

Jeb Bush
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT REVISION

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit Revision by:

Mr. Michael L. Kurtz
General Manager
Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU)
P.O. Box 147117, Station A134
Gainesville, Florida 32614-7117

FINAL Permit Revision No. **0010005-003-AV**
J. R. Kelly Generating Station

Enclosed is FINAL Title V Permit Revision Number 0010005-003-AV for the operation of the J. R. Kelly Generating Station, located at 605 SE 3rd Street, Gainesville, Alachua County, issued pursuant to Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

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 Department 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.

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

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT REVISION (including the FINAL permit revision) was sent by certified mail (*) and copies were mailed by U.S. Mail before the close of business on 12/21/00 to the person(s) listed or as otherwise noted:

- Mr. Michael L. Kurtz*
- Mr. Thomas W. Davis, P.E., ECT
- Ms. Yolanta E. Jonynas, GRU
- Mr. Chris Kirts, P.E., NED
- Ms. Patricia Reynolds, NEBD
- U.S. EPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

12/21/00
cc - Reading File
Tom Cassio

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 12/21/00
(Clerk) (Date)

FINAL PERMIT DETERMINATION

I. Comment(s).

U.S. EPA Region 4 expedited their review using the DRAFT version of the permit. All significant comments were incorporated into the PROPOSED Title V Permit Revision that was posted on the Department's web-site on December 5, 2000.

II. Conclusion.

The permitting authority hereby issues the FINAL Title V Permit Revision.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Title V FINAL Permit Revision No.: 0010005-003-AV
City of Gainesville, GRU
J. R. Kelly Generating Station
Alachua County

This Title V air operation permit revision is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 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 revision.

This facility consists of two fossil fuel fired steam generators, and a combined-cycle unit consisting of a combustion turbine and a heat recovery steam generator. The facility is fired with either natural gas or new residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6) which may be supplemented with on-specification used oil. Unit 6 is permitted to burn natural gas only.

Also, included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

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

The purpose of issuing the FINAL Title V Permit Revision is to incorporate the physical changes to an emissions unit (JRK8) because of repowering to a combined cycle unit via the addition of a combustion turbine and a heat recovery steam generator. The new unit is designated No. 10. Existing emissions unit No. 8 was permanently retired on September 2, 2000.

Best Available Copy

City of Gainesville, GRU
J. R. Kelly Generating Station
Facility ID No.: 0010005
Alachua County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
FINAL Permit Revision No.: 0010005-003-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:

Northeast District Office
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200B
Jacksonville, Florida 32256-7590
Telephone: 904/448-4300
Fax: 904/448-4363

and

Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District Branch Office
101 NW 75 Street, Suite 3
Gainesville, Florida 32607-1609
Telephone: 352/333-2850
Fax: 352/333-2856

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
FINAL Permit Revision No.: 0010005-003-AV

Table of Contents

Section	Page Number
Placard Page	1
I. Facility Information	2
A. Facility Description.	
B. Summary of Emissions Unit ID Nos. and Brief Descriptions.	
C. Relevant Documents.	
II. Facility-wide Conditions	3
III. Emissions Units and Conditions	
A. Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 6	6
B. Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 7	9
C. Common Conditions: FFFSG Unit Nos. 6, and 7... ..	15
D. Common Conditions: FFFSG Unit No. 7	21
E. Combined-Cycle Unit No. 1.....	23
IV. Acid Rain Part	
A. Acid Rain, Phase II	33
B. Acid Rain, Retired Unit Exemption.....	35



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Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

Permittee:

City of Gainesville, GRU
P.O. Box 147117 (A134)
Gainesville, FL 32614-7117

FINAL Permit Revision No.: 0010005-003-AV

Facility ID No.: 0010005

SIC Nos.: 49, 4911

Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

This permit is for the operation of the J. R. Kelly Generating Station. This facility is located at 605 SE 3rd Street, Gainesville, Alachua County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 372.00 km East and 3280.20 km North; Latitude: 29° 38' 48" North and Longitude: 82° 19' 19" West.

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

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:

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

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

APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99)

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

TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE (version dated 10/07/96)

Acid Rain Phase II Permit Application received January 2, 1996.

Alternate Sampling Procedure: ASP Number 97-B-01 (including the Order Correcting the Scrivener's Error dated July 2, 1997).

Acid Rain Phase II Permit Application Revision received January 29, 1999.

Federal Acid Rain Retired Unit Exemption Application received October 9, 2000.

State Acid Rain Retired Unit Exemption Application received October 25, 2000.

Construction Permit 0010005-002-AC issued February 24, 2000.

Effective Date: January 1, 1999

Revision Effective Date: December 5, 2000

Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2003

Expiration Date: December 31, 2003

Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division of Air Resources
Management

"More Protection. Less Process"

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of two fossil fuel fired steam generators, and a combined-cycle unit consisting of a combustion turbine and a heat recovery steam generator. The facility is fired with either natural gas, distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2), or new residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6) which may be supplemented with on-specification used oil. Unit 6 is permitted to burn natural gas only.

Also, included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

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

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-006	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 6
-007	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 7
-010	Combined-Cycle Unit No. 1 (CC-1), consisting of a combustion turbine and a heat recovery steam generator

-009 Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities (see Appendix U-1)

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:

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

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

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

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:

Initial Title V Permit Application received June 14, 1996.

U.S. EPA Region 4 Objection Letter to DEP received May 4, 1998.

DEP response to U.S. EPA Region 4 Objection Letter dated July 27, 1998.

U.S. EPA Region 4 Resolution Letter to DEP received August 14, 1998.

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99), is a part of this permit. {Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided a copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}

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

3. 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.
[Rule 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 ; 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 (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department. [Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

{Permitting note: The Department has not ordered any control devices or systems under Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.}

8. 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.]

9. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the Department's Northeast District Office and the Department's Gainesville Branch Office:

Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District Office
7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200B
Jacksonville, FL 32256-7590
Telephone: 904/448-4300
Fax: 904/448-4363

and

Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District Branch Office
101 NW 75 Street, Suite 3
Gainesville, FL 32607-1609
Telephone: 352/333-2850
Fax: 352/333-2856

10. Except as otherwise provided herein, 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.]

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
Air & EPCRA Enforcement Branch, Air Compliance Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9099
Fax: 404/562-9095

{Permitting note: Condition no. 51 of Appendix TV-3, lists the necessary elements of a compliance certification required under 40 C.F.R. 70.6(c)(5)(iii).}

12. For all emission limits where averaging times are not otherwise specified, the averaging times for specified emission standards are tied to or based on the run time of the test method(s) used for determining compliance.

Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-006	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 6

Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit 6 is a nominal 19 megawatt (electric) steam generator with no emissions control equipment. The emissions unit is fired on natural gas with a maximum heat input of 187.3 MMBtu per hour. Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 6 began commercial operation in March 1958 and has been on cold standby since August 1, 1989.

{Permitting note: The emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate, based on the higher heating value (HHV) of the fuel, is as follows:

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input (HHV)	Fuel Type
6	187.3	Natural Gas

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.406, F.A.C.]

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

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See **Specific Condition C.9.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.3. Methods of Operation. Fuels.

The only fuel allowed to be burned during startup and normal operations is natural gas.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

A.4. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, except for one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent.
[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.]

A.5. Visible emissions - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Excess emissions from the existing fossil fuel steam generator resulting from boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change shall be permitted provided the duration of such excess emissions shall not exceed 3 hours in any 24-hour period and visible emissions shall not exceed 60 percent opacity, and providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.6. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall be controlled by the firing of natural gas.
[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; BACT dated October 9, 1991 and proposed by applicant on October 31, 1997]

A.7. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall be controlled by the firing of natural gas.
[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.; BACT dated October 9, 1991 and proposed by applicant on October 31, 1997]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.8. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See **Specific Conditions C.8. and A.10.**
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.9. 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. 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:

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., F.A.C.]

A.10. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for this emissions unit while burning only gaseous fuels.

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.11. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the source for a period of five years.

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

Miscellaneous Condition

A.12. This emissions unit is also subject to conditions contained in **Subsection C.**

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-007	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 7

Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 7 is a nominal 25 megawatt (electric) steam generator with no emissions control equipment. The emissions unit is fired on natural gas and/or new residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6). The maximum heat input for natural gas and new residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6) are 272 MMBtu per hour and 249 MMBtu per hour, respectively.

The new residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6) fired in Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 7 may be supplemented with a limited amount of on-specification used oil.

{Permitting notes: The emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input. Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 7 began commercial operation in August 1961. The term “new” is hereby defined as “nonused”.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rates, based on the higher heating value (HHV) of the fuel, are as follows:

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>MMBtu/hr Heat Input (HHV)</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>
7	272	Natural Gas
	249	New residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6); On-Specification Used Oil

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

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

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See **Specific Condition C.9.**
 [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

B.3. Methods of Operation. Fuels.

- a. Startup: The only fuels allowed to be burned are natural gas and/or new Nos. 4, 5 or 6 fuel oil, which may be supplemented with on-specification used oil with a PCB concentration less than 2 ppm.
- b. Normal: The only fuels allowed to be burned are natural gas and/or new No. 4, 5 or 6 fuel oil, which may be supplemented with on-specification used oil with a PCB concentration less than 50 ppm.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

B.4. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each unit shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, except for one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent. Except as otherwise specified in **Specific Condition B.21.**, emissions units governed by this visible emissions limit shall compliance test for particulate matter emissions annually and as otherwise required by Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

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

B.5. Visible Emissions - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Excess emissions from the existing fossil fuel steam generator resulting from boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change shall be permitted provided the duration of such excess emissions shall not exceed 3 hours in any 24-hour period and visible emissions shall not exceed 60 percent opacity, and providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

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

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

B.6. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions from each unit shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. See **Specific Condition B.12.** for the applicable compliance methods.

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

B.7. Particulate Matter - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 pound per million Btu heat input during the 3 hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.

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

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

B.8. Sulfur Dioxide. While combusting liquid fuels, sulfur dioxide emissions from each unit shall not exceed 2.75 pounds per MMBtu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. See **Specific Conditions B.13. and B.14.** for the applicable compliance methods.

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

B.9. Sulfur Dioxide. The sulfur content of liquid fuels shall not exceed 2.50% sulfur, by weight. See **Specific Condition B.15.**

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)3., F.A.C., and requested by applicant in a letter dated October 30, 1997]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

B.10. [Reserved.]

B.11. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.

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

B.12. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. EPA Method 3 (with Orsat analysis) or 3A shall be used when the oxygen based F-factor, computed according to EPA Method 19, is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17.

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

B.13. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure is incorporated into the operation permit for the emissions unit. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedences of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards. **The permittee may use the EPA test methods, referenced above, to demonstrate compliance; however, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, the permittee may elect to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon each delivery.**

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

B.14. Sulfur Dioxide. **The permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or the permittee upon each fuel delivery.** This protocol is allowed because the emissions unit does not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device.

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

B.15. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, ASTM D1552-90, ASTM D4177-82 or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91 or the latest edition of the above ASTM methods.

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

B.16. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.

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

B.17. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

B.18. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

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

2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When 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. 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:

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

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

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

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

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

B.19. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

B.20. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for this emissions unit while burning:

- a. only gaseous fuels; or
- b. only liquid fuels, other than during startup, for no more than 400 hours per federal fiscal year; or
- c. gaseous fuels in combination with liquid fuels, other than during startup, for no more than 400 hours per federal fiscal year.

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

B.21. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for this emissions unit while burning:

- a. only gaseous fuels; or
- b. only liquid fuels, other than during startup, for no more than 400 hours per federal fiscal year; or
- c. gaseous fuels in combination with liquid fuels, other than during startup, for no more than 400 hours per federal fiscal year.

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.22. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.

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

Miscellaneous Conditions

B.23. This emissions unit is also subject to conditions contained in **Subsections C. and D., Common Conditions.**

Subsection C. Common Conditions.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-006	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 6
-007	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 7

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Hours of Operation. The emissions units may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

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

C.3. Excess emissions resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized. [Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.]

C.4. 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.5. 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.6. Additional Testing for Periodic Monitoring for Unit 7. In addition to the visible emission test required per **Specific Condition C.10.**, upon exceeding 400 hours of operation on fuel oil, the owner or operator shall conduct an additional test for visible emissions using DEP Method 9 every 150 hours of operation on fuel oil thereafter, for the purposes of periodic monitoring. Furthermore, the owner or operator shall conduct a visible emissions test on fuel oil prior to renewal of the permit.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C. and applicant's agreement on June 26 and July 27, 1998]

C.7. [Reserved.]

{Permitting note: Unit No. 6 is permitted to burn natural gas only. The Department has concluded that the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in this permit are appropriate and adequate for purposes of periodic monitoring.}

Test Methods and Procedures

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

C.8. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

1. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.

2. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is

permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:

- a. For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity) the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.
- b. For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.

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

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

C.9. 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.10. 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.

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

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual

compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

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

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

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

5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of no more than 400 hours and as otherwise specified in **Specific Condition B.21**.

6.-8. (not applicable)

9. See **Specific Condition C.12**.

(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.; SIP approved]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.11. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department's Northeast District Office and the Northeast District Branch Office in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. (Appendix TV-3, Title V Condition No. 9). 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.12. The owner or operator shall notify the Northeast District Office of the Department and the Northeast District Branch Office, 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.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.]

C.13. 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's Northeast District Office and the Northeast District Branch Office on the results of each such test.

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

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

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters

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

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

C.14. Recordkeeping for periodic monitoring. The owner or operator is required to record the date, time and duration of each soot blowing and load change event.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Subsection D. Common Conditions.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-007	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 7

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

- D.1. Used Oil.** Burning of on-specification used oil is allowed at this emissions unit in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following conditions:
- a. **On-specification Used Oil Emissions Limitations:** This emissions unit is permitted to burn on-specification used oil, which contains a PCB concentration of less than 50 ppm. On-specification used oil is defined as used oil that meets the specifications of 40 CFR 279 - Standards for the Management of Used Oil, listed below. "Off-specification" used oil shall not be burned. Used oil which fails to comply with any of these specification levels is considered "off-specification" used oil.

CONSTITUENT/PROPERTY	ALLOWABLE LEVEL
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1000 ppm maximum
Flash point	100 degrees F minimum

- b. **Quantity Limitation:** These emissions units are permitted to burn "on-specification" used oil, not to exceed 1.5 million gallons during any consecutive 12 month period.
- c. **PCB Limitation:** Used oil containing a PCB concentration of 50 or more ppm shall not be burned at this facility. Used oil shall not be blended to meet this requirement.
- d. **Operational Requirements:** On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration equal to or greater than 2 ppm and less than 50 ppm shall be burned only at normal source operating temperatures. On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration equal to or greater than 2 ppm shall not be burned during periods of startup or shutdown.
- e. **Testing Requirements:** The owner or operator shall sample and analyze each batch of used oil to be burned for the following parameters:
 - (1) Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point and PCBs.
 - (2) Testing (sampling, extraction and analysis) shall be performed using approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).
 - (3) Alternatively, the owner or operator may rely on other analyses or other information to make the determination that the used oil meets the specifications of 40 CFR 279.11. Documentation used to make the determination shall be maintained at the facility.

- f. Record Keeping Requirements: The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep the following records related to the use of used oil in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department: [40 CFR 279.72, 40 CFR 279.74(b) and 761.20(e)]
- (1) The gallons of on-specification used oil placed in inventory each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil placed in inventory in the preceding consecutive 12-month period. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
 - (3) Results of the analyses required above.
- g. Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator shall submit to the Northeast District office and the Northeast District Branch Office, within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil placed in inventory during the quarter.

The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report form, the analytical results and the total amount of on-specification used oil placed in inventory during the previous calendar year.

[Rule 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440, F.A.C., 40 CFR 279 and 40 CFR 761, unless otherwise noted.]

Subsection E. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-010	Combined-Cycle Unit No. 1 (CC-1), consisting of a combustion turbine and a heat recovery steam generator

The unit consists of a nominal 83 megawatt (MW) natural gas and/or No. 2 distillate fuel oil-fired combustion turbine-electrical generator; an unfired heat recovery steam generator (HRSG); a 102 foot stack for combined cycle operation; a 88 foot bypass stack for simple cycle operation and ancillary equipment. Steam produced by the HRSG will be routed to the existing Unit No. 8 steam turbine-electrical generator to generate 40-50 MW of additional electricity. The combustion turbine may be equipped with inlet air conditioning devices (e.g., evaporative chillers, foggers, etc.). NO_x emissions will be controlled through the use of low-NO_x burners during natural gas firing and water injection when firing fuel oil.

This new unit is permitted under Permit No. PSD-FL-276, 0010005-002-AC, issued February 24, 2000. As required under the federal Acid Rain Program, the unit will be equipped with a CEMS to measure SO₂, NO_x, and CO₂.

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

E.1.1. NSPS Requirements – Subpart GG: The Unit shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40CFR60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7)(b), F.A.C. The Subpart GG requirement to correct test data to ISO conditions applies when determining compliance with the emissions limitations specified therein.

[0010005-002-AC]

E.1.2. NSPS Requirements – Subpart A: These emission units shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40CFR60, Subpart A, General Provisions including:

- 40CFR60.7, Notification and Recordkeeping
- 40CFR60.8, Performance Tests
- 40CFR60.11, Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements
- 40CFR60.12, Circumvention
- 40CFR60.13, Monitoring Requirements
- 40CFR60.19, General Notification and Reporting requirements

[0010005-002-AC]

E.1.3. Operation of the emissions unit beyond the time frames established by the AC permit is allowed, provided the Department has received and verified a properly signed and sealed certification from the permittee's Professional Engineer stating that 1) the construction of the emissions unit was completed in accordance with the AC permit and 2) the emissions unit has been tested and compliance with the terms and conditions contained within the AC permit has properly been demonstrated.

[Rules 62-212.400(7)(b), 62-213.440(2), and 62-213.420(1)(a)5.. F.A.C.]

General Operation Requirements

E.2. Fuels: Only pipeline natural gas or maximum 0.05 percent sulfur No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil shall be fired in this unit.

[Applicant Request, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definitions - Potential Emissions); 0010005-002-AC]

E.3. Combustion Turbine Capacity: The maximum heat input rates, based on the higher heating value (HHV) of each fuel to this Unit at ambient conditions of 20°F temperature, 60% relative humidity, 100% load, and 14.7 psi pressure shall not exceed 1,083 million Btu per hour (mmBtu/hr) when firing natural gas, nor 1,121 mmBtu/hr when firing No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil. These maximum heat input rates will vary depending upon ambient conditions and the combustion turbine characteristics. Manufacturer's curves corrected for site conditions or equations for correction to other ambient conditions shall be provided to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) within 45 days of completing the initial compliance testing.
[Design, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definitions - Potential Emissions); 0010005-002-AC]

{Permitting note: The heat input rates have been placed in the permit to identify the capacity of the emission unit for purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90-100 percent of the emission's unit rate 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. The owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required in order to demonstrate what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. Such heat input determinations may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heating value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator.}

E.4. Unconfined Particulate Emissions: During the construction period, unconfined particulate matter emissions shall be minimized by dust suppressing techniques such as covering and/or application of water or chemicals to the affected areas, as necessary.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.5. Plant Operation - Problems: If temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by fire, wind or other cause, the owner or operator shall notify the DEP Northeast District Office and Northeast District Branch Office as soon as possible, but at least within (1) working day, excluding weekends and holidays. The notification shall include: pertinent information as to the cause of the problem; the steps being taken to correct the problem and prevent future 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 the conditions of this permit and the regulations.

[Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.6. Operating Procedures: Operating procedures shall include good operating practices in accordance with the guidelines and procedures as established by the equipment manufacturers to control emissions.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.7. Hours of Operation: Combined Cycle Unit 1 may operate 8760 hours per year of which no more than 1000 hours per year may be on distillate fuel oil (0.05% S content). The unit may not operate in excess of the annual nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emission cap described in Specific Condition **E.12.** below.

[Applicant Request, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definitions - Potential Emissions); 0010005-002-AC]

Control Technology

E.8. DLN Combustion Technology: The permittee shall install, tune, operate and maintain Dry Low NO_x combustors on this combustion turbine. The permittee shall provide manufacturer's emissions performance versus load diagrams for the specific DLN system prior to commencement of operation.

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.9. Water Injection: The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate an automated water injection system for the unit for use when firing fuel oil. The permittee shall provide manufacturer's emissions performance versus load diagrams for the specific water injection system prior to commencement of operation.

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.10. Combustion Controls: The permittee shall employ "good operating practices" in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended operating procedures to control CO, and NO_x, and VOC emissions. Prior to the required initial emissions performance testing, the combustion turbine, the DLN-1 combustors, and the control system shall be tuned to comply with the CO, and NO_x, and VOC emission limits. Thereafter, these systems shall be maintained and tuned, as necessary, in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations for emissions control and to comply with the permitted emission limits.

[Design, Rules 62-4.070 (3) and 62-212.400, F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC].

E.11. Circumvention: The permittee shall not circumvent the air pollution control equipment or allow the emission of air pollutants without this equipment operating properly.

[Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

The following emission limits and standards shall apply upon completion of the initial compliance tests, performance tests and certification tests, as applicable and per pollutant.

E.12. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) Emissions:

- **Natural Gas Operation.** The concentration of NO_x in the stack exhaust gas shall not exceed 9 ppmvd at 15% O₂ on a 720 operating hour block average. Compliance will be demonstrated by the continuous emission monitor system (CEMS). Emissions of NO_x in the stack exhaust shall not exceed 32 pounds per hour (lb/hr at ISO conditions) to be demonstrated by initial stack test. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]
- **Fuel Oil Operation.** The concentration of NO_x in the stack exhaust gas shall not exceed 42 ppmvd at 15% O₂ on a 720 operating hour block average. Compliance will be demonstrated

by the CEMS. Emissions of NO_x shall not exceed 166 lb/hr (at ISO conditions) to be demonstrated by initial stack test.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

- Annual Emission Cap: Total emissions of NO_x from Unit CC-1 shall not exceed 133 tons per calendar year in order to net out of PSD. Compliance will be demonstrated by the CEMS, as specified in Specific Condition **E.23**.

[Applicant Request to Avoid PSD requirements of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Rule 62-4.070 (3), F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.13. Carbon Monoxide (CO) Emissions:

- Natural Gas – First Year. During only the first year of operation, the concentration of CO in the stack exhaust while operating on natural gas shall not exceed 25 ppmvd. Emissions of CO shall not exceed 54 lb/hr (at ISO conditions). Compliance shall be demonstrated by a stack test using EPA Method 10. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]
- Natural Gas (Second Year and Beyond) or Fuel Oil. The concentration of CO in the stack exhaust shall not exceed 20 ppmvd at 15% O₂ percent oxygen. Emissions of CO shall not exceed 43 lb/hr (at ISO conditions). Compliance shall be demonstrated by a stack test using EPA Method 10. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.14. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions: The concentration of VOC (methane equivalent) in the stack exhaust gas while burning natural gas (fuel oil) shall not exceed 1.4 (3.5) ppmv. Emissions of VOC while burning natural gas (fuel oil) shall not exceed 1.8 (4.5) lb/hr (at ISO conditions) to be demonstrated by initial-stack test using EPA Method 18, 25 or 25A. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.15. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Emissions: SO₂ emissions shall be limited by firing pipeline natural gas (sulfur content less than 20 grains per 100 standard cubic foot) or by firing No. 2 or superior grade distillate fuel oil with a maximum 0.05 percent sulfur for up to 1000 hours per year. Compliance with this requirement in conjunction with implementation of the Custom Fuel Monitoring Schedule in Specific Conditions **E.39**. and **E.40**. will demonstrate compliance with the applicable SO₂ NSPS.

[40CFR60 Subpart GG and Rules 62-4.070(3), and 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.16. Particulate Matter (PM/PM₁₀) PM/PM₁₀ emissions shall not exceed 5 lb/hr when operating on natural gas and shall not exceed 10 lb/hr when operating on fuel oil. Visible emissions testing shall serve as a surrogate for PM/PM₁₀ compliance testing.

[Rules 62-212.400, and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC].

E.17. Visible Emissions (VE): VE emissions shall serve as a surrogate for PM/PM₁₀ emissions from the combustion turbine and shall not exceed 10 percent opacity from the stack in use.

[Rules 62-4.070 (3), 62-212.400 F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

Excess Emissions

E.18. Excess Emissions Allowed: Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, fuel switching or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices are adhered

to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized. Excess emissions occurrences shall in no case exceed two hours in any 24-hour period except as follows:

- During “cold start-up” to combined cycle plant operation up to four hours of excess emissions are allowed.
- During shutdowns from combined cycle operation, up to three hours of excess emissions are allowed.
- Unless authorized by the Department.

Excess NO_x emissions are defined as one-hour periods when NO_x emissions are above 9/42 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen while firing natural gas and fuel oil, respectively.

Cold start-up is defined as a startup that occurs after a complete shutdown lasting at least 48 hours.

NO_x CEM data shall be recorded and included in calculating the annual NO_x emissions cap.

[Applicant Request, G.E. Combined Cycle Startup Curves Data and Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC].

E.19. Excess Emissions Prohibited: Excess emissions caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction, shall be prohibited pursuant to Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. These excess emissions shall be included in the 720 operating hour block average for NO_x.

[0010005-002-AC]

Compliance Determination and Testing Requirements

E.20. Compliance Time: Compliance with the allowable emission limiting standards shall be determined within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate for each fuel, but not later than 180 days of initial start up on each fuel, and annually thereafter as indicated in this permit, by using the following reference methods as described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1999 version), and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-204.800, F.A.C.

[0010005-002-AC]

E.21. Annual, Initial and Performance Testing: Initial (I) performance tests (for both fuels) shall be performed by the deadlines in Specific Condition E.20. Initial tests shall also be conducted after any substantial modifications (and shake down period not to exceed 100 days after re-starting the CT) of air pollution control equipment such as change of combustors. Year two (YR2) compliance testing for CO shall be performed in the second year of operation. Annual (A) compliance tests shall be performed during every federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30) pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., on this unit as indicated. The following reference methods shall be used. No other test methods may be used for compliance testing unless prior DEP approval is received in writing.

- EPA Reference Method 9, “Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources” (I, A). Annual testing is applicable to fuel oil and only if fuel oil is used for more that 400 hours during the preceding 12-month period.

- EPA Reference Method 10, "Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources" I and A (YR2 and beyond, gas only).
- EPA Reference Method 20, "Determination of Oxides of Nitrogen Oxide, Sulfur Dioxide and Diluent Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines." Initial test only for compliance with 40CFR60 Subpart GG. Test data shall be corrected to ISO conditions.
- EPA Reference Method 18, 25 and/or 25A, "Determination of Volatile Organic Concentrations." Initial test only.

[0010005-002-AC]

E.22. Continuous Compliance with the time-averaged NO_x Emission Limits:

- Continuous compliance with the time-averaged NO_x emission limits shall be demonstrated with the CEM system based on the applicable averaging time of 720 operating hour block average basis. Based on CEMS data, a separate compliance determination is conducted at the end of each 720 operating hour block and a new average emission rate is calculated from the arithmetic average of all valid hourly emission rates from the next 720 operating hour block average. [Rules 62-4.070 F.A.C., 62-210.700, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 75]
- A valid hourly emission rate shall be calculated for each hour in which at least two NO_x concentrations are obtained at least 15 minutes apart. Valid hourly emission rates shall not include periods of start up, shutdown, fuel switching, or malfunction unless not authorized by 62-210.700 F.A.C. or Specific Condition **E.18**.
- Periods when the 720 operating hour block average or the 133 TPY calendar year cap NO_x exceeds the emission limitations specified in Specific Condition **E.12.**, shall be reported as required by Specific Condition **E.36**.

[0010005-002-AC]

E.23. Compliance with the NO_x Annual Emission Cap:

Total emissions of NO_x from Unit CC-1 shall not exceed 133 tons per calendar year in order to net out of PSD. Annual emissions shall be calculated using the methodology in 40 CFR 75.71 and 40 CFR 75.72 and 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix F, Section 8.4 and shall be reported to the District office on the Annual Operating Report. The owner or operator shall notify the Department as specified in Specific Condition **E.36**. if annual emissions exceed the NO_x cap based on cumulative calculations which are done each month. [Applicant Request to Avoid PSD requirements of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

- For each calendar month or year, NO_x mass emissions (in tons) will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{NO}_x \text{ (in tons)} = (\text{Sum of all hourly NO}_x \text{ mass emissions in lbs for the given time period})/2000$$

- Specific Condition **E.36**. provides a specific timeframe for reporting if the NO_x cap is exceeded.

[0010005-002-AC]

E.24. Compliance with the SO₂ and PM/PM₁₀ emission limits: Notwithstanding the requirements of Rule 62-297.340, F.A.C., the use of pipeline natural gas; is the method for determining compliance for SO₂ and PM₁₀. For the purposes of demonstrating compliance with the 40 CFR 60.333 SO₂ standard, ASTM methods D4084-82 or D3246-81 (or equivalent) for sulfur content of gaseous fuel shall be utilized in accordance with the EPA-approved custom fuel monitoring schedule or natural gas supplier data may be submitted or the natural gas sulfur content referenced in 40 CFR 75 Appendix D may be utilized. However, the applicant is responsible for ensuring that the procedures in 40 CFR 60.335 or 40 CFR 75 are used when determination of fuel sulfur content is made. 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 pursuant to 40 CFR 60.335(e) (1999 version).

[Applicant request; 0010005-002-AC]

E.25. Compliance with CO emission limit: An initial test for CO, shall be conducted concurrently with the initial NO_x test, as required. The initial NO_x and CO test results shall be the average of three valid one-hour runs. Annual compliance testing for CO may be conducted at less than capacity when compliance testing is conducted concurrent with the RATA testing for the NO_x CEMS required pursuant to 40 CFR 75. Alternatively to annual testing in a given year, periodic tuning data may be provided to demonstrate compliance in the year the tuning is conducted.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a) 4.; Rule 62-212.400 and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.26. Compliance with the VOC emission limit: An initial test is required to demonstrate compliance with the VOC emission limit. Thereafter, the CO and VE limits and periodic tuning data will be employed as surrogates and no annual testing is required.

[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C; 0010005-002-AC]

E.27. Testing procedures: Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the combustion turbine operating at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as 90-100 percent of the maximum heat input rate allowed by the permit, corrected for the average ambient air temperature during the test (with 100 percent represented by a curve depicting heat input vs. ambient temperature). If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, the source may be tested at less than permitted capacity. In this case, subsequent operation is limited by adjusting the entire heat input vs. ambient temperature curve downward by an increment equal to the difference between the maximum permitted heat input (corrected for ambient temperature) and 110 percent of the value reached during the test until a new test is conducted.

Once the unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purposes of additional compliance testing to regain the permitted capacity. Procedures for these tests shall meet all applicable requirements (i.e., testing time frequency, minimum compliance duration, etc.) of Chapters 62-204 and 62-297, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-297.310(2) F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.28. Test Notification: The DEP's Northeast District and Northeast District Branch Offices shall be notified, in writing, at least 30 days prior to the initial performance tests and at least 15 days before annual compliance test(s).

[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)9 F.A.C and 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.8; 0010005-002-AC]

E.29. Special Compliance Tests: The DEP may request a special compliance test pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., when, after investigation (such as complaints, increased visible emissions, or questionable maintenance of control equipment), there is reason to believe that any applicable emission standard is being violated.

[Rule 62-297.310 (7)(b) F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.30. Test Results: Compliance test results shall be submitted to the DEP's Northeast District and Northeast District Branch Offices no later than 45 days after completion of the last test run.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

E.31. Records: All measurements, records, and other data required to be maintained by GRU shall be recorded in a permanent form and retained for at least five (5) years following the date on which such measurements, records, or data are recorded. These records shall be made available to DEP representatives upon request.

[Rules 62-4.160(14) and 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.31.1. Fuel Oil Use. To ensure compliance with the hourly limitations in Specific Conditions E.7. and E.15., the source shall monitor and record operating hours for fuel oil use.

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

E.32. Compliance Test Reports: The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the tested emission unit and the procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and if the test results were properly computed. At a minimum, the test report shall provide the applicable information listed in Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; 0010005-002-AC]

E.33. Excess Emissions Report: If excess emissions occur (as specified in Specific Condition E.18.) for more than two hours due to malfunction, the owner or operator shall notify DEP's Northeast District and Northeast District Branch Offices within (1) working day of: the nature, extent, and duration of the excess emissions; the cause of the excess emissions; and the actions taken to correct the problem. In addition, the Department may request a written summary report of the incident. Pursuant to the New Source Performance Standards, all excess emissions shall also be reported in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7, Subpart A. Following the format of 40 CFR 60.7, periods of startup, shutdown, fuel switching and malfunction, shall be monitored, recorded, and reported as excess emissions when emission levels exceed the permitted standards listed in Specific Conditions No. E.12. and E.17.

[Rules 62-4.130, 62-204.800, 62-210.700(6), F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.7 (1999 version); 0010005-002-AC].

Monitoring Requirements

E.34. Continuous Monitoring System (CEMS): The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitor in the stack to measure and record the nitrogen

oxides emissions from these units. Upon request from EPA or DEP, the CEMS emission rates for NO_x on the CT shall be corrected to ISO conditions to demonstrate compliance with the NO_x standard established in 40 CFR 60.332.

[Rules 62-204.800, 62-210.700, 62-4.130, 62-4.160(8), F.A.C and 40 CFR 60.7 (1999 version); 0010005-002-AC].

E.35. Maintenance of CEMS: The CEMS shall be in continuous operation except for breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments. The CEMS shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements: one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. Data recorded during periods of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data average.

[40CFR60.13; 0010005-002-AC]

E.36. CEMS for Reporting Excess Emissions: The NO_x CEMS shall be used to determine periods of excess emissions. For purpose of reporting, one-hour periods when NO_x emissions are above 9/42 ppmvd @ 15 % oxygen while firing natural gas/fuel oil shall be reported as excess emissions in accordance with Specific Condition **E.33**. CEMS downtime shall be calculated and reported according to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.7 (c)(3) and 40 CFR 60.7 (d)(2). Periods when time-averaged NO_x emissions [i.e., 720 operating hour block average or the annual total (i.e., 133 TPY calendar year)] are above the emission limitations listed in Specific Condition No 15., shall be reported to the DEP Northeast District Office and Northeast District Branch Office within one working day (verbally) followed up by a written explanation postmarked not later than three (3) working days (alternatively by facsimile within one working day).

[Rules 62-204.800, 62-210.700, 62-4.130, 62-4.160(8), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.7 (1999 version); 0010005-002-AC].

E.37. CEMS in lieu of Water to Fuel Ratio: The NO_x CEMS shall be used in lieu of the fuel bound nitrogen levels and water/fuel monitoring system for reporting excess emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 60.334(c)(1), Subpart GG (1999 version). The calibration of the water/fuel monitoring device required in 40 CFR 60.335 (c)(2) (1999 version) will be replaced by the 40 CFR 75 certification tests of the NO_x CEMS.

[0010005-002-AC]

E.38. CEMS Certification and Quality Assurance Requirements: The monitoring devices shall comply with the certification and quality assurance, and any other applicable requirements of Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.13, including certification of each device in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specifications and 40 CFR 60.7(a)(5) or 40 CFR Part 75. Quality assurance procedures must conform to all applicable sections of 40 CFR 60, Appendix F or 40CFR75. The monitoring plan, consisting of data on CEM equipment specifications, manufacturer, type, calibration and maintenance needs, and its proposed location shall be provided to the DEP Emissions Monitoring Section Administrator and EPA for review no later than 45 days prior to the first scheduled certification test pursuant to 40 CFR 75.62.

[0010005-002-AC]

E.39. Custom Fuel Monitoring Schedule (Natural Gas): Monitoring of the nitrogen content of natural gas is not required because the fuel-bound nitrogen content of the fuel is minimal.

Monitoring of the sulfur content of natural gas is not required if the vendor documentation indicates that the fuels meets the definitions of pipeline natural gas or natural gas set forth in (40CFR 72). A custom fuel monitoring schedule pursuant to 40 CFR 75 Appendix D for natural gas may be used in lieu of the daily sampling requirements of 40 CFR 60.334 (b)(2) provided the following requirements are met:

- The permittee shall apply for an Acid Rain permit within the deadlines specified in 40 CFR 72.30.
- The permittee shall submit a monitoring plan, certified by signature of the Designated Representative, that commits to using a primary fuel of natural gas or pipeline supplied natural gas.
- SO₂ emissions shall be monitored using methods consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 75 and certified by the USEPA.
- This custom fuel monitoring schedule will only be valid when natural gas or pipeline natural gas is used as a primary fuel. If the primary fuel for this unit is changed to a higher sulfur fuel, SO₂ emissions must be accounted for as required pursuant to 40 CFR 75.11(d).

[0010005-002-AC]

E.40. Custom Fuel Oil Monitoring Schedule: The following monitoring schedule for No. 2 or superior grade fuel oil shall be followed: For all bulk shipments of No. 2 fuel oil received at this facility an analysis which reports the sulfur content and nitrogen content of the fuel shall be provided by the fuel vendor. The analysis shall also specify the methods by which the analyses were conducted and shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.335(d).

[0010005-002-AC]

E.41. Determination of Process Variables:

- The permittee shall operate and maintain equipment and/or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
- Equipment and/or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine such process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, pressure gauges, etc., 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.; 0010005-002-AC].

E.42. Alternate Methods of Operation: This unit may operate in simple or combined cycle modes.

[0010005-002-AC]

Section IV. This section is the Acid Rain Part.

Operated by: Gainesville Regional Utilities-J. R. Kelly
ORIS code: 664

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

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-010	Combined-Cycle Unit No. 1 (CC-1), consisting of a combustion turbine and a heat recovery steam generator

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

- a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), effective 07/01/95; received 01/29/99.
 [Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) allowance allocations for the Acid Rain unit is as follows:

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID No.	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
-010	CC-1	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 73	0*	0*	0*	0*

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

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.

- a. 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.

- b. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

- c. Allowances shall be accounted for under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
 [Rule 62-213.440(1)(c)1., 2. & 3., F.A.C.]

A.4. 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, Fast-Track Revisions of Acid Rain Parts.
[Rule 62-213.413, F.A.C.]

A.5. 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 No.51., Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions.}
[Rule 62-214.420(11), F.A.C.]

A.6. Where an applicable requirement of the Act is more stringent than applicable 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, F.A.C., Definitions – Applicable Requirements.]

A.7. Comments, notes, and justifications: none

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

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

E.U. ID No.	Description
-008	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator (boiler) - PERMANENTLY RETIRED

B.1. The "Retired Unit Exemption" form submitted for this facility constitutes the Acid Rain Part application pursuant to 40 CFR 72.8 and is a part of this permit. The owners and operators of this acid rain unit shall comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)3., dated July 1, 1995, signed by the designated representative on October 24, 2000, and received by the Department on October 25, 2000. This unit is subject to the following: 40 CFR 72.1 which requires the unit to have an Acid Rain Part as part of its Title V permit; 40 CFR 72.2 which provides associated definitions; 40 CFR 72.3 which provides measurements, abbreviations, and acronyms; 40 CFR 72.4 which provides the federal authority of the Administrator; 40 CFR 72.5 which provides the authority of the states; 40 CFR 72.6 which makes the boiler a Phase II unit; 40 CFR 72.10 which gives the public access to information about this unit; and, 40 CFR 72.13 which incorporates certain ASTM methods into 40 CFR Part 72.

[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.340, F.A.C.]

B.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) allowance allocations for the Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
-008	JRK8	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2 of CFR 73	58*	58*	58*	58*

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

B.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.

a. 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 62-213.440(3), F.A.C.

b. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source under the Federal Acid Rain program.

c. Allowances shall be accounted for under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(c)1., 2., & 3., F.A.C.]

B.4. The designated representative of this acid rain unit applied for an exemption from the requirements of the Federal Acid Rain Program by submitting a completed and signed "Retired Unit Exemption" form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)3., F.A.C., attached) to the Department. The date of permanent retirement is September 2, 2000.
[Rule 62-214.340(2), F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 72.8.]

B.5. 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 No.51., Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions.}
[Rule 62-214.420(11), F.A.C.]

B.6. Where an applicable requirement of the Act is more stringent than applicable 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, F.A.C., Definitions – Applicable Requirements.]

B.7. Comments, notes, and justifications: None.

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

City of Gainesville, GRU **FINAL Permit RevisionNo.: 0010005-003-AV**
J.R. Kelly Generating Station **Facility ID No.: 0010005**

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

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

E.I.

<u>ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity</u>
-009	Combustion Turbine Unit Nos. 1, 2 and 3 using natural gas or new distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2)

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

City of Gainesville, GRU
J. R. Kelly Generating Station

FINAL Permit Revision No.: -0010005-003-AV
Facility ID No.: 0010005

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. Internal combustion engines - mobile sources
2. Vacuum pumps for labs
3. Steam cleaning equipment
4. Lab equipment used for chemical or physical analyses
5. Brazing, soldering or welding equipment
6. One or more emergency generators located within a single facility provided:
 - a. None of the emergency generators is subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program; and
 - b. Total fuel consumption by all such emergency generators within the facility is limited to 32,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel, 4,000 gallons per year of gasoline, 4.4 million standard cubic feet per year of natural gas or propane, or an equivalent prorated amount if multiple fuels are used.
7. One or more heating units and general purpose internal combustion engines, or other combustion devices, all of which are located within a single facility are not listed elsewhere in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., and are not pollution control devices, provided:
 - a. None of the heating units, general purpose internal combustion engines, or other combustion devices that would be exempted is subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program; and
 - b. Total fuel consumption by all such heating units, general purpose internal combustion engines, and other combustion devices that would be exempted is limited to 32,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel, 4,000 gallons per year of gasoline, 4.4 million standard cubic feet per year of natural gas or propane, or an equivalent prorated amount if multiple fuels are used.
8. Fire and safety equipment
9. Surface coating operation within a single facility if the total quantity of coatings

containing greater than 5.0 percent VOCs, by volume, used is 6.0 gallons per day or less, averaged monthly, provided:

- a. Such operations are not subject to a volatile organic compound Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirement of Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.; and
 - b. The amount of coatings used shall include any solvents and thinners used in the process including those used for cleanup.
10. Surface coating operations utilizing only coatings containing 5.0 percent or less VOCs, by volume.
 11. Space heating equipment (non-boilers)
 12. Parts cleaning and degreasing stations not subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart T.
 13. Degreasing units using heavier-than air vapors exclusively, not subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart T.
 14. Three 840,000 (nominal) gallon storage tanks for new residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6)/on-specification used oil or new distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2)
 15. One 480,000 (nominal) gallon storage tank for new residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6)/on-specification used oil or new distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2)
 16. One 240,000 (nominal) gallon storage tank for new residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6)/on-specification used oil or new distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2)
 17. Two 210,000 (nominal) gallon storage tanks for new residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6)/on-specification used oil or new distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2)
 18. Two 115,000 (nominal) gallon storage tanks for new distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2) or new residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6)/on-specification used oil
 19. Two 54,000 (nominal) gallon storage tanks for new residual fuel oils (Nos. 4, 5, or 6)/on-specification used oil or new distillate fuel oils (Nos. 1 or 2)
 20. One 6,000 (nominal) gallon underground storage tank for gasoline
 21. One 15,000 (nominal) gallon underground storage tank for gasoline
 22. One 20,000 (nominal) gallon underground storage tank for diesel
 23. Turbine vapor extractor
 24. Sand blasting and abrasive grit blasting
 25. Vehicle refueling operations
 26. Freshwater cooling towers. The cooling towers do not use chromium-based treatment chemicals.
 27. Storage tanks less than 550 gallons

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

Gainesville Regional Utilities
J.R. Kelly Generating Station

Facility ID No.: 0010005

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

<u>E.U. ID No</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>	<u>Extended Date</u>	<u>Revised Date(s)</u>
-001	#1 Combustion Turbine	AO01-241346	12/14/93	03/01/99		12/29/93
-002	#2 Combustion Turbine	AO01-241346	12/14/93	03/01/99		12/29/93
-003	#3 Combustion Turbine	AO01-241346	12/14/93	03/01/99		12/29/93
-006	#6 Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator	AO01-195854	07/19/91	07/18/96	12/31/98	
-007	#7 Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator	AO01-224217	04/30/93	04/01/98	12/31/98	10/06/93 12/14/93 12/29/93
-008	#8 Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator	AO01-224218	04/30/93	06/01/98	12/31/98	12/14/93 12/29/93
-009	Combustion Turbines 1, 2, and 3	001005-001-AV				
-010	Combined-Cycle Unit	001005-002-AC	02/24/00			

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

From: Facility ID No.: 31JAX010005

To: Facility ID No.: 0010005

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

City of Gainesville, GRU
 J. R. Kelly Generating Station

Permit Revision No.: 0010005-003-AV
 Facility ID No.: 0010005

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

E.U. ID No. Brief Description
 -006 Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 6

Pollutant Name	Fuels	Hours/Year	Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*		Regulatory Citations	See permit conditions
			Standards	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY		
VE	Nat. Gas	8760	20% opacity					62-296.406(1), F.A.C.	III.A.4.
VE(SB)**	Nat. gas	1095	60% opacity					62-210.700(3), F.A.C.	III.A.5.

Notes:

- * The "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes only.
- ** SB refers to "soot blowing" and "load change".

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

City of Gainesville, GRU
 J. R. Kelly Generating Station

Permit Revision No.: 0010005-003-AV
 Facility ID No.: 0010005

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

E.U. ID No. **Brief Description**
 -007 Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 7

Pollutant Name	Fuels	Hours/Year	Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*		Regulatory Citations	See permit conditions
			Standards	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY		
VE	Nat. Gas or Nos. 4, 5, 6 F.O.	8760	20% opacity ***					62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.	III.B.4.
VE(SB)**		1095	60% opacity					62-210.700(3), F.A.C.	III.B.5.
PM	Nos. 4, 5, 6 F.O.	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			24.9	109.1	62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C.	III.B.6.
PM(SB)**	Nos. 4, 5, 6 F.O.	1095	0.3 lb/MMBtu			74.7	40.89	62-210.700(3), F.A.C.	III.B.7.
SO2	Nos. 4, 5, 6 F.O.	8760	2.75 lb/MMBtu			684.75	2,999.20	62-296.405(1)(c)j., F.A.C.	III.B.8.
SO2	Nos. 4, 5, 6 F.O.	8760	2.50% sulfur content by weight on liquid fuels						III.B.9.

Notes:

- * The "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes only.
- ** SB refers to "soot blowing" and "load change".
- *** Except for one two-minute period per hour up to 40%

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

City of Gainesville, GRU
 J. R. Kelly Generating Station

Permit Revision No.: 0010005-003-AV
 Facility ID No.: 0010005

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E.U. ID No. Brief Description
 -006 Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 6

Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	See permit conditions	
						CMS**	
VE	Nat. gas	DEP Method 9	before permit renewal	1-Mar	1 hour	no	III.A.8., A.10.

Notes:
 * The frequency base date is established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.
 **CMS [=] continuous monitoring system

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

City of Gainesville, GRU
 J. R. Kelly Generating Station

Permit Revision No.: 0010005-003-AV
 Facility ID No.: 0010005

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

E.U. ID No. **Brief Description**
 -007 Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator Unit No. 7

Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuels	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date *	Min. Compliance Test Duration	See permit conditions	
						CMS**	
VE	Nos. 4, 5, 6 F.O or nat. gas	DEP Method 9	annually		1 hour		III.B.11., B.20.
PM	Nos. 4, 5, 6 F.O	EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B or 5F	annually		1 hour	no	III.B.12., B21.
SO2	Nos. 4, 5, 6 F.O	EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C or	annually		1 hour		III.B.13.
		ASTM D 2622-92 D4294-90, D1552-90, D4177-82 or both ASTM D4057-88 and D129-91	each fuel delivery		N/A		III.B.15.

Notes:
 * The frequency base date is established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.
 **CMS [=] continuous monitoring system

APPENDIX IV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99)

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

{Permitting note: APPENDIX IV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided one copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}

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, 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 62-4.050, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.); Section 403.087, Florida Statute (F.S.)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Standards for Issuing or Denying Permits. Except as provided in Rule 62-210.460, 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 one hundred eighty (180) days before the expiration of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the permittee shall apply for a renewal of a permit using forms incorporated by reference in the specific rule chapter for that kind of permit. A renewal application shall be timely and sufficient. If the application is submitted prior to 180 days before expiration of the permit, it will be considered timely and sufficient. If the renewal application is submitted at a later date, it will not be considered timely and sufficient unless it is submitted and made complete prior to the expiration of the operation permit. When the application for renewal is timely and sufficient, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the renewal application has been finally acted upon by the Department or, if there is court review of the Department's final agency action, until a later date is required by Section 120.60, F.S., provided that, for renewal of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the applicant complies with the requirements of Rules 62-213.420(1)(b)3. and 4., F.A.C.

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

6. Suspension and Revocation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Transfer of Permits

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

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

9. Plant Operation-Problems. If the permittee is temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by hazard of fire, wind or by other cause, the permittee shall immediately notify the Department. Notification shall include pertinent information as to the cause of the problem, and what steps are being taken to correct the problem and to prevent its recurrence, and where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with Department rules. (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(6) and 403.722(5), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other Department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit.

APPENDIX IV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

- (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:
- Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;
 - Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonable necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules. Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.
- (8) If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information: (also, see Condition No. 10)
- A description of and cause of noncompliance; and,
 - 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:
- 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.
 - 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.
 - Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - the person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
 - the dates analyses were performed;
 - the person responsible for performing the analyses;
 - the analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - 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.]

APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

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 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 Rule 62-110.106 and Rule 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 Part 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Asbestos, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Compliance with Chapter 62-257, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, Section 61.145, is required for any asbestos demolition or renovation at the source.

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

APPENDIX IV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

Chapter 62-210, F.A.C.

18. Permits Required. The owner or operator of any emissions unit which emits or can reasonably be expected to emit any air pollutant shall obtain an appropriate permit from the Department prior to beginning construction, modification, or initial or continued operation of the emissions unit unless exempted pursuant to Department rule or statute. All emissions limitations, controls, and other requirements imposed by such permits shall be at least as stringent as any applicable limitations and requirements contained in or enforceable under the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or that are otherwise federally enforceable. Except as provided at Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., issuance of a permit does not relieve the owner or operator of 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 this chapter, 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 this chapter, 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 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., F.A.C., 62-212.400 or 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 and demonstration of initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit for any new or modified facility or emissions unit, or as otherwise provided in Chapter 62-210 or Chapter 62-213, the owner or operator of such facility or emissions unit shall obtain a renewal air operation permit, an initial air operation permit, or an administrative correction or revision of an existing air operation permit, whichever is appropriate, in accordance with all applicable provisions of Chapter 62-210, Chapter 62-213, and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

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

1. Specify the manner, nature, volume and frequency of the emissions permitted, and the applicable emission limiting standards or performance standards, if any;
2. Require proper operation and maintenance of any pollution control equipment by qualified personnel, where applicable in accordance with the provisions of any operation and maintenance plan required by the air pollution rules of the Department.

APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

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 and which has been shut down more than one (1) year, shall notify the Department in writing of the intent to start up such emissions unit or facility, a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the intended startup date.

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

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

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

20. Emissions Unit Reclassification.

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

APPENDIX IV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

(b) If the owner or operator of an emissions unit which is so permanently shut down, applies to the Department for a permit to reactivate or operate such emissions unit, the emissions unit will be reviewed and permitted as a new emissions unit.
[Rule 62-210.300(6), F.A.C.]

21. Public Notice and Comment.(1) Public Notice of Proposed Agency Action.

(a) 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 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.

Best Available Copy

APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

(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.

(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.]

22. Administrative Permit Corrections.

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

- (a) Typographical errors noted in the permit;
- (b) Name, address or phone number change from that in the permit;
- (c) A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;
- (d) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o;
- (e) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(11), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o, provided the notification is accompanied by a copy of any EPA determination concerning the similarity of the change to those listed at Rule 62-210.360(1)(d), F.A.C.; and
- (f) 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 Rule 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.

APPENDIX IV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

(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.]

23. Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. Forms and Instructions. The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. 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 Resources 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 2-11-99).

(a) Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95).

1. Repowering Extension Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95).
2. New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95).
3. Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95).
4. Phase II NOx Compliance Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 1-6-98).
5. Phase II NOx Averaging Plan, Form (Effective 1-6-98).

(b) Reserved.

(5) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions (Effective 2-11-99).

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

Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

29. Annual Emissions Fee. 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)(k), F.A.C.]

APPENDIX IV-3. TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

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

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

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

(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 exemption pursuant to Rule 62-214.340, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-213.400(1) & (2), F.A.C.]

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

- (1) Permitted sources may change among those alternative methods of operation allowed by the source's permit as provided by the terms of the permit;
- (2) Permitted sources may implement the terms or conditions of a new or revised construction permit if:
 - (a) The application for construction permit complied with the requirements of Rule 62-213.420(3) and (4), F.A.C.;
 - (b) The terms or conditions were subject to federally enforceable preconstruction review pursuant to Chapter 62-212, F.A.C.; and,
 - (c) The new or revised construction permit was issued after the Department and the applicant complied with all the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C.;
- (3) A permitted source may implement operating changes after the source submits any forms required by any applicable requirement and provides the Department and EPA with at least 7 days written notice prior to implementation. The source and the Department shall attach each notice to the relevant permit:
 - (a) The written notice shall include the date on which the change will occur, and a description of the change within the permitted source, the pollutants emitted and any change in emissions, and any term or condition becoming applicable or no longer applicable as a result of the change;
 - (b) The permit shield described in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., shall not apply to such changes;
- (4) Permitted sources may implement changes involving modes of operation only in accordance with Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.

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

33. 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(b) or to 40 CFR 72.01, 60.2, or 61.15, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-214.300, 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.

APPENDIX IV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

(c) Does not require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or a source-specific determination of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis under the provisions of Chapter 62-212 or 62-296.

F.A.C.;

(d) Does not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject including any federally enforceable emissions cap or federally enforceable alternative emissions limit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

34. Permit Applications.

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

(a) Timely Application.

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

(b) Complete Application.

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

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

APPENDIX IV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

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.]

35. 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.]

36. 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.]

37. Certification by Responsible Official (RO). In addition to the professional engineering certification required for applications by Rule 62-4.050(3), F.A.C., any application form, report, compliance statement, compliance plan and compliance schedule submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall contain a certification signed by a responsible official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
[Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

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.

APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

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

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

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

APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

50. Confidentiality Claims. Any permittee may claim confidentiality of any data or other information by complying with Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C. (also, see Condition No. 35.)
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)6., F.A.C.]

APPENDIX IV-3. TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

51. Statement of Compliance. The permittee shall submit a statement of compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit. Such statements shall be submitted to the Department and EPA annually, or more frequently if specified by Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., or by any other applicable requirement. Such statements shall be accompanied by a certification in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C. The statement of compliance shall include all the provisions of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii), incorporated by reference at Rule 62-264.800, F.A.C.

o 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii). The compliance certification shall include all of the following (provided that the identification of applicable information may cross-reference the permit or previous reports, as applicable):

(A) The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;

(B) The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the owner or operator for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period, and whether such methods or other means provide continuous or intermittent data. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3). If necessary, the owner or operator also shall identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with section 113(c)(2) of the Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;

(C) The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, based on the method or means designated in paragraph (c)(5)(iii)(B) of this section. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. The certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance as defined under part 64 of this chapter occurred; and

(D) Such other facts as the permitting authority may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

The statement shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C. 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.

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

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

{Permitting note: The permit shield is not in effect until the effective date of the permit.}

[Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C.]

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

(1) Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee (AEF) Form.

[Rule 62-213.900(1), F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-256, F.A.C.

54. 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 62-281.111, F.A.C. These 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 services and the amount of any refrigerant added pursuant to 40 CFR 82.116c

APPENDIX IV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99) (continued)

- (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 emissions unit whatsoever, including, but not limited to, vehicular movement, transportation of materials, construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking, or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emission.

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

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

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 and 62-296.320-5, F.A.C.]

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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.

(continued)

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

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

(f) Electrical Power.

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

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

(g) Sampling Equipment Support.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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TABLE 297.310-1 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE
(version dated 10/07/96)

[Note: This table is referenced in Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

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

Phase II Permit 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 is: New Revised

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

Plant Name	J.R. Kelly	State	FL	ORIS Code	664
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STEP 2
Enter the boiler ID# from NADB for each affected unit, and indicate whether a repowering plan is being submitted for the unit by entering "yes" or "no" at column c. For new units, enter the requested information in columns d and e

Compliance Plan				
a	b	c	d	e
Boiler ID#	Unit Will Hold Allowances in Accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	Repowering Plan	New Units Commence Operation Date	New Units Monitor Certification Deadline
JRKS	Yes	NO		-
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			

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

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

Plant Name (from Step 1)

STEP 4

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

Standard RequirementsPermit Requirements:

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

Monitoring Requirements:

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

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements:

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

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

Excess Emissions Requirements:

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements:

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

Plant Name (from Step 1)

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements (cont.)

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

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

Liability.

(1) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete Acid Rain part application, an Acid Rain part, or a written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act.

(2) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(3) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.

(4) Each Acid Rain source and each Acid Rain unit shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

(5) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the Acid Rain units at the source.

(6) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an Acid Rain unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an Acid Rain unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit. Except as provided under 40 CFR 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under 40 CFR part 75 (including 40 CFR 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18), the owners and operators and the designated representative of one Acid Rain unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other Acid Rain unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.

(7) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR parts 72, 73, 75, 77, and 78 by an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit, or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit, shall be a separate violation of the Act.

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

(1) Except as expressly provided in title IV of the Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit from compliance with any other provision of the Act, including the provisions of title I of the Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;

(2) Limiting the number of allowances a unit can hold; provided, that the number of allowances held by the unit shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Act;

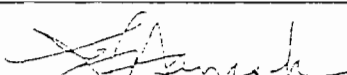
(3) Requiring a change of any kind in any State law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any State law regarding such State regulation, or limiting such State regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such State law;

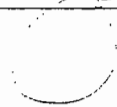
(4) Modifying the Federal Power Act or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or

(5) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a State in which such program is established.

Certification

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

Name	John F. Hancock, Designated Representative	
Signature		Date 12/22/95



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

AIRS
FINDS



February 23, 1994

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Acid Rain Program (6204J)
Attention: Designated Representative
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460

Re: Gainesville Regional Utilities
Deerhaven and J. R. Kelly
Certificate of Representation

Dear Sir or Madam:

Enclosed is one (1) original and three (3) copies of the Certificate of Representation for Gainesville Regional Utilities Deerhaven and J. R. Kelly generating stations.

If you have any questions, please call me at (904) 334-3400 ext. 1284.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Yolanta E. Jonynas', is written over a faint, larger version of the same name.

Yolanta E. Jonynas
Senior Environmental Engineer

YEJ:gm
Enclosures

xc: Fred Hancock
Randy Casserleigh
Larry McDaniel
CAA/DR



Certificate of Representation

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

This submission is: New Revised

STEP 1

Identify the source by plant name, State, and ORIS code from NADES

Plant Name	J. R. Kelly (Generating Station)	FL State	664 ORIS Code
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STEP 2

Enter requested information for the designated representative

Name		Mr. John F. Hancock, Jr.	
Address		Gainesville Regional Utilities P. O. Box 147117 (A132) Gainesville, FL 32614-7117	
Phone Number	904-334-3400 ext. 1712	Fax Number	904-334-2786

STEP 3

Enter requested information for the alternate designated representative (optional)

Name		Mr. Larry C. McDaniel	
Address		Gainesville Regional Utilities P. O. Box 147117 (JK33) Gainesville, FL 32614-7117	
Phone Number	904-334-2851	Fax Number	904-375-2232

STEP 4

Complete Step 5, read the certifications and sign and date

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. R. Kelly (Generating Station)
Plant Name (from Step 1)

Certification

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

Signature (designated representative) <i>[Signature]</i>	Date <i>2/21/99</i>
Signature (alternate) <i>[Signature]</i>	Date <i>2/21/94</i>

STEP 5

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

Name City of Gainesville Gainesville Regional Utilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Owner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operator														
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JRKS	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#										
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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 thirty-minute period per hour during which

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

4. Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C., further states, "Emissions units electing to test for particulate matter emission compliance quarterly shall be allowed visible emissions of 40 percent capacity. 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 62-210.560(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

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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;

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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

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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:

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(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 procedure under sections 120.569 and 120.57 remain available for disposition of the dispute, and the notice will

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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

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

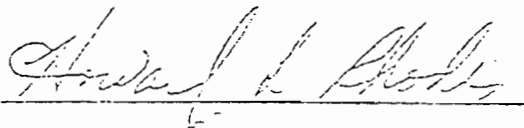
This Order constitutes final agency action unless a petition is filed in accordance with the above paragraphs. Upon timely filing of a petition, this Order will not be effective until further Order of the Department.

RIGHT TO APPEAL

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

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

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



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

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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.

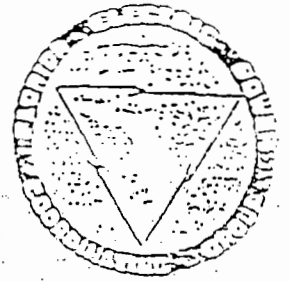
Clerk Stamp

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

Maria L. Williams 3-18-97
Clerk Date

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January 28, 1997



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

RECEIVED

JAN 28 1997

BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

RE: Comments Regarding Draft Title V Permits

Dear Mr. Fancy:

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

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

1. Federal Enforceability--The FCG has long been concerned about the designation of non-federally enforceable permit terms and conditions. We are concerned about this issue because the Department's first draft Title V permits have included language stating that all terms and conditions would become federally enforceable once the permit is issued. This approach is consistent with the Department's guidance memorandum dated September 13, 1996 (DAEM-96-011), but we understand that the Department may now intend to remove all references to

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Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
January 28, 1997
Page 2

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(e). 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)(c), 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 used by the Department and indicated some concern regarding excess emission provisions included in conditions that were quoted from Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C. Because the permit conditions often simply quote the applicable provisions of the Department's rules regarding

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Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
January 28, 1997
Page 3

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 § 60.632 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 confer with approval with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III and we would like to suggest that you and I discuss this on the January 30 meeting in terms of the agency's response.

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Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
January 28, 1997
Page 4

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 (DAPM-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 1 and 20 of Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions, which circumvents the permit shield provisions under Section 403.087(15), Florida Statutes, and Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C. The FCG believes that these conditions should be deleted in their entirety. To the extent that the Department attempt to caveat the applicability of those conditions, the FCG believes that it is important to cite to not only the regulatory citation for the permit shield but the statutory citation as well.

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

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Clair H. Fancy, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
January 28, 1997
Page 5

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 *hrp*
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, FGSS

11/10/97

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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

EW-88-01-B

1.4 Natural Gas Combustion

1.4.1 General¹⁻⁷

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 inert (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 5.5, 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 9400 kcal scm (900 to 1100 Btu/scf).

1.4.2 Emissions And Controls³⁻⁵

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

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

Currently, the two most prevalent NO_x control techniques being applied to natural gas-fired boilers (which result in characteristic changes in emission rates) are low NO_x burners and flue gas recirculation. Low NO_x burners reduce NO_x by accomplishing the combustion process in stages. Staging partially delays the combustion process, resulting in a cooler flame which suppresses NO_x emission. 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 in 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 (i. e., burners-outside 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 window. Upon entering the window, 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 gas is made up of combustion products which enter inertly 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 emissions by lowering the oxygen concentration of the primary flame zone. The amount of flue gas recycled is a key operating parameter influencing NO_x emission rates for these systems. Flue gas

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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.

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Table E-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) (1-04-006-04)	2.8	0.18	C	180	11	D

^a References 9-14. All factors represent uncontrolled emissions. Units are kg of pollutant/10⁶ cubic meters natural gas fired and lb of pollutant/10⁶ cubic feet natural gas fired. Based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m³ (1000 Btu/scf). The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given emission factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. ND = no data. NA = not applicable.

^b SCC = Source Classification Code.

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

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

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Table 1.1-2 (Metric And English Units). EMISSION FACTORS FOR SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO₂), NITROGEN OXIDES (NO_x), AND CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION^a

Combustor Type (Size, 10 ⁶ Btu/hr Heat Input BSCC) ^b	SO ₂ ^c			NO _x ^d			CO ^e		
	kg/10 ⁶ m ³	lb/10 ⁶ ft ³	RATING ^f	kg/10 ⁶ m ³	lb/10 ⁶ ft ³	RATING	kg/10 ⁶ m ³	lb/10 ⁶ ft ³	RATING
Utility-Type Industrial Boilers (1970-1990) (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 (1970-1990) (1-02-006-01)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	2340	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 (201 - 10) (1-01-006-01)									
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 (10, 1) (1-01-006-01)									
Uncontrolled	9.6	0.6	A	1500	94	B	640	40	B

^a Units are kg of pollutant/10⁶ cubic meters natural gas fired and lb of pollutant/10⁶ cubic feet natural gas fired. Based on an average natural gas fired higher heating value of 8270 kcal/m³ (1000 Btu/scf). The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given emission factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. ND = no data. NA = not applicable.

^b BSCC = Source Classification Code.

^c Reference 1. Based on average sulfur content of natural gas, 4600 g/10⁶ Nm³ (2000 gr/10⁶ scf).

Table 1.4-2 (cont.)

^d References 10, 15-19. Expressed as HCO_2 . For tangentially fired units, use $4400 \text{ kg}/10^6 \text{ m}^3$ ($275 \text{ lb}/10^6 \text{ ft}^3$). 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.

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Table 1.4.1 (Metric and English Units). EMISSION FACTORS FOR CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂) AND TOTAL ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (TOC) FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION^a

Combustor Type (Size, 10 ⁶ Btu/hr Heat Input) (SCC) ^b	CO ₂ ^c			TOC ^d		
	kg/10 ⁶ m ³	lb/10 ⁶ ft ³	RATING	kg/10 ⁶ m ³	lb/10 ⁶ ft ³	RATING
Utility/Large industrial boilers (> 100) (1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-01)	ND ^e	ND	NA	2.8 ^f	1.7 ^f	C
Small industrial boilers (10 - 100) (1-01-006-02)	1.9 E+06	1.2 E+05	D	92 ^g	5.8 ^g	C
Commercial boilers (0.1 - 10) (1-01-006-03)	1.9 E+06	1.2 E+05	C	128 ^h	8.0 ^h	C
Residential furnaces (1-01-006-04)	2.0 E+06	1.3 E+05	D	180 ^h	11 ^h	D

^a Emission factors represent uncontrolled emissions. Units are kg of pollutant/10⁶ cubic meters and lb of pollutant/10⁶ cubic feet. Based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 10270 kcal/m³ (1000 Btu/scf). The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value.

NA = not applicable.

^b SCC = Source Classification Code.

^c References 10, 22-23.

^d References 9-10, 18.

^e ND = no data.

^f Reference 8; methane comprises 17% of organic compounds.

^g Reference 8; methane comprises 52% of organic compounds.

^h Reference 8; methane comprises 34% of organic compounds.

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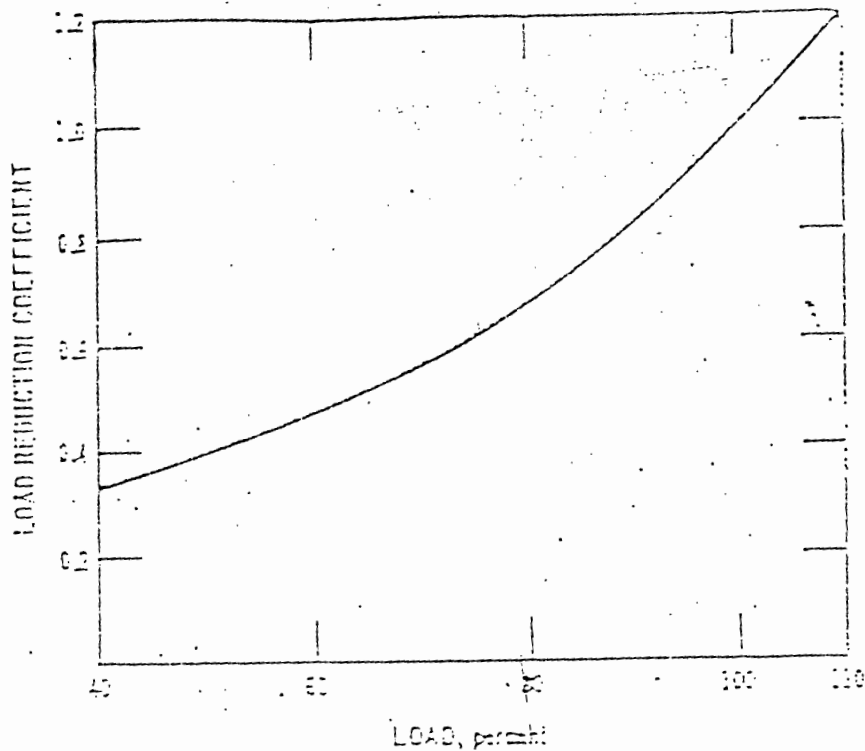


Figure 1.4-1. Load reduction coefficient as a function of boiler load.
(Used to determine NO_x reductions at reduced loads in large boilers.)

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Exhaust Gases From Combustion and Industrial Processes, EPA Contract No. EHSD 71-86, Engineering Science, Inc., Washington, DC, October 1971.

Chemical Engineers' Handbook, Fourth Edition, J. H. Perry, Editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, NY, 1963.

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Fine Particulate Emissions From Stationary and Miscellaneous Sources in the South Coast Air Basin, California Air Resources Board Contract No. A6-19-80, HVE, Inc., Tustin, CA, February 1979.

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15. *Emissions Test on 200 HP Boiler at Kaiser Hospital in Woodland Hills*, Energy Systems Associates, Tustin, CA, June 1986.
16. *Results From Performance Tests: California Milk Producers Boiler No. 5*, Energy Systems Associates, Tustin, CA, November 1984.
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18. J. P. Kesselring and W. V. Kroll, "A Low-NO_x Burner For Gas-Fired Firetube Boilers", *Proceedings 1985 Symposium on Stationary Combustion NO_x Control, Volume 1*, EPRI CS-4360, Electric Power Research Institute, Palo Alto, CA, January 1986.
19. *NO_x Emission Control Technology Update*, EPA Contract No. 68-01-5550, Radian Corporation, Research Triangle Park, NC, January 1984.
20. *Background Information Document For Small Steam Generating Units*, EPA-480/7-07-001, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, 1987.
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Department of
Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia E. 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: Doty Dill, 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.)

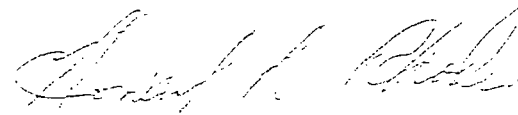
ORDER CORRECTING SCRIVENER'S ERROR

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 32399-1400
904 488-0114

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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.

Mastrea Powell Wise 7/10/97
Clerk Date



RECEIVED

January 29, 1999

FEB 02 1999

via fax 850/922-6979

BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

Tom Cascio
Dept. of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station 5505
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

Re: Phase II Permit Application
J. R. Kelly Generating Station

Dear Mr. Cascio:

As discussed in our telephone conversation, enclosed is the Phase II Permit Application for J. R. Kelly Repowered unit.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (352) 334-3400 ext. 1284.

Sincerely,

Yoianta E. Jonynas
Sr. Environmental Engineer

Encl.

xc: Randy Casserleigh
Darrell DuBose
Gary Swanson
JRKCC

W:\JRK\JRK REPOWERING PHASE II PERMIT APPLICATION

Phase II Permit 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 is: New Revised

STEP 1

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

J. R. Kelly Plant Name	FL State	664. ORIS Code
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------

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

a Boiler ID#	Compliance Plan		d New Units	e New Units
	b Unit will hold allowances in accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	c Repowering Plan		
			Commence Operation Date	Monitor Certification Deadline
JRKS CCl *	Yes	NO	1/29/2001	Unknown
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			

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

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

* Existing unit JRKS will be repowered to a combined cycle unit via the addition of a combustion turbine and a heat recovery steam generator. The new unit will be designated as CCl and will have a nominal capacity of 110 MW.

STEP 4

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

J. R. Kelly

Standard Requirements

Permit Requirements.

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

Monitoring Requirements.

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

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements.

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

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

Excess Emissions Requirements.

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.

Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the Administrator or permitting authority:

- i. The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each Acid Rain unit at the source; and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with Rule 62-214.350, F.A.C., provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such time as the unit is no longer subject to the Acid Rain program; and
- ii. All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR part 75;
- iii. Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Plant Name (from Step 1)

Phase II Permit - Page 3

J. R. Kelly

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements (cont.)

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

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

Liability.

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

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

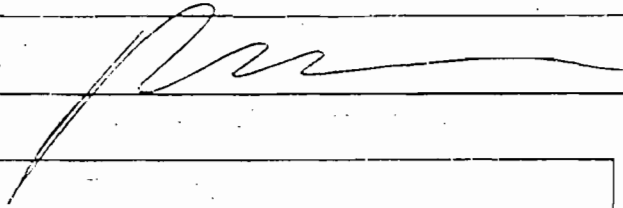
- (1) Except as expressly provided in title IV of the Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an Acid Rain source or Acid Rain unit from compliance with any other provision of the Act, including the provisions of title I of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

Certification

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

Name: Frank L. Cassoneigh

Signature



Date

1/25/95

STEP 5 (optional)
Enter the source AIRS
and FINDS identification

AIRS

FINDS



October 6, 2000

Mr. Scott Sheplak, Administrator
 Title V Section
 Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection
 2600 Blair Stone Rd. MS 5505
 Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

RE: Gainesville Regional Utilities
 J.R. Kelly Generating Station, ORIS Code: 664
 Retired Unit Exemption Form for JRK 8

Dear Mr. Sheplak:

Enclosed is the Retired Unit Exemption Form for JRK 8 which was permanently retired on September 2, 2000.

Please call me at 352-334-3400 Ext. 1284 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Yolanta E. Jonynas
 Sr. Environmental Engineer

xc: M. Benjamin, FDEP - Jax.
 D. DuBose
 L. Lalwani, FDEP - Gville
 S. Manasco
 D. Thompson
 C. Swanson
 U.S. EPA - Washington, DC
 R. Westphal
 A42
 CAA TITLE V - JRK
 JRK08

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Enclosed with mail



Retired Unit Exemption

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 72.8

This submission is: • New • Revised

Page 1

STEP 1
Identify the unit by plant name, State, ORIS Code, and unit ID#.

Plant Name	J. R. Kelly	State	FL	ORIS Code	664	Unit ID#	JRK8
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STEP 2
Identify the first full calendar year in which the unit meets (or will meet) the requirements of 40 CFR 72.8(d).

January 1, 2001

STEP 3
Read the special provisions.

Special Provisions

- (1) A unit exempt under 40 CFR 72.8 shall not emit any sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides starting on the date that the exemption takes effect. The owners and operators of the unit will be allocated allowances in accordance with 40 CFR part 73 subpart B. If the unit is a Phase I unit, for each calendar year in Phase I, the designated representative of the unit shall submit a Phase I permit application in accordance with 40 CFR part 72 subparts C and D and an annual certification report in accordance with 40 CFR 72.90 through 72.92 and is subject to 40 CFR 72.95 and 72.96.
- (2) A unit exempt under 40 CFR 72.8 shall not resume operation unless the designated representative of the source that includes the unit submits a complete Acid Rain permit application under 40 CFR 72.31 for the unit not less than 24 months prior to the later of January 1, 2000 or the date on which the unit is first to resume operation.
- (3) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of a unit exempt under 40 CFR 72.8 shall comply with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program concerning all periods for which the exemption is not in effect, even if such requirements arise, or must be complied with, after the exemption takes effect.
- (4) For any period for which a unit is exempt under 40 CFR 72.8, the unit is not an affected unit under the Acid Rain Program and 40 CFR parts 70 and 71 and is not eligible to be an opt-in source under 40 CFR part 74. As an unaffected unit, the unit shall continue to be subject to any other applicable requirements under 40 CFR parts 70 and 71.
- (5) For a period of 5 years from the date the records are created, the owners and operators of a unit exempt under 40 CFR 72.8 shall retain at the source that includes the unit records demonstrating that the unit is permanently retired. The 5-year period for keeping records may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of the period, in writing by the Administrator or the permitting authority. The owners and operators bear the burden of proof that the unit is permanently retired.
- (6) On the earlier of the following dates, a unit exempt under paragraph 40 CFR 72.8(b) or (c) shall lose its exemption and become an affected unit under the Acid Rain Program and 40 CFR parts 70 and 71: (i) the date on which the designated representative submits an Acid Rain permit application under paragraph (2); or (ii) the date on which the designated representative is required under paragraph (2) to submit an Acid Rain permit application. For the purpose of applying monitoring requirements under 40 CFR part 75, a unit that loses its exemption under 40 CFR 72.8 shall be treated as a new unit that commenced commercial operation on the first date on which the unit resumes operation.

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STEP 4
Read the appropriate certification and sign and date.

Certification (for designated representatives only)

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

Name	Darre R. DuBose	
Signature		Date
		10/4/00

Plant Name (from Step 1)

STEP 4, cont'd.
Read the appropriate
certification and sign
and date.

Certification (for certifying officials only)

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	
Signature	Date

Certification (for additional certifying officials, if applicable)

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	
Signature	Date

Certification (for additional certifying officials, if applicable)

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	
Signature	Date



Acid Rain Program

Instructions for Retired Unit Exemption Form (40 CFR 72.8)

The Acid Rain regulations provide that an affected unit that is permanently retired is exempted from the requirements to obtain a Phase II acid rain permit, monitor emissions, and hold allowances, except for requirements concerning reduced utilization in Phase I (1995-1999). The designated representative or certifying official(s) of such a unit must submit the Retired Unit Exemption form. The provisions governing the retired unit exemption are found at 40 CFR 72.8.

Please type or print. If assistance is needed, contact the title V permitting authority.

STEP 1 Use the plant name and ORIS code listed on the Certificate of Representation (if any) for the affected source. An ORIS code is a 4 digit number assigned by the Energy Information Agency (EIA) at the U.S. Department of Energy to power plants owned by utilities. If the plant is not owned by a utility but has a 5 digit facility code (also assigned by EIA), use the facility code. If there is uncertainty regarding what the code number is, contact EIA at (202) 426-1234 (for ORIS codes), or (202) 426-1269 (for facility codes).

Identify the affected unit by providing the appropriate unit identification number. The identification number entered for the unit should be consistent with the Certificate of Representation (if any) for the affected source, with the unit identification numbers listed in NADB (for units that commenced operation prior to 1993), and with the unit identification number used in reporting to DOE and/or EIA. NADB is the National Allowance Data Base for the Acid Rain Program, and can be downloaded from the Acid Rain Program Website at www.epa.gov/acidrain/ or obtained on diskette by calling the Acid Rain Hotline at (202) 564-9620. This data file is in dBase format for use on an IBM-compatible PC and requires 2 megabytes of hard drive memory.

STEP 2 Enter the first full calendar year in which the unit is permanently retired. The exemption becomes effective January 1 of that year, but the unit may lose the exemption as provided in 40 CFR 72.8(d)(5).

STEP 4 For a unit for which a designated representative has been authorized, the designated representative or alternate designated representative must read, sign, and date the certification at STEP 4 labeled "for designated representatives only" and submit this form.

If no designated representative has been authorized, a certifying official for each owner of the unit must read, sign, and date the certification at STEP 4 labeled "for certifying officials only" and submit this form. A certifying official is not required to submit a Certificate of Representation. If there is more than one owner of a unit for which no designated representative has been authorized, each owner of the unit must have a certifying official sign the appropriate certification at STEP 4.

Submission Deadlines

The form must be submitted by December 31 of the first year in which the unit is to be exempt.

Submission Instructions

Submit this form and 1 copy to the appropriate title V air permitting authority and a copy to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Acid Rain Program (6204J)
Attn: Retired Unit Exemption
401 M St., SW
Washington, DC 20460.

If you have questions regarding this form, contact your local, State, or EPA Regional acid rain contact, or call EPA's Acid Rain Hotline at (202) 564-9620.

Paperwork Burden Estimate

The burden on the public for collecting and reporting of information under this request is estimated at 15 hours per response. Send comments regarding this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to: Chief, Information Policy Branch (2136), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460; and to: Paperwork Reduction Project (OMB#2060-0268), Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503. Do not submit forms to these addresses; see the submission instructions above.

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STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NOTICE OF PERMIT

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:

Mr. Michael L. Kurtz, General Manager
City of Gainesville, GRU
Post Office Box 147117
Gainesville, Florida 32614-7117

DEP File No. 0010005-002-AC (PSD-FL-276)
133 MW Repowering Project
Alachua County

Enclosed is the Final Permit Number 0010005-002AC (PSD-FL-276) to construct a combined cycle unit and auxiliary equipment to replace a residual oil and gas-fired steam generator and repower a steam-electrical generator at the Kelly Generating Station in Gainesville, Alachua County. The permit also establishes an enforceable nitrogen oxides emission cap of 133 tons per year for the new unit. This permit is issued pursuant to Chapter 403, Florida Statutes.

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 Department 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 Department.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.



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

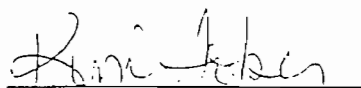
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT (including the FINAL permit) was sent by certified mail (*) and copies were mailed by U.S. Mail before the close of business on 2-24-00 to the person(s) listed:

Michael L. Kurtz*
Yolanta Jonynas, GRU
Chair, Alachua County BCC*
Chris Bird, Alachua County EPD
Gregg Worley, EPA
John Bunyak, NPS
Chris Kirts, DEP NED
Pat Reynolds, DEP Gainesville
Tom Davis, P.E., ECT

Clerk Stamp

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


(Clerk)

2-24-00
(Date)

FINAL DETERMINATION

Gainesville Regional Utilities
J.R. Kelly Generating Station
133 MW Repowering Project
PSD-FL-276 and 0010005-002-AC

The Department distributed a public notice package on December 17, 1999 for the project to construct a combined cycle unit to replace a gas and residual oil-fired steam generator and repower a steam turbine-electrical generator at the GRU J.R. Kelly Generating Station in Gainesville, Florida. The Public Notice of Intent to Issue was published in the Gainesville Sun on December 23, 1999. A public meeting was held on January 12, 2000, at the GRU Administration Building, Multi-purpose Room, 303 Southeast 4th Avenue in Gainesville, Florida.

EPA and the Fish and Wildlife Service commented adversely on the original application. Their primary comments related to the proposal for Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for the control of nitrogen oxides (NO_x). The comments were mooted by the decision of GRU to take enforceable limitations in annual emissions thus exempting the project from PSD review and BACT for NO_x.

Comments were received from GRU by electronic correspondence on January 21 and February 8. Written comments were received on January 24. Comments related to the Technical Evaluation and Preliminary Determination are acknowledged but no changes will be made, since that document was issued in final form with the Intent to Issue.

Many of GRU's comments on the draft permit and draft BACT determination are minor and are not detailed below. Most of them were incorporated as requested by GRU. Following are the more substantial comments submitted by GRU and the Department's responses.

SECTION II, SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 6:

GRU suggests deletion of reference to federal rule, 40 CFR 52.21, in this condition. GRU states that Florida has an "approved" not "delegated" program. The authority contained in 40 CFR 52.21(r)(2) does not extend to "approved" programs. GRU requests deletion of references to 40CFR52.21(r)(2).

The Department has an obligation to be as consistent as it can be with EPA standards in administering this program. This rule reference will remain as part of this condition. GRU's application states that Projected Actual Date of Commencement of Construction is February 2000 and that Projected Actual Date of Completion of Construction is February 2001. This provision will have no practical effect on GRU.

SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 7

GRU states that Florida has an "approved" not "delegated" program and the authority contained in 40 CFR 52.21(j)(4) does not extend to "approved" programs. Furthermore, the referenced rule applies to phased construction projects. Construction on this project will be continuous (barring unforeseen circumstances). GRU adds that there is no regulatory basis for requiring a BACT re-evaluation upon extension of the permit expiration date especially where construction may already be underway and simply experiencing unforeseen events (e.g., weather or equipment delivery delays) that necessitate extension of the permit. GRU requests that this paragraph should be deleted in its entirety.

The Department has an equivalent rule to 40 CFR 52.21(j)(4) at 62-212.400(6)(b), F.A.C. That Rule specifically references 40 CFR 51.166(j)(4) which is identical to 40 CFR 52.21(j)(4). The Department's rule and reference to 40 CFR 51.166(j)(4) will replace 40 CFR 52.21(j)(4). The new condition is also consistent with EPA standards.

SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 8

GRU states that the referenced rule in this condition requires that a request (to extend the permit) be made on a "timely" basis (rather than within 30 days). They add that there may be circumstances where the 30 day prior notice may not be possible in every situation. GRU suggests this condition to be modified by adding the word "if possible".

The Department has for many years included a 60 day prior notice for a permit extension request and already changed it to 30 days for this project at the request of GRU. However the Department will make the further change at the request of GRU to 30 days *if possible*. The Department notes that if the permit expires prior to receipt of an extension request, a new application is required.

SECTION III, SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 13

GRU suggests that reference to VOCs be deleted since there does not appear to be a regulatory basis for their inclusion. GRU states that VOCs are not regulated by the Subpart GG NSPS nor were they subject to PSD review. GRU adds that the unit was specified, designed and guaranteed to run well below the applicable NSPS limits and that the manufacturer's recommendations for tuning and maintenance will be geared towards operating the unit as designed and as contractually specified by GRU, notwithstanding the NSPS limits.

The Department concurs with GRU that the VOCs are not regulated by the Subpart GG NSPS and not subject to PSD review. However, for reasonable assurance that the proposed limit will be met, this VOC reference and limit will not be deleted from any condition in the final permit. Only an initial VOC emission test is required for this unit.

SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 15

GRU states that BACT was not triggered for NO_x and the Department has acknowledged that the 9/42 ppmvd at 15% O₂ are vendor guarantees and not emission limitations. GRU affirms that the applicable emission standards are the New Source Performance Standards as set forth in 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG and as adopted by the Department in Rule 62-204.800(7)(b). GRU adds that notwithstanding these limits, the unit has been designed and guaranteed to have emissions significantly lower than the NSPS. Basically, GRU requests replacement of the 9 and 42 ppmvd NO_x limits with the NSPS limits of 97 and 93 ppmvd for this unit.

- If the unit emitted at the NSPS limits, the project would be PSD-significant with an order of magnitude to spare. The project is a synthetically-limited emission unit. As such reasonable assurance is required to preserve this condition. The original application requested 9 ppmvd NO_x and a 24-hour averaging period. The limit together with the longer (720 hours) averaging time provides the Department with reasonable assurance that the annual emission cap will be met. Therefore, the NO_x emission limits will remain as stated in the publicly-noticed permit except for the following minor change in the averaging time: "rolling average" to "block average", "720 hours of operation" instead of "30-day" and "calendar year" instead of "consecutive 365 day". The reference to the rules will also be revised in the final permit.

SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 16

GRU proposes to delete the lb/hr requirement for this pollutant (CO). GRU states that the mass emission rate is provided for informational purposes to simplify the permit and any future potential issues associated with periodic monitoring requirements.

This condition will not be changed as requested by GRU. It is anticipated that it will not be future potential issues associated with periodic monitoring requirements for this pollutant. This pollutant, CO, has gone through PSD review and has a BACT limit. BACT emissions limits should be stated in terms of both hourly emissions and pollutant concentration (or obvious technology-based limit. The lb/hr limitations also demonstrate protection of the short term ambient standards. [Refer to Enforceability of BACT – EPA NSR Workshop Manual, October 1990).

SPECIFIC CONDITION NO. 17

GRU suggests that this condition be deleted since there does not appear to be a regulatory basis for it. GRU states that VOCs were not subject to PSD review and that the regulatory reference is not applicable. Also, that VOCs are not regulated under NSPS, Subpart GG.

Refer to response in Specific Condition No. 13. This condition will not be deleted.

SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 19

GRU states that BACT was not triggered for PM and that the mass emission rate (for both PM and PM₁₀) is provided for informational purposes to simplify the permit and any future potential issues associated with periodic monitoring requirements.

The Department will not change this condition as requested. Although VE is a surrogate for PM/PM₁₀, the lb/hr limits (as explained above) ensure enforceability of the short term ambient standard. Recently, EPA has insisted that we PM/PM₁₀ lb/hr values in every permit issued for a turbine even if it contains a BACT opacity standard. We are not requiring annual or initial stack test for this pollutant (unless required by Rule 62-297.310(7) F.A.C.). The Department acknowledges that the GRU repowering project was significant only for PM₁₀.

SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 21 (Excess emissions allowed)

GRU requests to delete the 9/42 ppmvd emission limit and substitute the short term standard they proposed in Specific Condition No.15. They affirm that it will be for clarification and permit consistency.

Refer to response to Specific Condition No.15.

SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 22

GRU proposes to delete the sentence " these excess emissions shall be included in the 30-day rolling average (gas) and the 3-hr average (oil) for NO_x from this condition."

This condition will be revised only to the extent of changing the averaging time to be consistent with all related conditions that include an averaging time.

SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 24

According to GRU, it is not clear what constitutes a "substantial modification" of air pollution control equipment. A change of combustors is given as an example but does this refer to a change of all combustors or just one or more combustors? Same type combustors or different ones? Over time, combustion equipment changes/replacements may be necessary but may not necessarily have an impact

on emissions. However, since emission control is integral to the combustion process these could be interpreted to be subject to this requirement. GRU believes this provision should be deleted because it is too subjective and does not have a regulatory basis. To clarify that after the initial CO compliance test, the subsequent annual compliance tests are to be conducted only while burning natural gas. There is no regulatory basis for VOC testing requirements.

The Department is aware of situations involving other units at other facilities (e.g. the LM6000PA at Lake Cogen) that have exhibited increases in CO emissions following like kind replacements. The fact that there is uncertainty in the ability of the combustors to meet the ultimate CO BACT limit in the first year is justification to require testing following replacement of combustors. Based on the expense of installing new combustors, this is not expected to result in much additional testing. CO tests are very easy and inexpensive to conduct. Regarding the VOC testing requirements, this issue has already been discussed in the responses to Specific Condition No. 13, 15 and 17. GRU's suggestion about the "Year 2" CO compliance language is accepted as proposed. This condition will be modified to reflect the Y2 language suggested.

SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 25

GRU proposes to delete this entire condition related to continuous compliance with the NO_x emissions limits.

The Department believes that reasonable assurance is provided by continuously monitoring NO_x emissions on a continuous basis but with a relatively long averaging period. The Department will not delete this condition. However, it will be modified to reflect an averaging time (for gas or fuel oil) of 720 operating hours (block basis) instead of 30 days (gas) and 3-hr rolling average (fuel oil). Refer to response in Specific Condition No. 15.

SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 26

GRU proposes to modify this condition stating that the proposed procedures are derived from 40 CFR 75.72 and Appendix F, Section 8.4 and will provide for consistency of data in reporting.

The Department evaluated GRU comments and modified this condition considering some of their concerns. This condition will be modified in the final permit as follows:

Compliance with the NO_x Emission Cap:

Total emissions of NO_x from Unit CC-1 shall not exceed 133 tons per calendar year in order to net out of PSD. Annual emissions shall be calculated using the methodology in 40 CFR 75.71 and 75.72 and 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix F, Section 8.4 and shall be reported to the District office on the Annual Operating Report. The owner or operator shall notify the Department as specified in Specific Condition 39 if annual emissions exceed the NO_x cap based on cumulative calculations which are done each month. [Applicant Request: to Avoid PSD requirements of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

- For each calendar month or year, NO_x mass emissions (in tons) will be calculated as follows:
$$\text{NO}_x \text{ (in tons)} = (\text{Sum of all hourly NO}_x \text{ mass emissions in lbs for the given time period})/2000$$
- Condition 39 provides a specific timeframe for reporting if the NO_x cap is exceeded.

SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 29 (Compliance with the VOC emission limit)

GRU proposes to delete this condition. They state that there is no regulatory basis for this requirement.

Refer to responses in Specific Conditions No. 13 and 17

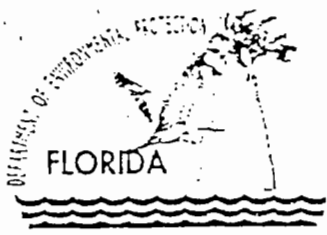
SPECIFIC CONDITION No. 39

GRU proposes various changes related to the use of CEMS for reporting excess emissions. These are primarily related to the 9 and 42 ppmvd time-averaged values for NO_x (gas and fuel oil).

The Department will not change this condition as requested since previous related conditions were not changed either. It will be revised to the extent Specific Conditions Nos. 15 and 21 were revised.

CONCLUSION

The final action of the Department is to issue the permit with the changes described above.



Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

PERMITTEE:

Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU)
Post Office Box 147117 (A134)
Gainesville, Florida 32601-7060

Permit No.	PSD-FL-276
File No.	0010005-002-AC
SIC No.	4911
Expires:	December 31, 2001

Authorized Representative:

Michael L. Kurtz – General Manager

PROJECT AND LOCATION:

Air Construction Permit pursuant to the requirements for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality (PSD Permit) for the construction of: a nominal 83 megawatt (MW) natural gas and No. 2 distillate fuel oil-fired combustion turbine-electrical generator; an unfired heat recovery steam generator (HRSG); a 102 foot stack for combined cycle operation; a 88 foot bypass stack for simple cycle operation and ancillary equipment. Steam produced by the HRSG will be routed to the existing Unit No. 8 steam turbine-electrical generator to generate 40-50 MW of additional electricity. The combustion turbine may be equipped with inlet air conditioning devices (e.g. evaporative chillers, foggers, etc.). This unit is designated as Combined Cycle Unit CC-i and will be located at the J.R. Kelly Generating Station, 605 Southeast 3rd Street in Gainesville, Alachua County. UTM coordinates are: Zone 17; 372.0 km E; 3,280.2 km N.

STATEMENT OF BASIS:

This Air Construction permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296, and 62-297 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The above named permittee is authorized to modify the facility in accordance with the conditions of this permit and as described in the application, approved drawings, plans, and other documents on file with the Department of Environmental Protection (Department).

Attached Appendices and Tables made a part of this permit:

Appendix BD
Appendix GC

BACT Determination
Construction Permit General Conditions

Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division of Air Resources
Management

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PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION PERMIT PSD-FL-276

SECTION I - FACILITY INFORMATION

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

This existing GRU J.R. Kelly Generating Station consists of: three natural gas and distillate fuel oil-fired nominal 16 MW simple cycle combustion turbine-electrical generators designated as Combustion Turbine Nos. 1, 2, and 3; two natural gas and No. 6 fuel oil-fired conventional boilers designated as Units 7 and 8; one natural gas-fired conventional boiler designated as Unit 6 (in cold standby); a recirculating cooling tower system, including two fresh-water mechanical draft cooling towers; fuel oil storage tanks; water treatment facilities, and ancillary support equipment. The steam turbine-electrical generators associated with Units 6, 7 and 8 have nameplate ratings of 19, 25 and 50 MW respectively.

Unit No. 8 boiler will cease operation following completion of construction of Combined Cycle Unit CC-1.

NEW EMISSION UNIT

This permit addresses the following emission unit:

ARMS E.U. No.	SYSTEM	EMISSION UNIT DESCRIPTION
010	Power Generation	Unit CC-1. One dual fuel nominal 133 Megawatt Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine-Electrical Generator with unfired HRSG.

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

The facility is classified as a Major or Title V Source of Air Pollution as defined in Rule 62-210.200. It is within an industry included in the list of the 28 Major Facility Categories per Table 62-212.400-1, F.A.C. and is a Major Facility with respect to Rule 62-212.400, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD).

PSD review and a Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determination were required and performed for this project for emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM₁₀). The new Combined Cycle Unit CC-1 is subject to the New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Gas Turbines at 40CFR60, Subpart GG.

This facility is also subject to certain Acid Rain provisions of Title IV of the Clean Air Act.

This project is not subject to the requirements of Chapter 403, Part II, F.S., Electrical Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting because the steam electric generating capacity of this facility will not change.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS:

The documents listed below are the basis of the permit. They are specifically related to this permitting action, but not all are incorporated into this permit. These documents are on file with the Department.

- Application received September 7, 1999
- Department's letter to GRU dated October 6, 1999
- Comments from the Fish and Wildlife Service dated October 6, 1999
- GRU's letters dated October 25, November 10, December 2 and 16, 1999; January 4 and 24, 2000
- GRU's electronic correspondence dated January 21 and February 8, 2000
- Public Notice Package including Technical Evaluation and Preliminary Determination, December 17, 1999
- Letters from EPA Region IV dated November 10 and January 21, 2000
- Department's Final Determination and BACT determination issued with this Final Permit.

GRU J.R. Kelly Generating Station
Combined Cycle Unit CC-1

Permit No. PSD-FL-276
Facility No. 0010005

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION PERMIT PSD-FL-276

SECTION II - ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. Regulating Agencies: All documents related to applications for permits to construct, operate or modify an emissions unit should be submitted to the Bureau of Air Regulation (BAR), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 and phone number (850) 488-0114. All documents related to reports, tests, and notifications should be submitted to the DEP Northeast District Office 7825 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200B, Jacksonville, Florida 32256-7590 and phone number 904/448-4300 and Northeast District Branch Office, 101 NW 75 Street, Suite 3 Gainesville, Florida 32607 and phone number 352/333-2850.
2. General Conditions: The owner and operator is subject to and shall operate under the attached General Permit Conditions G.1 through G.15 listed in Appendix GC of this permit. General Permit Conditions are binding and enforceable pursuant to Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes. [Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.]
3. Terminology: The terms used in this permit have specific meanings as defined in the corresponding chapters of the Florida Administrative Code.
4. Forms and Application Procedures: The permittee shall use the applicable forms listed in Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C. and follow the application procedures in Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. [Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.]
5. Modifications: The permittee shall give written notification to the Department when there is any modification to this facility as defined in Rule 62-210.200 F.A.C.. This notice shall be submitted sufficiently in advance of any critical date involved to allow sufficient time for review, discussion, and revision of plans, if necessary. Such notice shall include, but not be limited to, information describing the precise nature of the change; modifications to any emission control system; production capacity of the facility before and after the change; and the anticipated completion date of the change. [Chapters 62-210 and 62-212, F.A.C.]
6. Construction Expiration: Approval to construct shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within 18 months after receipt of such approval, or if construction is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Department may extend the 18-month period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. [Rules 62-4.210(2)(3), 62-210.300(1)(a), 62-4.070(3), F.A.C and 40 CFR 52.21(r)(2)]
7. BACT Determination: In conjunction with extension of the 18 month periods to commence or continue construction, or extension of the December 31, 2001 permit expiration date, the permittee may be required to demonstrate the adequacy of any previous determination of best available control technology for the source. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-212.400(6)(b), F.A.C., 40 CFR 51.166(j)(4)]
8. Permit Extension: The permittee, for good cause, may request that this PSD permit be extended. Such a request shall be submitted to the Bureau of Air Regulation 30 days prior to the expiration of the permit, if possible (Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C.).
9. Application for Title IV Permit: An application for a Title IV Acid Rain Permit, must be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV office in Atlanta, Georgia and a copy to the DEP's Bureau of Air Regulation in Tallahassee 24 months before the date on which the new unit begins serving an electrical generator (greater than 25 MW). [40 CFR 72]
10. Application for Title V Permit: An application for a Title V operating permit, pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., must be submitted to the DEP's Bureau of Air Regulation, and a copy to the Department's Northeast District Office. [Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.]

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION PERMIT PSD-FL-276

SECTION II - ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

11. New or Additional Conditions: Pursuant to Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C., for good cause shown 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. [Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C.]
12. Annual Reports: Pursuant to Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., Annual Operation Reports, the permittee is required to submit annual reports on the actual operating rates and emissions from this facility. Annual operating reports shall be sent to the DEP's Northeast District and Northeast District Branch Offices by March 1st of each year.
13. Stack Testing Facilities: Stack sampling facilities shall be installed in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C. The permittee shall design this unit to accommodate adequate testing and sampling locations for compliance with the applicable emission limits listed in Specific Conditions No. 15 through 17. [Rule 62-4.070(3), Rule 62-297.310 (6) F.A.C.]
14. Semi-annual Reports: Except as otherwise specified herein (See Specific Condition 39), semi-annual excess emission reports, in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7 (a)(7)(c) (1999 version), shall be submitted to the DEP's Northeast District and Northeast District Branch Offices. Each excess emission report shall include the information required in 40 CFR 60.7(c) and 60.334. Excess emission reports may be submitted on a quarterly basis at the permittee's discretion.

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION PERMIT PSD-FL-276

SECTION III - EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS:

1. NSPS Requirements – Subpart GG: The Unit shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40CFR60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7)(b), F.A.C. The Subpart GG requirement to correct test data to ISO conditions applies when determining compliance with the emissions limitations specified therein.
2. NSPS Requirements – Subpart A: These emission units shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40CFR60, Subpart A, General Provisions including:
 - 40CFR60.7, Notification and Recordkeeping
 - 40CFR60.8, Performance Tests
 - 40CFR60.11, Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements
 - 40CFR60.12, Circumvention
 - 40CFR60.13, Monitoring Requirements
 - 40CFR60.19, General Notification and Reporting requirements
3. BACT Requirements: This emissions unit is subject to Best Available Control Technology (BACT) emissions limits for carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM₁₀).
4. Applicable Regulations: Unless otherwise indicated in this permit, the construction and operation of the subject emission unit(s) shall be in accordance with the capacities and specifications stated in the application. The facility is subject to all applicable provisions of Chapter 403, F.S. and Florida Administrative Code Chapters 62-4, 62-17, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-214, 62-296, and 62-297; and the applicable requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Parts 51, 52, 60, 72, 73, and 75, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Issuance of this permit does not relieve the facility owner or operator from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local permitting requirements or regulations. [Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C.]

GENERAL OPERATION REQUIREMENTS

5. Fuels: Only pipeline natural gas or maximum 0.05 percent sulfur No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil shall be fired in this unit. [Applicant Request, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definitions - Potential Emissions)]
6. Combustion Turbine Capacity: The maximum heat input rates, based on the higher heating value (HHV) of each fuel to this Unit at ambient conditions of 20°F temperature, 60% relative humidity, 100% load, and 14.7 psi pressure shall not exceed 1,083 million Btu per hour (mmBtu/hr) when firing natural gas, nor 1,121 mmBtu/hr when firing No. 2 or superior grade of distillate fuel oil. These maximum heat input rates will vary depending upon ambient conditions and the combustion turbine characteristics. Manufacturer's curves corrected for site conditions or equations for correction to other ambient conditions shall be provided to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) within 45 days of completing the initial compliance testing. [Design, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definitions - Potential Emissions)]

[Permitting note: The heat input rates have been placed in the permit to identify the capacity of the emission unit for purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90-100 percent of the emission's unit rate 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. The owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required in order to demonstrate what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. Such heat input determinations may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heating value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator.]

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION PERMIT PSD-FL-276

SECTION III - EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

7. Unconfined Particulate Emissions: During the construction period, unconfined particulate matter emissions shall be minimized by dust suppressing techniques such as covering and/or application of water or chemicals to the affected areas, as necessary. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.]
8. Plant Operation - Problems: If temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by fire, wind or other cause, the owner or operator shall notify the DEP Northeast District Office and Northeast District Branch Office as soon as possible, but at least within (1) working day, excluding weekends and holidays. The notification shall include: pertinent information as to the cause of the problem; the steps being taken to correct the problem and prevent future 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 the conditions of this permit and the regulations. [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]
9. Operating Procedures: Operating procedures shall include good operating practices in accordance with the guidelines and procedures as established by the equipment manufacturers to control emissions. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
10. Hours of Operation: Combined Cycle Unit 1 may operate 8760 hours per year of which no more than 1000 hours per year may be on distillate fuel oil (0.05% S content). The unit may not operate in excess of the annual nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emission cap described in Specific Condition 15 below. [Applicant Request, Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (Definitions - Potential Emissions)]

CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

11. DLN Combustion Technology: The permittee shall install, tune, operate and maintain Dry Low NO_x combustors on this combustion turbine. The permittee shall provide manufacturer's emissions performance versus load diagrams for the specific DLN system prior to commencement of operation. [Rule 62-4.070 F.A.C.]
12. Water Injection: The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate an automated water injection system for the unit for use when firing fuel oil. The permittee shall provide manufacturer's emissions performance versus load diagrams for the specific water injection system prior to commencement of operation. [Rule 62-4.070 F.A.C.]
13. Combustion Controls: The permittee shall employ "good operating practices" in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended operating procedures to control CO, and NO_x, and VOC emissions. Prior to the required initial emissions performance testing, the combustion turbine, the DLN-1 combustors, and the control system shall be tuned to comply with the CO, and NO_x, and VOC emission limits. Thereafter, these systems shall be maintained and tuned, as necessary, in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations for emissions control and to comply with the permitted emission limits. [Design, Rules 62-4.070 (3) and 62-212.400, F.A.C.].
14. Circumvention: The permittee shall not circumvent the air pollution control equipment or allow the emission of air pollutants without this equipment operating properly. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION PERMIT PSD-FL-276

SECTION III - EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS

The following emission limits and standards shall apply upon completion of the initial compliance tests, performance tests and certification tests, as applicable and per pollutant.

15. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) Emissions:

- Natural Gas Operation. The concentration of NO_x in the stack exhaust gas shall not exceed 9 ppmvd at 15% O₂ on a 720 operating hour block average. Compliance will be demonstrated by the continuous emission monitor system (CEMS). Emissions of NO_x in the stack exhaust shall not exceed 32 pounds per hour (lb/hr at ISO conditions) to be demonstrated by initial stack test. [Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]
- Fuel Oil Operation. The concentration of NO_x in the stack exhaust gas shall not exceed 42 ppmvd at 15% O₂ on a 720 operating hour block average. Compliance will be demonstrated by the CEMS. Emissions of NO_x shall not exceed 166 lb/hr (at ISO conditions) to be demonstrated by initial stack test. [Rule 62-4.070.(3), F.A.C.]
- Annual Emission Cap: Total emissions of NO_x from Unit CC-1 shall not exceed 133 tons per calendar year in order to net out of PSD. Compliance will be demonstrated by the CEMS, as specified in Specific Condition 26. [Applicant Request to Avoid PSD requirements of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Rule 62-4.070 (3), F.A.C.]

16. Carbon Monoxide (CO) Emissions:

- Natural Gas – First Year. During only the first year of operation, the concentration of CO in the stack exhaust while operating on natural gas shall not exceed 25 ppmvd. Emissions of CO shall not exceed 54 lb/hr (at ISO conditions). Compliance shall be demonstrated by a stack test using EPA Method 10. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]
- Natural Gas (Second Year and Beyond) or Fuel Oil. The concentration of CO in the stack exhaust shall not exceed 20 ppmvd at 15% O₂ percent oxygen. Emissions of CO shall not exceed 43 lb/hr (at ISO conditions). Compliance shall be demonstrated by a stack test using EPA Method 10. [Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.]

17. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions: The concentration of VOC (methane equivalent) in the stack exhaust gas while burning natural gas (fuel oil) shall not exceed 1.4 (3.5) ppmvw. Emissions of VOC while burning natural gas (fuel oil) shall not exceed 1.8 (4.5) lb/hr (at ISO conditions) to be demonstrated by initial-stack test using EPA Method 18, 25 or 25A. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

18. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) emissions: SO₂ emissions shall be limited by firing pipeline natural gas (sulfur content less than 20 grains per 100 standard cubic foot) or by firing No. 2 or superior grade distillate fuel oil with a maximum 0.05 percent sulfur for up to 1000 hours per year. Compliance with this requirement in conjunction with implementation of the Custom Fuel Monitoring Schedule in Specific Conditions 42 and 43 will demonstrate compliance with the applicable SO₂ NSPS [40CFR60 Subpart GG and Rules 62-4.070(3), and 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.]

19. Particulate Matter (PM/PM₁₀) PM/PM₁₀ emissions shall not exceed 5 lb/hr when operating on natural gas and shall not exceed 10 lb/hr when operating on fuel oil. Visible emissions testing shall serve as a surrogate for PM/PM₁₀ compliance testing. [Rule 62-212.400, and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION PERMIT PSD-FL-276

SECTION III - EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

20. Visible emissions (VE): VE emissions shall serve as a surrogate for PM/PM₁₀ emissions from the combustion turbine and shall not exceed 10 percent opacity from the stack in use. [Rules 62-4.070 (3), 62-212.400 F.A.C.]

EXCESS EMISSIONS

21. Excess Emissions Allowed: Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, fuel switching or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized. Excess emissions occurrences shall in no case exceed two hours in any 24-hour period except as follows:

- During "cold start-up" to combined cycle plant operation up to four hours of excess emissions are allowed.
- During shutdowns from combined cycle operation, up to three hours of excess emissions are allowed.
- Unless authorized by the Department.

Excess NO_x emissions are defined as one-hour periods when NO_x emissions are above 9/42 ppmvd @ 15% oxygen while firing natural gas and fuel oil, respectively.

Cold start-up is defined as a startup that occurs after a complete shutdown lasting at least 48 hours.

NO_x CEM data shall be recorded and included in calculating the annual NO_x emissions cap.

[Applicant: Request: G.E. Combined Cycle Startup Curves Data and Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.]

22. Excess Emissions Prohibited: Excess emissions caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure that may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction, shall be prohibited pursuant to Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. These excess emissions shall be included in the 720 operating hour block average for NO_x.

COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

23. Compliance Time: Compliance with the allowable emission limiting standards shall be determined within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate for each fuel, but not later than 180 days of initial start up on each fuel, and annually thereafter as indicated in this permit, by using the following reference methods as described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1999 version), and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-204.800, F.A.C.
24. Annual, Initial and Performance Testing: Initial (I) performance tests (for both fuels) shall be performed by the deadlines in Specific Condition 23. Initial tests shall also be conducted after any substantial modifications (and shake down period not to exceed 100 days after re-starting the CT) of air pollution control equipment such as change of combustors. Year two (YR2) compliance testing for CO shall be performed in the second year of operation. Annual (A) compliance tests shall be performed during every federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30) pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., on this units as indicated. The following reference methods shall be used. No other test methods may be used for compliance testing unless prior DEP approval is received in writing.
- EPA Reference Method 9, "Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources" (I, A). Annual testing is applicable to fuel oil and only if fuel oil is used for more than 400 hours during the preceding 12-month period.

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION PERMIT PSD-FL-276

SECTION III - EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- EPA Reference Method 10, "Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources" I and A (YR2 and beyond, gas only).
- EPA Reference Method 20, "Determination of Oxides of Nitrogen Oxide, Sulfur Dioxide and Diluent Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines." Initial test only for compliance with 40CFR60 Subpart GG. Test data shall be corrected to ISO conditions.
- EPA Reference Method 18, 25 and/or 25A, "Determination of Volatile Organic Concentrations." Initial test only.

25. Continuous Compliance with the time-averaged NO_x Emission Limits:

- Continuous compliance with the time-averaged NO_x emission limits shall be demonstrated with the CEM system based on the applicable averaging time of 720 operating hour block average basis. Based on CEMS data, a separate compliance determination is conducted at the end of each 720 operating hour block and a new average emission rate is calculated from the arithmetic average of all valid hourly emission rates from the next 720 operating hour block average. [Rules 62-4.070 F.A.C., 62-210.700, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 75]
- A valid hourly emission rate shall be calculated for each hour in which at least two NO_x concentrations are obtained at least 15 minutes apart. Valid hourly emission rates shall not include periods of start up, shutdown, fuel switching, or malfunction unless not authorized by 62-210.700 F.A.C. or Specific Condition 21.
- Periods when the 720 operating hour block average or the 133 TPY calendar year cap NO_x exceeds the emission limitations specified in Condition 15, shall be reported as required by Condition 39.

26. Compliance with the NO_x Annual Emission Cap:

Total emissions of NO_x from Unit CC-1 shall not exceed 133 tons per calendar year in order to net out of PSD. Annual emissions shall be calculated using the methodology in 40 CFR 75.71 and 40 CFR 75.72 and 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix F, Section 8.4 and shall be reported to the District office on the Annual Operating Report. The owner or operator shall notify the Department as specified in Specific Condition 39 if annual emissions exceed the NO_x cap based on cumulative calculations which are done each month. [Applicant Request to Avoid PSD requirements of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

- For each calendar month or year, NO_x mass emissions (in tons) will be calculated as follows:
$$\text{NO}_x \text{ (in tons)} = (\text{Sum of all hourly NO}_x \text{ mass emissions in lbs for the given time period})/2000$$
- Condition 39 provides a specific timeframe for reporting if the NO_x cap is exceeded.

27. Compliance with the SO₂ and PM/PM₁₀ emission limits: Notwithstanding the requirements of Rule 62-297.340, F.A.C., the use of pipeline natural gas; is the method for determining compliance for SO₂ and PM₁₀. For the purposes of demonstrating compliance with the 40 CFR 60.333 SO₂ standard, ASTM methods D4084-82 or D3246-81 (or equivalent) for sulfur content of gaseous fuel shall be utilized in accordance with the EPA-approved custom fuel monitoring schedule or natural gas supplier data may be submitted or the natural gas sulfur content referenced in 40 CFR 75 Appendix D may be utilized. However, the applicant is responsible for ensuring that the procedures in 40 CFR 60.335 or 40 CFR 75 are used when determination of fuel sulfur content is made. Analysis may be performed by the

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION PERMIT PSD-FL-276

SECTION III - EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

owner or operator, a service contractor retained by the owner or operator, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency pursuant to 40 CFR 60.335(e) (1999 version). [Applicant request]

28. Compliance with CO emission limit: An initial test for CO shall be conducted concurrently with the initial NO_x test, as required. The initial NO_x and CO test results shall be the average of three valid one-hour runs. Annual compliance testing for CO may be conducted at less than capacity when compliance testing is conducted concurrent with the RATA testing for the NO_x CEMS required pursuant to 40 CFR 75. Alternatively to annual testing in a given year, periodic tuning data may be provided to demonstrate compliance in the year the tuning is conducted. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a) 4.; Rule 62-212.400 and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]
29. Compliance with the VOC emission limit: An initial test is required to demonstrate compliance with the VOC emission limit. Thereafter, the CO and VE limits and periodic tuning data will be employed as surrogates and no annual testing is required. [Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]
30. Testing procedures: Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the combustion turbine operating at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as 90-100 percent of the maximum heat input rate allowed by the permit, corrected for the average ambient air temperature during the test (with 100 percent represented by a curve depicting heat input vs. ambient temperature). If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, the source may be tested at less than permitted capacity. In this case, subsequent operation is limited by adjusting the entire heat input vs. ambient temperature curve downward by an increment equal to the difference between the maximum permitted heat input (corrected for ambient temperature) and 110 percent of the value reached during the test until a new test is conducted.

Once the unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purposes of additional compliance testing to regain the permitted capacity. Procedures for these tests shall meet all applicable requirements (i.e., testing time frequency, minimum compliance duration, etc.) of Chapters 62-204 and 62-297, F.A.C. [Rule 62-297.310(2) F.A.C.]
31. Test Notification: The DEP's Northeast District and Northeast District Branch Offices shall be notified, in writing, at least 30 days prior to the initial performance tests and at least 15 days before annual compliance test(s). [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9 F.A.C and 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.8]
32. Special Compliance Tests: The DEP may request a special compliance test pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C., when, after investigation (such as complaints, increased visible emissions, or questionable maintenance of control equipment), there is reason to believe that any applicable emission standard is being violated. [Rule 62-297.310 (7)(b) F.A.C]
33. Test Results: Compliance test results shall be submitted to the DEP's Northeast District and Northeast District Branch Offices no later than 45 days after completion of the last test run. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTING, AND RECORDKEEPING

34. Records: All measurements, records, and other data required to be maintained by GRU shall be recorded in a permanent form and retained for at least five (5) years following the date on which such measurements, records, or data are recorded. These records shall be made available to DEP representatives upon request. [Rules 62-4.160(14) and 62-213.440(1)(b)2..F.A.C]

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION PERMIT PSD-FL-276

SECTION III - EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

35. Compliance Test Reports: The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the tested emission unit and the procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and if the test results were properly computed. At a minimum, the test report shall provide the applicable information listed in Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C]
36. Excess Emissions Report: If excess emissions occur (as specified in Condition 21) for more than two hours due to malfunction, the owner or operator shall notify DEP's Northeast District and Northeast District Branch Offices within (1) working day of: the nature, extent, and duration of the excess emissions; the cause of the excess emissions; and the actions taken to correct the problem. In addition, the Department may request a written summary report of the incident. Pursuant to the New Source Performance Standards, all excess emissions shall also be reported in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7, Subpart A. Following the format of 40 CFR 60.7, periods of startup, shutdown, fuel switching and malfunction, shall be monitored, recorded, and reported as excess emissions when emission levels exceed the permitted standards listed in Specific Condition No. 15 and 20. [Rules 62-4.130, 62-204.800, 62-210.700(6), F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.7 (1999 version)].

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

37. Continuous Monitoring System (CEMS): The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitor in the stack to measure and record the nitrogen oxides emissions from these units. Upon request from EPA or DEP, the CEMS emission rates for NO_x on the CT shall be corrected to ISO conditions to demonstrate compliance with the NO_x standard established in 40 CFR 60.332. [Rules 62-204.800, 62-210.700, 62-4.130, 62-4.160(8), F.A.C and 40 CFR 60.7 (1999 version)].
38. Maintenance of CEMS: The CEMS shall be in continuous operation except for breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments. The CEMS shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements: one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. Data recorded during periods of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data average. [40CFR60.13]
39. CEMS for Reporting Excess Emissions: The NO_x CEMS shall be used to determine periods of excess emissions. For purpose of reporting, one-hour periods when NO_x emissions are above 9/42 ppmvd @ 15 % oxygen while firing natural gas/fuel oil shall be reported as excess emissions in accordance with Condition 36. CEMS downtime shall be calculated and reported according to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.7 (c)(3) and 40 CFR 60.7 (d)(2). Periods when time-averaged NO_x emissions [i.e., 720 operating hour block average or the annual total (i.e., 133 TPY calendar year)] are above the emission limitations listed in Specific Condition No. 15., shall be reported to the DEP Northeast District Office and Northeast District Branch Office within one working day (verbally) followed up by a written explanation postmarked not later than three (3) working days (alternatively by facsimile within one working day). [Rules 62-204.800, 62-210.700, 62-4.130, 62-4.160(8), F.A.C and 40 CFR 60.7 (1999 version)].
40. CEMS in lieu of Water to Fuel Ratio: The NO_x CEMS shall be used in lieu of the fuel bound nitrogen levels and water/fuel monitoring system for reporting excess emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 60.334(c)(1), Subpart GG (1999 version). The calibration of the water/fuel monitoring device required in 40 CFR 60.335 (c)(2) (1999 version) will be replaced by the 40 CFR 75 certification tests of the NO_x CEMS.

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION PERMIT PSD-FL-276

SECTION III - EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

41. CEMS Certification and Quality Assurance Requirements: The monitoring devices shall comply with the certification and quality assurance, and any other applicable requirements of Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.13, including certification of each device in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specifications and 40 CFR 60.7(a)(5) or 40 CFR Part 75. Quality assurance procedures must conform to all applicable sections of 40 CFR 60, Appendix F or 40CFR75. The monitoring plan, consisting of data on CEM equipment specifications, manufacturer, type, calibration and maintenance needs, and its proposed location shall be provided to the DEP Emissions Monitoring Section Administrator and EPA for review no later than 45 days prior to the first scheduled certification test pursuant to 40 CFR 75.62.
42. Custom Fuel Monitoring Schedule (Natural Gas): Monitoring of the nitrogen content of natural gas is not required because the fuel-bound nitrogen content of the fuel is minimal. Monitoring of the sulfur content of natural gas is not required if the vendor documentation indicates that the fuels meets the definitions of pipeline natural gas or natural gas set forth in (40CFR 72). A custom fuel monitoring schedule pursuant to 40 CFR 75 Appendix D for natural gas may be used in lieu of the daily sampling requirements of 40 CFR 60.334 (b)(2) provided the following requirements are met:
- The permittee shall apply for an Acid Rain permit within the deadlines specified in 40 CFR 72.30.
 - The permittee shall submit a monitoring plan, certified by signature of the Designated Representative, that commits to using a primary fuel of natural gas or pipeline supplied natural gas.
 - SO₂ emissions shall be monitored using methods consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 75 and certified by the USEPA.
 - This custom fuel monitoring schedule will only be valid when natural gas or pipeline natural gas is used as a primary fuel. If the primary fuel for this unit is changed to a higher sulfur fuel, SO₂ emissions must be accounted for as required pursuant to 40 CFR 75.11(d).
43. Custom Fuel Oil Monitoring Schedule: The following monitoring schedule for No. 2 or superior grade fuel oil shall be followed: For all bulk shipments of No. 2 fuel oil received at this facility an analysis which reports the sulfur content and nitrogen content of the fuel shall be provided by the fuel vendor. The analysis shall also specify the methods by which the analyses were conducted and shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.335(d).
44. Determination of Process Variables:
- The permittee shall operate and maintain equipment and/or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data is needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
 - Equipment and/or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine such process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, pressure gauges, etc., 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].
45. Alternate Methods of Operation: This unit may operate in simple or combined cycle modes.

APPENDIX BD
BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY DETERMINATION (BACT)

Gainesville Regional Utilities
 J.R. Kelly Generating Station
 Combined Cycle Repowering Project

BACKGROUND

The applicant, Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU), proposes to install a nominal 133 megawatt gas and distillate fuel oil-fired combined cycle unit (Unit CC-1) at the existing J.R. Kelly Generating Station, located near downtown Gainesville, Alachua County. The proposed project will result in "significant increases" with respect to Table 62-212.400-2, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) of emissions of particulate matter (PM₁₀) and carbon monoxide (CO). The project is therefore subject to review for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and a determination of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.

The primary unit to be installed is a nominal 83 MW General Electric PG7121EA (7EA) combustion turbine-electrical generator, fired primarily with pipeline natural gas. The project includes an unfired heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) that will feed the existing Unit 8 steam turbine-electrical generator to produce another 40-50 MW. The project will result in the retirement of the conventional gas and residual fuel oil-fired steam generator that presently feeds the Unit 8 steam turbine-electrical generator. The project includes a 102 foot stack for combined cycle operation, and a 88 foot bypass stack for simple cycle operation. Descriptions of the process, project, air quality effects, and rule applicability are given in the Technical Evaluation and Preliminary Determination dated December 18, 1999, accompanying the Department's Intent to Issue.

DATE OF RECEIPT OF A BACT APPLICATION:

The application was received on September 7, 1999 and included a BACT proposal prepared by the applicant's consultant, Environmental Consulting & Technology, Inc. The application was revised on December 16, 1999 to reflect a cap on emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

REVISED BACT DETERMINATION REQUESTED BY THE APPLICANT:

POLLUTANT	CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	PROPOSED BACT LIMIT
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Pipeline Natural Gas 0.05% Sulfur Distillate Oil Combustion Controls	5 lb/hr (gas) 10 lb/hr (oil, 1000 hrs) 10 percent Opacity
Carbon Monoxide	Combustion Controls	25 ppmvd (gas - 1 st year) 20 ppmvd (gas - after 1 st yr) 20 ppmvd (fuel oil)

According to the revised application, Unit CC-1, will emit approximately 133 tons per year (TPY) of NO_x, 189 TPY of CO (after the first year), 9 TPY of VOC, 47 TPY of SO₂, and 24 TPY of PM/PM₁₀. Because of the shutdown of Unit 8 and an emission cap on NO_x, net emissions increases from the facility are projected to be 39 TPY NO_x, 171 TPY of CO (after the first year), 23 TPY of PM/PM₁₀, 18 TPY of SO₂, and 7 TPY of VOC. The basis for these values is 7,760 hours of operation on natural gas and 1,000 hours on distillate fuel oil.

APPENDIX BD
BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY DETERMINATION (BACT)

BACT DETERMINATION PROCEDURE:

In accordance with Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., this BACT determination is based on the maximum degree of reduction of each pollutant emitted which the Department of Environmental Protection (Department), on a case by case basis, taking into account energy, environmental and economic impacts, and other costs, determines is achievable through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques. In addition, the regulations state that, in making the BACT determination, the Department shall give consideration to:

- Any Environmental Protection Agency determination of BACT pursuant to Section 169, and any emission limitation contained in 40 CFR Part 60 - Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources or 40 CFR Part 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.
- All scientific, engineering, and technical material and other information available to the Department.
- The emission limiting standards or BACT determination of any other state.
- The social and economic impact of the application of such technology.

The EPA currently stresses that BACT should be determined using the "top-down" approach. The first step in this approach is to determine, for the emission unit in question, the most stringent control available for a similar or identical emission unit or emission unit category. If it is shown that this level of control is technically or economically unfeasible for the emission unit in question, then the next most stringent level of control is determined and similarly evaluated. This process continues until the BACT level under consideration cannot be eliminated by any substantial or unique technical, environmental, or economic objections.

The BACT evaluation should be performed for each emissions unit and pollutant under consideration. In general, EPA has identified five key steps in the top-down BACT process: identify alternative control technologies; eliminate technically infeasible options; rank remaining technologies by control effectiveness; evaluate the most effective controls considering energy, environmental, and economic impacts; and select BACT. A BACT determination must not result in the selection of control technology that would not meet any applicable emission limitation under 40 CFR Part 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources) or 40 CFR Part 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants).

STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES:

The minimum basis for a BACT determination is 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines (NSPS). Subpart GG was adopted by the Department by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The key emission limits required by Subpart GG are 75 ppmvd NO_x (@ 15% O_2 (assuming 25 percent efficiency) and 150 ppm SO_2 (@ 15% O_2 (or <0.8% sulfur in fuel). There are no limits for CO or PM_{10} in Subpart GG. PSD was not triggered and a BACT determination is not required for NO_x , SO_2 , PM, VOCs, SAM. No National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants exists for stationary gas turbines.

APPENDIX BD
BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY DETERMINATION (BACT)

DETERMINATIONS BY STATES:

The following table is a sample of information on recent CO and PM₁₀ BACT or emission limits set by Florida and Southeastern States for General Electric 7EA combustion turbines. The GRU project is included for comparison. The first two projects are for simple cycle installations.

Project Location	CO - ppmvd (or lb/mmBtu)	PM - lb/hr (and/or % opacity)	Technology	Comments
FPC Int. City, FL	20 - NG or FO 25 - NG 1 st year	10 percent Opacity (basis: 0.002 gr/dscf)	Clean Fuels Good Combustion	3x87 MW GE 7EA 12/99 1000 hrs oil
TECO Hardee, FL	20 - NG or FO 25 - NG 1 st year	10 percent Opacity (basis: 0.002 gr/dscf)	Clean Fuels Good Combustion	One 75 MW GE 7EA. 10/99 1000 hrs oil
Olin Cogen, AL	0.07 lb.mmBtu - NG (equals ~ 29 ppmvd)		Clean Fuels Good Combustion	One 80 MW GE 7EA 12/97 DB & PA
GE Plastics Cogen, AL	0.08 lb.mmBtu - NG (equals ~ 33 ppmvd)		Clean Fuels Good Combustion	One 80 MW GE 7EA 5/98 Duct Burner
GRU Gainesville, FL	20 - NG or FO 25 - NG 1 st year	5/10 lb/hr - NG/FO 10 percent Opacity	Clean Fuels Good Combustion	One 83 MW GE 7EA Repower 1000 hrs oil

REVIEW OF PARTICULATE MATTER (PM₁₀) CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES:

Particulate matter is generated by various physical and chemical processes during combustion and will be affected by the design and operation of the NO_x controls. The particulate matter emitted from this unit will mainly be less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀).

Natural gas and 0.05 percent sulfur No. 2 (or superior grade) distillate fuel oil will be the only fuels fired and are efficiently combusted in gas turbines. Such fuels are necessary to avoid damaging turbine blades and other components already exposed to very high temperature and pressure. Natural gas is an inherently clean fuel and contains no ash. The fuel oil to be combusted contains a minimal amount of ash and (per the application) will be used for a maximum of 1000 hours per year making any conceivable add-on control technique for PM₁₀ either unnecessary or impractical. Annual emissions of PM₁₀ are expected to be less than 24.4 tons.

A technology review indicated that the top control option for PM₁₀ is a combination of good combustion practices, fuel quality, and filtration of inlet air.

REVIEW OF CARBON MONOXIDE(CO) CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

CO is emitted from combustion turbines due to incomplete fuel combustion. Combustion design and catalytic oxidation are the control alternatives that are viable for the project. The most stringent control technology for CO emissions is the use of an oxidation catalyst.

Among the most recently permitted projects with oxidation catalyst requirements are the 500 MW Wyandotte Energy project in Michigan, the El Dorado project in Nevada, Ironwood in Pennsylvania, Millennium in Massachusetts, and Sutter Calpine in California. The permitted CO values of these units are between 3 and 5 ppmvd. Catalytic oxidation was recently installed at a cogeneration plant at Reedy Creek (Walt Disney World), Florida to avoid PSD review which would have been required due to increased operation at low load. Seminole Electric will install oxidation catalyst to meet the permitted CO limit at its planned 244 MW Westinghouse 501FD combined cycle unit in Hardee County, Florida.¹

APPENDIX BD

BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY DETERMINATION (BACT)

Most combustion turbines incorporate good combustion to minimize emissions of CO. These installations are typically permitted to achieve emissions between 10 and 30 ppmvd at full load, even as they achieve relatively low NO_x emissions by SCR or dry low NO_x means. GRU proposes to meet a limit of 20 ppmvd while firing natural gas or fuel oil. GRU requests that it be allowed to initially meet a limit of 25 ppmvd when firing natural gas and to achieve 20 ppmvd after one year. The reason is that GE only offers a guarantee of 25 ppmvd for natural gas on a 7EA unit.

Although GE does not offer a single digit CO guarantee on the 7EA, according to its own reports, CO single-digit emissions have been achieved simultaneously with single-digit NO_x emissions on several MS7001EAs.² When the same units are operated at peak power, "expected" CO emissions are 6 ppmvd with an increase of NO_x to 18 ppmvd.

According to recent data reviewed by the Department, actual CO emissions from eight 7E units undergoing conversions to 7EA and DLN-1 technology achieved between 1.3 and 10.5 ppmvd of CO with an average of 5 ppmvd.³ This was accomplished while the units achieved single-digit NO_x values. The Department expects similar actual performance from the GRU project.

DEPARTMENT BACT DETERMINATION

Following are the BACT limits determined for the GRU project assuming full load.

POLLUTANT	CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	PROPOSED BACT LIMIT
PM ₁₀ , VE	Pipeline Natural Gas 0.05% Sulfur Distillate Oil Combustion Controls	5 lb/hr (gas) 10 lb/hr (oil, 1000 hrs) 10 Percent Opacity
CO	Combustion Controls	25 ppmvd and 54 lb/hr (gas - 1 st year) 20 ppmvd and 43 lb/hr (gas - after 1 st year) 20 ppmvd and 43 lb/hr (fuel oil)

RATIONALE FOR DEPARTMENT'S DETERMINATION

- The top technology in a top/down analysis for PM₁₀ control is good combustion control of inherently clean fuels. No further control methods are available.
- The values of 5 pounds per hour while burning natural gas and 10 lb/hr while burning fuel oil reflect BACT when coupled with a visible emissions limit of 10 percent opacity. The higher 10 lb/hr rate is limited by allowing only 1000 hours of back-up fuel oil use. Most years, fuel oil use will be substantially less than 1000 hours.
- The top technology in a top/down analysis for CO is installation of oxidation catalyst. Use of oxidation catalyst is not widespread except in CO non-attainment areas. It is used in attainment areas when a unit is used that has inherently high emissions of CO.
- GRU's consultant evaluated the use of an oxidation catalyst for the Unit 8 repowering project. The oxidation catalyst control system was estimated to increase the capital cost of the project by \$1,324,708 with an annualized cost of \$345,352 per unit. GRU consultant's estimated levelized costs for CO catalyst control at 2,029 per ton.

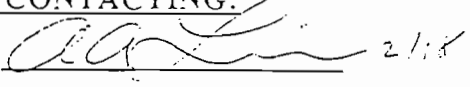
APPENDIX BD
BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY DETERMINATION (BACT)

- The Department does not necessarily adopt this estimate, but would agree that these estimates would not be cost-effective for removal of CO (especially if emissions without control are actually much lower than 20 ppmvd as discussed above).
- The Department will set CO limits achievable by good combustion at full load as 25 ppmvd (first year of operation) and 20 ppmvd (gas) and 20 ppmvd (oil). These values are equal to those at the recently permitted 7EA units in Florida. They are similar or slightly higher than values from permitted "F" combustion turbines operating in either combined cycle or simple cycle mode. The reason is that the lower firing temperatures of the 7EA units versus the 7FA units results in less burn-out. As discussed above, the Department expects CO emissions to be in the 5 ppmvd range (even when NO_x emissions are 9 ppmvd), but does not want to force a lower guarantee from GE at an excessive cost to GRU.
- The CO impact on ambient air quality is lower compared to other pollutants because the allowable concentrations of CO are much greater than for NO_x, SO₂, VOC (ozone) or PM₁₀.

COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES

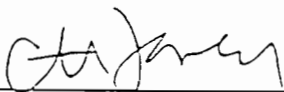
POLLUTANT	COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE
Visible Emissions	Method 9
Particulate (PM ₁₀)	By VE tests. EPA Method 5 if a special test is needed
Carbon Monoxide	Method 10

DETAILS OF THE ANALYSIS MAY BE OBTAINED BY CONTACTING:

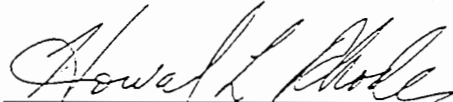
A. A. Linero, P.E. Administrator, New Source Review Section  2/18
 Teresa Heron, Review Engineer, New Source Review Section
 Department of Environmental Protection
 Bureau of Air Regulation
 2600 Blair Stone Road
 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Recommended By:

Approved By:



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



Howard L. Rhodes, Director
 Division of Air Resources Management

2/22/00

Date:

2/23/00

Date:

APPENDIX BD
BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY DETERMINATION (BACT)

REFERENCES

- ¹ Letter. Opalinski, M.P., SECI to Linero, A.A., FDEP. Turbines and Related Equipment at Hardee Unit 3. December 9, 1998.
- ² Paper. Davis, L.B., GE. Dry Low NO_x Combustion Systems for GE Heavy-Duty Gas Turbines. 1998.
- ³ Paper. Ihfe, L.M., et. al., Texaco P&G. Kern River and Sycamore Cogen Plant Upgrades and Emission Compliance. Power-Gen Conference. New Orleans, Louisiana. November 30, 1999.

Florida Department of
Environmental Protection

Memorandum

TO: Howard L. Rhodes
FROM: Clair H. Fancy *CHF*
DATE: December 5, 2000
SUBJECT: **FINAL Permit Revision No.: 0010005-003-AV**
City of Gainesville, GRU
J. R. Kelly Generating Station

BAR

This FINAL Title V Air Operation Permit Revision incorporates the new specific conditions of construction permit 0010005-002-AC, that authorized the physical changes to an emissions unit (JRK8) because of repowering to a combined cycle unit via the addition of a combustion turbine and a heat recovery steam generator. The new unit is designated No. 10. Existing emissions unit No. 8 was permanently retired on September 2, 2000.

EPA Region 4 agreed to expedite their review using the DRAFT version of the permit, and all significant comments were incorporated into the PROPOSED permit revision. **I recommend that the attached FINAL Title V permit revision be signed.**

Attachment (permit)