exceed 800 lbs per four-hour period (equivalent to 200 lbs/hr);.and,
b. The emissions unit's maximum heat input shall not exceed 3.0 MMBtu/hr while firing only natural gas.
[Rules 62-4.070, 62-4.160(2), 62-296.401(1), and 62-297.310(2)(b), F.A.C.]

E.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **E.28.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

E.3. Hours of operation. The emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8760 hours per year.
[Rule 62-21.200, Definitions - Potential to Emit (PTE), F.A.C.]

E.4. Methods of Operation - Fuels. The only fuel authorized to be burned is natural gas.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200 (PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions E.5. thru E.7. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

E.5. Visible emissions. No visible emissions (5 percent opacity) except that visible emissions not exceeding 20 percent opacity are allowed for up to three minutes in any one-hour period.
[Rule 62-296.401(1)(a), F.A.C.]

E.6. Particulate matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O_2.
[Rule 62-296.401(6)(a), F.A.C.]

E.7. Carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 100 parts per million by volume (ppmv), dry basis, corrected to 7% O_2 on an hourly average basis.
[Rule 62-296.401(6)(b), F.A.C.]

E.8. Operation Residence Time and Temperature(s). The design of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be such that it has a minimum residence time of 1.0 seconds at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 °F throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 °F.
[Rule 62-296.401(6)(c), F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

E.9. 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.]

E.10. 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.]

Operations

E.11. This emissions unit is permitted to incinerate only dead animals and, if applicable, the bedding and the remains associated with the animals placed in leak-proof containers. Containers may contain up to 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics. Plastic bags used for the incineration of animals shall be nonchlorinated and no less than 3 mils thick. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics must be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least five years after their use. This documentation must also be submitted with any application for renewal air operation permit.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 296.401(6)(e), F.A.C.]

E.12. This emissions unit is not permitted to cremate dead animals which were used for medical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biomedical waste* as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (see below), shall be incinerated.

* "Biomedical Waste": Any solid waste or liquid waste which may present a threat of infection to humans, including nonliquid tissue, body parts, blood, blood products, and body fluids from humans and other primates; laboratory and veterinary wastes which contain human disease-causing agents; and, discarded sharps. The following are also included:
(a) Used absorbent materials saturated with blood, blood products, body fluids, or excretions or secretions contaminated with visible blood; and, absorbent materials saturated with blood or blood products that have dried.
(b) Non-absorbent, disposable devices that have been contaminated with blood, body fluids, or secretions or excretions visibly contaminated with blood, but have not been treated by a method listed in Section 381.0098, F.S., or a method approved pursuant to Rule 64E-16, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.401(6)(f) and 62-210.200, F.A.C.]

Training

E.13. Operators of the incinerator shall be trained by the equipment manufacturer's representatives or an equivalent state-approved organization. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department of Environmental Protection's Bureau of Air Regulation for approval.
[Rule 62-296.401(6)(g), F.A.C.]

E.14. The content of the training program shall be submitted to the Department for approval through the permitting process and shall meet, at a minimum, the criteria applicable to cremation set forth in the EPA Medical Waste Incinerator Operator Training Program Course Handbook, EPA 453/B-93-018, and Instructor's Guide, EPA 453/B-93-019.
[Rule 62-296.401(6)(g)1., F.A.C.]

E.15. A copy of the training certificate for each operator having satisfactorily completed the Department-approved training program must be submitted to the Department within 15 days of training. The owner of any new crematory units shall submit copies of the operator certificates within 15 days after completion of the initial compliance test pursuant to the unit's construction permit.
[Rule 62-296.401(6)(g)2., F.A.C.]

E.16. An operator's certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional five years after termination of employment.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.401(6)(g)3., F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

E.17. 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

E.18. The incinerator must be tested in its normal operating mode. In order for the permittee to be allowed to incinerate bedding, bags, or containers, these items shall be incinerated in normal amounts along with the animal remains during the compliance test burns. An incinerator which burns only animal remains during the compliance tests shall be permitted to incinerate only animal remains until a test determines compliance while incinerating bedding, bags, or containers along with the animal remains.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

E.19. Visible Emissions. The permittee shall have an initial and formal compliance test for visible emissions conducted during each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30).
[Rules 62-296.401(6)(j)1.and 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a.,F.A.C.]

E.20. Visible Emissions. Compliance with the visible emissions limitation shall be determined by using DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.401(6)(h)1.and 62-297.401(9)(c),F.A.C.]

E.21. Visible Emissions. The required minimum period of observation for an opacity compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes. The opacity test observation period shall begin when incineration begins in the primary chamber.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.,F.A.C.]

E.22. Particulate Matter, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen. The permittee shall have an initial compliance test for particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and oxygen; after that, a compliance test shall be conducted prior to renewing the operation permit.
[Rules 62-296.401(6)(j)2.and 62-297.310(7)(a)3.,F.A.C.]

E.23. Particulate Matter. Compliance with the particulate matter emission limitation shall be determined by using EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.
[Rule 62-296.401(6)(h)4.,F.A.C.]

E.24. Carbon Monoxide. Compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limitation shall be determined by using EPA Method 10, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-296.401(6)(h)2.,F.A.C.]

E.25. Oxygen. The oxygen concentration shall be determined by using EPA Method 3, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-296.401(6)(h)3.,F.A.C.]

E.26. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-296.401(6)(h)5., F.A.C.]

E.27. 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.]

E.28. 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)(a), F.A.C.]

E.29. 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.]

E.30. 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.
(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).
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

E.31. 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.]

E.32. 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 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant

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

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

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

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

E.33. Compliance Demonstration. Compliance with the carbon monoxide and particulate emission standards may be demonstrated by submission of a test report for an identical (same make, model, and permitted capacity) crematory unit operating in compliance with a valid Department air permit and tested pursuant to that permit. The test data in the test report must be less than five years old and may or may not be obtained from the unit that is being permitted.
[Rule 62-296.401(6)(k), F.A.C.]

Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements

E.34. Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. The permittee shall install, operate, and maintain on the animal crematory continuous monitors to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas retention time is obtained in the secondary combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A complete file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. Combustion temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber begins, date, time, and temperature markings. The file shall be retained for at least five years following the recording of such measurements, reports, and records.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.401(6)(l), F.A.C.

Reports and Recordkeeping.

E.35. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

E.36. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the Department as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

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

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

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Section IV. This section is the Acid Rain Part.

Operated by: Walt Disney World Co.
ORIS code: 7294: Reedy Creek Combined Cycle

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

The emissions unit listed below is regulated under Acid Rain Part, Phase II.

E.U./Facility ID No.	Description
-088/CEP-1	Reedy Creek Combined Cycle

A.1. The Phase II permit application(s) submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, are a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these Phase II acid rain unit(s) must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application(s) listed below:
a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated 08/05/02.
[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO2) allowance allocations requirements for each Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
-088*	32432	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 73	18* rule**	18* rule**	18* rule**	18* rule**	18* rule**

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

** "Rule" denotes that the preceding allocation will be proposed in the upcoming Acid Rain Division rulemaking change. These allowances are unadjusted basis allowances only, unless noted.

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

A.4. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3), F.A.C., shall be submitted within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year. {See condition 51., APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS}
[Rule 62-214.420(11), F.A.C.]

A.5. Fast-Track Revisions of Acid Rain Parts. Those Acid Rain sources making a change described at Rule 62-214.370(4), F.A.C., may request such change as provided in Rule 62-213.413, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.413 and 62-214.370(4), F.A.C.]

A.6. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision pursuant to Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(c)1., F.A.C.]

A.7. Where an applicable requirement of the Act is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be enforceable by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 70.6(a)(1)(ii); and, Rule 62-210.200, Definitions - Applicable Requirements, F.A.C.]

Appendix H-1: Permit History

Walt Disney World Co.
Walt Disney World Resort Complex

FINAL Permit No.: 0950111-021-AV
Facility ID No.: 0950111

E.U. ID No.	Description	Permit No.	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Project Type
All	Facility	0950111-005-AV	01/01/1998	12/31/2002	Initial
-088/CEP-1	CCCT and HRSG	0950111-016-AC	05/25/1999	12/31/2002	Construction (mod.)
		0950111-017-AV	05/25/1999	12/31/2002	Revision
-112/DAK-1	Necropsy Bldg.: Animal Crematory	0950111-013-AC	03/18/1998	12/31/1999	Construction (new)
		0950111-017-AV	05/25/1999	12/31/2002	Revision
-115/DAKU-52	Tree of Life Boiler	0950111-016-AC	05/25/1999	12/31/2002	Construction (new)
		0950111-017-AV	05/25/1999	12/31/2002	Revision
All	Facility	0950111-021-AV	01/01/2003	12/31/2007	Renewal

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

Walt Disney World Co.
Walt Disney World Resort Complex

FINAL Permit No.: 0950111-021-AV
Facility ID No.: 0950111

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. Applications of fungicides, herbicides and pesticides.
2. Battery charging.
3. Blueprint reproduction.
4. Brazing, soldering and welding.
5. Campfires.
6. Compressed air systems, including air compressors and driers.
7. Degasifiers.
8. Electric drying oven with no air pollutant emissions expected.
9. Equipment used exclusively for space heating.
10. Equipment used exclusively to sand and shape wood or plastic.
11. Fireplaces.
12. Fresh water cooling towers.
13. Generator venting.
14. HVAC and chiller units that are in compliance with Rule 62-213.300(3)(o), F.A.C.
15. Inorganic substance storage tanks >550 gallons.
16. Kitchen exhaust.
17. Laboratory hood vents.
18. Latex injection.
19. Laundry dryers.
20. Lube oil tank vents.
21. Lube oil vents associated with rotating equipment.
22. Maintenance activity associated with transformers, switches, switchgear processing (including cleaning, changing and venting).
23. Natural gas gate and compression station, including odorant addition equipment.
24. Natural gas system maintenance.
25. Office equipment and office ventilation.
26. Oil and organic solvent storage tanks >550 gallons

27. Oil truck unloading equipment.
28. Oil/water separators.
29. Parts cleaning and degreasing stations, except for those subject to Rule 62-213.300(1)(c), F.A.C.
30. Pool heaters with less than 1 MMBtu/hr maximum gross heat output each.
31. Portable kerosene space heaters.
32. Recycling operations, including sorting, compacting and baling.
33. Refrigeration systems that are in compliance with Rule 62-213.300(3)(o), F.A.C.
34. Routine maintenance and repair activities, except painting
35. Sewage treatment facilities.
36. Sewer line vents.
37. Silk screening.
38. Smokehouse.
39. Special effects.
40. Stack test sampling equipment.
41. Tiki torches.
42. Turbine vapor extractor.
43. Black-start Generator.
    1. This generator has historically fired a total amount of less than 10,000 gallons per year.
44. Water heaters used for comfort heating with less than 1 MMBtu/hr maximum gross heat output each:
    a. Disney's Animal Kingdom. Fifty-three (53) natural gas fired radiant comfort heaters with a gross maximum heat output of less than one million Btu per hour per unit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)4., F.A.C. (DAKE-1 thru DAKE-53)
    b. Etc.
45. **Not Federally Enforceable.** Two (2) petroleum solvent dry cleaning machines with a total solvent consumption of less than 3,250 gallons per year pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3)(a)18., F.A.C.

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

Walt Disney World Co.
Walt Disney World Resort Complex

FINAL Permit No.: 0950111-021-AV
Facility ID No.: 0950111

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

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities:

A. Commercial/Institutional External Combustion Boilers: Natural Gas Fired. These units are used to heat water.

1. Disney's All-Star Resort (-113): ASR-2 thru ASR-108.
2. Disney's Dixie Landings Resort (-xxx): DLR-1 thru DLR-25.
3. Disney's Port Orleans Resort (-xxx): POR-1 thru POR-16.
4. Disney's Polynesian Resort (-xxx): PR-1 thru PR-4, PR-6 thru PR-9, PR-11 & PR-12.
5. Disney's Typhoon Lagoon (-xxx): TL-1 thru TL-3.
6. Disney's Wilderness Lodge (-xxx): WLR-1 & WLR-2.
7. Disney's Yacht and Beach Club (-xxx): YBC-1 & YBC-2.
8. Disney's Grand Floridian Hotel (-035): GFR-2 thru GFR-18.
9. Disney-MGM Studio Tours (-053): STB-1, STB-2A, STB-3 thru STB-8.
10. Disney's Blizzard Beach (-083): BB-1 thru BB-5.
11. Disney's Boardwalk Resort (-091): BDW-3 thru BDW-10.
12. Disney's Magic Kingdom (-092): MK-3.
13. Disney's Animal Kingdom (-103): DAKU-1 thru DAKU-51.
14. Disney's Coronado Springs Resort (-095): COS-1 thro COS-37.

B. Commercial/Institutional External Combustion Boilers: Natural/L.P. Gas Fired. These units are used to heat water.

1. Disney-MGM Studio Tours (-053): STB-2B1 & STB-2B2 (replaced HWG STB-2B).

C. Commercial/Institutional External Combustion Boiler: Primarily fired on Natural Gas or Propane (New No. 2 distillate fuel oil is used for back-up purposes). These units are used to heat water.

1. Reedy Creek Improvement District (-076): EPCOT HWG-1 thru -3.

D. Commercial/Institutional External Combustion Boiler: Primarily fired on Natural Gas (New No. 2 distillate fuel oil is used for back-up purposes). This unit is used to heat water.

1. Reedy Creek Improvement District (-081): CEP-2.

E. Commercial/Institutional External Combustion Boilers: Natural Gas Fired Only. This unit is used to make steam for the operation of the features of the "Tree of Life" and has a heat input rating of 1.075 MMBtu/hr.

1. Disney's Animal Kingdom "Tree of Life" Boiler (-115): DAKU-52.

F. Administration Area Laundry (-072): There are two natural gas fired thermal fluid heaters (LAU-1 & LAU-2). They are manufactured by Fulton Thermal Corporation and the Model No. is FT-C 1000. The combined heat input is 26 MMBtu/hr.

G. North Service Area Central Shops Building Annex (-005).

1. Sand Blast Chamber No. 1 (NSA-17). This emissions unit operation has a baghouse control system manufactured by Carter-Day, Model 14-RJ-84 to control particulate matter and visible emissions. The collection efficiency is estimated to be 99.7% for particulate matter @ 10 microns in size. The sand blast chamber utilization rate of sand is below 7 lbs/hr.

H. Paint Spray Booths. The following paint spray booth (PSB) operations are VOC emitters from the use of coatings, paints, thinners, and clean-up solvents. The permittee maintains accountability of VOC usage through a material balance scheme. All of the PSBs are equipped with paint arrestor type filters to control particulate matter and visible emissions. All hazardous wastes will be disposed pursuant to RCRA and Chapter 62-730, F.A.C. Also, NSA-7 has an associated natural gas fired curing oven.

E.U./Facility I.D.	Brief Description
North Service Area Boat Maintenance and Painting Facility	
-006/NSA-18	NSA Boat Maintenance PSB
North Service Area Central Shops Building	
-007/NSA-1	NSA PSB #1
-007/NSA-2	NSA PSB #2
-007/NSA-3	NSA PSB #3
-007/NSA-4	NSA Metalizing PSB
-007/NSA-5	NSA Staff Shop PSB #1
-007/NSA-6	NSA Staff Shop PSB #2
-007/NSA-7	NSA Water Wash Plastisol PSB #1; includes a natural gas fired curing oven
-007/NSA-11	NSA Character Head Spray Box
-007/NSA-12	NSA Artist's Preparation Shop PSB
-007/NSA-14	NSA Paint Shop PSB #6
-007/NSA-15	NSA Central Shop Paint Mixing Stations (7)
-007/NSA-16	NSA Urethane Adhesive Lay-up Workstations (4)
North Service Area Lofting Building	
-014/NSA-8	NSA Lofting Building PSB
North Service Area Central Shops Building Annex	
-015/NSA-9	NSA Paint Shop PSB #4
-015/NSA-10	NSA Paint Shop PSB #5
Disney-MGM Studio	
-061/MGM-10	Studio Craft PSB
Buena Vista Construction	
-062/BVC-1	PSB
Lake Buena Vista Community Village	
-063/LBV-1	PSB #1
-063/LBV-2	PSB #2
Disney Village	
-065/VM-3	Marketplace PSB
Ft. Wilderness Golf Course	
-066/FWR-4	PSB

E.U./Facility I.D.	Brief Description
Disney's Yacht & Beach Club	
-067/YBC-3	PSB
EPCOT Center	
-068/EP-1	Maintenance PSB
-068/EP-2	Display PSB
-070/EP-3	Marina PSB
South Service Area	
-071/SSA-1	Traffic Control Equipment PSB
Disney's Magic Kingdom	
-075/MK-1	PSB #1
-093/MK-2	PSB #2
Disney's Boardwalk Resort	
-094/BR-1	PSB #1
Disney's Coronado Springs Resort	
-102/COS-41	PSB #1
Disney's All Star Resort	
-114/ASR-1	PSB #1
Disney-MGM Studios Feature Animation Building	
-117/MGM-**xx**	PSB
-117/MGM-**xx**	PSB
NSA Monorail Building	
-118/NSA-20	Monorail Trains Spray Booth
Disney's Animal Kingdom Paint Shop	
-xxx/DAKU-53	Maintenance PSB

I. Stand-by/Emergency Generators (-101). The Walt Disney World Resort Complex operates 120 stand-by/emergency generators that fire new No. 2 distillate diesel fuel oil (108), natural gas (11), or LP gas (1). Of these generators within the complex, 85 are assigned to the Walt Disney World Co. operations and 35 are assigned to the Reedy Creek Improvement District operations. See Attachment WDWRC for the break-down of these generators.

J. Facility-wide Fugitive VOC emissions. There are several large architectural type structures that cannot be coated/painted within an enclosed building, but have to be coated/painted after the structure has been made. Therefore, this subsection covers such type activities. Just as the paint spray booth operations, the permittee maintains accountability of VOC usage through a material balance scheme. All hazardous wastes will be disposed pursuant to RCRA and Chapter 62-730, F.A.C.

K. Miscellaneous

1. Degasifiers
2. Equipment used exclusively for space heating
3. Fireplaces
4. Natural gas gate and compression station, including ordorant addition equipment
5. Oil and organic solvent storage tanks >550 gallons
6. Parts cleaning and degreasing stations
7. Pool heaters <1 MMBtu/hr maximum gross heat output, each
8. Portable kerosene space heaters
9. Sewage treatment facilities

10. Silk screening
11. Smokehouse
12. Storage tanks <550 gallons
13. Water heaters used for comfort heating, <1 MMBtu/hr maximum gross heat output, each
14. Twenty-six natural gas-fired laundry dryers @ 32.6 MMBtu/hr total heat input.

APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 02/12/02)

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

{Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided one copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}

Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

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

2. **Not federally enforceable.** Procedures to Obtain Permits and Other Authorizations; Applications.
(1) Any person desiring to obtain a permit from the Department shall apply on forms prescribed by the Department and shall submit such additional information as the Department by law may require.
(2) All applications and supporting documents shall be filed in quadruplicate with the Department.
(3) To ensure protection of public health, safety, and welfare, any construction, modification, or operation of an installation which may be a source of pollution, shall be in accordance with sound professional engineering practices pursuant to Chapter 471, F.S. All applications for a Department permit shall be certified by a professional engineer registered in the State of Florida except, when the application is for renewal of an air pollution operation permit at a non-Title V source as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., or where professional engineering is not required by Chapter 471, F.S. Where required by Chapter 471 or 492, F.S., applicable portions of permit applications and supporting documents which are submitted to the Department for public record shall be signed and sealed by the professional(s) who prepared or approved them.
(4) Processing fees for air construction permits shall be in accordance with Rule 62-4.050(4), F.A.C.
(5)(a) To be considered by the Department, each application must be accompanied by the proper processing fee. The fee shall be paid by check, payable to the Department of Environmental Protection. The fee is non-refundable except as provided in Section 120.60, F.S., and in this section.
(c) Upon receipt of the proper application fee, the permit processing time requirements of Sections 120.60(2) and 403.0876, F.S., shall begin.
(d) If the applicant does not submit the required fee within ten days of receipt of written notification, the Department shall either return the unprocessed application or arrange with the applicant for the pick up of the application.
(e) If an applicant submits an application fee in excess of the required fee, the permit processing time requirements of Sections 120.60(2) and 403.0876, F.S., shall begin upon receipt, and the Department shall refund to the applicant the amount received in excess of the required fee.
(6) Any substantial modification to a complete application shall require an additional processing fee determined pursuant to the schedule set forth in Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C., and shall restart the time requirements of Sections 120.60 and 403.0876, F.S. For purposes of this Subsection, the term "substantial modification" shall mean a modification which is reasonably expected to lead to substantially different environmental impacts which require a detailed review.
(7) Modifications to existing permits proposed by the permittee which require substantial changes in the existing permit or require substantial evaluation by the Department of potential impacts of the proposed modifications shall require the same fee as a new application for the same time duration except for modification under Chapter 62-45, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C.]

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

4. Modification of Permit Conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Rule 62-4.090, F.A.C.]

6. Suspension and Revocation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) No revocation shall become effective except after notice is served by personal services, certified mail, or newspaper notice pursuant to Section 120.60(7), F.S., upon the person or persons named therein and a hearing held if requested within the time specified in the notice. The notice shall specify the provision of the law, or rule alleged to be violated, or the permit condition or Department order alleged to be violated, and the facts alleged to constitute a violation thereof.

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

7. **Not federally enforceable.** Financial Responsibility. The Department may require an applicant to submit proof of financial responsibility and may require the applicant to post an appropriate bond to guarantee compliance with the law and Department rules. [Rule 62-4.110, F.A.C.]

8. Transfer of Permits.
(1) Within 30 days after the sale or legal transfer of a permitted facility, an "Application for Transfer of Permit" (DEP Form 62-1.201(1)) must be submitted to the Department. This form must be completed with the notarized signatures of both the permittee and the proposed new permittee. For air permits, an "Application for Transfer of Air Permit" (DEP Form 62-210.900(7)) shall be submitted.
(2) The Department shall approve the transfer of a permit unless it determines that the proposed new permittee cannot provide reasonable assurances that conditions of the permit will be met. The determination shall be limited solely to the ability of the new permittee to comply with the conditions of the existing permit, and it shall not concern the adequacy of these permit conditions. If the Department proposes to deny the transfer, it shall provide both the permittee and the proposed new permittee a written objection to such transfer together with notice of a right to request a Chapter 120, F.S., proceeding on such determination.
(3) Within 30 days of receiving a properly completed Application for Transfer of Permit form, the Department shall issue a final determination. The Department may toll the time for making a determination on the transfer by notifying both the permittee and the proposed new permittee that additional information is required to adequately review the transfer request. Such notification shall be served within 30 days of receipt of an Application for Transfer of Permit form, completed pursuant to Rule 62-4.120(1), F.A.C. If the Department fails to take action to approve or deny the transfer within 30 days of receipt of the completed Application for Transfer of Permit form, or within 30 days of receipt of the last item of timely requested additional information, the transfer shall be deemed approved.
(4) The permittee is encouraged to apply for a permit transfer prior to the sale or legal transfer of a permitted facility. However, the transfer shall not be effective prior to the sale or legal transfer.
(5) Until this transfer is approved by the Department, the permittee and any other person constructing, operating, or maintaining the permitted facility shall be liable for compliance with the terms of the permit. The permittee transferring the permit shall remain liable for corrective actions that may be required as a result of any violations occurring prior to the sale or legal transfer of the facility.
[Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C.]

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

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

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

12. Permit Conditions. All permits issued by the Department shall include the following general conditions:
(1) The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit, are "permit conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.141, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, F.S. The permittee is placed on notice that the Department will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.
(2) This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department.
(3) As provided in Subsections 403.087(7) and 403.722(5), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other Department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit.
(4) This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.
(5) This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of F.S. and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.
(6) The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.
(7) The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:

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

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

(c) Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules. Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

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

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

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

(a) A completed application on forms furnished by the Department.
(b) An engineering report covering:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 62-204, F.A.C.

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

Chapter 62-210, F.A.C.

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

(1) Air Construction Permits.

(a) Unless exempt from permitting pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C., or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C., an air construction permit shall be obtained by the owner or operator of any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit prior to the beginning of construction or modification, in accordance with all applicable provisions of Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. Except as provided under Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C., the owner or operator of any facility seeking to create or change an air emissions bubble shall obtain an air construction permit in accordance with all the applicable provisions of Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. The construction permit shall be issued for a period of time sufficient to allow construction or modification of the facility or emissions unit and operation while the new or modified facility or emissions unit is conducting tests or otherwise demonstrating initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) If, due to an emergency, a startup date is not known 60 days prior thereto, the owner shall notify the Department as soon as possible after the date of such startup is ascertained.
[Rule 62-210.300(5), F.A.C.]

20. Emissions Unit Reclassification.
(a) Any emissions unit whose operation permit has been revoked as provided for in Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., shall be deemed permanently shut down for purposes of Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. Any emissions unit whose permit to operate has expired without timely renewal or transfer may be deemed permanently shut down, provided, however, that no such emissions unit shall be deemed permanently shut down if, within 20 days after receipt of written notice from the Department, the emissions unit owner or operator demonstrates that the permit expiration resulted from inadvertent failure to comply with the requirements of Rule 62-4.090, F.A.C., and that the owner or operator intends to continue the emissions unit in operation, and either submits an application for an air operation permit or complies with permit transfer requirements, if applicable.
(b) If the owner or operator of an emissions unit which is so permanently shut down, applies to the Department for a permit to reactivate or operate such emissions unit, the emissions unit will be reviewed and permitted as a new emissions unit.
[Rule 62-210.300(6), F.A.C.]

21. Transfer of Air Permits.
(a) An air permit is transferable only after submission of an Application for Transfer of Air Permit (DEP Form 62-210.900(7)) and Department approval in accordance with Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C. For Title V permit transfers only, a complete application for transfer of air permit shall include the requirements of 40 CFR 70.7(d)(1)(iv), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Within 30 days after approval of the transfer of permit, the Department shall update the permit by an administrative permit correction pursuant to Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.
(b) For an air general permit, the provision of Rules 62-210.300(7)(a) and 62-4.120, F.A.C., do not apply. Thirty (30) days before using an air general permit, the new owner must submit an air general permit notification to the Department in accordance with Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., or Rule 62-213.300(2)(b), F.A.C.
[Rule 62-210.300(7), F.A.C.]

22. Public Notice and Comment.
(1) Public Notice of Proposed Agency Action.
(a) A notice of proposed agency action on permit application, where the proposed agency action is to issue the permit, shall be published by any applicant for:
1. An air construction permit;
2. An air operation permit, permit renewal or permit revision subject to Rule 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C., (i.e., a FESOP), except as provided in Rule 62-210.300(2)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; or
3. An air operation permit, permit renewal, or permit revision subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., except Title V air general permits or those permit revisions meeting the requirements of Rule 62-213.412(1), F.A.C.
(b) The notice required by Rule 62-210.350(1)(a), F.A.C., shall be published in accordance with all otherwise applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C. A public notice under Rule 62-210.350(1)(a)1., F.A.C., for an air construction permit may be combined with any required public notice under Rule 62-210.350(1)(a)2. or 3., F.A.C., for air operation permits. If such notices are combined, the public notice must comply with the requirements for both notices.
(c) Except as otherwise provided at Rules 62-210.350(2) and (5), F.A.C., each notice of intent to issue an air construction permit shall provide a 14-day period for submittal of public comments.
(2) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Emissions Units Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration or Nonattainment - Area Preconstruction Review.
(a) Before taking final agency action on a construction permit application for any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit subject to the preconstruction review requirements of Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:
1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S., and the Department's analysis of the effect of the proposed construction or modification on ambient air quality, including the Department's preliminary determination of whether the permit should be approved or disapproved;
2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments; and,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) The notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(3)(a), F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action. If written comments received during the 30-day comment period on a draft permit result in the Department's issuance of a revised draft permit in accordance with Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C., the Department shall require the applicant to publish another public notice in accordance with Rule 62-210.350(1)(a), F.A.C.

(c) The notice shall identify:

1. The facility;

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

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

4. The emissions change involved in any permit revision;

5. The name, address, and telephone number of a Department representative from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the permit draft, the application, and all relevant supporting materials, including any permit application, compliance plan, permit, monitoring report, and compliance statement required

pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. (except for information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S.), and all other materials available to the Department that are relevant to the permit decision;

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

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

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

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

23. Administrative Permit Corrections.

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

(a) Typographical errors noted in the permit;

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

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

(d) A change in ownership or operational control of a facility, subject to the following provisions:

1. The Department determines that no other change in the permit is necessary;

2. The permittee and proposed new permittee have submitted an Application for Transfer of Air Permit, and the Department has approved the transfer pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(7), F.A.C.; and

3. The new permittee has notified the Department of the effective date of sale or legal transfer.

(e) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and changes made pursuant to Rules 62-214.340(1) and (2), F.A.C., to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o;

(f) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(11) and (12), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o, provided the notification is accompanied by a copy of any EPA determination concerning the similarity of the change to those listed at Rule 62-210.360(1)(e), F.A.C.; and,

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

26. Forms and Instructions. The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Forms 62-210.900(1),(3),(4) and (5), F.A.C., including instructions, are available from the Department as hard-copy documents or executable files on computer diskettes. Copies of forms (hard-copy or diskette) may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. Notwithstanding the requirement of Rule 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate, if an air permit application is submitted using the Department's electronic application form, only one copy of the diskette and signature pages is required to be submitted.

(1) Application for Air Permit - Title V Source, Form and Instructions (Effective 02/11/1999).
  (a) Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions (Effective 04/16/2001).
    1. Repowering Extension Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 07/01/1995).
    2. New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective 04/16/2001).
    3. Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective 04/16/2001).
    4. Phase II NOx Compliance Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 01/06/1998).
    5. Phase II NOx Averaging Plan, Form (Effective 01/06/1998).
  (b) Reserved.
(5) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions (Effective 02/11/1999).
(7) Application for Transfer of Air Permit – Title V and Non-Title V Source, (Effective 04/16/2001).

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

Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

27. Annual Emissions Fee. Each Title V source permitted to operate in Florida must pay between January 15 and March 1 of each year, upon written notice from the Department, an annual emissions fee in an amount determined as set forth in Rule 62-213.205(1), F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Except as provided in Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C., no source with a permit issued under the provisions of this chapter shall make any changes in its operation without first applying for and receiving a permit revision if the change meets any of the following:
  (a) Constitutes a modification;
  (b) Violates any applicable requirement;
  (c) Exceeds the allowable emissions of any air pollutant from any unit within the source;
  (d) Contravenes any permit term or condition for monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, reporting or of a compliance certification requirement;
  (e) Requires a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard or a source specific determination of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis under the provisions of Chapters 62-212 or 62-296, F.A.C.;
  (f) Violates a permit term or condition which the source has assumed for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject;
  (g) Results in the trading of emissions among units within a source except as specifically authorized pursuant to Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.;

(h) Results in the change of location of any relocatable facility identified as a Title V source pursuant to paragraph (a)-(e), (g) or (h) of the definition of "major source of air pollution" at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.;
(i) Constitutes a change at an Acid Rain Source under the provisions of 40 CFR 72.81(a)(1),(2),or (3),(b)(1) or (b)(3), hereby incorporated by reference;
(j) Constitutes a change in a repowering plan, nitrogen oxides averaging plan, or nitrogen oxides compliance deadline extension at an Acid Rain Source;
(k) Is a request for industrial-utility unit exemption pursuant to Rule 62-214.340, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.400(1) & (2), F.A.C.]

33. Changes Without Permit Revision. Title V sources having a valid permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., may make the following changes without permit revision, provided that sources shall maintain source logs or records to verify periods of operation in each alternative method of operation:
(1) Permitted sources may change among those alternative methods of operation allowed by the source's permit as provided by the terms of the permit;
(2) Permitted sources may implement the terms or conditions of a new or revised construction permit if;
(a) The application for construction permit complied with the requirements of Rule 62-213.420(3) and (4), F.A.C.;
(b) The terms or conditions were subject to federally enforceable preconstruction review pursuant to Chapter 62-212, F.A.C.; and,
(c) The new or revised construction permit was issued after the Department and the applicant complied with all the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C.;
(3) A permitted source may implement operating changes, as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., after the source submits any forms required by any applicable requirement and provides the Department and EPA with at least 7 days written notice prior to implementation. The source and the Department shall attach each notice to the relevant permit;
(a) The written notice shall include the date on which the change will occur, and a description of the change within the permitted source, the pollutants emitted and any change in emissions, and any term or condition becoming applicable or no longer applicable as a result of the change;
(b) The permit shield described in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., shall not apply to such changes;
(4) Permitted sources may implement changes involving modes of operation only in accordance with Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

34. Immediate Implementation Pending Revision Process.
(1) Those permitted Title V sources making any change that constitutes a modification pursuant to the definition of modification at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., but which would not constitute a modification pursuant to 42 USC 7412(a) or to 40 CFR 52.01, 60.2, or 61.15, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., may implement such change prior to final issuance of a permit revision in accordance with this section, provided the change:
(a) Does not violate any applicable requirement;
(b) Does not contravene any permit term or condition for monitoring, testing, recordkeeping or reporting, or any compliance certification requirement;
(c) Does not require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or a source-specific determination of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis under the provisions of Chapter 62-212 or 62-296, F.A.C.;
(d) Does not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and which the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject including any federally enforceable emissions cap or federally enforceable alternative emissions limit.
(2) A Title V source may immediately implement such changes after they have been incorporated into the terms and conditions of a new or revised construction permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and after the source provides to EPA, the Department, each affected state and any approved local air program having geographic jurisdiction over the source, a copy of the source's application for operation permit revision. The Title V source may conform its application for construction permit to include all information required by Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C., in lieu of submitting separate application forms.

(3) The Department shall process the application for operation permit revision in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., except that the Department shall issue a draft permit revision or a determination to deny the revision within 60 days of receipt of a complete application for operation permit revision or, if the Title V source has submitted a construction permit application conforming to the requirements of Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C., the Department shall issue a draft permit or a determination to deny the revision at the same time the Department issues its determination on issuance or denial of the construction permit application. The Department shall not take final action until all the requirements of Rules 62-213.430(1)(a), (c), (d), and (e), F.A.C., have been complied with.
(4) Pending final action on the operation permit revision application, the source shall implement the changes in accordance with the terms and conditions of the source's new or revised construction permit.
(5) The permit shield described in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., shall not apply to such changes until after the Department takes final action to issue the operation permit revision.
(6) If the Department denies the source's application for operation permit revision, the source shall cease implementation of the proposed changes.
[Rule 62-213.412, F.A.C.]

35. Permit Applications.
(1) Duty to Apply. For each Title V source, the owner or operator shall submit a timely and complete permit application in compliance with the requirements of Rules 62-213.420, F.A.C., and Rules 62-4.050(1) through (3), F.A.C.

(a) Timely Application.

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

(b) Complete Application.

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

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

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

4. For all applications other than those addressed at Rule 62-213.420(1)(b)3., F.A.C., should the Department become aware, during processing of any application that the application contains incorrect information, or should the Department become aware, as a result of comment from an affected State, an approved local air program, EPA, or the public that additional information is needed to evaluate the application, the Department shall notify the applicant within 30 days. When an applicant becomes aware that an application contains incorrect or incomplete information, the applicant shall submit the corrected or supplementary information to the Department. If the Department notifies an applicant that corrected or supplementary information is necessary to process the permit, and requests a response, the applicant shall

provide the information to the Department within ninety days of the Department request unless the applicant has requested and been granted additional time to submit the information or, the applicant shall, within ninety days, submit a written request that the Department process the application without the information. Failure of an applicant to submit corrected or supplementary information requested by the Department within ninety days, or such additional time as requested and granted, or to demand in writing within ninety days that the application be processed without the information shall render the application incomplete. Nothing in this section shall limit any other remedies available to the Department.

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

36. Confidential Information. Whenever an applicant submits information under a claim of confidentiality pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S., the applicant shall also submit a copy of all such information and claim directly to EPA. **(also, see Condition No. 50.)**

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

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

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

38. a. Permit Renewal and Expiration. Permits being renewed are subject to the same requirements that apply to permit issuance at the time of application for renewal. Permit renewal applications shall contain that information identified in Rules 62-210.900(1) and 62-213.420(3), F.A.C. Unless a Title V source submits a timely application for permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-4.090(1), F.A.C., the existing permit shall expire and the source's right to operate shall terminate. No Title V permit will be issued for a new term except through the renewal process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Reopenings under 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1) shall not be initiated before a notice of such intent is provided to the Part 70 source by the permitting authority at least 30 days in advance of the date that the permit is to be reopened, except that the permitting authority may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency.
[Rules 62-213.430(3) & (4), F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 70.7(f)]

39. Insignificant Emissions Units or Pollutant-Emitting Activities.
(a) All requests for determination of insignificant emissions units or activities made pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(3)(m), F.A.C., shall be processed in conjunction with the permit, permit renewal or permit revision application submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Insignificant emissions units or activities shall be approved by the Department consistent with the provisions of Rule 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C. Emissions units or activities which are added to a Title V source after issuance of a permit under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall be incorporated into the permit at its next renewal, provided such emissions units or activities have been exempted from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit and also qualify as insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.
(b) An emissions unit or activity shall be considered insignificant if all of the following criteria are met:
1. Such unit or activity would be subject to no unit-specific applicable requirement;
2. Such unit or activity, in combination with other units or activities proposed as insignificant, would not cause the facility to exceed any major source threshold(s) as defined in Rule 62-213.420(3)(c)1., F.A.C., unless it is acknowledged in the permit application that such units or activities would cause the facility to exceed such threshold(s);
3. Such unit or activity would not emit or have the potential to emit:
a. 500 pounds per year or more of lead and lead compounds expressed as lead;
b. 1,000 pounds per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant;
c. 2,500 pounds per year or more of total hazardous air pollutants; or
d. 5.0 tons per year or more of any other regulated pollutant.
[Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.]

40. Permit Duration. Permits for sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program shall be issued for terms of five years, provided that the initial Acid Rain Part may be issued for a term less than five years where necessary to coordinate the term of such part with the term of a Title V permit to be issued to the source. Operation permits for Title V sources may not be extended as provided in Rule 62-4.080(3), F.A.C., if such extension will result in a permit term greater than five years.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(a), F.A.C.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

50. Confidentiality Claims. Any permittee may claim confidentiality of any data or other information by complying with Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C. **(also, see Condition No. 36.)**.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)6., F.A.C.]

51. Statement of Compliance. (a)2. The permittee shall submit a Statement of Compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit using DEP Form No. 62-213.900(7). Such statements shall be accompanied by a certification in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C. Such statement shall be submitted (postmarked) to the Department and EPA:

a. Annually, within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V permit was effective, or more frequently if specified by Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., or by any other applicable requirement; and

b. Within 60 days after submittal of a written agreement for transfer of responsibility as required pursuant to 40 CFR 70.7(d)(1)(iv), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or within 60 days after permanent shutdown of a facility permitted under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.; provided that, in either such case, the reporting period shall be the portion of the calendar year the permit was effective up to the date of transfer of responsibility or permanent facility shutdown, as applicable.

3. The statement of compliance status shall include all the provisions of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii), incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) The responsible official may treat compliance with all other applicable requirements as a surrogate for compliance with Rule 62-296.320(2), Objectionable Odor Prohibited.

[Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3. and (b), F.A.C.]

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

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

(1) Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee Form. (Effective 01/03/2001)

(7) Statement of Compliance Form. (Effective 01/03/2001)

[Rule 62-213.900, F.A.C.: Forms (1) and (7)]

Chapter 62-256, F.A.C.

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

Chapter 62-281, F.A.C.

55. Refrigerant Requirements. Any facility having refrigeration equipment, including air conditioning equipment, which uses a Class I or II substance (listed at 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendices A and B), and any facility which maintains, services, or repairs motor vehicles using a Class I or Class II substance as refrigerant must comply with all requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subparts B and F, and with Rule 62-281.100, F.A.C. Those requirements include the following restrictions:
(1) Any facility having any refrigeration equipment normally containing 50 (fifty) pounds of refrigerant, or more, must keep servicing records documenting the date and type of all service and the quantity of any refrigerant added pursuant to 40 CFR 82.166;
(2) No person repairing or servicing a motor vehicle may perform any service on a motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC) involving the refrigerant for such air conditioner unless the person has been properly trained and certified as provided at 40 CFR 82.34 and 40 CFR 82.40, and properly uses equipment approved pursuant to 40 CFR 82.36 and 40 CFR 82.38, and complies with 40 CFR 82.42;
(3) No person may sell or distribute, or offer for sale or distribution, any substance listed as a Class I or Class II substance at 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendices A and B, except in compliance with Rule 62-281.100, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 82.34(b), 40 CFR 82.42, and/or 40 CFR 82.166;
(4) No person maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of appliances may knowingly vent or otherwise release into the atmosphere any Class I or Class II substance used as a refrigerant in such equipment and no other person may open appliances (except MVACs as defined at 40 CFR 82.152) for service, maintenance or repair unless the person has been properly trained and certified pursuant to 40 CFR 82.161 and unless the person uses equipment certified for that type of appliance pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158 and unless the person observes the practices set forth at 40 CFR 82.156 and 40 CFR 82.166;
(5) No person may dispose of appliances (except small appliances, as defined at 40 CFR 82.152) without using equipment certified for that type of appliance pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158 and without observing the practices set forth at 40 CFR 82.156 and 40 CFR 82.166;
(6) No person may recover refrigerant from small appliances, MVACs and MVAC-like appliances (as defined at 40 CFR 82.152), except in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subpart F.
[40 CFR 82; and, Chapter 62-281, F.A.C. **(Chapter 62-281, F.A.C., is not federally enforceable)**]

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

57. Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.
(4)(c)1. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction; alteration; demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions.

3. Reasonable precautions include the following:

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

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

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

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

e. Landscaping or planting of vegetation.

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

g. Confining abrasive blasting where possible.

h. Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

4. In determining what constitutes reasonable precautions for a particular facility, the Department shall consider the cost of the control technique or work practice, the environmental impacts of the technique or practice, and the degree of reduction of emissions expected from a particular technique or practice.

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

[electronic file name: tv-4.doc]

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

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

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

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

(c) Sampling Ports.

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Work Platforms.

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

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

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

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

(e) Access to Work Platform.

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

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

(f) Electrical Power.

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

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

(g) Sampling Equipment Support.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 297.310-1
CALIBRATION SCHEDULE

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

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

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

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

Reporting period dates: From _____ to _____

Company: _____

Emission Limitation: _____

Address: _____

Monitor Manufacturer: _____

Model No.: _____

Date of Latest CMS Certification or Audit: _____

Process Unit(s) Description: _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name: _____

Signature: _____ *Date*: _____

Title: _____

[electronic file name: figure1.doc]

Department of
Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

July 9, 1997

Certified Mail - Return Receipt Requested

Mr. Rich Piper, Chair
Florida Power Coordinating Group, Inc.
405, Reo Street, Suite 100
Tampa, Florida 33609-1004

Dear Mr. Piper:

Enclosed is a copy of a Scrivener's Order correcting an error in the Order concerning particulate matter testing of natural gas fired boilers.

If you have any questions concerning the above, please call Yogesh Manocha at 904/488-6140, or write to me.

Sincerely,

M. D. Harley, P.E., DEE
P.E. Administrator
Emissions Monitoring Section
Bureau of Air Monitoring and
Mobile Sources

MDH:ym

cc: Dotty Diltz, FDEP
Pat Comer, FDEP

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In the matter of:	)	
	)	
Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Inc.,	)	ASP No. 97-B-01
	)	
Petitioner.	)	

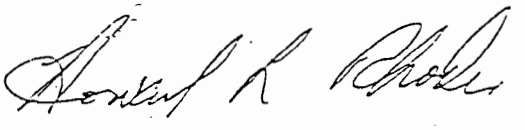
ORDER CORRECTING SCRIVENER'S ERROR

The Order which authorizes owners of natural gas fired fossil fuel steam generators to forgo particulate matter compliance testing on an annual basis and prior to renewal of an operation permit entered on the 17th day of March, 1997, is hereby corrected on page 4, paragraph number 4, by deleting the words "pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C.":

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

DONE AND ORDERED this 2 day of July, 1997 in Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



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

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy clerk hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing was mailed to Rich Piper, Chair, Florida Power Coordinating Group, Inc., 405 Reo Street, Suite 100, Tampa, Florida 33609-1004, on this 10th day of July 1997.

Clerk Stamp

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

Martha Dowell Wise 7/10/97
Clerk Date

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In the matter of:	)	
	)	
Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Inc.,	)	ASP No. 97-B-01
	)	
Petitioner.	)	

ORDER ON REQUEST FOR ALTERNATE PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS

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

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

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Rule 297.310(7)(a)2., F.A.C., states, "The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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

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

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

ORDER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

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

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

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

A petition must contain the following information:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of each petitioner, the applicant's name and address, the Department File Number, and the county in which the project is proposed;

(b) A statement of how and when each petitioner received notice of the Department's action or proposed action;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A request for mediation must contain the following information:

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

(b) A statement of the preliminary agency action;

(c) A statement of the relief sought; and

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

The agreement to mediate must include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The petition must specify the following information:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner;

(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the attorney or qualified representative of the petitioner, if any;

(c) Each rule or portion of a rule from which a variance or waiver is requested;

(d) The citation to the statute underlying (implemented by) the rule identified in (c) above;

(e) The type of action requested;

(f) The specific facts that would justify a variance or waiver for the petitioner;

(g) The reason why the variance or waiver would serve the purposes of the underlying statute (implemented by the rule); and

(h) A statement whether the variance or waiver is permanent or temporary and, if temporary, a statement of the dates showing the duration of the variance or waiver requested.

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

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

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

RIGHT TO APPEAL

Any party to this Order has the right to seek judicial review of the Order pursuant to Section 120.68, F.S., by the filing of a Notice of Appeal pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, with the Clerk of the Department in the Office of General Counsel, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000; and, by filing a copy of the Notice of Appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The Notice of Appeal must be filed within 30 days from the date the Notice of Agency Action is filed with the Clerk of the Department.

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

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Howard L. Rhodes

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

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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

Clerk Stamp

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

Martha O. Willis 3-18-97
Clerk Date

FLORIDA ELECTRIC POWER COORDINATING GROUP, INC. (FCG)
405 REO STREET, SUITE 100 • (813) 289-5644 • FAX (813) 289-5648
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33609-1004

January 28, 1997

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

RE: Comments Regarding Draft Title V Permits

Dear Mr. Fancy:

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

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

1. Federal Enforceability--The FCG has long been concerned about the designation of non-federally enforceable permit terms and conditions. We are concerned about this issue because the Department's first draft Title V permits have included language stating that *all* terms and conditions would become federally enforceable once the permit is issued. This approach is consistent with the Department's guidance memorandum dated September 13, 1996 (DARM-PER/V-18), but we understand that the Department may now intend to remove all references to

Exhibit 1

the federal enforceability of permit terms and conditions. We are also concerned about this approach because a Title V permit is generally federally enforceable and, without any designation of non-federally enforceable terms and conditions, the entire permit could be interpreted to be federally enforceable. As we stated in the December 4 letter as well as our letter dated October 11, 1996, all terms and conditions in a Title V permit do *not* become enforceable by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and citizens under the Clean Air Act simply by inclusion in a Title V permit. To make it clear which provisions in a Title V permit are not federally enforceable (which are being included because of state or local requirements only), it is very important to specifically designate those conditions as having no federally enforceable basis. Such a designation is actually required under the federal Title V rules, which provide that permitting agencies are to "specifically designate as not being federally enforceable under the Act any terms and conditions included in the permit that are not required under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements." 40 CFR § 70.6(b). We would like to discuss with you our concerns about this issue and to again specifically request that when Title V permits are issued by the Department, conditions having no federally enforceable basis clearly be identified as such.

2. PM Testing on Gas--The FCG understands that the Department may attempt to require annual particulate matter compliance testing while firing natural gas to determine compliance with the 0.1 lb/mmBtu emission limit established under Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C. The FCG member companies feel strongly that compliance testing for particulate matter should not be required while firing natural gas. The Department has not historically required particulate matter compliance testing while firing natural gas, it is not required under the current permits for these units, and it should not be necessary since natural gas is such a clean fuel. Typically only *de minimis* amounts of particulate matter would be expected from the firing of natural gas, so compliance testing would not provide meaningful information to the Department, and the expense to conduct such tests is not justified. We understand that Department representatives suggested that industry could pursue an alternative test procedure under Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., to allow a visible emissions test to be used in lieu of a stack test for determining compliance with the particulate matter limit. While certainly a visible emissions test would be preferable over a stack test, neither of these tests should be needed to demonstrate compliance with the particulate matter limit of 0.1 lb/mmBtu while burning natural gas. The FCG strongly urges that the Department reconsider its position on this issue and clarify that compliance testing for particulate matter while firing natural gas is not required.

3. Excess Emissions--By letter dated December 5, 1996, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) submitted a letter commenting on a draft Title V permit that had been issued by the Department and indicated some concern regarding excess emission provisions included in conditions that were quoted from Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. Because the permit conditions cited simply quote the applicable provisions of the Department's rules regarding

excess emissions and because these rules have been approved as part of Florida's State Implementation Plan, the permit conditions are appropriate to be included in the permit. We understand that the Department intends to include as applicable requirements in Title V permit conditions the provisions of Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. If the Department receives any further adverse comments regarding the excess emissions rule under 62-210.700, F.A.C., we would appreciate your contacting us. Because this issue is so important to us, we would like to discuss it with you in greater detail at our meeting on January 30.

4. Compliance Testing for Combustion Turbines--While the Department's November 22, 1995, guidance regarding the compliance testing requirements for combustion turbines clearly states that the use of heat input curves based on ambient temperatures and humidities is to be included as a permit condition *only* if requested by a permittee, we understand that the Department may intend to include this requirement in Title V permits for all combustion turbines. As we are sure you recall, the FCG worked over a period of several months with the Department on the development of the guidance memorandum and it was clearly understood by FCG members that the heat input curves would not be mandated but would remain voluntary for any existing combustion turbine. It was also understood by FCG members that the requirement to conduct testing at 95 to 100 percent of capacity would be required only if the permit applicant requested the use of heat input curves. We understand that the Department may be interpreting the requirement to use heat input curves and to test at 95 to 100 percent of permitted capacity to be mandatory for all combustion turbines. We would like to clarify this with you during our meeting. Also, we would like to confirm that, regardless of whether a combustion turbine uses heat input curves or tests at 95 to 100 percent of permitted capacity, it is necessary to test at four load points and correct to ISO *only* to determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides (NOx) standard under New Source Performance Standard Subpart GG under 40 CFR § 60.332 and not annually thereafter.

5. Test Methods--The FCG is concerned about the possibility of the Department requiring a full permit revision to authorize the use of an approved test method not specifically identified in a Title V permit, even though the Department may have separately approved the use of the particular test method for a unit (i.e., through a compliance test protocol). It is the FCG's position that language should be included in all Title V permits indicating that other test methods approved by the Department may be used. Further, a full permit revision (including public notice) should *not* be necessary when a test method not previously identified in the permit is approved for use by a unit. The Department's subsequent approval of test methods should simply be included in the next permit renewal cycle. The FCG understands that the Department planned to confirm this approach with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and we would like to discuss this issue with you at the January 30 meeting to learn of the agency's response.

6. Quarterly Reports--The FCG understands that the Department may be interpreting the quarterly reporting requirements under Rule 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C., to apply regardless of whether continuous emissions monitors were required under the preceding Rule 62-296.405(1)(f), F.A.C. It is the FCG's position that quarterly reports are required under Rule 62-296.405(1)(g) only when continuous emissions monitors are required under the preceding paragraph (f). While this may not be entirely clear from the language of the rules, paragraphs (f) and (g) were originally included in a separate rule on "continuous emission monitoring requirements" where it was very clear that the requirements of paragraph (g) applied *only* if continuous emission monitoring was required under paragraph (f). Research indicates that Rule 17-2.710, F.A.C. (copy attached), where these provisions were originally located, was first transferred to Rule 17-297.500, F.A.C. (which later became Rule 62-297.500), later repealed in November of 1994, and ultimately replaced with what is now Rule 62-296.405(1)(f) and (g), F.A.C. To the extent that an emissions unit is not subject to Rule 62-296.405(1)(f) and is not required to install and operate continuous emissions monitors (e.g., oil- and gas-fired units), the quarterly reporting requirements of paragraph (g) should not apply.

7. Trivial Activities--As you may recall, in May of 1996, the FCG submitted to the Department a list of small, *de minimis* emissions units and activities that it considered to be "trivial," consistent with the list developed by EPA as part of the Title V "White Paper" and incorporated by reference by the Department in its March 15, 1996, guidance memorandum (DARM-PER/V-15-Revised). We never received a response from the Department and now understand that the Department may not have made a determination as to whether any of the emission units or activities on the list should qualify as "trivial." This is an important issue to the FCG because only "trivial" activities can be omitted from the Title V permit application and permit, and ultimately omitted from emission estimates in the annual air operation reports under Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C. The FCG remains hopeful that the Department will consider its request to determine that most, if not all, of the emission units and activities on the May, 1996, list to be "trivial." We would like to discuss a possible resolution of this issue with you and your staff at the January 30 meeting.

8. Permit Shield--The FCG continues to be concerned about the language in Conditions 5 and 20 of Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions, which circumvents the permit shield provisions under Section 403.0872(15), Florida Statutes, and Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C. The FCG believes that these conditions should be deleted in their entirety. To the extent that the Department attempts to caveat the applicability of those conditions, the FCG believes that it is important to cite to not only the regulatory citation for the permit shield but the statutory citation as well.

Thank you again for considering the FCG's comments on the draft Title V permits. We very much appreciate the cooperation we have received from the Department throughout the

Title V implementation process, and we look forward to our meeting later this week. If you have any questions in the meantime, please call me at 561-625-7661.

Sincerely,

Rich Piper

Rich Piper, Chair
FCG Air Subcommittee

Enclosures

cc: Howard L. Rhodes, DEP
John Brown, DEP
Pat Comer, DEP OGC
Scott M. Sheplak, DEP
Edward Svec, DEP
FCG Air Subcommittee
Angela Morrison, HGSS

ss601

AP-42
Fifth Edition
January 1995

COMPILATION OF AIR POLLUTANT EMISSION FACTORS

VOLUME I: STATIONARY POINT AND AREA SOURCES

Office Of Air Quality Planning And Standards
Office Of Air And Radiation
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

January 1995

1.4 Natural Gas Combustion

1.4.1 General[1-2]

Natural gas is one of the major fuels used throughout the country. It is used mainly for industrial process steam and heat production; for residential and commercial space heating; and for electric power generation. Natural gas consists of a high percentage of methane (generally above 80 percent) and varying amounts of ethane, propane, butane, and inerts (typically nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and helium). Gas processing plants are required for the recovery of liquefiable constituents and removal of hydrogen sulfide before the gas is used (see Section 5.3, Natural Gas Processing). The average gross heating value of natural gas is approximately 8900 kilocalories per standard cubic meter (1000 British thermal units per standard cubic foot), usually varying from 8000 to 9300 kcal/scm (900 to 1100 Btu/scf).

1.4.2 Emissions And Controls[3-5]

Even though natural gas is considered to be a relatively clean-burning fuel, some emissions can result from combustion. For example, improper operating conditions, including poor air/fuel mixing, insufficient air, etc., may cause large amounts of smoke, carbon monoxide (CO), and organic compound emissions. Moreover, because a sulfur-containing mercaptan is added to natural gas to permit leak detection, small amounts of sulfur oxides will be produced in the combustion process.

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are the major pollutants of concern when burning natural gas. Nitrogen oxide emissions depend primarily on the peak temperature within the combustion chamber as well as the furnace-zone oxygen concentration, nitrogen concentration, and time of exposure at peak temperatures. Emission levels vary considerably with the type and size of combustor and with operating conditions (particularly combustion air temperature, load, and excess air level in boilers).

Currently, the two most prevalent NO_x control techniques being applied to natural gas-fired boilers (which result in characteristic changes in emission rates) are low NO_x burners and flue gas recirculation. Low NO_x burners reduce NO_x by accomplishing the combustion process in stages. Staging primarily delays the combustion process, resulting in a cooler flame which suppresses NO_x formation. The three most common types of low NO_x burners being applied to natural gas-fired boilers are staged air burners, staged fuel burners, and radiant fiber burners. Nitrogen oxide emission reductions of 40 to 85 percent (relative to uncontrolled emission levels) have been observed with low NO_x burners. Other combustion staging techniques which have been applied to natural gas-fired boilers include low excess air, reduced air preheat, and staged combustion (e.g., burners-out-of-service and overfire air). The degree of staging is a key operating parameter influencing NO_x emission rates for these systems.

In a flue gas recirculation (FGR) system, a portion of the flue gas is recycled from the stack to the burner windbox. Upon entering the windbox, the gas is mixed with combustion air prior to being fed to the burner. The FGR system reduces NO_x emissions by two mechanisms. The recycled flue gas is made up of combustion products which act as inerts during combustion of the fuel/air mixture. This additional mass is heated in the combustion zone, thereby lowering the peak flame temperature and reducing the amount of NO_x formed. To a lesser extent, FGR also reduces NO_x formation by lowering the oxygen concentration in the primary flame zone. The amount of flue gas recirculated is a key operating parameter influencing NO_x emission rates for these systems. Flue gas

recirculation is normally used in combination with low NO_x burners. When used in combination, these techniques are capable of reducing uncontrolled NO_x emissions by 60 to 90 percent.

Two post-combustion technologies that may be applied to natural gas-fired boilers to reduce NO_x emissions by further amounts are selective noncatalytic reduction and selective catalytic reduction. These systems inject ammonia (or urea) into combustion flue gases to reduce inlet NO_x emission rates by 40 to 70 percent.

Although not measured, all particulate matter (PM) from natural gas combustion has been estimated to be less than 1 micrometer in size. Particulate matter is composed of filterable and condensable fractions, based on the EPA sampling method. Filterable and condensable emission rates are of the same order of magnitude for boilers; for residential furnaces, most of the PM is in the form of condensable material.

The rates of CO and trace organic emissions from boilers and furnaces depend on the efficiency of natural gas combustion. These emissions are minimized by combustion practices that promote high combustion temperatures, long residence times at those temperatures, and turbulent mixing of fuel and combustion air. In some cases, the addition of NO_x control systems such as FGR and low NO_x burners reduces combustion efficiency (due to lower combustion temperatures), resulting in higher CO and organic emissions relative to uncontrolled boilers.

Emission factors for natural gas combustion in boilers and furnaces are presented in Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, and 1.4-3.[6] For the purposes of developing emission factors, natural gas combustors have been organized into four general categories: utility/large industrial boilers, small industrial boilers, commercial boilers, and residential furnaces. Boilers and furnaces within these categories share the same general design and operating characteristics and hence have similar emission characteristics when combusting natural gas. The primary factor used to demarcate the individual combustor categories is heat input.

Table 1.4-1 (Metric And English Units). EMISSION FACTORS FOR PARTICULATE MATTER (PM) FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION[a]

Combustor Type (Size, 10^6 Btu/hr Heat Input) (SCC)[b]	Filterable PM[c]			Condensable PM[d]		
	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING
Utility/large industrial boilers (≥ 100) (1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-04)	16 - 80	1 - 5	B	ND	ND	NA
Small industrial boilers (10 - 100) (1-02-006-02)	99	6.2	B	120	7.5	D
Commercial boilers (0.3 - < 10) (1-03-006-03)	72	4.5	C	120	7.5	C
Residential furnaces (< 0.3) (No SCC)	2.8	0.18	C	180	11	D

[a] References 9-14. All factors represent uncontrolled emissions. Units are kg of pollutant/10^6 cubic meters natural gas fired and lb of pollutant/10^6 cubic feet natural gas fired. Based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m^3 (1000 Btu/scf). The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given emission factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. ND = no data. NA = not applicable.

[b] SCC = Source Classification Code.

[c] Filterable PM is that particulate matter collected on or prior to the filter of an EPA Method 5 (or equivalent) sampling train.

[d] Condensable PM is that particulate matter collected using EPA Method 202, (or equivalent). Total PM is the sum of the filterable PM and condensable PM. All PM emissions can be assumed to be less than 10 micrometers in aerodynamic equivalent diameter (PM-10).

Table 1.4-2 (Metric And English Units). EMISSION FACTORS FOR SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO_2), NITROGEN OXIDES (NO_x), AND CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION[a]

Combustor Type (Size, 10^6 Btu/hr Heat Input) (SCC)[b]	SO_2[c]			NO_x[d]			CO[e]		
	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING
Utility/large Industrial Boilers (>100) (1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-04)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	8800	550[f]	A	640	40	A
Controlled - Low NO_x burners	9.6	0.6	A	1300	81[f]	D	ND	ND	NA
Controlled - Flue gas recirculation	9.6	0.6	A	850	53[f]	D	ND	ND	NA
Small Industrial Boilers (10 - 100) (1-02-006-02)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	2240	140	A	560	35	A
Controlled - Low NO_x burners	9.6	0.6	A	1300	81[f]	D	980	61	D
Controlled - Flue gas recirculation	9.6	0.6	A	480	30	C	590	37	C
Commercial Boilers (0.3 - <10) (1-03-006-03)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	1600	100	B	330	21	C
Controlled - Low NO_x burners	9.6	0.6	A	270	17	C	425	27	C
Controlled - Flue gas recirculation	9.6	0.6	A	580	36	D	ND	ND	NA
Residential Furnaces (<0.3) (No SCC)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	1500	94	B	640	40	B

[a] Units are kg of pollutant/10^6 cubic meters natural gas fired and lb of pollutant/10^6 cubic feet natural gas fired. Based on an average natural gas fired higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m^3 (1000 Btu/scf). The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given emission factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. ND = no data. NA = not applicable.

[b] SCC = Source Classification Code.

[c] Reference 7. Based on average sulfur content of natural gas, 4600 g/10^6 Nm^3 (2000 gr/10^6 scf).

Table 1.4-2 (cont.).

[d] References 10,15-19. Expressed as NO_2. For tangentially fired units, use 4400 kg/10^6 m^3 (275 lb/10^6 ft^3). At reduced loads, multiply factor by load reduction coefficient in Figure 1.4-1. Note that NO_x emissions from controlled boilers will be reduced at low load conditions.

[e] References 9-10,16-18,20-21.

[f] Emission factors apply to packaged boilers only.

Table 1.4-3 (Metric And English Units). EMISSION FACTORS FOR CARBON DIOXIDE (CO_2) AND TOTAL ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (TOC) FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION[a]

Combustor Type (Size, 10^6 Btu/hr Heat Input) (SCC)[b]	CO_2[c]			TOC[d]		
	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING	kg/10^6 m^3	lb/10^6 ft^3	RATING
Utility/large industrial boilers (> 100) (1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-04)	ND[e]	ND	NA	28[f]	1.7[f]	C
Small industrial boilers (10 - 100) (1-02-006-02)	1.9 E+06	1.2 E+05	D	92[g]	5.8[g]	C
Commercial boilers (0.3 - < 10) (1-03-006-03)	1.9 E+06	1.2 E+05	C	128[h]	8.0[h]	C
Residential furnaces (No SCC)	2.0 E+06	1.3 E+05	D	180[h]	11[h]	D

[a] All factors represent uncontrolled emissions. Units are kg of pollutant/10^6 cubic meters and lb of pollutant/10^6 cubic feet. Based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m^3 (1000 Btu/scf). The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. NA = not applicable.

[b] SCC = Source Classification Code.

[c] References 10,22-23.

[d] References 9-10,18.

[e] ND = no data.

[f] Reference 8: methane comprises 17% of organic compounds.

[g] Reference 8: methane comprises 52% of organic compounds.

[h] Reference 8: methane comprises 34% of organic compounds.

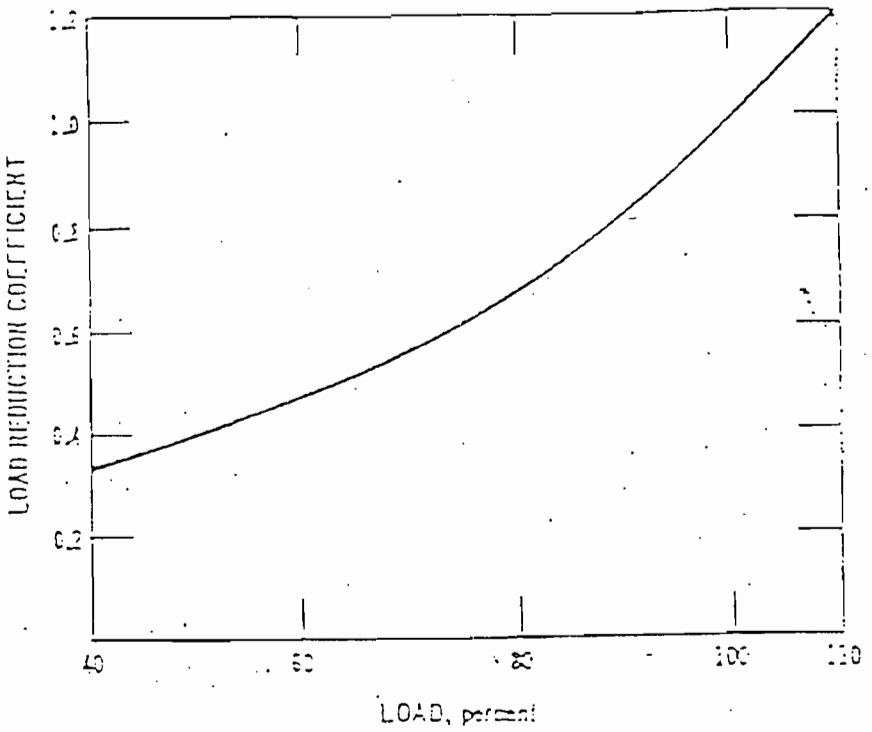


Figure 1.4-1. Load reduction coefficient as a function of boiler load. (Used to determine NO_x reductions at reduced loads in large boilers.)

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Attachment WDWRC

Walt Disney World Resort Complex Stand-By/Emergency Generator Inventory

Number	Entity	Location	Description	Manufacturer	Model	Power Rating, HP	Power Rating, KW	Fuel Type	Fuel Usage Rate, gph	Nat. Gas Usage Rate, ft3h	LPG Usage Rate, ft3h
1	WDW	All-Star	Sports E.G.	Caterpillar	3208	299	N/A	D	14.8	N/A	N/A
2	WDW	All-Star	Music E.G.	Caterpillar	3208	263	N/A	D	13.8	N/A	N/A
3	WDW	All-Star	Movies E.G.	Onan	DGFC	317	200	D	14.2	N/A	N/A
4	WDW	Blizzard Beach	E.G.	Caterpillar	94A04751S	263	N/A	D	13.5	N/A	N/A
5	WDW	Boardwalk	E.G. 1	Caterpillar	3412	749	N/A	D	40.3	N/A	N/A
6	WDW	Boardwalk	E.G. 2	Caterpillar	3306B	377	N/A	D	19.5	N/A	N/A
7	WDW	Boardwalk	E.G. 3	Caterpillar	CD060	96	N/A	D	5.3	N/A	N/A
8	WDW	Bonnet Creek	E.G. EMG-001-BC	Generac	91A03181-S	N/A	20	NG	N/A	329	N/A
9	WDW	Car Care Center	E.G.	Caterpillar	3208	195	N/A	D	12.8	N/A	N/A
10	WDW	Caribbean Beach	E.G.	Cummins/ Kohler	4B-3.9	66	N/A	D	4	N/A	N/A
11	WDW	Casting Building	E.G.	Cummins/ Kohler	50R0ZJ	100	N/A	D	7	N/A	N/A
12	WDW	Contemporary	E.G. 2	Cummins	200 0DFP-4XR/98490	355	N/A	D	40	N/A	N/A
13	WDW	Contemporary	E.G. 1	Detroit Diesel	8V92TA	643	N/A	D	33	N/A	N/A
14	WDW	Contemporary	E.G. 3	Kohler	150R0ZJ71	186	N/A	D	10	N/A	N/A
15	WDW	Coronado Springs	Conv. Center E.G.	Kohler	500ROZD	830	N/A	D	45	N/A	N/A
16	WDW	Coronado Springs	Lift Station E.G.	Kohler	80ROZJ	150	N/A	D	9	N/A	N/A
17	WDW	Coronado Springs	Villa #4 Fire Pump			93	N/A	D	5.4	N/A	N/A
18	WDW	Corporate Tooling Warehouse	Fire Pump EMG-002-WH	Caterpillar	3306B	231	N/A	D	13.8	N/A	N/A
19	WDW	Corporate Tooling Warehouse	Fire Pump EMG-001-WH	Caterpillar	3306B	141	N/A	D	10.5	N/A	N/A
20	WDW	DC-6	E.G. EMG-001-VA	Caterpillar	3208	224	N/A	D	13.1	N/A	N/A
21	WDW	Disney Institute	Bldg A E.G.	Cummins/Ona n	250 DFAC	380	N/A	D	20	N/A	N/A
22	WDW	Disney Institute	Bldg F E.G.	McGraw Edison	15 OJC-4P/26331AB	31	N/A	NG	2	N/A	N/A
23	WDW	Disney Village Resort	E.G. EMG-14A-ER	Cummins	4B-3.9	66	N/A	D	4	N/A	N/A
24	WDW	Disney Village Resort	E.G. EMG-052-EE	Onan	15.OJC-4P/26331AB	31	N/A	NG	2	N/A	N/A
25	WDW	Empress Lilly	E.G. EMG-001-K	Onan	15.OJC-18R/7AA	31	N/A	D	2	N/A	N/A

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Walt Disney World Resort Complex Stand-By/Emergency Generator Inventory

Number	Entity	Location	Description	Manufacturer	Model	Power Rating, HP	Power Rating, KW	Fuel Type	Fuel Usage Rate, gph	Nat. Gas Usage Rate, ft3h	LPG Usage Rate, ft3h
26	WDW	Epcot	Land E.G. 1	Caterpillar	3208	195	N/A	D	12.8	N/A	N/A
27	WDW	Epcot	Land E.G. 2	Caterpillar	3208	155	N/A	D	12.4	N/A	N/A
28	WDW	Epcot	France E.G.	Cummins	NT-855-64	216	N/A	D	10	N/A	N/A
29	WDW	Epcot	Gateway E.G.	Onan	6BT	135	N/A	D	8	N/A	N/A
30	RC	Fire Station LBV	E.G.	John Deere	6076TF010	211	125	D	9.5	N/A	N/A
31	WDW	Grand Floridian	E.G.	Cummins	KTTA38-GS-1	N/A	900	D	75		
32	RC	Lift Sta #28	E.G.	Allis-Chalmers	6138 LT	685	N/A	D	32	N/A	N/A
33	RC	Lift Sta #28	E.G.	Caterpillar	3406B	416	275	D	21.1	N/A	N/A
34	RC	Lift Sta. #1	E.G.	Caterpillar	D 346	550	375	D	29	N/A	N/A
35	RC	Lift Sta. #1	Emerg. Pump	Ford	SSD-681	129	N/A	D	7.5	N/A	N/A
36	RC	Lift Sta. #28	Emerg. Pump	Detroit Diesel	10437100	143	N/A	D	8.6	N/A	N/A
37	RC	Lift Sta. #29	Emerg. Pump	Murphy Diesel	D302-2	20	N/A	D	1.2	N/A	N/A
38	RC	Lift Sta. #30	Emerg. Pump	Murphy Diesel	D302-2	20	N/A	D	1.2	N/A	N/A
39	RC	Lift Sta. #35	Emerg. Pump	Ford	BSD-444-6007-ZZ	72	N/A	D	4.2	N/A	N/A
40	RC	Lift Sta. #36	E.G.	Caterpillar	3208	269	200	D	13.8	N/A	N/A
41	RC	Lift Sta. #41	E.G.	Onan	L4223D 17103900	N/A	20	D	3	N/A	N/A
42	RC	Lift Sta. #47	E.G.	Caterpillar	3114	119	56	D	6.2	N/A	N/A
43	RC	Lift Sta. #5	Emerg. Pump	Ford	SSD-681	129	N/A	D	7.5	N/A	N/A
44	RC	Lift Sta. #55	E.G.	Cummins	KTA 19G3	685	N/A	D	32	N/A	N/A
45	RC	Lift Sta. #56	E.G.	John Deere	6059TF001	166	100	D	7.7	N/A	N/A
46	RC	Lift Sta. #6	Emerg. Pump	Ford	SSD-437	63	N/A	D	3.8	N/A	N/A
47	RC	Lift Sta. #60	E.G.	Caterpillar	3406	449	300	D	23	N/A	N/A
48	RC	Lift Sta. #7	E.G.	Caterpillar	3412	355	500	D	40.3	N/A	N/A
49	RC	Lift Sta. #8	Emerg. Pump	Detroit Diesel	10337100	103	N/A	D	6.5	N/A	N/A
50	WDW	Magic Kingdom	E.G.	Allis-Chalmers	N/A	N/A	125	D	10	N/A	N/A
51	WDW	Magic Kingdom	E.G.	Ringhaver	N/A	N/A	370	D	30	N/A	N/A
52	RC	Magic Kingdom	E.G.	Kohler	20RH82	N/A	20	NG	3	N/A	N/A
53	WDW	Magic Kingdom	E.G.- Tunnel Entrance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	N/A
54	WDW	Magic Kingdom	E.G.- Skyway	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	N/A
55	RC	Mobile Portable	E.G. 1	Detroit Diesel	10437316	226	150	D	12.1	N/A	N/A
56	RC	Mobile Portable	Emerg. Pump	Ford	BSD-4441-6005-E	72	N/A	D	4.2	N/A	N/A
57	RC	Mobile Portable	E.G.	Perkins	LJ 33478	86	50	D	3.7	N/A	N/A
58	WDW	Pleasure Island	E.G. EMG-000-I	Cummins	200D4L	33	N/A	D	2	N/A	N/A

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Walt Disney World Resort Complex Stand-By/Emergency Generator Inventory

Number	Entity	Location	Description	Manufacturer	Model	Power Rating, HP	Power Rating, KW	Fuel Type	Fuel Usage Rate, gph	Nat. Gas Usage Rate, ft3h	LPG Usage Rate, ft3h
59	WDW	Polynesian	Tangaroa Terrace E.G. Bldg 11 (Pago Pago)	Onan	12.5 RJC	17	13	NG	1	N/A	N/A
60	WDW	Polynesian		Onan		25	15	NG	2	N/A	N/A
61	WDW	Port/Dixie	E.G. 1	Caterpillar	3406	449	N/A	D	22.7	N/A	N/A
62	WDW	Port/Dixie	E.G. 2	Kohler	60RZ272	126	N/A	NG	N/A	N/A	N/A
63	WDW	Port/Dixie	E.G. 3	Kohler	60RZ282	165	N/A	NG	13	N/A	N/A
64	WDW	Port/Dixie	E.G. 4	Caterpillar	M/SR4	445	N/A	NG	23	3714	N/A
65	RC	Pump Sta. B	E.G.	Caterpillar	3412 DI	749	500	D	40.3	N/A	N/A
66	RC	Pump Sta. C	E.G.	Cummins	VTA-1710-G	800	500	D	48	N/A	N/A
67	RC	RCID Lab-SSA	E.G.	Kohler	30RZ281	66	33	D	4.8	N/A	N/A
68	WDW	Sports Complex	E.G.-SC1	Kohler	300R0ZD		300	D	25	N/A	N/A
69	WDW	Sports Complex	E.G.-SC2	Onan	50DGCA	86	50	D	4	N/A	N/A
70	WDW	Studio	E.G. G-7	Caterpillar	3406	519	N/A	D	26.6	N/A	N/A
71	WDW	Studio	E.G. G-8	Caterpillar	3406	449	N/A	D	22.7	N/A	N/A
72	WDW	Studio	E.G. G-4	Caterpillar	3406	416	N/A	D	19.8	N/A	N/A
73	WDW	Studio	E.G. G-2	Caterpillar	3306	306	N/A	D	14.9	N/A	N/A
74	WDW	Studio	E.G. G-1-A	Caterpillar	3306B	306	N/A	D	14.9	N/A	N/A
75	WDW	Studio	E.G. G-3	Caterpillar	3306B	306	N/A	D	14.9	N/A	N/A
76	WDW	Studio	E.G. G-1	Caterpillar	3208	230	N/A	D	13.2	N/A	N/A
77	WDW	Studio	E.G. G-5	Caterpillar	3208	230	N/A	D	13.2	N/A	N/A
78	WDW	Studio	E.G. G-6	Caterpillar	3208	230	N/A	D	13.2	N/A	N/A
79	WDW	Sun Bank	E.G. EMG-001-K0	Allis-Chalmers	11000-MK11		125	D	10	N/A	N/A
80	WDW	Team Disney	E.G. EMG-001-AB	Cummins	KTA38651	950	N/A	D	48	N/A	N/A
81	WDW	Team Disney	E.G. EMG-002-AB	Cummins	KTA38651	950	N/A	D	48	N/A	N/A
82	WDW	Team Disney	Fire Pump EMG-003-AB	Cummins	6BTA-5.9	244	N/A	D	16	N/A	N/A
83	WDW	TTC	E.G.	Onan	3010DDA-15R		20	D	3	N/A	N/A
84	WDW	Typhoon Lagoon	E.G. #4 (near filters)	Caterpillar	3406B	449	N/A	D	22.7	N/A	N/A
85	WDW	Typhoon Lagoon	E.G. #5 (near maint.	Caterpillar	3406B	449	N/A	D	22.7	N/A	N/A
86	WDW	Typhoon Lagoon	E.G. #3 (Leaning Palms)	Cummins	6BT-5.9	166	N/A	D	8	N/A	N/A
87	WDW	Typhoon Lagoon	E.G. #1(Singapore Sal's)	Cummins	6BT-5.9	135	N/A	D	8	N/A	N/A

Attachment WDWRC

Walt Disney World Resort Complex Stand-By/Emergency Generator Inventory

Number	Entity	Location	Description	Manufacturer	Model	Power Rating, HP	Power Rating, KW	Fuel Type	Fuel Usage Rate, gph	Nat. Gas Usage Rate, ft3h	LPG Usage Rate, ft3h
88	WDW	Typhoon Lagoon	E.G. #2 (Typhoon Tilly's)	Cummins	4B-3.9	66	N/A	D	4	N/A	N/A
89	WDW	Vacation Club	E.G. EMG-002-DV	Kohler	10RZ82N	17	N/A	NG	1	N/A	N/A
90	WDW	Vacation Club	E.G. EMG-001-DV	Ford	CSG-6491-6005	49	N/A	NG	3	N/A	N/A
91	WDW	Walk-In Clinic	E.G. EMG-001-KR	White	2383	N/A	35	D	4	N/A	N/A
92	RC	Well #16	E.G.	Caterpillar	3406B	587	460	D	29	N/A	N/A
93	RC	Well #17	E.G.	Caterpillar	3406B	587	400	D	29	N/A	N/A
94	RC	Well #2	E.G.	Cummins	KTA-1150-G	685	350	D	32	N/A	N/A
95	RC	Well #5	Emerg. Fire Pump	Caterpillar	3208	150	N/A	D	8.5	N/A	N/A
96	RC	Wells 9 & 10	E.G.	Caterpillar	3208	299	200	D	14.8	N/A	N/A
97	WDW	Wilderness Lodge	E.G.	Caterpillar	3508	###	N/A	D	60.5	N/A	N/A
98	RC	WWTP #1	E.G. 1	Detroit Diesel	71237406	750	500	D	38.2	N/A	N/A
99	RC	WWTP #2	E.G. 1	Detroit Diesel	81237416	947	600	D	48	N/A	N/A
100	RC	WWTP #3	E.G. 1	Detroit Diesel	08VF 154871	643	400	D	33.4	N/A	N/A
101	RC	WWTP #4	E.G. 1	Detroit Diesel	10437316	226	150	D	12.1	N/A	N/A
102	WDW	Yacht & Beach	Chiller Room E.G.	Caterpillar	5N-8670-SR 4	890	N/A	D	44.9	N/A	N/A
103	WDW	Yacht & Beach	Convention Center E.G.	Caterpillar	3116D1	192	N/A	D	9.8	N/A	N/A
104	WDW	Yacht & Beach	Pool Gazebo E.G.	Winco	520000-410	120	N/A	LPG	N/A	N/A	N/A
105	WDW	Animal Kingdom	Conservation Station	Kohler	N/A	423	N/A	D	11.1	N/A	N/A
106	WDW	Animal Kingdom	Countdown to Extinction	Kohler	N/A	423	N/A	D	11.1	N/A	N/A
107	WDW	Animal Kingdom	Parking Lot	Kohler	N/A	330	N/A	D	19.2	N/A	N/A
108	WDW	Animal Kingdom	Safari Village restrooms	Kohler	N/A	330	N/A	D	11.1	N/A	N/A
109	WDW	Animal Kingdom	Village First Aid	Kohler	N/A	330	N/A	D	11.1	N/A	N/A
110	WDW	Animal Kingdom	BOH Cast Bldg	Kohler	N/A	300	N/A	D	11.1	N/A	N/A
111	WDW	Animal Kingdom	Asia restrooms	Kohler	N/A	250	N/A	D	16.1	N/A	N/A
112	WDW	Animal Kingdom	Building Block #1	Kohler	N/A	250	N/A	D	16.1	N/A	N/A
113	WDW	Animal Kingdom	Chester & Hester	Kohler	N/A	250	N/A	D	11.1	N/A	N/A
114	WDW	Animal Kingdom	Guitar Pond	Kohler	N/A	250	N/A	D	16.1	N/A	N/A
115	WDW	Animal Kingdom	Tusker House	Kohler	N/A	250	N/A	D	19.2	N/A	N/A

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Attachment WDWRC

Walt Disney World Resort Complex Stand-By/Emergency Generator Inventory

Number	Entity	Location	Description	Manufacturer	Model	Power Rating, HP	Power Rating, KW	Fuel Type	Fuel Usage Rate, gph	Nat. Gas Usage Rate, ft3h	LPG Usage Rate, ft3h
116	WDW	Animal Kingdom	Restaurantosaurus	Kohler	N/A	250	N/A	D	11.1	N/A	N/A
117	WDW	Animal Kingdom	Theater in the Wild	Kohler	N/A	250	N/A	D	7.4	N/A	N/A
118	WDW	Animal Kingdom	BOH Maint. Bldg	Kohler	N/A	166	N/A	D	8	N/A	N/A
119	WDW	Animal Kingdom	BOH Wardrobe Bldg	Kohler	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	13.7	N/A	N/A
120	WDW	Admin Area- Alarms	DC6 E.G.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	N/A
									1903	4043	0

red text indicates estimated fuel usage

Total hourly fuel usage:	1903	gal/hr
Average hours per year	12	hours
Total fuel usage per year:	22835	gal/yr

APPENDIX CAM

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

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

40 CFR 64.6 Approval of Monitoring.

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

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

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

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

40 CFR 64.7 Operation of Approved Monitoring.

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

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

7. Continued operation. Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

[40 CFR 64.7(c)]

8. Response to excursions or exceedances.

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 64.7(e)]

40 CFR 64.8 Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) Requirements.

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

[40 CFR 64.8(a)]

11. Elements of a QIP:

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

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

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

[40 CFR 64.8(b)]

12. If a QIP is required, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the permitting authority if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.
[40 CFR 64.8(c)]

13. Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to **CAM Condition 8.b.**, the permitting authority may require that an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

a. Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or

b. Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 64.8(d)]

14. Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.
[40 CFR 64.8(e)]

40 CFR 64.9 Reporting And Recordkeeping Requirements.

15. General reporting requirements.

a. On and after the date specified in **CAM Condition 5.** by which the owner or operator must use monitoring that meets the requirements of this appendix, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports semi-annually to the permitting authority in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.

b. A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C., and the following information, as applicable:

(i) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;

(ii) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and

(iii) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in **CAM Conditions 10.** through **14.** Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

[40 CFR 64.9(a)]

16. General recordkeeping requirements.

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

b. Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use

of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

[40 CFR 64.9(b)]

40 CFR 64.10 Savings Provisions.

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 64.10]

MONITORING APPROACH SUBMITTAL

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit

Description: *(Type of emissions point)*	Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine with a Natural Gas-Fired Duct Burner-Heat Recovery Steam Generator
Identification: *(Emissions point number)*	088
Facility: *(Location)*	Walt Disney World Resort Complex – Facility ID 0950111

B. Applicable Regulation, Emission Limits, and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation No.: 40 CFR 60 Subpart GG

Pollutant: Carbon Monoxide	25 lbs/hr or 110 tpy burning natural gas *(Emissions limit)*
Pollutant: Carbon Monoxide	24 lbs/hr or 4 tpy burning fuel oil *(Emissions limit)*

C. Control Technology

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is controlled or reduced by the use of a catalytic oxidation system, which is effectively a passive control system. The catalyst (stainless steel foil coated with calcined alumina with platinum metal) enhances the chemical reaction between oxygen and carbon monoxide and forms carbon dioxide as the end product. This reaction is greater than 80% efficient at 392° F (200° C) within minutes of gas turbine startup, before power generation begins. The catalyst normally operates at a temperature around 800° F (427° C) with corresponding CO removal efficiencies above 90%. The carbon monoxide removal efficiency increases as temperature increases up to the maximum operating limit of 1250° F (677° C). (Refer to the attached graph in Figure 1, which illustrates the carbon monoxide conversion efficiency at varying temperatures up to 500° C (932° F). This system is designed and certified by the manufacturer to operate while the plant is burning either natural gas or new No. 2 diesel fuel oil.

A plant operator occupies the plant control room 24 hours per day, which allows the plant personnel to monitor two key catalyst operating parameters. Namely, catalyst inlet temperature and pressure drop across the catalyst bed. A high temperature alarm is in place to alert the operator if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250° F (677° C) to protect the bed from thermal damage, and a high-pressure alarm sounds if the pressure drop across the catalyst bed exceeds 3" of water column. The pressure reading serves two purposes: to ensure that there is airflow across the bed, thus verifying that the system is operating, and to alert the plant operator if a possible plugging or fouling has occurred.

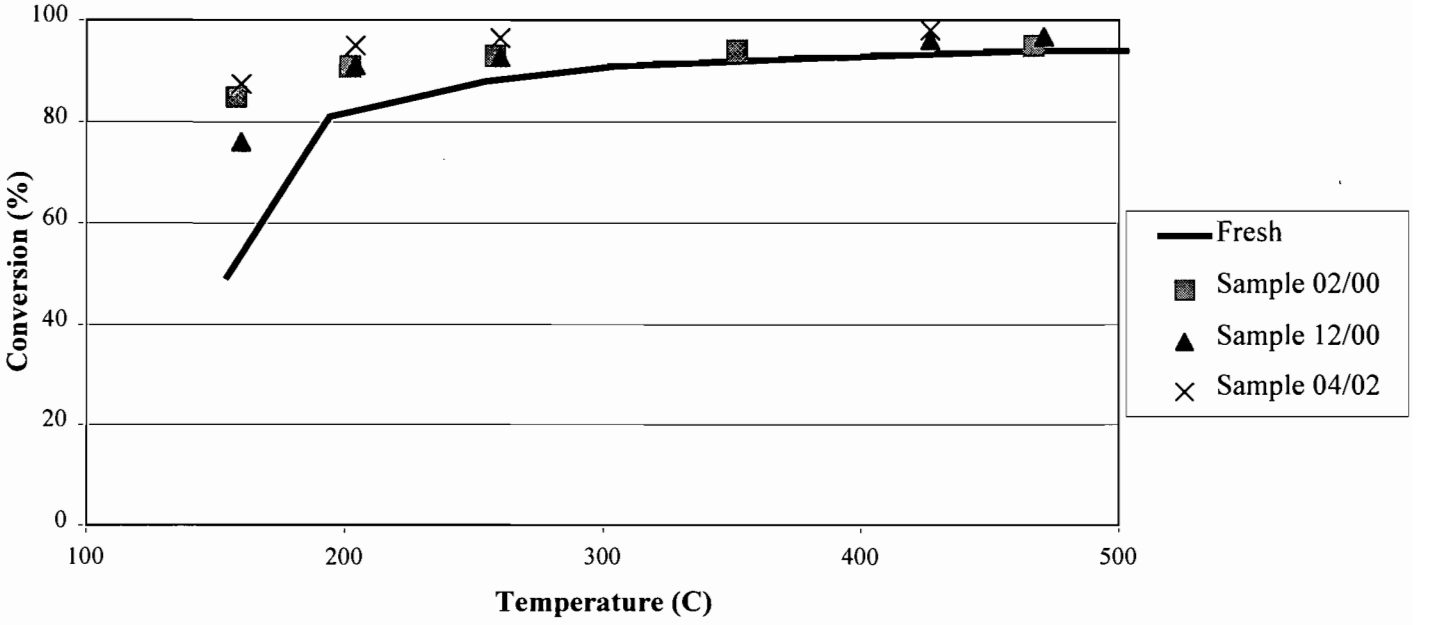
II. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented in Table 1. The selected performance indicators are catalyst inlet temperature, pressure drop across the catalyst bed, and annual analysis of a catalyst test plug. The plant operator manually logs the temperature and the pressure drop once a day, monitors the alarms, and takes action if the readings are outside the allowable operating range. The test plug is analyzed annually to enable the catalyst manufacturer to certify the condition of the catalyst.

TABLE 1: MONITORING APPROACH

	Indicator No. 1	Indicator No. 2
I. Indicator	Catalyst inlet temperature and pressure differential	Annual Test plug analysis
Measurement Approach	Thermocouples Pressure sensors	A test plug of the catalytic material is removed for the manufacturer's laboratory analysis.
II. Indicator Range	Minimum Temp. : 392° F (200° C) Maximum Temp. : 1250° F (677° C) Maximum pressure diff. = 3" of water column (w.c.)	Manufacturer certifies whether or not the catalyst is within operating specifications.
QIP Threshold (optional)	An excursion is defined as falling below 392° F (200° C), or rising above 1250° F (677° C), or rising above 3" w.c., during normal operation.	
III. Performance Criteria		
A. Data Representativeness	The thermocouples are located at the inlet face of the catalyst bed. The pressure sensors are located on the inlet and outlet faces of the catalyst bed.	A representative sample is removed from the catalyst bed in accordance with manufacturer's operational instructions.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Plant control room operators monitor the alarm system 24 hours/day and records data once per day.	Manufacturer certified condition of catalyst after initial installation and annually thereafter.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	Annual testing/calibration of the temperature and pressure sensor transmitters	NA
D. Monitoring Frequency	Daily	Annual
Data Collection Procedures	Temperature and pressure readings are recorded daily.	Test plugs are removed when the plant is shut down for annual maintenance.
Averaging Procedures	NA (monitoring data does not correspond to actual emissions rate.)	NA

Figure 1: Reedy Creek Cogeneration Plant
CO Conversion



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SEP 03 2002
BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

Phase II Acid Rain Part Application

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

This submission: ☐ New ☐ Revised ☒ Renewal

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

Plant Name REEDY CRREK State FL ORIS Code 7254

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

		Compliance Plan			
a	b		c	d	e
Unit ID#	Unit will hold allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)		Repowering Plan	New Units Commence Operation Date	New Units Monitor Certification Deadline
CT/HRSG 1	Yes		No	N/A	N/A
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				
	Yes				

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

☐ For each unit that is being repowered, the Repowering Extension Plan form is included.

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

Plant Name (from Step 1)

REEDY CREEK

Standard Requirements

Acid Rain Part Requirements.

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

Monitoring Requirements.

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

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements.

(1) The owners and operators of each source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall:
(i) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the unit's compliance subaccount (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)) not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from the unit; and
(ii) Comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.
(2) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Act.
(3) An Acid Rain unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:
(i) Starting January 1, 2000, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or
(ii) Starting on the later of January 1, 2000 or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR part 75, an Acid Rain unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).
(4) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.
(5) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph (1)(i) of the sulfur dioxide requirements prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.
(6) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the Acid Rain part application, the Acid Rain part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7, 72.8, or 72.14 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
(7) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

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

Excess Emissions Requirements.

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the EPA or the Department:
(i) The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with Rule 62-214.350, F.A.C.; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative;
(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR part 75 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply;
(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,

Plant Name (from Step 1)
REEDY CREEK

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements (cont)

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

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

Liability.

(1) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete Acid Rain part application, an Acid Rain part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7, 72.8 or 72.14, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act.
(2) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001.
(3) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.
(4) Each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
(5) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the Acid Rain units at the source.
(6) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit. Except as provided under 40 CFR 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans) and 40 CFR 76.11 (NO_x averaging plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under 40 CFR part 75 (including 40 CFR 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18), the owners and operators and the designated representative of one Acid Rain unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other Acid Rain unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.
(7) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, and 78 by an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit, or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit, shall be a separate violation of the Act.

Effect on Other Authorities. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, an Acid Rain part application, an Acid Rain part, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7, 72.8, or 72.14 shall be construed as:

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

Certification

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

Name Steve Tucker	
Signature Steve Tucker	Date 8/5/02

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Howard Rhodes

FROM: Trina Vielhauer

SUBJECT: FINAL Title V Permit Renewal: 0950111-021-AV
Walt Disney World Co.: Walt Disney World Complex Resort

DATE: December 10, 2002

The attached is the FINAL Title V Permit Renewal for the above referenced Title V source. A CAM Plan was developed for the Reedy Creek Improvement District's combustion turbine.

There were no comments/objections received from the U.S. EPA, Region 4, during the 45-day comment period. Day 45 was December 9, 2002. This permitting action should not be considered controversial. Therefore, it is recommended that the attached FINAL Title V Permit Renewal be signed.

TLV/sms/bm

Attachment

cc: Scott Sheplak, P.E.