



TAMPA ELECTRIC

August 14, 2001

Mr. Clair Fancy
Florida Department of Environmental
Protection
111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 4
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

**Via Facsimile and FedEx
Airbill No. 7909 5035 3811**

**Re: Tampa Electric Company (TEC)
Polk Power Station
Title V Permit Modification
DEP File No. 1050233-009-AV**

RE

AUG 15 2001

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

Dear Mr. Fancy:

Please find enclosed the original Affidavit of Publication from the Lakeland Ledger, as required by 62-110.106(5), F.A.C. This public notice was published in the legal section on Tuesday, August 7, 2001. If you have any questions, please feel free to telephone Shannon Todd or me at (813) 641-5125.

Sincerely,

Laura R. Crouch
Manager-Air Programs
Environmental Affairs

EP\gm\SKT271

Enclosure

- c: Mr. Tom Davis - ECT
- Mr. Gregg Worley - EPA
- Mr. Buck Oven, FDEP
- Mr. Scott Sheplak, FDEP
- Mr. Ed Svec, FDEP
- Mr. Jerry Kissel - FDEP SW
- Mr. John Bunyak - NPS

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
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RECEIVED AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

AUG 15 2001

THE LEDGER

Lakeland, Polk County, Florida

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

Case No

STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF POLK)

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared Ken Holtzinger, who on oath says that he is the Classified Manager of The Ledger, a daily newspaper published at Lakeland in Polk County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement, being a

Public Notice of Intent

Revision No. 1050233-009-AV

in the matter of.....

in the.....

Court, was published in said newspaper in the issues of.....

8-7, 2001

Affiant further says that said The Ledger is a newspaper published at Lakeland, in said Polk County, Florida, and that the said newspaper has heretofore been continuously published in said Polk County, Florida, daily, and has been entered as second class matter at the post office in Lakeland, in said Polk County, Florida, for a period of one year next preceding the first publication of the attached copy of advertisement; and affiant further says that he has neither paid nor promised any person, firm or corporation any discount, rebate, commission or refund for the purpose of securing this advertisement for publication in the said newspaper.

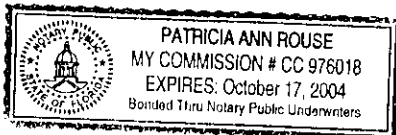
Signed *Ken Holtzinger*
Ken Holtzinger
Classified Manager
Who is personally known to me.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this *8TH*.....

day of *August*..... A.D. 20 *01*

Patricia Ann Rouse
Notary Public

PATRICIA ANN ROUSE



(Seal)

My Commission Expires.....

Attach Notice Here

PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT REVISION

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DRAFT Title V Permit Revision No.: 1050233-009-AV
Polk Power Station
Polk County

The Department of Environmental Protection (permitting authority) gives notice of its intent to issue a Title V air operation permit revision to Tampa Electric Company to remove the requirement to utilize an opacity monitor on Emissions Unit I.D. -001 for periodic monitoring and incorporates the use of a nitrogen oxide continuous emissions monitors to determine liquid fuel bound nitrogen content for the Polk Power Station located at 9995 State Route 37 South, Mulberry, Polk County. The USEPA granted approval for the opacity monitor removal on May 9, 2001. The applicant's name and address are: Tampa Electric Company, P.O. Box 111, Tampa, Florida 33601-0111.

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

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

The permitting authority will issue the permit with the attached conditions unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S. mediation under Section 120.573, F.S., will not be available for this proposed action.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting decision (revision) may petition for an administrative hearing in accordance with Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (telephone: 850/488-9730; Fax: 850/487-4938). Petitions must be filed within 14 (fourteen) days of publication of the public notice or within 14 (fourteen) days of receipt of the notice of intent, whichever occurs first. A petitioner must mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above, at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition within the applicable time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-5.207 of the Florida Administrative Code.

A petition must contain the following information:
(a) The name, address, and telephone number of each petitioner, the applicant's name and address, the Permit File Number, and the county in which the project is proposed;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to the above, pursuant to 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 7661d(b)(2), any person may petition the Administrator of the EPA within 60 (sixty) days of the expiration of the Administrator's 45 (forty-five) day review period as established at 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(1), to object to issuance of any permit revision. Any petition shall be based only on objections to the permit revision that were raised with reasonable specificity during the 30 (thirty) day public comment period provided in this notice, unless the petitioner demonstrates to the Administrator of the EPA that it was impracticable to raise such objections within the comment period or unless the grounds for such objection arose after the comment period. Filing of a petition with the Administrator of the EPA does not stay the effective date of any permit properly issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Petitions filed with the Administrator of EPA must meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(2) and must be filed with the Administrator of the EPA at 401 M. Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460.

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

Permitting Authority:
Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Regulation
111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 4
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: 850/488-1344
Fax: 850/922-6979

Affected District/Local Program:
Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District Office
3804 Coconut Palm Drive
Tampa, Florida 33619-8218
Telephone: 813/744-6100
Fax: 813/744-6084

The complete project file includes the DRAFT Title V Permit Revision, the application, and the information submitted by the responsible official, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S. Interested persons may contact Scott M. Shepiak, P.E., at the above address, or call 850/921-9532 for additional information.

F653 - 8-7, 2001



TAMPA ELECTRIC

July 16, 2001

RECEIVED

JUL 23 2001

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

Mr. Scott Sheplak, P.E.
 Division of Air Resources Management
 Florida Department of Environmental Protection
 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS # 5505
 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Via FedEx
 Airbill No. 7926 7690 0110

**Re: Tampa Electric Company – Polk Power Station
 Title V Permit No. 1050233-001-AV
 Request for Parallel Processing**

Dear Mr. Sheplak:

Tampa Electric Company (TEC) would like to take this opportunity to request that the Polk Power Station Title V permit modifications addressing the discontinuing of Unit 1 opacity monitoring and the use of CEMs as an alternative method of fuel bound nitrogen sampling be processed simultaneously.

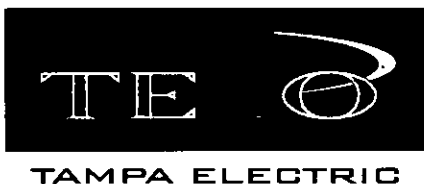
Please contact Shannon Todd at (813) 641-5125 if there are any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Mark Hornick
 General Manager/ Responsible Official
 Polk Power Station

EA\gm\SKT268

c: A.Linero, FDEP
 J. Kissel, FDEP
 E. Svec, FDEP



RECEIVED

MAY 25 2001

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

May 24, 2001

Mr. Scott Sheplak, P.E.
Division of Air Resources Management
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS # 5505
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Via FedEx
Airbill No. 8132 1667 4049

Re: Tampa Electric Company – Polk Power Station

Title V Permit No. 1050233-001-AV

Permit Modification

Project No.: 1050233-009-AV

Dear Mr. Sheplak:

On May 16, 2001, Tampa Electric Company (TEC) received a letter from the U.S. EPA Clean Air Markets Division (copy enclosed) granting TEC's petition for exemption from the opacity monitoring requirements of Part 75 for Polk Unit 1. This removes the only regulatory requirement to install, maintain and report data from a continuous opacity monitor system for this unit. Based on the fact that the continuous opacity monitor is no longer required, TEC requests that Condition III.A.52 in the above referenced Title V permit, which indicates the use of the continuous opacity monitor for purposes of periodic monitoring, be removed.

Please contact Jamie Hunter at (813) 641-5033 if there are any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Mark Hornick
General Manager/ Responsible Official
Polk Power Station

EP\gm\JJH954

Enclosure

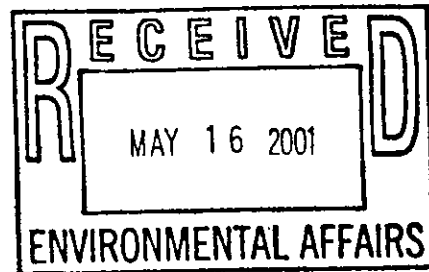


UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAY 9 2001

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

Gregory M. Nelson
Designated Representative
Tampa Electric Company
P.O. Box 111
Tampa, FL 33601-0111



Re: Petition for Exemption From the Opacity Monitoring Requirements
of Part 75 for Polk Unit **1

Dear Mr. Nelson:

EPA has reviewed your February 19, 2001 petition under §75.66(a) of the Acid Rain regulations, in which Tampa Electric Company (TECO) requested an exemption from the opacity monitoring requirements of Part 75 for Unit **1 at the Polk Power Station (Polk). EPA hereby grants your petition, for the reasons stated below.

Background

Polk Unit **1 includes a coal gasifier and a combined-cycle combustion turbine, fired primarily on coal-derived gaseous fuel, with diesel fuel oil as a backup fuel. According to the February 19, 2001 petition, the unit is coal-fired. Section 75.14(a) requires the owner or operator of an affected coal-fired unit to install and operate a continuous opacity monitoring system. TECO has installed and operated an opacity monitoring system on Polk Unit **1 to satisfy this requirement.

In the February 19, 2001 petition, TECO requested an exemption from Part 75 opacity monitoring requirements for several reasons. First, the opacity levels from Unit **1 are typically in the range seen for units burning natural gas and diesel fuel, seldom exceeding 5% opacity. A full year of opacity data for the year 2000 and the results from six Method 9 visual emission reports from 1997-2000 were submitted for Unit **1 with the petition to document this. Second, twisting of the mounting brackets for the opacity monitor at the stack due to temperature effects has required frequent realignment of the monitor. Such realignment, which was performed six times in 2000, can only be done with the unit off-line. Third, an opacity

monitoring exemption for Unit **1 would appear to be consistent with the intent of §§75.14 (c) and (d), which provide opacity monitoring exemptions for gas-fired or diesel-fired units.

EPA's Determination

EPA agrees that Polk Unit **1 should be exempt from the continuous opacity monitoring requirements of Part 75. As discussed below, the unit should be treated like a "diesel-fired" unit for purposes of opacity monitoring and granted an exemption from Part 75 opacity monitoring requirements.

Before discussing why the unit should be exempt from opacity monitoring, it is helpful to summarize the regulatory history of the opacity monitoring exemptions in Part 75. Sections 75.14(c) and (d), promulgated in 1993, provide that gas-fired units and diesel-fired units respectively are exempt from Part 75 opacity monitoring requirements. At the time that these exemptions were promulgated, "gas-fired unit" was defined as a unit combusting only "natural gas", "gaseous fuels containing no more sulfur than natural gas," or "fuel oil." 58 FR 3590, 3655 (January 11, 1993). Natural gas or coal-derived gaseous fuel had to account for at least 90% of the average annual heat input during the previous three years and at least 85% during each of these individual years. EPA explained that the exemptions from the opacity monitoring requirements were for "units that do not have significant opacity levels and for units that may not be able to provide meaningful opacity information." 58 FR 3645. In particular, gas-fired units were exempt because they have "very low opacity levels, and extremely few of them...are required to monitor opacity under other federal, State, or local regulations." Id. Similarly, the basis for exempting diesel-fired units was that States do not require opacity monitoring of diesel-fired units "because of low opacity levels (e.g., below 10 percent opacity, even during startup)." Id.

After 1993, EPA revised Part 75 several times in ways relevant to opacity monitoring exemptions. In 1995 EPA defined "natural gas" as including no more than 20 grains of sulfur per 100 scf and "diesel-fired unit" as a unit burning only diesel fuel and a supplementary fuel (if any) "limited to natural gas or gaseous fuels containing no more sulfur than natural gas." 60 FR 26510, 26514 (May 17, 1995). In 1999 EPA revised the definition of "natural gas" as including less than 2 grains per 100 scf and added a definition for "very low sulfur fuel." 64 FR 28564, 28587-88 (May 26, 1999). "Very low sulfur fuel" includes natural gas or "[a]ny gaseous fuel with a total sulfur content no greater than 20 grains of sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet." 40 CFR 72.2 (definition of "very low sulfur fuel"). EPA stated that it was replacing the phrase in Part 75 "fuel containing no more sulfur than natural gas" with the new term "very low sulfur fuel." Response to Comments Document, Part 75 Rule Revisions (Docket A-97-35) at 84-85 (April 1, 1999). Despite this stated intention, EPA did not actually make this change in the "diesel-fired unit" definition, which continues to require that the gas burned at the unit contain no more sulfur than natural gas," which is now limited to less than 2 grains per 100 scf. 40 CFR 72.2 (definition of "diesel-fired unit").

Applying the above-described definitions of "gas-fired unit" and "diesel-fired unit" in §72.2, Polk Unit **1 does not consistently qualify as a "gas-fired unit" since, among other

things, TECO states that it may burn in the boiler in some years more diesel fuel and less coal-derived gas and may not meet the requirement that gas comprise 90% of annual heat input. Moreover, the unit also does not meet the definition of "diesel-fired unit" since, among other things, the coal-derived gas burned in the boiler has more than 2 grains of sulfur per 100 scf. However, as discussed below, the coal-derived fuel qualifies as "very low sulfur fuel", and EPA concludes that the unit should be treated like a "diesel-fired unit" and should be granted an exemption from opacity monitoring.

EPA determined that the coal-derived gaseous fuel combusted in the unit qualifies as "very low sulfur fuel," based on the unit's hourly sulfur dioxide (SO₂) mass emission and heat input data reported under Part 75 for 2000 and information supplied by TECO on the gross calorific value (GCV) of the fuel. For each hour in 2000 in which the coal-derived fuel was combusted, the sulfur content of the fuel (in grains per 100 standard cubic foot) was calculated from the SO₂ mass emission rate (in lb/hr, as reported in EDR record type 310), the heat input rate (in mmBtu, as reported in record type 300), and the GCV of the fuel (i.e., 250 Btu per standard cubic foot) using the following equation:

$$\text{Fuel Sulfur Content (in gr S/100scf)} = \frac{\text{SO}_2 \text{ Mass Rate (in lb SO}_2\text{/hr)}}{(2 \text{ lb SO}_2\text{/lb S})} + \frac{\text{Heat Input (in mmBtu/hr)}}{(10^6 \text{ Btu/mmBtu})} \times \frac{\text{GCV (in Btu/scf)}}{(7000 \text{ gr S/lb S})} \times 100.$$

The results of EPA's data analysis were that, for the 7,440 hours of data reported in 2000, the average sulfur content of the coal-derived gaseous fuel was 12.5 grains per 100 standard cubic feet (gr/100 scf), with the standard deviation of 5.9 gr/100 scf. As noted above, "very low sulfur fuel" includes, among other things, any gaseous fuel with a total sulfur content no greater than 20 grains of sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet. The data analysis shows that the average sulfur content of the coal-derived gaseous fuel combusted in Unit **1 is below the 20-grain level and that, considering that the average plus one standard deviation is also below the 20-grain level, that about 90% of that fuel at the unit meets the 20-grain criterion. EPA therefore finds that the fuel qualifies as "very low sulfur fuel" and that, considering only the fuels combusted in Unit **1's boiler, the unit would qualify as a "diesel-fired unit," but for EPA's unintended failure to reference "very low sulfur fuel" in the definition of "diesel-fired unit."

Moreover, as a result of Unit **1's gasification of coal and the combustion of the resulting gaseous fuel in the boiler along with some diesel fuel, the unit appears to have opacity levels that are similar to those for units burning only natural gas and diesel fuel. In particular, Method 9 compliance tests for opacity consistently show opacity of 0% for Unit **1. Further, the unit's continuous opacity monitor data show consistent average daily opacity levels of 10% or less, except for a few opacity data spikes that appear to be the result of misalignment of the

opacity monitor due to twisting of the monitor mounting brackets. See TECO's May 6, 2001 supplemental information.

For these reasons, EPA concludes that Unit **1 should be treated as a "diesel-fired unit" for purposes of applying opacity monitoring requirements under 75.14(d) and approves an exemption from Part 75 opacity monitoring requirements. EPA notes that the Florida Department of Environment Protection has been informed of EPA's approach in this case and concurs with the approval of the exemption.

EPA's determination in this letter relies on the accuracy and completeness of the information submitted by TECO, including the information in the February 19 and May 6, 2001 submissions, and is appealable under Part 78. If you have any questions about the findings and conclusions presented above, please contact Kim Nguyen of my staff, at (202) 564-9102. Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,



Brian J. McLearn, Director
Clean Air Markets Division

cc: David McNeal, EPA Region 4
Lynn Haynes, EPA Region 4
Joseph Kahn, Florida Department of Environment Protection
Kim Nguyen, EPA Clean Air Markets Division