Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

Mr. Walter P. Bussels
Managing Director
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

ORDER EXTENDING PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE
Jacksonville Electric Authority Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park
Facility ID No.: 0310045

Section 403.0872(2)(b), Florida Statutes (F.S.), specifies that any facility which submits to the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) a timely and complete application for a Title V permit "is entitled to operate in compliance with its existing air permit pending the conclusion of proceedings associated with its application."

Section 403.0872(6), F.S., provides that a proposed Title V permit which is not objected to by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) "must become final no later than fifty-five (55) days after the date on which the proposed permit was mailed" to the EPA.

Pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program as defined in Rule 62-210.200, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), all Acid Rain permitting must become effective on January 1 of a given year.

This facility, which will be permitted pursuant to Section 403.0872, F.S., (Title V permit) will be required to have a permit effective date subsequent to the final processing date of the facility's Title V permit.

To prevent misunderstanding and to assure that the above identified facility continues to comply with existing permit terms and conditions until its Title V permit becomes effective, it is necessary to extend the expiration date(s) of its existing valid permit(s) until the effective date of its Title V permit. Therefore, under the authority granted to the Department by Section 403.061(8), F.S., **IT IS ORDERED:**

1. The expiration date(s) of the existing valid permit(s) under which the above identified facility is currently operating is (are) hereby extended until the effective date of its permit issued pursuant to Section 403.0872, F.S., (Title V permit);
2. The facility shall comply with all terms and conditions of its existing valid permit(s) until the effective date of its Title V permit;
3. The facility will continue to comply with the requirements of Chapter 62-214, F.A.C., and the Federal Acid Rain Program, as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., pending final issuance of its Title V permit.

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, F.S.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting decision may petition for an administrative hearing in accordance with Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel of

the Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Telephone: 850/488-9730; Fax: 850/487-4938). Petitions filed by the permit applicant or any of the parties listed below must be filed within 14 days of receipt of this Order. Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3), F.S., must be filed within 14 days of publication of the public notice or within 14 days of receipt of this Order, whichever occurs first. Under Section 120.60(3), F.S., however, any person who asked the permitting authority for notice of agency action may file a petition within 14 days of receipt of that notice, regardless of the date of publication. A petitioner shall mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above, at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition within the appropriate time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-106.205, F.A.C.

A petition that disputes the material facts on which the permitting authority's action is based must contain the following information:

(a) The name and address of each agency affected and each agency's file or identification number, if known;

(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner; the name, address and telephone number of the petitioner's representative, if any, which shall be the address for service purposes during the course of the proceeding; and an explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests will be affected by the agency determination;

(c) A statement of how and when each petitioner received notice of the agency action or proposed action;

(d) A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so indicate;

(e) A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, as well as the rules and statutes which entitle the petitioner to relief; and,

(f) A demand for relief.

A petition that does not dispute the material facts upon which the permitting authority's action is based shall state that no such facts are in dispute and otherwise shall contain the same information as set forth above, as required by Rule 28-106.301, F.A.C.

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.

Mediation will not be available in this proceeding.

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, F.S. The relief provided by this state statute applies only to state rules, not statutes, and not to any federal regulatory requirements. Applying for a variance or waiver does not substitute or extend the time for filing a petition for an administrative hearing or exercising any other right that a person may have in relation to the action proposed in this Order.

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), F.S., and that the purpose of the underlying statute will be or has been achieved by other means by the petitioner.

Persons subject to regulation pursuant to any federally delegated or approved air program should be aware that Florida is specifically not authorized to issue variances or waivers from any requirements of any such federally delegated or approved program. The requirements of the program remain fully enforceable by the Administrator of 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.

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, MS #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 26th day of October, 1998, in Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Howard L. Rhodes

HOWARD L. RHODES, Director
Division of Air Resources Management
Twin Towers Office Building
Mail Station 5500
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
850/488-0114

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this order and all copies were sent by certified mail before the close of business on 10/28/98 to the person(s) listed:

Mr. Walter P. Bussels, Managing Director/Responsible Official, JEA
Mr. Jon P. Eckenbach, Executive Vice President/Designated Representative, JEA
Mr. Bert Gianazza, JEA, Application Contact
Mr. James L. Manning, AWQD

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. Pontwell (Clerk) 10/28/98 (Date)

Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

October 27, 1998

CERTIFIED MAIL - Return Receipt Requested

Mr. Walter P. Bussels
Managing Director
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

RE: Initial Title V Operation Permit: 0310045-001-AV
Jacksonville Electric Authority
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park
Facility ID No.: 0310045

Dear Mr. Bussels:

Please find enclosed the "ORDER EXTENDING PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE" for the above referenced facility and permitting action. Also, please insert the enclosed signed "Placard Page" in the permit package that was sent to you on the 21st, of which an unsigned page was copied inadvertently. If there are any questions, please contact Mr. Bruce Mitchell at 850/921-9506 or write to me at the above letterhead.

Sincerely,

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

CHF/bm

Enclosures

cc: Jeffrey E. Brown, Esq., DEP
Scott M. Sheplak, DEP
James L. Manning, AWQD
Jon P. Eckenbach, JEA
N. Bert Gianazza, JEA
Robert A. Manning, Esq., HGSS

P 263 585 146

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

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):
1. ☐ Addressee's Address
2. ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to:
Mr. Walter P. Bussels
Managing Director
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

4a. Article Number
P 263 585 146

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

7. Date of Delivery 11.2.98

5. Received By: *(Print Name)*

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

6. Signature: *(Addressee or Agent)*
X

PS Form **3811**, December 1994 102595-97-B-0179 Domestic Return Receipt

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

US Postal Service
Receipt for Certified Mail
No Insurance Coverage Provided.
Do not use for International Mail *(See reverse)*

Sent to Mr. Walter P. Bussels	
Street & Number 21 West Church Street	
Post Office, State, & ZIP Code Jacksonville, Florida 32202	
Postage	$
Certified Fee	
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom, Date, & Addressee's Address	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	$
Postmark or Date 10/28/98 JEA-Northside/St. John's Facility ID# 0310045-001-A	

PS Form **3800**, April 1995

P 263 585 147

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

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):
1. ☐ Addressee's Address
2. ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to:
Mr. Jon P. Eckenbach
Executive Vice President/
Designated Representative
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

4a. Article Number
P 263 585 147

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

7. Date of Delivery 11.2.98

5. Received By: *(Print Name)*

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

6. Signature: *(Addressee or Agent)*
X

PS Form **3811**, December 1994 Domestic Return Receipt

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

US Postal Service
Receipt for Certified Mail
No Insurance Coverage Provided.
Do not use for International Mail *(See reverse)*

Sent to Mr. Jon P. Eckenbach	
Street & Number 21 West Church Street	
Post Office, State, & ZIP Code Jacksonville, Florida 32202	
Postage	$
Certified Fee	
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom, Date, & Addressee's Address	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	$
Postmark or Date 10/28/98 JEA-Northside/St. John's Facility ID# 0310045-001-A	

PS Form **3800**, April 1995

P 263 585 148

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

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):
1. ☐ Addressee's Address
2. ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to:
Mr. Bert Gianazza
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

4a. Article Number
P 263 585 148

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

7. Date of Delivery 11.2.98

5. Received By: *(Print Name)*

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

6. Signature: *(Addressee or Agent)*
X D. [illegible]

PS Form **3811**, December 1994 102595-97-B-0179 **Domestic Return Receipt**

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

US Postal Service
Receipt for Certified Mail
No Insurance Coverage Provided.
Do not use for International Mail *(See reverse)*

Sent to: Mr. Bert Gianazza	
Street & Number: 21 West Church Street	
Post Office, State, & ZIP Code: Jacksonville, Florida 32202	
Postage	$
Certified Fee	
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom, Date, & Addressee's Address	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	$
Postmark or Date: 10/28/98	

JEA-Northside/St. John's
Facility ID# 0310045-001-AV

PS Form 3800, April 1995

P 263 585 149

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

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):
1. ☐ Addressee's Address
2. ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to:
Mr. James L. Manning, PE Chief
Air & Water Quality Division (AWQD)
Regulatory & Environmental
Services Department (RESD)
Suite 225, 117 W. Duval Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

4a. Article Number
P 263 585 149

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

7. Date of Delivery 11-2-98

5. Received By: *(Print Name)*

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

6. Signature: *(Addressee or Agent)*
X D. Ruth City of Jax

PS Form **3811**, December 1994 102595-97-B-0179 **Domestic Return Receipt**

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

US Postal Service
Receipt for Certified Mail
No Insurance Coverage Provided.
Do not use for International Mail *(See reverse)*

Sent to: Mr. James L. Manning, PE Chief	
Street & Number: Suite 225, 117 W. Duval Street	
Post Office, State, & ZIP Code: Jacksonville, Florida 32202	
Postage	$
Certified Fee	
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom, Date, & Addressee's Address	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	$
Postmark or Date: 10/28/98	

JEA-Northside/St. John's
Facility ID# 0310045-001-AV

Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

October 21, 1998

CERTIFIED MAIL - Return Receipt Requested

Mr. Walter P. Bussels
Managing Director
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

RE: Initial Title V Operation Permit: 0310045-001-AV
Jacksonville Electric Authority
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park
Facility ID No.: 0310045

Dear Mr. Bussels:

In accordance with the agreement for settling the appeal that was filed against the above referenced permit, please find enclosed the initial Title V Operation Permit, which went final on October 13, 1998. If there are any questions, please contact Mr. Bruce Mitchell at 850/921-9506 or write to me at the above letterhead.

Sincerely,

Scott M. Sheplak

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

CHF/bm

Enclosures

cc: Jeffrey E. Brown, Esq., DEP
Scott M. Sheplak, DEP
James L. Manning, AWQD
Jon P. Eckenbach, JEA
N. Bert Gianazza, JEA
Robert A. Manning, Esq., HGSS

10/22/98 cc: Bruce Mitchell
Reading File

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

SENDER:
- Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services.
- Complete items 3, 4a, and 4b.
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- Write "*Return Receipt Requested*" on the mailpiece below the article number.
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I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):
1. ☐ Addressee's Address
2. ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to:
Mr. Walter P. Bussels
Managing Director
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

4a. Article Number
P 265 301 745

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

7. Date of Delivery
10-27-98

5. Received By: *(Print Name)*

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

6. Signature: *(Addressee or Agent)*
X

PS Form **3811**, December 1994 102595-97-B-0179 **Domestic Return Receipt**

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

P 265 301 745

US Postal Service
Receipt for Certified Mail
No Insurance Coverage Provided.
Do not use for International Mail *(See reverse)*

Sent to	Mr. Walter P. Bussels
Street & Number	21 West Church Street
Post Office, State, & ZIP Code	Jacksonville, FL 32202
Postage	$
Certified Fee	
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom, Date, & Addressee's Address	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	$
Postmark or Date	10/21/98

JEA - Northside/St. Johns
FINAL - ID#0310045-001-AV

PS Form **3800**, April 1995

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL
FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY

Appellant,

v.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,

Appellee.
_____/

1ST DCA Case No. 98-00441
OGC Case No. 98-0196

SETTLEMENT STIPULATION AND MOTION TO RELINQUISH JURISDICTION

Appellant Jacksonville Electric Authority ("JEA") and Appellee State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP") stipulate to a settlement of this case and, pursuant to Fla. R. App. P. 9.300 and 9.350(a), move the court for an Order relinquishing jurisdiction in this matter to allow actions to be taken in furtherance of the settlement. Wherefore, JEA and DEP state:

1. This proceeding stemmed from DEP's issuance of Title V Permit No. 0310045-001-AV to JEA, pursuant to Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 62-213, Florida Administrative Code.

2. JEA and DEP have agreed that specific revisions of Title V Permit No. 0310045-001-AV will resolve all issues involved in this appeal. The revisions agreed to are reflected in the attached Final Permit Determination (stamped DRAFT), received by JEA's counsel on October 6, 1998. (Attachment A).

3. The Final Permit Determination, once issued, will supersede Final Title V Permit No. 0310045-001-AV, the effectiveness of which was stayed upon the filing of this appeal pursuant to Fla. R. App. P. 9.310(b)(2).

4. JEA and DEP agree that DEP will issue the Final Permit Determination, as reflected in Attachment A, as soon as possible after the filing of this Stipulation, with the following additional revisions: (1) the Effective Date will be changed to January 1, 1999, the Renewal Application Due Date will be changed to July 5, 2003, and the Expiration Date will be changed to December 31, 2003, and (2) the emissions unit/activities listed in Attachment B will replace Appendix I-1 in the Final Permit Determination.

5. Each party shall bear its own costs and attorney fees in this proceeding.

THEREFORE, the disputed issues having been resolved, JEA and DEP move the court for an Order relinquishing jurisdiction in this case so that the actions described above can be taken in furtherance of the settlement.

Dated this 13 day of October, 1998.

HOPPING GREEN SAMS & SMITH, P.A.

By: Robert A. Manning

James S. Alves
Florida Bar No. 443750
Robert A. Manning
Florida Bar No. 0035173
Post Office Box 6526
Tallahassee, FL 32314
(850) 222-7500

ATTORNEYS FOR JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

By: _____

Jeffrey Brown
Assistant General Counsel
3900 Commonwealth Blvd.
Mail Station 35
Tallahassee, FL 32399-300
(850) 488-9314

113873.1

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL
FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY

Appellant,

v.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,

Appellee.

1ST DCA Case No. 98-00441
OGC Case No. 98-0196

SETTLEMENT STIPULATION AND MOTION TO RELINQUISH JURISDICTION

Appellant Jacksonville Electric Authority ("JEA") and Appellee State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP") stipulate to a settlement of this case and, pursuant to Fla. R. App. P. 9.300 and 9.350(a), move the court for an Order relinquishing jurisdiction in this matter to allow actions to be taken in furtherance of the settlement. Wherefore, JEA and DEP state:

1. This proceeding stemmed from DEP's issuance of Title V Permit No. 0310045-001-AV to JEA, pursuant to Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 62-213, Florida Administrative Code.

2. JEA and DEP have agreed that specific revisions of Title V Permit No. 0310045-001-AV will resolve all issues involved in this appeal. The revisions agreed to are reflected in the attached Final Permit Determination (stamped DRAFT), received by JEA's counsel on October 6, 1998. (Attachment A).

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4. JEA and DEP agree that DEP will issue the Final Permit Determination, as reflected in Attachment A, as soon as possible after the filing of this Stipulation, with the following additional revisions: (1) the Effective Date will be changed to January 1, 1999, the Renewal Application Due Date will be changed to July 5, 2003, and the Expiration Date will be changed to December 31, 2003, and (2) the emissions unit/activities listed in Attachment B will replace Appendix I-1 in the Final Permit Determination.

5. Each party shall bear its own costs and attorney fees in this proceeding.

THEREFORE, the disputed issues having been resolved, JEA and DEP move the court for an Order relinquishing jurisdiction in this case so that the actions described above can be taken in furtherance of the settlement.

Dated this 13 day of October, 1998.

HOPPING GREEN SAMS & SMITH, P.A.

By: Robert A. Manning

James S. Alves
Florida Bar No. 443750
Robert A. Manning
Florida Bar No. 0035173
Post Office Box 6526
Tallahassee, FL 32314
(850) 222-7500

ATTORNEYS FOR JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

By: _____

Jeffrey Brown
Assistant General Counsel
3900 Commonwealth Blvd.
Mail Station 35
Tallahassee, FL 32399-300
(850) 488-9314

113873.1

FINAL PERMIT DETERMINATION

Jacksonville Electric Authority Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park

FINAL Permit No.: **0310045-001-AV**

An "INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" to Jacksonville Electric Authority for the Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park located at 4377 Hecksher Drive, Jacksonville, Duval County, was clerked on October 3, 1997. The "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was published in the The Florida Times-Union on October 4, 1997. The DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit was available for public inspection at the City of Jacksonville Air & Water Quality Division in Jacksonville and the permitting authority's office in Tallahassee. Proof of publication of the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was received on October 22, 1997. No comments were received during the 30 (thirty) day public comment period, so the Department placed the PROPOSED Title V Operation Permit on the Division's web site for EPA's review, which is a 45-day period. EPA did not file any formal objections regarding the PROPOSED Title V Operation Permit during their allotted time and the Department conveyed the proposed FINAL Title V Operation Permit to the permittee. However, and timely, the company sought judicial review of the proposed FINAL Title V Operation Permit pursuant to Section 120.68, F.S., by filing 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.

Correspondence was received from three respondents after the filing of the appeal. Two of them contain comments regarding issues associated with the permit text; and, one provided an updated list of various materials handling transfer points located at the St. Johns River Power Park. Also, teleconference calls have been conducted with the Department and the permittee and its representatives to discuss issues related to the proposed FINAL Title V Operation Permit. Listed below is each correspondence in the chronological order of receipt; also, one teleconference call will be cited due to an issue that had not been discussed or identified previously in the letters. A response will be made to each comment in the order that the comment was received. The comment(s) will not be restated. Where duplicative comments exist, the original response is referenced. Also, where a Specific Condition is deleted based on the comment and response, then the subsequent conditions will be renumbered for continuity purposes; however, the response will be made as if the condition(s) that are being commented on have not yet been renumbered (where it is appropriate to address a renumbered condition, it will be stated so within a parenthetical expression).

Comments were received from:

A. Letter from Ms. M. Claudia Maire dated April 20, 1998, and received April 23, 1998.
B. Letter from Mr. N. Bert Gianazza dated July 7, 1998, and received July 13, 1998.
C. Fax from Ms. Liz Deken received on August 5, 1998.
D. Teleconference call with JEA and its representatives on September 30, 1998.

A. Letter from Ms. M. Claudia Maire dated April 20, 1998, and received April 23, 1998.

1. The Department agrees with the comment and the word "not" will be deleted from Condition 2., Facility-wide Conditions, as follows:

From: "No person shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit....."
To: "No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit....."

2. The Department disagrees with the request because the PSD amendment intended that the limit be on an "hourly" basis. Therefore, the phrase "averaged over 24 hours" will be deleted from Specific Condition D.3.c. as follows:

From: The maximum weight of petroleum coke burned shall not exceed 100,000 pounds per hour (averaged over 24 hours).

To: The maximum weight of petroleum coke burned shall not exceed 100,000 pounds per hour.

3. The Department disagrees with the request and no change will be made to Specific Condition D.3.d.

4. The Department agrees that the maximum ash content of the coal should have been "18%, by weight. Therefore, Specific Condition D.7.a. will be changed as follows:

From: The maximum ash content of the coal is 0.18%, by weight.

To: The maximum ash content of the coal is 18%, by weight.

5. The Department agrees with the request and the formula in Specific Condition D.10.a. will be changed as follows:

From: SO_2 (lb/MMBtu) = (0.2 x C/100) + 4

To: SO_2 (lb/MMBtu) = (0.2 x C/100) + 0.4

6. The Department disagrees with the comment . However, the equation does have a parentheses that needs to be removed from it. Therefore, the equation in Specific Condition D.10.c. will be changed as follows:

From: SO_2 (lb/MMBtu) = [0.1653 x C x S - 0.4 x (C + 40)] x 1/100

To: SO_2 (lb/MMBtu) = [0.1653 x C x S - 0.4 x C + 40] x 1/100

7. The Department agrees with the request an the parenthetical expression "(90 percent reduction)" will be added to Specific Condition D.11.(1) as follows:

From: (1) 340 ng/J (0.80 lb/million Btu) heat input, or

To: (1) 340 ng/J (0.80 lb/million Btu) heat input (90 percent reduction), or

8. The Department agrees with the request in part. Therefore, Specific Condition D.13.b. will be changed to reflect the exact language contained in PSD-FL-010(B) as follows:

From: The petroleum coke sulfur content shall not exceed 4.0 percent, by weight, dry basis.

To: The maximum sulfur content of the petroleum coke-coal blend shall not exceed 4.00 percent, by weight.

9. The Department agrees with the request and will add the phrase "equal to or" to Specific Condition D.14.(2) as follows:

From: If emissions of SO_2 to the atmosphere are less than 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input:

To: If emissions of SO_2 to the atmosphere are equal to or less than 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input:

10. The Department agrees with the request that the CO limitation is not an applicable requirement, based on a review of the BACT and subsequent PSD permit issued for the emissions units. Therefore, Specific Condition D.18. will be deleted; in addition, Specific Condition D.45. will be deleted since it carried the testing method requirement for CO.

11. The Department agrees with the request and will delete Specific Condition D.19. since the condition is a 40 CFR, Subpart D requirement.

12. The Department disagrees with the request in part regarding Specific Conditions D.20. and D.21. The existing rule text will not be changed. However, in order to satisfy a comment for EPA Region 4, a "permitting note" will be added just after the header "**Excess Emissions**" and will read as follows:

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

In addition, the Department is allowing the company to establish with the Air and Water Quality Division of the City of Jacksonville (AWQD) a "protocol for startup and shutdown" for the coal-fired boilers. The rule cited in Specific Condition D.20. allows for this. Therefore, a reference to the protocol will be added at the end of the condition and a "permitting note" will be added after the condition for clarification purposes as follows:

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

To: Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. See Attachment SJRPP: Protocol for Startup and Shutdown.

{Permitting note: Once a written agreement between JEA and AWQD has been acquired approving a "Protocol for Startup and Shutdown", the protocol is automatically incorporated by reference and is a part of the permit. The protocol shall be used where applicable and where there is/are conflict with the rule.}

13. The Department agrees with the request and a "new" Specific Condition D.44. (after renumbering) will be added as follows:

(**new**):

D.44. If the permittee wants the CEMs RATA tests for SO_2 and NO_X to be considered as formal compliance tests, then the permittee must satisfy all of the requirements (i.e., prior notification, submittal requirements, etc.) of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

[Rules 62-297.310(7) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

14. The Department does not agree with the request and there will be no change made to Specific Condition D.52(a)4. since the condition reflects rules that are part of the SIP.

15. The Department agrees with the request and the words "and/or solid" will be added to Specific Condition D.52(a)5. as follows:

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

To: 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.

16. The Department does not agree with the request and no change will be made to Specific Condition D.53. since a "guidance Memorandum" cannot alter an applicable requirement (federally enforceable) established in the PPS permit PA81-13. In addition, "new" Specific Condition D.44. (after renumbering) does allow that the RATA tests be allowed in lieu of having to conduct separate annual compliance tests.

17. The Department agrees with the request in part, which is to delete references to "gas" in Specific Condition D.67., since the emissions units do not fire gas; however, the facility can blend fuels and the use of the vendor's receipts is limited. Therefore, the condition will be rewritten to further clarify record keeping requirements pursuant to other conditions, which will be referenced, as follows:

From: Fuel Consumption Records. The owner or operator shall create and maintain for each emissions unit hourly records of the amount of each fuel fired, the ratio of fuel oil to gas if co-fired, the heating value, and sulfur and ash content, percent by weight, of each fuel fired.

To: Fuel Consumption Records. The owner or operator shall maintain, for each emissions unit, daily records of the amounts and types of fuels fired and copies of fuel analyses containing information on the sulfur and ash content, percent by weight, and heating values. See Specific Conditions **D.17., D.44., D.63. and D.64.**

18. The Department agrees with the request that records need to be retained at the facility and made available to the Department or its designee (AWQD) upon request and not be submitted as part of an AOR. Therefore, the following text changes will be made to Specific Condition D.68. as follows:

From: Reporting and Recordkeeping. Documentation verifying that the coal and petroleum coke fuel blends combusted in Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 have not exceeded the 20 percent maximum petroleum coke by weight limit shall be maintained and submitted to the AWQD with each AOR.

To: Reporting and Recordkeeping. Documentation verifying that the coal and petroleum coke fuel blends combusted in Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 have not exceeded the 20 percent maximum petroleum coke by weight limit shall be maintained and made available upon request by the Department or AWQD.

19. The Department agrees with the request and the subsection (Subsection E) established for the "auxiliary boilers" will be deleted since they have been removed from service; and, the subsequent "Subsections" will be relabeled in sequence with the changes made, i.e., Subsection F. becomes Subsection E., etc.

20. The Department disagrees with the request in part regarding Specific Conditions F.8. and F.9. The existing rule text will not be changed. However, in order to satisfy a comment for EPA Region 4, a "permitting note" will be added just after the header "**Excess Emissions**" and will read as follows:

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

21. The Department agrees with the statement that the "Megawatts" stated are in the permit are for informational purposes only, which is why it is carried in the description area and not in the Specific Conditions.

22. The Department agrees with the request and the Placard Page will be changed to include the referenced tables as attachments as follows:

Revised Tables 2 and 6 (PSD-FL-010)

23. The Department agrees with the request and "petroleum coke" will be included in the "Facility Description".

24. The Department does not agree with the request and no change will be made to Specific Condition A.5. The condition is a quote of the rule.

25. The Department does not agree with the request and no change will be made to Specific Condition A.8. The condition is a quote of the rule.

26. The Department does not agree with the request and no change will be made to Specific Condition A.10. The condition is a quote of the rule.

27. The Department does not agree with the request and no change will be made to Specific Condition A.12. The condition is a quote of the rule.

28. The Department does not agree with the request and no change will be made to Specific Conditions A.13., A.34., A.38. and A.39., since JEA is still subject to all of the provisions related to on-specification used oil even if it is firing the fuel generated from its various facilities and activities.

29. The Department agrees with the request and the justification will be changed for Specific Condition A.18. as follows:

From: [Rules 62-296.450(1)(e)4. and.....]
To: [Rules 62-296.405(1)(e)4. and.....]

30. The Department does not agree with the request and no change will be made to Specific Condition A.31. The condition is a quote of the rule.

31. The Department agrees with the request and will place a "permitting note" in Specific Conditions A.1., B.1., C.1. and D.1. as follows:

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

32. The Department agrees with the request and the heat input (MMBtu/hr) is changed from 120.0 to 123.5 while firing natural gas or LP gas in Specific Condition B.1.; also, the date that the application was filed has been changed to reflect the June 14, 1996 date in the justification.

33. Even though the "1996 Ten-Year Plan, State of Florida" document issued by the Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Inc., displays a different date for beginning commercial operation for CT No. 5, the Department will agree to change the date from "December 1974" to "February 1974" in the description in Subsection C.

33. The Department agrees with the request to delete the term "(virgin)" from the text in Specific Condition C.3. as follows:

From: Methods of Operation - Fuels. Only (virgin) new No. 2 distillate fuel oil shall be fired in the combustion turbines.
To: Methods of Operation - Fuels. Only new No. 2 distillate fuel oil shall be fired in the combustion turbines.

34. Even though the "1996 Ten-Year Plan, State of Florida" document issued by the Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Inc., displays different dates for beginning commercial operation for Boilers Nos. 1 and 2, the Department will agree to change the dates from "March 1986" to "December 1986" (Boiler No. 1) and from "May 1988" to "March 1988" (Boiler No. 2) in the description in Subsection D.

35. See the response of A.31, above.

36. The Department agrees to replace "bituminous coal" in Specific Condition D.15.(1)a. with "coal or coal-petroleum coke blend", which reflects the way the fuel is referenced in the PSD-FL-010(B) amendment, as follows:

From: Bituminous coal: 0.60 lb/million Btu (260 ng/J) heat input;
To: Coal or coal-petroleum coke blend: 0.60 lb/million Btu (260 ng/J) heat input;

37. The Department agrees to replace "All other fuels - oil:" in Specific Condition D.15.(1)b. with "Fuel oil:", which reflects the affected fuel, as follows:

From: All other fuels - oil: 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/million Btu) heat input.
To: Fuel oil: 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/million Btu) heat input.

38. The Department agrees with the request and the duplicate term "is experienced" is deleted from the text in Specific Condition D.30.

39. The Department agrees with the request and the word "acceptable" will be capitalized, since it is the beginning of the last sentence of Specific Condition D.37.

40. The Department does not agree with the request, because the conditions are quotes from the amendment to the PSD permit [PSD-FL-010(B)]. Therefore, no change will be made to the justifications for Specific Conditions D.70., D.71. and D.72.

41. The Department agrees with the request in part, because the text of Specific Condition D.75. is required due to the citing of 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1) in the text of D.44 (now D.42. after renumbering); therefore, the justification of the text of Specific Condition D.75. should be 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1). However and for clarity, a parenthetical expression (see specific condition **D.42.**) will be added to reference the Specific Condition that referenced the 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1) requirement as follows:

From: The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.46 or in other sections as specified:

To: The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.46 or in other sections as specified (see specific condition **D.42.**):

42. The Department agrees with the request to delete the word "generally" from the description in the subsection (now "F") for the "Limestone and Flyash Handling" operations.

43. The Department agrees with the request to replace "limestone day silo" with "limestone silo" in Specific Condition G.6.c. (now F.4.c.) as follows:

From:	Limestone day silos	10% opacity
To:	Limestone silo	10% opacity

44. The Department agrees with the request and the reference to "BACT" will be deleted from "permitting note" under the description in the subsection (now G) for "SJRPP: Cooling Towers (2)" as follows:

From: {Permitting note(s): The emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-212.400(5), PSD NSR Review, which includes BACT (dated 05/07/81; PSD-FL-010 was issued March 12, 1982).}

To: {Permitting note(s): The emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-212.400(5), PSD NSR Review (see PSD-FL-010, issued March 12, 1982).}

45. The Department agrees that the "MW" term was for informational purposes only; however, to avoid controversy, the term "MW" and associated information will be deleted from the Acid Rain description as follows:

From: NGS Boiler No. 1 (297.5 MW electric steam generator)
NGS Boiler No. 2 (297.5 MW electric steam generator; was placed on long-term reserve shutdown on March 1, 1984)
NGS Boiler No. 3 (563.7 MW electric steam generator)
SJRPP Boiler No. 1 (679.6 MW electric steam generator)
SJRPP Boiler No. 2 (679.6 MW electric steam generator)

To: NGS Boiler No. 1
NGS Boiler No. 2 (was placed on long-term reserve shutdown on March 1, 1984)
NGS Boiler No. 3
SJRPP Boiler No. 1
SJRPP Boiler No. 2

46. The Department agrees with the request and will change "Jacksonville Electric Company" in Specific Condition A.1. to "Jacksonville Electric Authority" under Subsection IV, Acid Rain, as follows:

From: Comments, notes, and justifications: Mr. Jon P. Eckenbach, Executive Vice President, Jacksonville Electric Company, has become the new Designated Representative for Title IV purposes.

To: Comments, notes, and justifications: Mr. Jon P. Eckenbach, Executive Vice President, Jacksonville Electric Authority, is the Designated Representative for Title IV purposes.

47. The Department agrees with the request and Table 1-1 and Table 2-1 will be changed in accordance with the responses stated above, and where appropriate.

B. Letter from Mr. N. Bert Gianazza dated July 7, 1998, and received July 13, 1998.
1. The Department responded to the request with a certified letter clerked out on September 1, 1998, which directed JEA to deal with the appropriate permitting authority (AWQD) for the permitting of a proposed 300 hp auxiliary boiler.
2. See the response of A.31., above.
3. The Department acknowledges the "heat input curve" provided by JEA and has identified an attachment (Attachment NGS: CT Heat Input Nominal Values) for the curve on the Placard Page and inserted a "permitting note" after the text of Specific Condition C.13 as follows:

> {Permitting note: Attached (see "Attachment NGS: CT Heat Input Nominal Values") is a chart of the "Base Load MW" vs "Temperature" to aid in defining "full load" for visible emissions testing purposes, since the manufacturer's curves are not available. The heat input numbers are only nominal values.}

4. The Department acknowledges the updated O & M Plan and will include it with the permit.
5. The Department does not agree with the request and no change will be made to Specific Condition A.3.b. because it is an applicable requirement. The limit on the total station residual fuel allowed to be fired in any consecutive 3-hour period by the four (4) affected emissions units (NGS Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and NGS Auxiliary Boiler No. 1) was established in air construction permit No. AC16-85951 and has not been changed to date.
6. The Department acknowledges receipt of the Title V permit application corrections to pages related to stack heights and diameters. Any changes in the permit text will be made where appropriate.
7. The Department agrees with the request and the reference to Specific Condition A.17. will be added to the end of the text of Specific Condition A.11. as follows:

> See specific conditions **A.17.** and **A.24.**

C. Fax from Ms. Liz Deken received on August 5, 1998.
1. The Department acknowledges receipt of the listing labeled "SJRPP: Material Handling Transfer Points" provided by JEA and has identified it as an attachment (Attachment SJRPP: Material Handling Transfer Points) on the Placard Page and will add a reference to it in a sentence in the description for both the "SJRPP: Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems" and the "SJRPP: Limestone and Flyash Handling" subsections (E and F, respectively) as follows:

> The emissions units/points are as depicted in Table 6 (Revised: PSD-FL-010) and the appropriate part of Attachment SJRPP: Material Handling Transfer Points.

D. Teleconference call with JEA and its representatives on September 30, 1998.
1. The request was to re-evaluate EPA's intent regarding Table 2, when they issued PSD-FL-010, and its amendment when they issued Revised Table 2. After review of the permit's Final Determination and the conditions of the permit, it is concluded that the table is just a summary. Therefore, the Department agrees to delete the Specific Conditions (F.2., F.3., G.2., G.3. and H.2 that referred to the table and established the table as "maximum throughput rates"; and, the subsequent conditions will be renumbered. In addition, a "permitting note" will be added to the Specific Condition labeled as "Operating Rate During Testing" in Subsections F and G (Subsection H did not contain this condition) as follows:

SJRPP: Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems

{Permitting note: The Revised Table 2 includes a summary of the various emissions points/ activities and their control systems for the Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems. The throughput rate amounts displayed represent approximately 74 percent of their maximum potential. Therefore, when any visible emissions test is being conducted, the emissions point/ activity being evaluated should be operating at or near its maximum potential throughput rate.}

SJRPP: Limestone and Flyash Handling

{Permitting note: The Revised Table 2 includes a summary of the various emissions points/ activities and their control systems for the Limestone and Flyash Handling. The throughput rate amounts displayed represent approximately 74 percent of their maximum potential. Therefore, when any visible emissions test is being conducted, the emissions point/ activity being evaluated should be operating at or near its maximum potential throughput rate.}

Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

July 2, 1998

CERTIFIED MAIL - Return Receipt Requested

Mr. Walter P. Brussels
Managing Director
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Re: FINAL Title V Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV
Jacksonville Electric Authority
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park

Dear Mr. Brussels:

For the St. Johns River Power Park's Boilers Nos. 1 and 2, a carbon monoxide emission limitation was imposed in the above referenced Title V permit in specific condition No. D.18. This limitation was derived from a BACT determination issued by the Department dated May 7, 1981. At this time, the Department only had partial delegation of the PSD program, meaning that EPA Region 4 had the responsibility of issuing final PSD permits for Florida. As such, EPA decided not to carry forth the CO emission limitation in the final PSD permit (PSD-FL-010), but did carry forth all other pollutants and their limitations addressed/established in the BACT determination. In conclusion, this emission limitation should not have been imposed in the initial Title V permit. Therefore, this letter is temporarily suspending the condition until it can be removed formally through the appropriate Title V permitting process, which is currently in the works (i.e., opening for cause to add the Phase II NOx emission limitations).

If there is any question to this action, please call Bruce Mitchell at 850/921-9506.

Sincerely,

Scott M. Sheplak, P.E.
Administrator
Title V Section

SMS/n

cc: Pat Comer, Esq., DEP (interoffice mail)
Mr. Bert Gianazza, JEA, Application Contact (n/certified)
Mr. Richard Robinson, AWQD (n/certified)
Ms. Carla E. Pierce, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (E-mail)
Ms. Yolanda Adams, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (E-mail)

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3. Article Addressed to:
Mr. Walter P. Brussels
Managing Director
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202

4a. Article Number
Z 392 940 898

4b. Service Type
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☐ Express Mail ☐ Insured
☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise ☐ COD

7. Date of Delivery 7.9.98

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X D. [signature]

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PS Form **3811**, December 1994

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PS Form **3800**, March 1993

Jacksonville Electric Authority
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park
Facility ID No.: 0310045
Duval County

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
FINAL Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV

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

Mail Station #5505
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Telephone: 850/488-1344
Fax: 850/922-6979

Compliance Authority:
City of Jacksonville
Regulatory and Environmental Services Department
Air and Water Quality Division
421 West Church Street, Suite 422
Jacksonville, Florida 32202-4111
Telephone: 904/630-3484
Fax: 904/630-3638

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
FINAL Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV

Table of Contents

Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

Permittee:
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

FINAL Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310045
SIC No.: 49; 4911
Project: Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

This permit is for the operation of the Jacksonville Electric Authority's Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park. This facility is located at 4377 Heckshire Drive, Jacksonville, Duval County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 446.90 km East and 3359.150 km North; Latitude: 30° 21' 52" North and Longitude: 81° 37' 25" West.

This initial Title V air operation permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.); Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213 and 62-214; the City of Jacksonville Ordinance Code (JOC), Title X, Chapter 376; and, the Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board (JEPB) Rule 2, Parts I thru VII and Parts IX thru XII. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

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-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97)
APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES (version dated 10/07/96)
TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE (dated 10/07/96)
FIGURE 1 - SUMMARY REPORT - GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSIONS AND MONITORING SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE REPORT (40 CFR 60, July 1996)
Operation and Maintenance Plan
Alternate Sampling Procedure: ASP Number 97-B-01
Appendix 40CFR60 Subpart A - General Provisions (dated 07/23/97)
Revised Tables 2 and 6 (PSD-FL-010)
Attachment NGS: CT Heat Input Nominal Values
Attachment SJRPP: Material Handling Transfer Points
Attachment SJRPP: Protocol for Startup and Shutdown

Effective Date: January 1, 1999
Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2003
Expiration Date: December 31, 2003

Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division of Air Resources Management

HLR/sms/bm

Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

Permittee:
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

FINAL Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV
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Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division of Air Resources Management

HLR/sms/bm

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of five boilers, Northside Generating Station (NGS) Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3 **(No. 2 was placed on long-term reserve shutdown on March 1, 1984)** and St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP) Boilers Nos. 1 and 2; four combustion turbines, NGS Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Nos. 1 and 2 are inactive); and, an auxiliary boiler, NGS No. 1. The NGS auxiliary boiler is allowed to operate when one of the main boilers is shut down or in a startup mode prior to being put on line. Emissions from the NGS Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are uncontrolled. Emissions from the auxiliary boilers and the NGS CTs Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, are controlled firing low sulfur fuel oil. Emissions from the SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 are controlled with an electrostatic precipitator, a limestone scrubber, and low-NO_X burners. The SJRPP facility also includes coal, petroleum coke, limestone and flyash handling activities, of which various control devices, control strategies, and control techniques are required. 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 No(s). and Brief Description(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	NGS Boiler No. 1
-002	NGS Boiler No. 2 (on long-term reserve shutdown since 03/01/84)
-003	NGS Boiler No. 3
-004	NGS Combustion Turbine No. 1 (inactive: permit surrendered and dismantled)
-005	NGS Combustion Turbine No. 2 (inactive: permit surrendered and dismantled)
-006	NGS Combustion Turbine No. 3
-007	NGS Combustion Turbine No. 4
-008	NGS Combustion Turbine No. 5
-009	NGS Combustion Turbine No. 6
-013	NGS Auxiliary Boiler No. 1
-016	SJRPP Boiler No. 1
-017	SJRPP Boiler No. 2
-018	SJRPP Auxiliary Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 (inactive: dismantled)
-022	SJRPP Limestone and Flyash Handling
-023	SJRPP Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems
-024	SJRPP Cooling Towers (2)

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

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

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

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

These documents are provided to the permittee for information purposes only:
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:
BACT Determinations dated 10/15/84 (NGS) and 05/07/81 (SJRPP).
Phase II SO_2 Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan received 12/26/95.
Initial Title V Permit Application received 06/14/96.
Supplementary information received 09/16/96.
PSD-FL-010(B) issued 10/14/96.
Supplementary information received 01/09/97.
Supplementary information received 09/17/97.
ORDER EXTENDING PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE dated 11/13/97.
Supplementary information received 04/23/98.
Supplementary information received 07/13/98.

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

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

2. **Not federally enforceable.** General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.
[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.; and, Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board (JEPB) Rule 2, Part IX]

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

4. General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard. Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4., F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

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

6. 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.]

7. 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.]

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

{Permitting note: There are no requirements deemed necessary and ordered by the Department at this time.}

[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

9. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include: chemical or water application to unpaved roads or unpaved yard areas; paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and plant grounds; landscaping and planting of vegetation; confining abrasive blasting where possible; and other techniques, as necessary. Also, for the solid waste disposal area, wetting agents shall be applied.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

10. 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.]

11. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the AWQD office at the following address:

City of Jacksonville
Regulatory and Environmental Services Department
Air and Water Quality Division
421 West Church Street, Suite 422
Jacksonville, Florida 32202-4111
Telephone: 904/630-3484
Fax: 904/630-3638

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

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Operating Permits Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9099
Fax: 404/562-9095

Section III. Emissions Units.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	NGS Boiler No. 1
-002	NGS Boiler No. 2
-003	NGS Boiler No. 3

NGS Boiler No. 1 is a fossil fuel-fired steam generator with a nominal nameplate rating of 297.5 megawatts (electric). The emissions unit will be allowed to fire new No. 6 residual fuel oil, natural gas, LP gas, "on-specification" used oil, landfill gas, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas and/or landfill gas. The maximum heat inputs are (1) 2767 MMBtu per hour when firing fuel oil; (2) 2892 MMBtu per hour when firing natural gas or natural/landfill gases; or (3) 2767 - 2892 MMBtu per hour when firing a combination of fuel oil and natural gas or natural/landfill gases, respectively. LP gas is used as the igniter fuel when natural gas is not available. Fuel additives, typically of a magnesium oxide, hydroxide or sulfonate, or calcium nitrate origin, are used to enhance combustion and/or control acidity. Pollutant emissions from this emissions unit are uncontrolled. The combustion gases exhaust through a single stack of 250 feet. NGS Boiler No. 1 began commercial operation in 1966.

NGS Boiler No. 2 is a fossil fuel-fired steam generator with a nominal nameplate rating of 297.5 megawatts (electric). The emissions unit is permitted to fire new No. 6 residual fuel oil, natural gas, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas. The maximum heat inputs are (1) 2341 MMBtu per hour when firing fuel oil; (2) 2352 MMBtu per hour when firing natural gas; or (3) 2341 - 2352 MMBtu per hour when firing a combination of No. 6 fuel oil and natural gas, respectively. Fuel additives, typically of a magnesium oxide, hydroxide or sulfonate, or calcium nitrate origin, are used to enhance combustion and/or control acidity. Pollutant emissions from this emissions unit are uncontrolled. The combustion gases exhaust through a single stack of 300 feet. NGS Boiler No. 2 began commercial operation in November 1966. **NGS Boiler No. 2 was placed on long-term reserve shutdown on March 1, 1984.**

NGS Boiler No. 3 is a fossil fuel-fired steam generator with a nominal nameplate rating of 563.7 megawatts (electric). The emissions unit will be allowed to fire new No. 6 residual fuel oil, natural gas, LP gas, "on-specification" used oil, landfill gas, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas and/or landfill gas. The maximum heat inputs are (1) 5033 MMBtu per hour when firing fuel oil; (2) 5260 MMBtu per hour when firing natural gas or natural/landfill gases; or (3) 5033 - 5260 MMBtu per hour when firing a combination of fuel oil and natural gas or natural/landfill gases, respectively. LP gas is used as the igniter fuel when natural gas is not available. Fuel additives, typically of a magnesium oxide, hydroxide or sulfonate, or calcium nitrate origin, are used to enhance combustion and/or control acidity. Pollutant emissions from this emissions unit are uncontrolled. The combustion gases exhaust through two stacks of 300 feet. NGS Boiler No. 3 began commercial operation in 1977.

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II; Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input; and, Rule 62-296.702, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

Emissions Unit	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
NGS Boiler No. 1	2892	Natural Gas
	2892	Landfill Gas
	2767	New No. 6 Fuel Oil
	2767	"On-specification" Used Oil
	2767-2892	Fuel Oil and Natural Gas
	2767-2892	Fuel Oil and Natural/Landfill Gases
NGS Boiler No. 2	2352	Natural Gas
	2341	New No. 6 Fuel Oil
	2341-2352	New No. 6 Fuel Oil and Natural Gas
NGS Boiler No. 3	5260	Natural Gas
	5260	Landfill Gas
	5033	New No. 6 Fuel Oil
	5033	"On-specification" Used Oil
	5033-5260	Fuel Oil and Natural Gas
	5033-5260	Fuel Oil and Natural/Landfill Gases

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

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

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; and, AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528]

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific conditions **A.26.** and **A.27.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels.
a. The only fuels allowed to be burned are natural gas, LP gas, landfill gas, new No. 6 fuel oil, "on-specification" used oil, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas and/or landfill gas. "On-specification" used oil containing any quantifiable levels of PCBs can only be fired when the emissions unit is at normal operating temperatures. LP gas is used as the igniter fuel when natural gas is not available.

b. The total station (NGS Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and NGS Auxiliary Boiler No. 1) residual fuel oil consumption must not exceed 1,440,000 pounds in any consecutive three (3) hour period. [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 271.20(e)(3); AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528; AC16-85951 and BACT; and, applicant request dated June 14, 1996.]

A.4. Hours of Operation. The emissions units may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528]

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.5. Visible Emissions. For Boilers Nos. 1 and 3, visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. 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. [Rules 62-296.405(1)(a) and 62-296.702(2)(b), F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, AO16-194743 and AO16-207528]

A.6. Visible Emissions. For Boiler No. 2, visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, except for one two-minute period per hour which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent. 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. [Rules 62-296.405(1)(a) and 62-296.702(2)(b), F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, AO16-178094]

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

A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more. [Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

A.8. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input , as measured by applicable compliance methods. See specific condition **A.22.** [Rules 62-296.405(1)(b) and 62-296.702(2)(a), F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

A.9. Particulate Matter - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 pound per million Btu heat input during the 3-hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change. [Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide. SO_2 emissions shall not exceed 1.98 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. Any calculations or methods used to demonstrate compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all fossil fuels, including natural gas, and the sulfur from all fuels fired. See specific conditions **A.17.**, **A.23.** and **A.24.**
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(c)1.a., F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

A.11. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. For Boilers Nos. 1 and 3, the sulfur content of the as-fired No. 6 fuel oil shall not exceed 1.8 percent, by weight, if the SO_2 continuous emissions monitor system is temporarily inoperative. For Boiler No. 2, the maximum sulfur content shall not exceed 1.8%, by weight. See specific conditions **A.17.** and **A.24.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)3., F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528]

A.12. Nitrogen Oxides (expressed as NO_2). For Boiler No. 3, nitrogen oxides shall not exceed 0.30 lb/MMBtu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. See specific condition **A.18.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(d)1., F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, AO16-207528]

A.13. "On-Specification" Used Oil. The burning of "on-specification" used oil is allowed at this facility in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following additional conditions:
a. Only "on-specification" used oil generated by the Jacksonville Electric Authority in the production and distribution of electricity shall be fired in these emissions units. The total combined quantity allowed to be fired in these emissions units shall not exceed 1,000,000 gallons per calendar year. "On-specification" used oil is defined as each used oil delivery that meets the 40 CFR 279 (Standards for the Management of Used Oil) specifications listed below. Used oil that does not meet all of the following specifications is considered "off-specification" oil and shall not be fired. See specific conditions **A.34.**, **A.38.** and **A.39.**

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 °F minimum
PCBs	less than 50 ppm

* As determined by approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).
[40 CFR 279.11]

Excess Emissions

A.14. 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.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

A.15. 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.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

A.16. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

A.17. Sulfur Dioxide.
a. For Boilers Nos. 1 and 3, the permittee elected to monitor emissions using a SO_2 continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS). This procedure is allowed because the emissions units do not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. See specific conditions **A.10., A.11., A.23.** and **A.24**.
b. Boiler No. 2 has been on long-term reserve shutdown since March 1, 1984.
c. The CEMS shall be calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 75, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and demonstrated based on a 24-hour daily average. A Relative Accuracy Testing Audit (RATA) shall be performed no less than annually.
d. In the event the CEMS becomes temporarily inoperable or interrupted, the fuels and the maximum fuel oil to natural gas firing ratio that can be used is that which was last used to demonstrate compliance prior to the loss of the CEMS, **or** the emissions units shall fuel switch and be fired with a fuel oil containing a maximum sulfur content of 1.8%, by weight, or less.
e. In the event of natural gas disruption and the emissions units have to fire 100% fuel oil, the emissions units shall be fired with a fuel oil containing a maximum sulfur content of 1.8%, by weight, or less.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-204.800, 62-296.405(1)(c)3., and 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; and, AO16-194743 and AO16-207528]

A.18. Nitrogen Oxides. For Boiler No. 3, compliance with the nitrogen oxides (expressed as NO_2) limit of 0.30 lb/MMBtu shall be demonstrated by the following:
a. Through the use of a CEMS installed, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 60, Appendix F, and 40 CFR 75, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and demonstrated based on a 30-day rolling average.
b. The performance specifications, location of the monitor, data requirements, data reduction and reporting requirements shall conform with the requirements of 40 CFR 51, Appendix P, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.405(1)(e)4. and 62-296.405(1)(f), F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, 40 CFR 60 & 75]

A.19. Determination of Process Variables.
(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

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.20. Visible emissions.
a. For Boilers Nos. 1 and 3, 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.
b. For Boiler No. 2, the test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C. See specific condition **A.21**.
c. The visible emissions test(s) required shall be conducted simultaneously with particulate matter testing and soot blowing and non-soot blowing operating modes.
d. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)1. & 5., F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528]

A.21. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.22. Particulate Matter.
a. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance. EPA Method 3 (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.
b. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)2. & 5., and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.23. 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.
a. For Boilers Nos. 1 and 3, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the 1.98 lbs/MMBtu heat input standard by either using the above referenced EPA test methods, including if used during a RATA for the SO_2 CEMS, or, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, a sulfur analyses of the as-fired fuel oils and gaseous fuels while compliance testing for particulate matter and visible emissions. See specific conditions **A.10., A.11. and A.24.**
b. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
c. For monitoring purposes and in lieu of fuel sampling and analysis, the permittee shall operate an SO_2 CEMs. A RATA shall be conducted at least annually in accordance with 40 CFR 75.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3. & 5., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528]

A.24. For Boilers Nos. 1 and 3, the following fuel sampling and analysis protocol shall be used if the permittee opts to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard using an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit and conducted while performing a compliance test for particulate matter and visible emissions:
a. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, (1) for liquid fuels using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended fuel oil following each fuel delivery, (2) for gaseous fuels using ASTM D 1072-80, or the latest edition (the permittee can default to the maximum sulfur content guaranteed by the supplier).
b. Record hourly fuel totalizer readings with calculated hourly feed rates for each fuel fired, the ratio of fuel oil to gas if co-fired, the density of each fuel, and the percent sulfur content, by weight, of each fuel.
c. The analyses of the No. 6 fuel oil, as received from the supplier, shall include the following:
(1). Density (ASTM D 1298-80 or the latest edition).
(2). Calorific heat value in Btu per pound (ASTM D 240-76 or the latest edition).
d. The analyses of the gaseous fuels, as received from the supplier, shall include the following:
(1). Density (ASTM D1137-53, ASTM D1945-64, or the latest edition).
(2). Calorific heat value in Btu per cubic foot (ASTM D1137-53, ASTM D1945-64, ASTM D1826-77, or the latest edition).
e. Utilize the above information in a., b., c. and d. to calculate the SO_2 emission rate.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528; and, 40 CFR 60. Appendix A]

A.25. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.26. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.27. Operating Conditions During Testing - Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions. Compliance tests for particulate matter and visible emissions during soot blowing and steady-state (non-soot blowing) operations shall be conducted at least once, annually, if liquid fuel is fired for more than 400 hours. All visible emissions tests shall be conducted concurrently with the particulate matter emissions tests. Testing shall be conducted as follows:
a. 100% Fuel Oil Firing.: Particulate matter and visible emissions tests during soot blowing and steady-state operations shall be performed on each emissions unit while firing fuel oil containing a sulfur content equal to or less than 1.8%, by weight, except that such test shall not be required to be performed during any federal fiscal year that testing is performed in accordance with specific condition **A.27.b**.
b. Co-firing Fuel Oil with Gases.: If fuel oil containing a sulfur content greater than 1.8%, by weight, is co-fired with gases (i.e., natural gas, landfill gas, LP gas), then particulate matter and visible emissions tests during soot blowing and steady-state operations shall be performed as soon as practicable, but in no event more than 60 days from the day of first firing the higher percent sulfur fuel oil, while co-firing such fuel oil with the proportion of gas required to maintain SO_2 emissions between 90 to 100% of the SO_2 emissions limitation (1.62 to 1.98 lbs/MMBtu heat input, respectively). Following successful completion of such particulate matter and visible emissions testing, further particulate matter and visible emissions testing shall not be required during the remaining federal fiscal year unless fuel oil is fired containing a sulfur content greater than 0.20%, by weight, above the fuel oil sulfur content percent, by weight, that was fired during the most recent co-firing compliance tests. If fuel oil is co-fired containing a sulfur content greater than 0.20%, by weight, above the fuel oil sulfur content percent, by weight, that was fired during the most recent co-firing compliance tests for particulate matter and visible emissions, then additional particulate matter and visible emissions tests shall be performed as described above and as soon as practicable, but in no event more than 60 days from the day of first firing the higher sulfur percent fuel oil. Following successful completion of such particulate matter and visible emissions testing, further particulate matter and visible emissions testing shall not be required during the remaining federal fiscal year unless fuel oil is fired containing a sulfur content greater than 0.20%, by weight, above the fuel oil sulfur content percent, by weight, that was fired during the most recent co-firing compliance tests. If any additional particulate matter and visible emissions tests are imposed after completion of any required annual compliance tests, then the frequency testing base date shall be reset to 12-months after the date of completion of the last tests.
[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(c)3. and 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.28. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.29. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.

2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

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

(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.
(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1 (attached).
(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.30. 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, and Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.31. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.

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

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

a. Did not operate; or

b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

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

a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;

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

c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

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

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

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

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

[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528; and, SIP approved]

A.32. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

a. only gaseous fuel(s); or

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

c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.33. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]

A.34. Compliance with the "on-specification" used oil requirements will be determined from a sample collected from each batch delivered for firing. See specific conditions **A.13., A.38.** and **A.39**.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-213.440; and, 40 CFR 279]

Record keeping and Reporting Requirements

A.35. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

A.36. For each calendar quarter, submit to the AWQD a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards, as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., and any continuous emissions monitoring system outages. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. The report shall be submitted within 30 calendar days following the last day of the quarterly period. 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.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, AO16-207528]

A.37. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the AWQD on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the AWQD to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

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

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

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, AO16-214193, AO16-214194 and AO16-214195]

A.38. Records shall be kept of each delivery of "on-specification" used oil with a statement of the origin of the used oil and the quantity delivered/stored for firing. In addition, monthly records shall be kept of the quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in these emissions units. The above records shall be maintained in a form suitable for inspection, retained for a minimum of five years, and be made available upon request. See specific conditions **A.13., A.34.** and **A.39.**
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

A.39. The permittee shall include in the "Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility" a summary of the "on-specification" used oil analyses for the calendar year and a statement of the total quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in Boilers Nos. 1 and 3 during the calendar year. See specific conditions **A.13., A.34.** and **A.38.**
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

A.40. When any of the NGS boilers, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are shut down, it shall be recorded in the boiler's operating log book.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951]

A.41. When electrical power demand requires all three main NGS boilers to be on line, the total station residual (No. 6) fuel oil consumption shall be recorded for each four-hour period whenever the NGS auxiliary steam generator (boiler) is operating. The recorded fuel consumption data shall be retained for at least five (5) years.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951]

A.42. Fuel Consumption Records. The owner or operator shall create and maintain for each emissions unit hourly records of the amount of each fuel fired, the ratio of fuel oil to gas if co-fired, and the heating value and sulfur content, percent by weight, of each fuel fired. These records must be of sufficient detail to be able to identify when additional particulate matter and visible emissions testing is required pursuant to specific condition **A.27.b.**, and, when applicable, demonstrate compliance with the requirements of specific condition **A.24.e**.
[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-213.410, 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(c)3., F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous

A.43. For Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, an Operation and Maintenance Plan is attached and a part of this permit pursuant to Rule 62-296.700(6), F.A.C. All activities shall be performed as scheduled and recorded data made available to the AWQD upon request. Records shall be maintained on file for a minimum of five (5) years.
[Rule 62-296.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

Section III. Emissions Units.

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-014	Northside Generating Station (NGS) Auxiliary Boiler No. 1

The NGS Auxiliary Boiler No. 1 is steam generator that is allowed to fire natural gas, LP gas, new No. 2 distillate or new No. 6 residual fuel oils, and a blend of new fuel oil(s) with internally generated waste oil that does not contain any polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The maximum fuel oil sulfur content is 1.8%, by weight (BACT dated October 15, 1984). Emissions from this boiler are uncontrolled. The NGS Auxiliary Boiler No. 1 was authorized construction on October 15, 1984. This emissions unit can only be operated when one of the main NGS boilers (No. 1, 2 or 3) is either shut down or is in the startup mode of operation prior to being on line ***or*** when electrical power demand requires that all three main boilers (NGS Nos. 1, 2 and 3) and the auxiliary boiler (NGS No. 1) to be on line.

{Permitting note(s): 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, which includes BACT (dated October 15, 1984).}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is as follows:

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
Aux. Boiler No. 1	123.5	Natural Gas
	123.5	LP Gas
	118.0	New No. 2 Fuel Oil
	116.5	New No. 6 Fuel Oil
	116.5-118.0	New Fuel Oil and On-site Generated Waste Oil

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

[AC16-85951; and, application received June 14, 1996.]

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

B.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels.
a. The only fuels allowed to be fired are natural gas, LP gas, new No. 2 distillate or new No. 6 residual fuel oils, or a blend of new fuel oil(s) with "internally generated waste oil". The "internally generated waste oil" includes "on-specification" used oil, and excludes any PCB containing material from being fired in this emissions unit.
b. The total station (NGS's Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and Auxiliary Boiler No. 1) residual (No. 6) fuel oil consumption must not exceed 1,440,000 pounds in any consecutive three (3) hour period.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951 and BACT]

B.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8760 hours/year, but only when at least one of the main steam generating boilers (NGS Boiler No. 1, 2, or 3) is either shut down or in the startup mode of operation prior to being on line ***or*** when electrical power demand requires that all three main boilers (NGS Nos. 1, 2 and 3) and the auxiliary boiler (NGS No. 1) be on line. See specific conditions **B.3.b.**, **B.24.** and **B.25.**
[AC16-85951]

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.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 15 percent opacity, except for one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent.
[AC16-85951 and BACT]

B.6. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall be controlled by the firing of natural gas and/or low sulfur content liquid fuel oil.
[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, BACT]

B.7. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The maximum sulfur content of the new No. 2 distillate fuel oil, new No. 6 residual fuel oil, or blended fuel oil is 1.8 percent, by weight. See specific conditions **B.14.** and **B.15.**
[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951 and BACT]

B.8. Internally Generated Waste Oil" ("On-specification" Used Oil). The burning of "internally generated waste oil", which includes "on-specification" used oil, is allowed at this facility in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following additional conditions:
a. "Internally generated waste oil" is defined as: 1) automotive waste oils consisting of crankcase drainage, transmission fluids, gear lubricants, hydraulic oils, and minor amounts of kerosene and other solvents used in servicing equipment; 2) industrial waste oils used in metal working, lubrication of industrial equipment, hydraulic and circulating systems, diesel engines and turbine lubrication; and, 3) waste oils which have been used in transformers and heat transfer equipment that does not contain any PCBs.

b. "On-specification" used oil is defined as each used oil delivery that meets the 40 CFR 279 (Standards for the Management of Used Oil) specifications listed below, except for PCBs. By permit, no (0.00%, by weight) PCBs are not allowed to be fired in this emissions unit. Used oil that does not meet all of the following specifications (normally, PCBs are limited to "less than 50 ppm") is considered "off-specification" used oil and shall not be fired in this emissions unit. See specific conditions **B.20.**, **B.26.** and **B.27.**

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 °F minimum
PCBs	none

* As determined by approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; AC16-85951 and BACT; and, 40 CFR 279.11]

Excess Emissions

B.9. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

B.10. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

B.11. Determination of Process Variables.
(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

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.12. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See specific condition **B.13**.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, AC16-85951]

B.13. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

B.14. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit by the vendor providing a fuel analysis upon each fuel delivery. See specific conditions **B.7.** and **B.15**.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951]

B.15. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition. See specific conditions **B.7.** and **B.14**.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.406(3) and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951]

B.16. 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.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, AC16-85951]

B.17. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

B.18. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
a. Did not operate; or
b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
   a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
   b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and,
   c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the AWQD, at least **14** days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the AWQD, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the 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.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; AC16-85951; and, SIP approved]

B.19. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

B.20. Compliance with the "internally generated waste oil" - "on-specification" used oil requirements will be determined from a sample collected from each batch delivered for firing. See specific conditions **B.8.**, **B.26.** and **B.27.**
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-213.440, F.A.C; and, 40 CFR 279]

Record keeping and Reporting Requirements

B.21. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

B.22. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the AWQD on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

B.23. The permittee shall submit all fuel oil analyses (every fuel oil delivery needs a fuel analysis report) and the visible emissions test, if one is required, to the AWQD annually. If fuel oil is being fired during a visible emissions test, then a sample of fuel oil shall be extracted during the test and analyzed; and, the analysis shall be submitted with the visible emissions test result to AWQD pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C. See specific condition **B.22.**
[AC16-85951]

B.24. When any of the NGS boilers, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are shut down, it shall be recorded in the boiler's operating log book.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951]

B.25. When electrical power demand requires all three main NGS boilers to be on line, the total station residual (No. 6) fuel oil consumption shall be recorded for each four-hour period whenever the NGS auxiliary steam generator (boiler) is operating. The recorded fuel consumption data shall be retained for at least five (5) years.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951]

B.26. Records shall be kept of each delivery of "internally generated waste oil" - "on-specification" used oil with a statement of the origin of the waste/used oil and the quantity delivered/stored for firing. In addition, monthly records shall be kept of the quantity of "internally generated waste oil" - "on-specification" used oil fired in this emissions unit. The above records shall be maintained in a form suitable for inspection, retained for a minimum of five years, and be made available upon request. See specific conditions **B.8.**, **B.20.** and **B.27.**
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; AC16-85951; and, 40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

B.27. The permittee shall include in the "Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility" a summary of the "internally generated waste oil" - "on-specification" used oil analyses for the calendar year and a statement of the total quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in the (NGS) auxiliary boiler during the calendar year. See specific conditions **B.8.**, **B.20.** and **B.26.**
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-006	Combustion Turbine No. 3
-007	Combustion Turbine No. 4
-008	Combustion Turbine No. 5
-009	Combustion Turbine No. 6

Emissions units numbers 003, 004, 005 and 006 are combustion turbines (CTs) manufactured by General Electric (Model MS 7000) and are designated as CTs No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6, respectively. Each CT has a maximum heat input from new No. 2 distillate fuel oil of 901.0 MMBtu (LHV: lower heating value). The No. 2 fuel oil has a maximum sulfur content of 0.5%, by weight. These CTs are used as peaking units during peak demand times, during emergencies, and during controls testing, to run a nominal 56.2 MW generator (each). Emissions from the CTs are uncontrolled. A group of exhaust stacks serve the CTs. CT No. 3 began commercial service in February 1975, No. 4 in January 1975, No. 5 in February 1974, and No. 6 in December 1974

{Permitting notes: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required. These emissions units are not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Gas Turbines.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
3	901.0 (LHV)	New No. 2 Fuel Oil
4	901.0 (LHV)	New No. 2 Fuel Oil
5	901.0 (LHV)	New No. 2 Fuel Oil
6	901.0 (LHV)	New No. 2 Fuel Oil

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

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AO16-173886]

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **C.13**.
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

C.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. Only new No. 2 distillate fuel oil shall be fired in the combustion turbines.
[Rule 62-213.410(1), F.A.C.; and, AO16-173886]

C.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions unit(s) may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AO16-173886]

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.}

C.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each combustion turbine shall not be equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; and, AO16-173886]

C.6. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the new No. 2 distillate fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5 percent, by weight. See specific conditions **C.9.** and **C.12.**
[Requested in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996; and, AO16-173886]

Excess Emissions

C.7. Excess emissions from these emissions units resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

C.8. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

C.9. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit by means of a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery. See specific conditions **C.6.** and **C.12.**
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

C.10. Determination of Process Variables.
(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.

(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

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.11. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-204.800, 62-296.320(4)(b)4.a. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

C.12. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

C.13. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity (i.e., at less than 90 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit); in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted, provided however, operations do not exceed 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. 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.

{Permitting note: Attached (see "Attachment NGS: CT Heat Input Nominal Values") is a chart of the "Base Load MW" vs "Temperature" to aid in defining "full load" for visible emissions testing purposes, since the manufacturer's curves are not available. The heat input numbers are only nominal values.}

[Rules 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

C.14. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When EPA Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

C.15. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
a. Did not operate; or
b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
8. Any combustion turbine that does not operate for more than 400 hours per year shall conduct a visible emissions compliance test once per each five-year period, coinciding with the term of its air operation permit.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.
(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.

C.16. Visible Emissions Testing - Biennial. By this permit, biennial (odd years) emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is required for each emissions unit, but is not required for those emissions units burning No. 2 fuel oil for less than 400 hours during the previous even year or the current odd year in question.
[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)4. & 8., F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, AO16-173880]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.17. Malfunction Reporting. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

C.18. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the AWQD on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

C.19. Records of No. 2 fuel oil consumption shall be maintained and made available to AWQD upon request.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AO16-173886]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-016	SJRPP Boiler No. 1
-017	SJRPP Boiler No. 2

SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 are fossil fuel-fired steam generators, each having a nominal nameplate rating of 679.6 megawatts (electric). The emissions units will be allowed to fire pulverized coal, a blend of petroleum coke and coal, new No. 2 distillate fuel oil (startup and low-load operation), and "on-specification" used oil. The maximum heat input to each emissions unit is 6,144 million Btu per hour. SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 are dry bottom wall-fired boilers and will use an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) to control particulate matter, a wet limestone flue gas desulfurization (FGD) unit to control sulfur dioxide, low NO_X burners and low excess-air firing to control nitrogen oxides, and good combustion to control carbon monoxide. Each boiler exhausts through its own stack (640 feet above grade). SJRPP Boiler No. 1 began commercial operation in December 1986. SJRPP Boiler No. 2 began commercial operation in March 1988.

{Permitting note(s): The emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II and Phase I; NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration [PSD; PSD-FL-010; PSD-FL-010(A & B)]; and, Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated May 7, 1981.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is as follows:

Emissions Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input
-016	6,144
-017	6,144

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

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; PSD-FL-010; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB; and, PA 81-13]

D.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **D.46.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

D.3. Methods of Operation. – -
a. The only fuels allowed to be fired are coal, a coal blend with a maximum of 20 percent petroleum coke (by weight), new No. 2 distillate fuel oil, and "on-specification" used oil.
b. The new No. 2 fuel oil shall be used for startup and low load operation.
c. The maximum weight of petroleum coke burned shall not exceed 100,000 pounds per hour.
d. "On-specification" used oil will be generally fired as a blend with the No. 2 fuel oil. "On-specification" used oil containing PCBs above the detectable level of 2 ppm shall not be used for startup or shutdown. "On-specification" used oil containing PCBs between 2 and 49 ppm can only be fired when the emissions unit is at normal operating temperatures.
e. Either coal, a blend of coal and petroleum coke, or fuel oil shall not be fired in the emissions units unless both electrostatic precipitator and limestone scrubber are operating properly except as provided under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da.
f. No fraction of the flue gas shall be allowed to bypass the limestone flue gas desulfurization (FGD) system to reheat the gasses exiting from the FGD system, if the bypass will cause overall SO_2 removal efficiency less than 90 percent or as otherwise provided in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da. The percentage and amount of flue gas bypassing the FGD system shall be documented.
g. The permittee shall not operate its Southside, Northside, or Kennedy Generating Station in such a manner as to cause violation of ambient air quality standards for SO_2 when SJRPP is operating.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; PSD-FL-010; PA 81-13; PSD-FL-010(A & B); 40 CFR 761.20(e); and, requested by the applicant in the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996]

D.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB; PSD-FL-010; and, PA 81-13]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

D.5. Revised Table 6, PSD-FL-010, is incorporated by reference (attached) for emissions units 1 and 2.

D.6. Particulate Matter. No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any emissions unit any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of:
(1) 0.03 lb/million Btu heat input derived from the combustion of solid or liquid fuels (coal, a blend of coal and petroleum coke, or fuel oil);
(2) 1 percent of the potential combustion concentration (99 percent reduction) when combusting solid fuel (coal or a blend of coal and petroleum coke), and
(3) 30 percent of potential combustion concentration (70 percent reduction) when combusting liquid fuel.
(4) Particulate matter emissions shall be controlled with an electrostatic precipitator.
[40 CFR 60.42a(a)(1), (2) & (3); PSD-FL-010 and BACT; PA 81-13; and, PSD-FL-010(A & B)]

D.7. Ash Content.
a. The maximum ash content of the coal is 18%, by weight.
b. The maximum ash content of the No. 2 fuel oil is 0.01%, by weight.
[PSD-FL-010; and, PA 81-13]

D.8. Visible Emissions. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6 minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.
[40 CFR 60.42a(b); and, PA 81-13]

D.9. Sulfur Dioxide - Coal Only. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility which combusts solid fuel or solid-derived fuel any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of:
(1) 1.20 lb/million Btu heat input, maximum two-hour average, and 0.76 lb/MMBtu heat input (90% reduction of the potential combustion concentration), 30-day rolling average; or
(2) 30 percent of the potential combustion concentration (70 percent reduction), when emissions are less than 0.60 lb/million Btu heat input.
(3) 100 percent of the potential combustion concentration (zero percent reduction), when emissions are less than 0.20 lb/million Btu heat input.
(4) SO_2 emissions shall be controlled with a lime/limestone flue gas desulfurization system on each boiler.
[40 CFR 60.43a(a)(1), (2) & (3); PSD-FL-010 and BACT; and, PA 81-13]

D.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Coal and Petroleum Coke Blends.
a. When coals with a sulfur content less than or equal to 2.00%, by weight, are co-fired with petroleum coke, the SO_2 emissions shall not exceed 0.55 lb/MMBtu heat input and a minimum of 76% reduction shall be achieved in the flue gas desulfurization system.
b. When coals with a sulfur content between 2.00% and 3.63%, by weight, are co-fired with petroleum coke, the SO_2 emissions shall not exceed the following formula:

SO_2 (lb/MMBtu) = (0.2 x C/100) + 0.4

where: C = percent of coal co-fired on a heat input basis.

Please note: C is on a heat input basis and not on a weight input basis, so appropriate conversions should be used.

c. When coals with a sulfur content greater than 3.63%, by weight, are co-fired with petroleum coke, the SO_2 emissions shall not exceed the following formula:

SO_2 (lb/MMBtu) = (0.1653 x C x S - 0.4 x C + 40) x 1/100

where: C = percent of coal co-fired on a heat input basis; and,
S = weight percent sulfur in coal.

d. The maximum SO_2 emissions rate when co-firing petroleum coke and coal shall not exceed 0.676 lb/MMBtu heat input.
e. Compliance with the SO_2 emissions limit shall be based on a 30-day rolling average for those days when petroleum coke is fired. Any use of petroleum coke during a 24-hour period shall be considered 1 day of the 30-day rolling average. The 30-day rolling average shall be calculated according to the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS) codified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, except as noted above.
[PSD-FL-010(A & B)]

D.11. Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel Only. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility which combusts liquid fuel any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of:
(1) 340 ng/J (0.80 lb/million Btu) heat input (90 percent reduction), or
(2) 100 percent of the potential combustion concentration (zero percent reduction), when emissions are less than 86 ng/J (0.20 lb/million Btu) heat input.
[40 CFR 60.43a(b)(1) & (2)]

D.12. Sulfur Dioxide. Compliance with the emission limitation and percent reduction requirements are both determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.
[40 CFR 60.43a(g); PSD-FL-010; and, PA 81-13]

D.13. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content.
a. The maximum coal sulfur content shall not exceed 4.0 percent, by weight.
b. The maximum sulfur content of the petroleum coke-coal blend shall not exceed 4.00 percent, by weight.
c. The maximum sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil shall not exceed 0.76%, by weight.
[PSD-FL-010; PA 81-13; and, PSD-FL-010(A & B)]

D.14. Sulfur Dioxide. When fuel oil and coal (or a blend of coal and petroleum coke) are combusted simultaneously, the applicable standard is determined by proration using the following formulas:
(1) If emissions of SO_2 to the atmosphere are greater than 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input:

$PS_{SO2} = (340X + 520Y)/100$ and
$\%P_S = 10$

(2) If emissions of SO_2 to the atmosphere are equal to or less than 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input:

$PS_{SO2} = (340X + 520Y)/100$ and
$\%P_S = (10X + 30Y)/100$

where:
PS_{SO2} = the prorated standard for sulfur dioxide when combusting fuel oil and coal (or a blend of coal and petroleum coke) simultaneously (ng/J heat input).
$\%P_S$ = percentage of potential SO_2 emissions allowed.
X = the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuel oil (excluding solid-derived fuels).
Y = the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of coal or a blend of coal and petroleum coke (including solid-derived fuels).
[40 CFR 60.43a(h)(1) & (2)]

D.15. Nitrogen Oxides. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain nitrogen oxides in excess of the following emission limits, based on a 30-day rolling average.
(1) NO_X emissions limits.
a. Coal or coal-petroleum coke blend: 0.60 lb/million Btu (260 ng/J) heat input;
b. Fuel oil: 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/million Btu) heat input.
(2) NO_X reduction requirement.
a. Solid fuels: 65 percent reduction of potential combustion concentration;
b. Liquid fuels: 30 percent reduction of potential combustion concentration.
[40 CFR 60.44a(a)(1) & (2)]

D.16. Nitrogen Oxides. When fuel oil and coal (or a blend of coal and petroleum coke) are combusted simultaneously, the applicable standard is determined by proration using the following formula:

$PS_{NOX} = (130X + 260Y)/100$

where:
PS_{NOX} is the prorated standard for nitrogen oxides when combusting coal (or a blend of coal and petroleum coke) and fuel oil simultaneously (ng/J heat input).
X = the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuel oil.
Y = the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of coal or a blend of coal and petroleum coke.
[40 CFR 60.44a(c); and, PSD-FL-010]

D.17. "On-Specification" Used Oil. The burning of "on-specification" used oil is allowed at this facility in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following additional conditions:
a. Only "on-specification" used oil generated by the Jacksonville Electric Authority in the production and distribution of electricity shall be fired in these emissions units. The total combined quantity allowed to be fired in these emissions units shall not exceed 1,000,000 gallons per calendar year. "On-specification" used oil is defined as each used oil delivery that meets the 40 CFR 279 (Standards for the Management of Used Oil) specifications listed below. Used oil that does not meet all of the following specifications is considered "off-specification" oil and shall not be fired. See specific conditions **D.44., D.63., D.64.** and **D.66.**

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 °F minimum
PCBs	less than 50 ppm

* As determined by approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).
[40 CFR 279.11]

Excess Emissions

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

D.18. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. See Attachment SJRPP: Protocol for Startup and Shutdown.

{Permitting note: Once a written agreement between JEA and AWQD has been acquired approving a "Protocol for Startup and Shutdown", the protocol is automatically incorporated by reference and is a part of the permit. The protocol shall be used where applicable and where there is/are conflict with the rule.}

[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

D.19. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

D.20. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

Compliance Provisions

D.21. Compliance with the particulate matter emission limitation under 40 CFR 60.42a(a)(1) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirements for particulate matter under 40 CFR 60.42a(a)(2) and (3).
[40 CFR 60.46a(a)]

D.22. Compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limitation under 40 CFR 60.44a(a)(1) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.44a(a)(2).
[40 CFR 60.46a(b)]

D.23. The particulate matter emission standards under 40 CFR 60.42a and the nitrogen oxide standards under 40 CFR 60.44a apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The sulfur dioxide emission standards under 40 CFR 60.43a apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or when both emergency conditions exist and the procedures under 40 CFR 60.46a(d) are implemented.
[40 CFR 60.46a(c)]

D.24. During emergency conditions in the principle company, an affected facility with a malfunctioning flue gas desulfurization system may be operated if sulfur dioxide emissions are minimized by:
(1) Operating all operable flue gas desulfurization modules, and bringing back into operation any malfunctioned module as soon as repairs are completed,
(2) Bypassing flue gases around only those flue gas desulfurization system modules that have been taken out of operation because they were incapable of any sulfur dioxide emission reduction or which would have suffered significant physical damage if they had remained in operation.
[40 CFR 60.46a(d)(1) & (2)]

D.25. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limitations and the percentage reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.43a and the nitrogen oxides emissions limitations under 40 CFR 60.44a is based on the average emission rate for 30 successive boiler operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each boiler operating day and a new 30 day average emission rate for both sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides and a new percent reduction for sulfur dioxide are calculated to show compliance with the standards.
[40 CFR 60.46a(e)]

D.26. Compliance is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of all hourly emission rates for SO_2 and NO_X for the 30 successive boiler operating days, except for data obtained during startup, shutdown, or malfunction (NO_X only), or emergency conditions (SO_2 only). Compliance with the percentage reduction requirement for SO_2 is determined based on the average inlet and average outlet SO_2 emissions rates for the 30 successive boiler operating days.
[40 CFR 60.46a(g)]

D.27. If the owner or operator has not obtained the minimum quantity of emission data as required under 40 CFR 60.47a, compliance of the affected facility with the emission requirements under 40 CFR 60.43a and 60.44a for the day on which the 30-day period ends may be determined by the Administrator following the applicable procedures in section 7 of Method 19.
[40 CFR 60.46a(h)]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

D.28. Opacity. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring the opacity of emissions discharges to the atmosphere. If opacity interference due to water droplets exists in the stack (for example, from the use of an FGD system), the opacity is monitored upstream of the interference (at the inlet to the FGD system). If opacity interference is experienced at all locations (both at the inlet and outlet of the sulfur dioxide control system), alternate parameters indicative of the particulate matter control system's performance are monitored (subject to the approval of the Administrator).
[40 CFR 60.47a(a)]

D.29. Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions as follows:
(1) Sulfur dioxide emissions are monitored at both the inlet and outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device.
[40 CFR 60.47a(b)(1)]

D.30. Nitrogen Oxides. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere.
[40 CFR 60.47a(c)]

D.31. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring the oxygen or carbon dioxide content of the flue gases at each location where sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emissions are monitored.
[40 CFR 60.47a(d)]

D.32. The continuous monitoring systems are operated and data recorded during all periods of operation at the affected facility including periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, or emergency conditions, except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.
[40 CFR 60.47a(e)]

D.33. The owner or operator shall obtain emission data for at least 18 hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive boiler operating days. If this minimum data requirement cannot be met with a continuous monitoring system, the owner or operator shall supplement emission data with other monitoring systems approved by the Administrator or the reference methods and procedures as described in 40 CFR 60.47a(h).
[40 CFR 60.47a(f)]

D.34. The 1-hour averages required under 40 CFR 60.13(h) are expressed in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input and used to calculate the average emission rates under 40 CFR 60.46a. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(b). At least two data points must be used to calculate the 1-hour averages.
[40 CFR 60.47a(g)]

D.35. When it becomes necessary to supplement continuous monitoring system data to meet the minimum data requirements in 40 CFR 60.47a(f), the owner or operator shall use the reference methods and procedures as specified in this paragraph. Acceptable alternative methods are given in 40 CFR 60.47a(j).
(1) Method 6 shall be used to determine the SO_2 concentration at the same location as the SO_2 monitor. Samples shall be taken at 60-minute intervals. The sampling time and sample volume for each sample shall be at least 20 minutes and 0.020 dscm (0.71 dscf). Each sample represents a 1-hour average.
(2) Method 7 shall be used to determine the NO_X concentration at the same location as the NO_X monitor. Samples shall be taken at 30-minute intervals. The arithmetic average of two consecutive samples represents a 1-hour average.
(3) The emission rate correction factor, integrated bag sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 or CO_2 concentration at the same location as the O_2 or CO_2 monitor. Samples shall be taken for at least 30 minutes in each hour. Each sample represents a 1-hour average.
(4) The procedures in Method 19 shall be used to compute each 1-hour average concentration in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input.
[40 CFR 60.47a(h)(1), (2), (3) & (4)]

D.36. The owner or operator shall use methods and procedures in this paragraph to conduct monitoring system performance evaluations under 40 CFR 60.13(c) and calibration checks under 40 CFR 60.13(d). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in 40 CFR 60.47a(j).
(1) Methods 6, 7, and 3B, as applicable, shall be used to determine O_2, SO_2, and NO_X concentrations.
(2) SO_2 or NO_X (NO), as applicable, shall be used for preparing the calibration gas mixtures (in N_2, as applicable) under Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of 40 CFR 60.
(3) For affected facilities burning only fossil fuel, the span value for a continuous monitoring system for measuring opacity is between 60 and 80 percent and for a continuous monitoring system measuring nitrogen oxides firing solid fuel is 1,000 ppm.
(5) For affected facilities burning fossil fuel, alone or in combination with non-fossil fuel, the span value of the sulfur dioxide continuous monitoring system at the inlet to sulfur dioxide control device is 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired, and the outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device is 50 percent of maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired.
[40 CFR 60.47a(i)(1), (2), (3), & (5)]

D.37. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.47a.
(1) For Method 6, Method 6A or 6B (whenever Methods 6 and 3 or 3B data are used) or 6C may be used. Each Method 6B sample obtained over 24 hours represents 24 1-hour averages. If Method 6A or 6B is used under 40 CFR 60.47a(i), the conditions under 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1) apply (see specific condition **D.73.**); these conditions do not apply under 40 CFR 60.47a(h).
(2) For Method 7, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E may be used. If Method 7C, 7D, or 7E is used, the sampling time is 1 hour.
(3) For Method 3, Method 3A or 3B may be used if the sampling time is 1 hour.
(4) For Method 3B, Method 3A may be used.
[40 CFR 60.47a(j)]

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.}

D.38. In conducting performance tests, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the methods in appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or the methods and procedures as specified in 40 CFR 60.48a, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). 40 CFR 60.8(f) does not apply to this section for SO_2 and NO_X. Acceptable alternative methods are given in 40 CFR 60.48a(e).
[40 CFR 60.48a(a)]

D.39. Particulate Matter. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standard as follows
(1) The dry basis F factor (O_2) procedures in Method 19 shall be used to compute the emission rate of particulate matter.
(2) For the particulate matter concentration, Method 5 shall be used at affected facilities without wet FGD systems and Method 5B shall be used after wet FGD systems.
(i) The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The probe and filter holder heating system in the sampling train may be set to provide an average gas temperature of no greater than 160 ± 14 °C (320 ± 25 °F).
(ii) For each particulate run, the emission rate correction factor, integrated or grab sampling and analysis procedures of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration. The O_2 sample shall be obtained simultaneously with, and at the same transverse points as, the particulate run. If the particulate run has more than 12 transverse points, the O_2 transverse points may be reduced to 12 provided that Method 1 is used to locate the 12 O_2 transverse points. If the grab sampling procedure is used, the O_2 concentration for the run shall be the arithmetic mean of all the individual O_2 concentrations at each transverse point.
(3) Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.
[40 CFR 60.48a(b)(1), (2) & (3)]

D.40. Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the sulfur dioxide standards as follows:
(1) The percent of potential SO_2 emissions ($\%P_S$) to the atmosphere shall be computed using the following equation:

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

where:

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

(2) The procedures in Method 19 may be used to determine percent reduction ($\%R_F$) of sulfur by such processes as fuel pretreatment (physical coal cleaning, hydrodesulfurization of fuel oil, etc.), coal pulverizers, and bottom and flyash interactions. This determination is optional.
(3) The procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the percent SO_2 reduction ($\%R_S$) of any SO_2 control system. Alternatively, a combination of an "as fired" fuel monitor and emission rates measured after the control system, following the procedures in Method 19, may be used if the percent reduction is calculated using the average emission rate from the SO_2 control device and the average SO_2 input rate from the "as fired" fuel analysis for 30 consecutive boiler operating days.
(4) The appropriate procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the emission rate.
(5) The continuous monitoring system in 40 CFR 60.47a(b) and (d) shall be used to determine the concentrations of SO_2 and CO_2 or O_2.
[40 CFR 60.48a(c)(1), (2), (3), (4) & (5)]

D.41. Nitrogen Oxides. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the NO_X standard as follows:
(1) The appropriate procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the emission rate of NO_X.
(2) The continuous monitoring system in 40 CFR 60.47a(c) and (d) shall be used to determine the concentrations of NO_X and CO_2 or O_2.
[40 CFR 60.48a(d)(1) & (2)]

D.42. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.48a:
(1) For Method 5 or 5B, Method 17 may be used at facilities with or without wet FGD systems if the stack temperature at the sampling location does not exceed the average temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). Procedures 2.1 and 2.3 of Method 5B in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A may be used in Method 17 only if it is used after wet FGD systems. Method 17 shall not be used after wet FGD systems if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.
(2) The F_C factor (CO_2) procedures in Method 19 may be used to compute the emission rate of particulate matter under the stipulations of 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1). The CO_2 shall be determined in the same manner as the O_2 concentration.
[40 CFR 60.48a(e)(1) & (2)]

D.43. Compliance with the "on-specification" used oil requirements will be determined as follows:
(a) Analysis of a sample collected from each batch delivered for firing; or,
(b) The new batch delivery is from a collection site that has an acceptable analysis already on file with the facility and the analytical results are assumed by the facility for the batch.
(c) For quantification purposes, the highest concentration of each constituent as determined by any analysis is assumed to be the concentration of the constituent of the blended used oil.
See specific conditions **D.17., D.64., D.65.** and **D.66**.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, 40 CFR 279]

D.44. If the permittee wants the CEMs RATA tests for SO_2 and NO_X to be considered as formal compliance tests, then the permittee must satisfy all of the requirements (i.e., prior notification, submittal requirements, etc.) of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-297.310(7) and 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

D.45. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

D.46. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

D.47. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

D.48. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.
b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1, attached as part of 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

D.49. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

D.50. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
a. Did not operate; or
b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the AWQD, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the AWQD, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the AWQD.
(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; PA 81-13; and, SIP approved]

D.51. Stack tests for particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and visible emissions shall be performed annually. See specific condition **D.44**.
[PA 81-13]

Record keeping and Reporting Requirements

D.52. For sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter emissions, the performance test data from the performance evaluation of the continuous monitors (including the transmissometer) are submitted to the Administrator.
[40 CFR 60.49a(a)]

D.53. For sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides the following information is reported to the Administrator for each 24-hour period.
(1) Calendar date.
(2) The average sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emission rates (ng/J or lb/million Btu) for each 30 successive boiler operating days, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for non-compliance with the standards; and, description of corrective actions taken.
(3) Percent reduction of the potential combustion concentration of sulfur dioxide for each 30 successive boiler operating days, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for non-compliance with the standard; and, description of corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of the boiler operating days for which pollutant or diluent data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 18 hours of operation of the facility; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and, description of corrective actions taken.
(5) Identification of the times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates because of startup, shutdown, malfunction (NO_X only), emergency conditions (SO_2 only), or other reasons, and justification for excluding data other than startup, shutdown, malfunction, or emergency conditions.
(6) Identification of "F" factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.
(7) Identification of the times when hourly averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods.
(8) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system.
(9) Description of any modifications to the continuous monitoring system which could affect the ability of the continuous monitoring system to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3.
[40 CFR 60.49a(b)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) & (9)]

D.54. If the required quantity of emission data as required by 40 CFR 60.47a is not obtained for any 30 successive boiler operating days, the following information obtained under the requirements of 40 CFR 60.46a(h) is reported to the Administrator for that 30-day period:
(1) The number of hourly averages available for outlet emission rates (n_o) and inlet emission rates (n_i) as applicable.
(2) The standard deviation of hourly averages for outlet emission rates (s_o) and inlet emission rates (s_i) as applicable.
(3) The lower confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate (E_o^*) and the upper confidence limit for the mean inlet emission rate (E_i^*) as applicable.
(4) The applicable potential combustion concentration.
(5) The ratio of the upper confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate (E_o^*) and the allowable emission rate (E_{std}) as applicable.
[40 CFR 60.49a(c)(1), (2), (3), (4) & (5)]

D.55. If any standards under 40 CFR 60.43a are exceeded during emergency conditions because of control system malfunction, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement:
(1) Indicating if emergency conditions existed and requirements under 40 CFR 60.46a(d) were met during each period, and
(2) Listing the following information:
    (i) Time periods the emergency condition existed;
    (ii) Electrical output and demand on the owner or operator's electric utility system and the affected facility;
    (iii) Amount of power purchased from interconnected neighboring utility companies during the emergency period;
    (iv) Percent reduction in emissions achieved;
    (v) Atmospheric emission rate (ng/J) of the pollutant discharged; and
    (vi) Actions taken to correct control system malfunction.
[40 CFR 60.49a(d)(1) & (2)]

D.56. If fuel pretreatment credit toward the sulfur dioxide emission standard under 40 CFR 60.43a is claimed, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement:
(1) Indicating what percentage cleaning credit was taken for the calendar quarter, and whether the credit was determined in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.48a and Method 19 (appendix A); and
(2) Listing the quantity, heat content, and date each pretreated fuel shipment was received during the previous quarter; the name and location of the pretreatment facility; and the total quantity and total heat content of all fuels received at the affected facility during the previous quarter.
[40 CFR 60.49a(e)(1) & (2)]

D.57. For any periods for which opacity, sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emissions data are not available, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement indicating if any changes were made in operation of the emission control system during the period of data unavailability. Operations of the control system and the affected facility during periods of data unavailability are to be compared with operation of the control system and the affected facility before and following the period of data unavailability.
[40 CFR 60.49a(f)]

D.58. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement indicating whether:
(1) The required continuous monitoring system calibration, span, and drift checks or other periodic audits have or have not been performed as specified.
(2) The data used to show compliance was or was not obtained in accordance with approved methods and procedures of this part and is representative of plant performance.
(3) The minimum data requirements have or have not been met; or, the minimum data requirements have not been met for errors that were unavoidable.
(4) Compliance with the standards has or has not been achieved during the reporting period.
[40 CFR 60.49a(g)(1), (2), (3) & (4)]

D.59. For the purposes of the reports required under 40 CFR 60.7, periods of excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the applicable opacity standards under 40 CFR 60.42a(b). Opacity levels in excess of the applicable opacity standard and the date of such excesses are to be submitted to the Administrator each calendar quarter.
[40 CFR 60.49a(h)]

D.60. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit the written reports required under 40 CFR 60.49(a) and 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, to the Administrator for every calendar quarter. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.
[40 CFR 60.49a(i)]

D.61. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

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

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

21. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

D.63. Records shall be kept of each delivery of "on-specification" used oil with a statement of the origin of the used oil and the quantity delivered/stored for firing. In addition, monthly records shall be kept of the quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in these emissions units; or, hourly if fired unblended. The above records shall be maintained in a form suitable for inspection, retained for a minimum of five years, and be made available upon request. See specific conditions **D.17., D.44., D.64.** and **D.65.**
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, 40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

D.64. The permittee shall include in the "Annual Operating Report (AOR) for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility" a summary of the "on-specification" used oil analyses for the calendar year and a statement of the total quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 and the auxiliary boilers during the calendar year. See specific conditions **D.17., D.44., D.63.** and **D.65.**
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB]

D.65. Fuel Consumption Records. The owner or operator shall maintain, for each emissions unit, a daily log of the amounts and types of fuels fired and copies of fuel analyses containing information on the sulfur and ash content, percent by weight, and heating values. See specific conditions **D.17., D.44., D.63.** and **D.64**.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

D.66. Reporting and Recordkeeping. Documentation verifying that the coal and petroleum coke fuel blends combusted in Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 have not exceeded the 20 percent maximum petroleum coke by weight limit shall be maintained and made available upon request by the Department or AWQD.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB]

D.67. Reporting and Recordkeeping. Stack monitoring, fuel usage and fuel analysis data shall be reported to the AWQD on a quarterly basis in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7.
[PA 81-13]

D.68. Nitrogen Oxides and Particulate Matter. The permittee shall maintain and submit to the Department and AWQD, on an annual basis for a period of five years from the date each emissions unit begins co-firing petroleum coke, data demonstrating in accordance with 40 CFR 52.21(b)(21)(v) and 40 CFR 52.21(b)(33) that the operational change associated with the use of petroleum coke did not result in a significant emission increases of nitrogen oxides and particulate matter.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010(A) & (B)]

D.69. Carbon Monoxide. The permittee shall maintain and submit to the Department and AWQD, on a semiannual basis for a period of two years from the date each emissions unit begins co-firing petroleum coke, and then on an annual basis (if the first two years of data show no significant increase in carbon monoxide emissions) for an additional three years, information demonstrating that the operational changes did not result in a significant emissions increase of carbon monoxide. The carbon monoxide emissions shall be based on test results using EPA Method 10. Additionally, quarterly continuous emissions monitoring data for carbon monoxide emissions shall be submitted to the Department and AWQD for a period of two years to show the range of emissions experienced during each quarter.
[Rule 62-210.200(12)(d), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010(A) & (B)]

D.70. Sulfuric Acid Mist. The permittee shall maintain and submit to the Department and AWQD, on a semiannual basis for a period of two years from the date each emissions unit begins co-firing petroleum coke, information demonstrating that the operational changes did not result in a significant emissions increase of sulfuric acid mist. The sulfuric acid mist emissions shall be based on test results using EPA Method 8.
[Rule 62-210.200(12)(d), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010(A) & (B)]

Miscellaneous

D.71. Stack Height. The height of each boiler's exhaust stack for SJRPP Boiler No. 1 and No. 2 shall not be less than 640 feet above grade.
[PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

D.72. The permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-204.800(7)(d), F.A.C.]

D.73. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.46 or in other sections as specified (see specific condition **D.42.**):
(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, SO_2 and NO_X may be determined by using the Fc factor, provided that the following procedure is used:

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

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

where:
E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).
C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).
% CO_2 = carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis.
F_c = factor as determined in appropriate sections of Method 19.

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 60.46(d)(1)]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-023	SJRPP: Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems

The coal receiving, storage and transfer systems at the coal storage yard support the operation of the two power boilers. The emissions units/points are as depicted in Table 6 (Revised; and, PSD-FL-010) and the appropriate part of Attachment SJRPP: Material Handling Transfer Points. Particulate matter emissions are controlled using fabric filter systems, water sprays, wetting agents, and full enclosures or partial enclosures, where appropriate.

{Permitting notes: The emissions unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): PSD-FL-010 dated March 12, 1982; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated May 7, 1981; and, PPSA : PA 81-13 (revised 08/01/95).}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

E.1. Revised Tables 2 and 6, PSD-FL-010, are incorporated by reference (attached) for emissions units 1 thru 16 and 4 thru 17, respectively.

E.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

E.3. Controls. The permittee shall maintain and continue to use the control systems and control techniques established to minimize particulate matter emissions from emissions units 4 thru 17 in Revised Table 2, PSD-FL-010.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Part IV, Rule 2.401, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

E.4. Visible Emissions. An owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system, or coal transfer and loading system processing coal, visible emissions greater than 10 percent opacity, as established in Revised Table 6, PSD-FL-010.
[PSD-FL-010, PA 81-13 and BACT]

E.5. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed the limits established in Revised Table 6, PSD-FL-010.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Part IV, Rule 2.401, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

Excess Emissions

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

E.6. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

E.7. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

E.8. 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.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

E.9. Visible Emissions. EPA Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. If the opacity limits are not met for those emissions units that exhaust through a stack, permit compliance shall be determined on the basis of mass emission rate tests. See specific condition **E.10**.
[40 CFR 60.252(c); and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

E.10. Particulate Matter. In accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., EPA Method 5 shall be used to determine compliance with the particulate matter emission limitations established in Revised Table 6, PSD-FL-010, for emissions units 4 thru 17 that exhaust through a stack. If the opacity limits are not met for those emissions units that exhaust through a stack, permit compliance shall be determined on the basis of mass emission rate tests. See specific condition **E.9.**
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

E.11. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.

{Permitting note: The Revised Table 2 includes a summary of the various emissions points/ activities and their control systems for the Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems. The throughput rate amounts displayed represent approximately 74 percent of their maximum potential. Therefore, when any visible emissions test is being conducted, the emissions point/ activity being evaluated should be operating at or near its maximum potential throughput rate.}

[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), 62-213.440(1) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

E.12. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

E.13. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.

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

a. Did not operate;

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;

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

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.
(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, SIP approved]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

E.14. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

E.15. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the AWQD on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

Miscellaneous Requirements.

E.16. The permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-204.800(7)(d), F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Units.

Subsection F. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-022	SJRPP: Limestone and Flyash Handling

Fugitive particulate matter emissions will be generated from limestone and flyash handling and storage systems. The emissions units/points are as depicted in Table 6 (Revised: PSD-FL-010) and the appropriate part of Attachment SJRPP: Material Handling Transfer Points. Various control strategies that will be used to minimize emissions are enclosures, wet suppression sprays, and control systems like baghouses. Visible emissions limits will be used to indicate compliance, with mass tests as backup requirements where visible emissions limits are violated.

{Permitting note(s): The emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-212.400(5), PSD NSR Review, which includes BACT (dated 05/07/81; PSD-FL-010 was issued March 12, 1982).}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

F.1. Revised Tables 2 and 6, PSD-FL-010, are incorporated by reference (attached) for emissions units 17 thru 18 and 18 thru 19, respectively.

F.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

F.3. Controls. The permittee shall maintain and continue to use the control systems and control techniques established to minimize particulate matter emissions from emissions units 17 and 18 in Revised Table 2, PSD-FL-010.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Part IV, Rule 2.401, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

F.4. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed the following:

a. Limestone and flyash handling systems	10% opacity
b. Limestone transfer points	10% opacity
c. Limestone silo	10% opacity
d. Limestone unloading (rail dumper)	10% opacity
e. Flyash silos	10% opacity

[PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

F.5. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed the following:

a. Limestone silo	0.05 lb/hr
b. Limestone hopper/transfer conveyors	0.65 lb/hr
c. Limestone transfer points	0.4 lb/hr
d. Limestone unloading (rail dumper)	0.1 lb/hr
e. Flyash handling system	0.2 lb/hr

[Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Part IV, Rule 2.401, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

Excess Emissions

F.6. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

F.7. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

F.8. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

F.9. Visible Emissions. EPA Method 9 shall be used to determine opacity compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

F.10. Particulate Matter. In accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., EPA Method 5 shall be used to determine compliance with the particulate matter emission limitations established in Revised Table 6, PSD-FL-010, for emissions units 18 and 19 that exhaust through a stack. If the opacity limits are not met for those emissions units that exhaust through a stack, permit compliance shall be determined on the basis of mass emission rate tests.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

F.11. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.

{Permitting note: The Revised Table 2 includes a summary of the various emissions points/ activities and their control systems for the Limestone and Flyash Handling. The throughput rate amounts displayed represent approximately 74 percent of their maximum potential. Therefore, when any visible emissions test is being conducted, the emissions point/ activity being evaluated should be operating at or near its maximum potential throughput rate.}

[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), 62-213.440(1) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

F.12. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

F.13. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
   a. Did not operate;
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;
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the AWQD, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.
(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB and, SIP approved]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

F.14. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

F.15. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the AWQD on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Units.

Subsection G. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-024	SJRPP: Cooling Towers (2)

Fugitive particulate matter emissions from the cooling towers will be controlled with drift eliminators. No mass testing requirement will be imposed due to the physical layout.

{Permitting note(s): The emissions unit was regulated under Rule 62-212.400(5), PSD NSR Review (see PSD-FL-010, issued March 12, 1982).}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

G.1. Revised Tables 2 and 6, PSD-FL-010, are incorporated by reference (attached) for emissions unit 19 and 20, respectively.

G.3. Controls. The permittee shall maintain and continue to use the control systems and control techniques established to minimize particulate matter emissions from emissions unit 19 in Revised Table 2, PSD-FL-010.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Part IV, Rule 2.401, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

G.4. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions from each cooling tower shall not exceed 67 lbs/hr. No mass testing requirement will be imposed due to the physical layout.
[PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

Section IV. This section is the Acid Rain Part.

Operated by: Jacksonville Electric Authority
ORIS codes: 0667: Northside Generating Station
0207: St. Johns River Power Park

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

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

E.U. ID No.	Description
-001	NGS Boiler No. 1
-002	NGS Boiler No. 2 (was placed on long-term reserve shutdown on March 1, 1984)
-003	NGS Boiler No. 3
-016	SJRPP Boiler No. 1
-017	SJRPP Boiler No. 2

A.1. The Phase II permit application(s) submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, are a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these Phase II acid rain unit(s) must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application(s) listed below:
a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated 07/01/95.
[Chapter 62-213 and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) allowance allocations for each Acid Rain unit are as follows:

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
-001[1]	1	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73	6182[3]	6182[3]	6182[3]	6182[3]
-002[1]	2	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73	6251[3]	6251[3]	6251[3]	6251[3]
-003[1]	3	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73	11061[3]	11061[3]	11061[3]	11061[3]

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
-016[2]	1	**SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73**	11486[3]	11486[3]	11486[3]	11486[3]
-017[2]	2	**SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73**	11279[3]	11279[3]	11279[3]	11279[3]

[1] Northside Generating Station
[2] St. Johns River Power Park
[3] The number of allowances held by an Acid Rain source in a unit account may differ from the number allocated by the USEPA under Table 2 or 3 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), F.A.C.]

A.4. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3), F.A.C., shall be submitted within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year. {See condition 52., APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS}
[Rule 62-214.420(11), F.A.C.]

A.5. Comments, notes, and justifications: Mr. Jon P. Eckenbach, Executive Vice President, Jacksonville Electric Authority, is the Designated Representative for Title IV purposes.

A.6. Fast-Track Revisions of Acid Rain Parts. Those Acid Rain sources making a change described at Rule 62-214.370(4), F.A.C., may request such change as provided in Rule 62-213.413, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.413 and 62-214.370(4), F.A.C.]

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

Jacksonville Electric Authority
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park (NGS/SJRPP)

DRAFT Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310045

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

Northside Generating Station:

E.U. ID No	Description	Permit No.	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Extended Date[1,2]	Revised Date(s)
-001	#1 Steam Generator	AO16-194743	05/30/91	04/30/96	08/14/96	11/19/91
-002	#2 Steam Generator	AO16-178094	06/14/90	05/31/95	08/14/96	
-003	#3 Steam Generator	AO16-207528	05/20/92	02/28/97		05/01/95,05/04/94,08/11/92
-004	Comb. Turbine #1 (Inactive)					
-005	Comb. Turbine #2 (Inactive)					
-006	Combustion Turbine #3	AO16-173886	03/09/90	01/31/95	08/14/96	
-007	Combustion Turbine #4	AO16-173886	03/09/90	01/31/95	08/14/96	
-008	Combustion Turbine #5	AO16-173886	03/09/90	01/31/95	08/14/96	
-009	Combustion Turbine #6	AO16-173886	03/09/90	01/31/95	08/14/96	
-010	Tank's #1-7	AO16-225069	05/21/93	04/30/98		05/26/93
-011	Distillate Oil Tanks 10-12	AO16-225069	05/21/93	04/30/98		05/26/93
-012	Oil Storage Tank 13 & 14	AO16-225069	05/21/93	04/30/98		
-013	Auxiliary Boiler "B"	AO16-239735	01/06/94	11/30/98		
-014	Auxiliary Boiler "A"	AO16-183584	10/09/90	08/31/95		

St. Johns River Power Park:

E.U. ID No	Description	Permit No.	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Extended Date[1,2]	Revised Date(s)
-016	#1 Steam Generator	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82	N/A	N/A	10/28/86
		PSD-FL-010(B)	10/11/96	N/A	N/A	
		PA 81-13				08/01/85
-017	#2 Steam Generator	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82	N/A	N/A	10/28/86
		PSD-FL-010(B)	10/11/96	N/A	N/A	
		PA 81-13				08/01/95
-018	#1 Auxiliary Boiler[3]	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82	N/A	N/A	10/28/86
		PA 81-13				08/01/95
-018	#2 Auxiliary Boiler[3]	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82	N/A	N/A	
		PA 81-13				08/01/95
-023	Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82			10/28/86
		PA 81-13				08/01/95
-022	Limestone and Flyash Handling	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82	N/A	N/A	10/28/86
		PA 81-13				08/01/95
-024	Cooling Towers (2)	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82	N/A	N/A	10/28/86
		PA 81-13				08/01/95

(if applicable) ID Number Changes (for tracking purposes):
From: **Facility ID No.**: 31JAX160045
To: **Facility ID No.**: 0310045

Notes:
1 - AO permit(s) automatic extension(s) in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.a., F.A.C., effective 03/21/96.
2 - AC permit(s) automatic extension(s) in Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)4., F.A.C., effective 03/20/96.
{Rule 62-213.420(1)(b)2., F.A.C., effective 03/20/96, allows Title V Sources to operate under existing valid permits}
3 - These emissions units are no longer in service and have been dismantled.

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

Jacksonville Electric Authority **FINAL Permit No.:** 0310045-001-AV
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park

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

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities:

I. Northside Generating Station.

-aaa Storage Tanks.

1. JEA Tank	Bunker C Storage	4,578,000 gallons
2. JEA Tank #12	Diesel Storage	4,200,000 gallons
3. JEA Tank #13	Diesel Storage	4,200,000 gallons
4. JEA Tank #14	Diesel Storage	4,200,000 gallons
5. JEA Tank	Waste Oil Storage - Unit 1	750 gallons
6. JEA Tank	Waste Oil Storage - Unit 2	1,000 gallons
7. JEA Tank	Waste Oil Storage - Unit 3	575 gallons
8. JEA Tank	Bunker C Storage	4,578,000 gallons
9. JEA Tank	Bunker C Storage	4,578,000 gallons
10. JEA Tank	Bunker C Storage	11,256,000 gallons
11. JEA Tank	Bunker C Storage	11,256,000 gallons
12. JEA Tank	Bunker C Storage	11,256,000 gallons
13. JEA Tank #10	Diesel Storage	168,000 gallons
14. JEA Tank #11	Diesel Storage	4,200,000 gallons

II. St. Johns River Power Park.

-bbb Storage Tanks.

1. JEA Tank: Emergency Diesel Fire Pump	Diesel Fuel Storage	1,123 gallons
2. JEA Tank: AQCS Emergency Diesel Generator Day Tank	Diesel Fuel Storage	561 gallons
3. JEA Tank	Diesel Fuel Storage	636,106 gallons
4. JEA Tank: Coal/Limestone Fuel Storage	Diesel Fuel Storage	10,069 gallons
5. JEA Tank: Ash Landfill Fuel Storage	Diesel Fuel Storage	10,069 gallons
6. JEA Tank: Power Block Emergency Generator Fuel Storage	Diesel Fuel Storage	4,015 gallons
7. JEA Tank	Gasoline Storage	10,069 gallons

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

Jacksonville Electric Authority **FINAL Permit No.:** 0310045-001-AV
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park

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:

I. Northside Generating Station.

A. Storage Tanks.

1. JEA Tank	Magnesium Oxide	9,600 gallons
2. JEA Tank	Petrolite	6,500 gallons
3. JEA Tank	Lube Oil - Unit 1	10,000 gallons
4. JEA Tank	Lube Oil - Unit 2	10,000 gallons
5. JEA Tank	Mineral Acid	11,500 gallons
6. JEA Tank	Mineral Acid	11,500 gallons
7. JEA Tank	Caustic - East	10,000 gallons
8. JEA Tank	Caustic - West	10,000 gallons
9. JEA Tank	Hypochlorite	12,000 gallons
10. JEA Tank	Hypochlorite	12,000 gallons
11. JEA Tank	Lube Oil	18,000 gallons
12. JEA Tank	Lube Oil	7,000 gallons

II. St. Johns River Power Park.

A. AQCS Emergency Generator.
1. The emergency generator has historically fired less than 10,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel. The emergency generator draws its fuel from a single diesel fuel oil storage tank (the fuel oil has a maximum fuel sulfur content limit of 0.76%, by weight).

B. Power Block Emergency Generator.
1. The emergency generator has historically fired less than 10,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel. The emergency generator draws its fuel from a single diesel fuel oil storage tank (the fuel oil has a maximum fuel sulfur content limit of 0.76%, by weight).

C. Storage Tanks.

1. JEA Tank	Lube Oil	10,000 gallons
2. JEA Tank	Lube Oil	18,000 gallons
3. JEA Tank	Sulfuric Acid	6,000 gallons
4. JEA Tank	Sulfuric Acid	10,000 gallons
5. JEA Tank	Sulfuric Acid	6,000 gallons
6. JEA Tank	Sulfuric Acid	6,000 gallons
7. JEA Tank	Caustic	10,000 gallons
8. JEA Tank	Caustic	6,000 gallons
9. JEA Tank	Hydrazine	6,000 gallons
10. JEA Tank	Hypochlorite	6,000 gallons

III. NGS Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2.

1. Evaporation of on-site generated boiler non-hazardous cleaning chemicals (cirtosolv and ammonia). This activity occurs once every three to five years or longer.

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

Jacksonville Electric Authority
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park

DRAFT Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310045

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

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions Standard(s)	Allowable Emissions lbs/hr	Allowable Emissions TPY	Equivalent Emissions[1] lbs/hr	Equivalent Emissions[1] TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	Permit Condition
-001	NGS Boiler #1	VE	Fuel Oil	8760	≤40% Opacity			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	(2767 MMBtu/hr - Oil)		NG	8760	≤40% Opacity			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	(2892 MMBtu/hr - NG)	PM	Fuel Oil	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			276.7	1,212.0	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.8.
			NG	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			289.2	1,267.0	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.8.
		PM - SB[2]	Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu			830.1	1,515.0	62-210.700(3)	A.9.
	Acid Rain Phase II Unit		NG	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu			867.6	1,584.0	62-210.700(3)	A.9.
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	8760	1.98 lbs/MMBtu			5,478.7	23,996.5	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	A.10.
	(297.5 MW Turbine-generator)		NG	8760	N/A					N/A	N/A
		SO_2-%S	Fuel Oil	8760	max. S content 1.8%, by wt.[4]			5,478.7	23,996.5	62-296.405(1)(e)3.	A.11.
-002	NGS Boiler #2[3]	VE	Fuel Oil	8760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.6.
	(2341 MMBtu/hr - Oil)		NG	8760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.6.
	(2352 MMBtu/hr - NG)	PM	Fuel Oil	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			234.1	1,025.4	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.8.
			NG	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			235.2	1,030.2	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.8.
		PM - SB	Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu			702.3	1,281.8	62-210.700(3)	A.9.
	Acid Rain Phase II Unit		NG	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu			705.6	1,287.8	62-210.700(3)	A.9.
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	8760	1.98 lbs/MMBtu			4,635.2	20,302.1	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	A.10.
	(297.5 MW Turbine-generator)		NG	8760	N/A					N/A	N/A
		SO_2-%S	Fuel Oil	8760	max. S content 1.8%, by wt.[4]			4,635.2	20,302.1	AO16-178094	A.11.
-003	NGS Boiler #3	VE	Fuel Oil	8760	≤40% Opacity			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	(5033 MMBtu/hr - Oil)		NG	8760	≤40% Opacity			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	(5260 MMBtu/hr - NG)	PM	Fuel Oil	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			503.3	2,204.5	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.8.
			NG	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			526.0	2,303.9	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.8.
		PM - SB	Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu			1,509.9	2,755.6	62-210.700(3)	A.9.
	Acid Rain Phase II Unit		NG	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu			1,578.0	2,879.9	62-210.700(3)	A.9.
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	8760	1.98 lbs/MMBtu			9,965.3	43,648.2	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	A.10.
	(563.7 MW Turbine-generator)		NG	8760	N/A					N/A	N/A
		SO_2-%S	Fuel Oil	8760	max. S content 1.8%, by wt.[4]			9,965.3	43,648.2	AO16-207528	A.11.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions Standard(s)	lbs/hr	TPY	Equivalent Emissions[1] lbs/hr	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	Permit Condition
-014	NGS Auxiliary Boiler #1	VE	#2/#6 FO	8760	15%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	AC16-85951	B.5.
	(116.5 MMBtu/hr - #6 FO)		NG	8760	15%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	AC16-85951	B.5.
	(118.0 MMBtu/hr - #2 FO)	% Sulfur	#2/#6 FO	8760	max. S content 1.8%, by wt.			233.6	1,023.3	AC16-85951	B.7.
	(120.0 MMBtu/hr - NG)	SO_2	NG	8760	N/A					N/A	N/A
-006	NGS CT #3[5]	VE	#2 FO	8760	< 20% Opacity			N/A	N/A	62-296.320(4)(b)1.	C.5.
-007	NGS CT #4[5]	SO_2-%S	#2 FO	8760	max. S content 0.5%, by wt.			455.0/CT	1992.9/CT	AO16-173886	C.6.
-008	NGS CT #5[5]										
-009	NGS CT #6[5]										
	(901.0 MMBtu/hr/CT - #2 FO)										
-016	SJRPP Boiler #1	VE	All	8760	< 20%; 27% - 1 six min. period/hr			N/A	N/A	40CFR60.42a(b)	D.8.
-017	SJRPP Boiler #2	PM	Coal, Coal & Petcoke, or Fuel Oil	8760	0.30 lb/MMBtu			1,843.2	8,073.2	40CFR60.42a(a)1.	D.6.
	(6144 MMBtu/hr) (conditions are for each boiler) (boilers are identical)	% Ash	Fuel Oil		0.01%, by wt.			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13	D.7.
			Coal/Petcoke		0.18%, by wt.			N/A	N/A		
		SO_2	Coal	8760	1.2 lbs/MMBtu			7,372.8	32,292.9	40CFR60.43a(a)(1),(2)&(3)	D.9.
	Acid Rain Phase II Units		Fuel Oil	8760	0.80 lb/MMBtu			4,915.2	21,528.6	40CFR60.43a(b)(1)&(2)	D.11.
			Coal & Oil	8760	(340X + 520Y)/100					40CFR60.43a(h)(1)	D.14.
	(297.5 MW Turbine-generator)		Oil & Coal/Petcoke		(340X + 520Y)/100					40CFR60.43a(h)(2)	D.14.
			Coal & Petcoke	8760	0.676 lb/MMBtu max.			4,153.3	18,191.6	PSD-FL-010(B)	D.10.
		SO_2-%S	Coal	8760	max. S content 4.0%, by wt.			7,372.8	32,292.9	PSD-FL-010/PA 81-13	D.13.
			Fuel Oil	8760	max. S content 0.76%, by wt.			4,915.2	21,528.6	PSD-FL-010/PA 81-13	D.13.
			Petcoke	8760	max. S content 4.0%, by wt.			5,478.7	23,996.5	PSD-FL-010(B)	D.13.
		NO_x	Coal	8760	0.60 lb/MMBtu			3,686.4	16,146.4	40CFR60.44a(a)(1)&(2)	D.15.
			Fuel Oil	8760	0.30 lb/MMBtu			1,843.2	8,073.2	40CFR60.44a(a)(1)&(2)	D.15.
			Coal & Oil	8760	(130X + 260Y)/100					40CFR60.44a(c)	D.16.
			Oil & Coal/Petcoke		(130X + 260Y)/100					40CFR60.44a(c)	D.16.
			Coal & Petcoke	8760	0.60 lb/MMBtu			3,686.4	16,146.4	40CFR60.44a(a)(1)&(2)	D.15.
		CO	Coal & Petcoke		No significant increase compared to coal.					PSD-FL-010(B)	D.69.
		H_2SO_4 Mist	Coal & Petcoke		No significant increase compared to coal.					PSD-FL-010(B)	D.70.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions[1]		Regulatory Citation(s)	Permit Condition
					Standard(s)	lbs/hr	TPY	lbs/hr	TPY		
-023	SJRPP Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems (all[6])	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	E.4.
	Emissions Point[6]					Per Unit			Per Unit		
	#4	PM				1			4.4	PSD-FL-010	E.5.
	#5					0.13			0.6		
	#6					0.57			2.5		
	#7					2.6			11.4		
	#8					1			4.4		
	#9					0.8			3.5		
	#10					0.6			2.6		
	#11					1.6			7.0		
	#12					1.8			7.9		
	#13					5			21.9		
	#14					5			21.9		
	#15					0.1			0.4		
	#16					0.5			2.2		
	#17					0.02			0.1		
-022	SJRPP: Limestone and Flyash Handling				Per Unit	Per Unit			Per Unit		
	Limestone & Flyash Handling Systems	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	F.4.
	Limestone Day Silos	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	F.4.
		PM				0.05			0.2	PSD-FL-010	F.5.
	Flyash Day Silos & Handling	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	F.4.
	Systems	PM				0.2			0.9	PSD-FL-010	F.5.
	Limestone Hopper/Transfer	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	F.4.
	Conveyors	PM				0.65			2.8	PSD-FL-010	F.5.
	Limestone Unloading (Rail	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	F.4.
	Dumper)	PM				0.1			0.04	PSD-FL-010	F.5.
	Limestone Transfer Points	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	F.4.
		PM				0.4			1.8	PSD-FL-010	F.5.
-024	SJRPP: Cooling Towers (2)	PM				67/each			293.5/each	PSD-FL-010	G.4.

Notes: NGS: Northside Generating Station; SJRPP: St. Johns River Power Park.

[1] "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes.

[2] PM - SB refers to "soot blowing" and "load change".

[3] Placed on long-term reserve shutdown 3/1/84.

[4] Applies when the SO_2 CEMs is temporarily inoperative.

[5] Combustion turbines are identical emissions units.

[6] See the emissions points listed in Revised Table 6: PSD-FL-010, and Attachment SJRPP: Material Handling Transfer Points.

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Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Jacksonville Electric Authority
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park

DRAFT Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310045

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	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method [9]	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date [3]	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS [1,2]	See Permit Condition(s)
-001	NGS Boiler #1	VE	Fuel Oil	9	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	60 Minutes	No	A.20.
			Natural Gas	9	N/A	7/1 - 9/1	60 Minutes	No	
		PM	Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	A.22. & A.27.
	Acid Rain Phase II Unit		Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C [5]	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	Yes [2]	A.11., A.17., A.23.
		SO_2 -%S		or FS&A [6]	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour [7]	N/A	& A.24.
-002	NGS Boiler #2	VE	Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Semiannual	2/1 - 4/1	60 Minutes	No	A.20. & A.21.
	(On long-term reserve shutdown since 3/1/84.)		Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	N/A	2/1 - 4/1	60 Minutes	No	
		PM	Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Semiannual	2/1 - 4/1	1 Hour	No	A.22. & A.27.
	Acid Rain Phase II Unit		Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Semiannual	2/1 - 4/1	1 Hour	No	
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C [5]	Semiannual	2/1 - 4/1	1 Hour	No	A.11., A.17., A.23.
		SO_2 -%S		or FS&A [6]	Semiannual	2/1 - 4/1	1 Hour [7]	N/A	& A.24.
-003	NGS Boiler #3	VE	Fuel Oil	9	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	60 Minutes	No	A.20.
			Natural Gas	9	N/A	5/1 - 7/1	60 Minutes	No	
		PM	Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	1 Hour	No	A.22. & A.27.
	Acid Rain Phase II Unit		Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	1 Hour	No	
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C [5]	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	1 Hour	Yes [2]	A.11., A.17., A.23.
		SO_2 -%S		or FS&A [6]	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	1 Hour [7]	N/A	& A.24.
		NO_x	Fuel Oil	7, 7A or 7E or	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	1 Hour	Yes [1]	A.18.
				RATA	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	1 Hour	Yes [1]	
-014	NGS Auxiliary Boiler #1	VE	No. 2 F.O.	DEP method 9	Annual [4]	9/1 - 11/1	60 Minutes	No	B.12. & B.13.
			Natural Gas	DEP method 9	N/A	9/1 - 11/1	60 Minutes	No	
		SO_2 -%S	No. 2 F.O.	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided By Vendor				No	B.7., B.14. & B.15.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method [9]	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date [3]	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS [1,2]	See Permit Condition(s)
-006	Combustion Turbine #3	VE	No. 2 F.O.	9	Annual [8]	2/1 - 4/1	60 Minutes	No	C.11.
-007	Combustion Turbine #4	SO_2 -%S	No. 2 F.O.	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided By Vendor				No	C.6., C.9. & C.12.
-008	Combustion Turbine #5								
-009	Combustion Turbine #6								
-016	SJRPP Boiler #1	VE	All	9 and CMS	Annual [4] & Continuous	7/1 - 9/1	60 Minutes	Yes [1]	D.28. & D.39.
-017	SJRPP Boiler #2	PM	All	19 & 5 or 5B	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	D.39.
		SO_2	All	19 and CMS	Annual [4] & Continuous	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	Yes [1]	D.29. & D.40.
		NO_x	All	19 and CMS	Annual [4] & Continuous	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	Yes [1]	D.30. & D.41.
	Acid Rain Phase II Units	H_2SO_4 Mist	Coal & Petcoke	8	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	D.70.
-023	SJRPP Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems	VE	N/A	9	Annual	7/1 - 9/1	60 Minutes	No	E.9.
		PM	N/A	5	Annual	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	E.10.
-022	SJRPP Limestone and Flyash Handling	VE	N/A	9	Annual	7/1 - 9/1	60 Minutes	No	F.9.
		PM	N/A	5	Annual	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	F.10.
-024	SJRPP Cooling Towers	PM	No mass emissions test is required since there are no stacks associated with this activity.					N/A	G.4.

Notes: NGS: Northside Generating Station; SJRPP: St. Johns River Power Park.

[1] CMS [=] continuous monitoring system used for compliance.

[2] CMS [=] continuous monitoring system used for monitoring (24-hr: midnight to midnight).

[3] Frequency base date established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

[4] Test not required while firing fuel oil in years that fuel oil is fired for less than 400 hours.

[5] RATA can be used as a formal compliance test for SO_2 emissions.

[6] Fuel sampling and analysis.

[7] Hourly fuel sampling required if taken during a PM emissions compliance test.

[8] If a combustion turbine is operated less than 400 hours per year, test is only required once every 5 years, during the year prior to permit renewal.

[9] All test methods are EPA Methods unless stated.

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APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97)

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

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

Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

1. 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 62-4.030, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.); Section 403.087, Florida Statute (F.S.)]

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

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

4. Modification of Permit Conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Suspension and Revocation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Plant Operation-Problems. If the permittee is temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by hazard of fire, wind or by other cause, the permittee shall immediately notify the Department. Notification shall include pertinent information as to the cause of the problem, and what steps are being taken to correct the problem and to prevent its recurrence, and where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with Department rules.
[Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]

10. For purposes of notification to the Department pursuant to Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C., Plant Operation-Problems, "immediately" shall mean the same day, if during a workday (i.e., 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.), or the first business day after the incident, excluding weekends and holidays.
[40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

11. 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.

(4) This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.
(5) This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of F.S. and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.
(6) The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.
(7) The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:

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

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

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

(8) If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information:

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

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

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

13. Construction Permits.

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

(a) A completed application on forms furnished by the Department.

(b) An engineering report covering:

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. 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.]

Chapter 62-103, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

Chapter 62-204, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. **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.

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

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

21. Public Notice and Comment.

(1) Public Notice of Proposed Agency Action.

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

1. 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 62-103.150, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) The notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action.

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

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

(e) An opportunity for public hearing shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 120, F.S., and Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Before taking final agency action to issue a new, renewed, or revised air operation permit subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:

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

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

(b) The notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(3)(a), F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action.

(c) The notice shall identify:

1. The facility;

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

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

4. The emissions change involved in any permit revision;

5. The name, address, and telephone number of a Department representative from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the permit draft, the application, and all relevant supporting materials, including any permit application, compliance plan, permit, monitoring report, and compliance statement required pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. (except for information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S.), and all other materials available to the Department that are relevant to the permit decision;

6. A brief description of the comment procedures required by Rules 62-103.150 and 62-210.350(3), F.A.C.;

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

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

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

22. Administrative Permit Corrections.

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

(a) Typographical errors noted in the permit;

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

(c) Any other similar minor administrative change at the source; and,

(d) A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee.

(e) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o;

(f) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(11), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o, provided the notification is accompanied by a copy of any EPA determination concerning the similarity of the change to those listed at Rule 17-210.360(1)(e).

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

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

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

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

23. Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions.

1. Repowering Extension Plan, Form and Instructions.

2. New Unit Exemption. Form and Instructions.

3. Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions.

(b) Reserved.

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

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

Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

26. Annual Emissions Fee. Each Title V source permitted to operate in Florida must pay between January 15 and March 1 of each year, upon written notice from the Department, an annual emissions fee in accordance with Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C., and the appropriate form and associated instructions.
[Rules 62-213.205 and 62-213.900(1), F.A.C.]

27. Annual Emissions Fee. Failure to pay timely any required annual emissions fee, penalty, or interest constitutes grounds for permit revocation pursuant to Rule 62-4.100, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.205(1)(g), F.A.C.]

28. Annual Emissions Fee. Any documentation of actual hours of operation, actual material or heat input, actual production amount, or actual emissions used to calculate the annual emissions fee shall be retained by the owner for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.
[Rule 62-213.205(1)(j), F.A.C.]

29. Annual Emissions Fee. DEP Form 62-213.900(1), F.A.C., "Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee Form", must be completed by the permittee and submitted with the annual emissions fee.
[Rule 62-213.205(4), F.A.C.]

30. Air Operation Permit Fees. After December 31, 1992, no permit application processing fee, renewal fee, modification fee or amendment fee is required for an operation permit for a Title V source.
[Rule 62-213.205(5), F.A.C.]

31. Permits and Permit Revisions Required. All Title V sources are subject to the permit requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.]

32. No Title V source may operate except in compliance with Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.400(1), F.A.C.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Permitted sources may implement changes involving modes of operation only in accordance with Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

34. Immediate Implementation Pending Revision Process.

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

(a) Does not violate any applicable requirement;

(b) Does not contravene any permit term or condition for monitoring, testing, recordkeeping or reporting, or any compliance certification requirement;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35. Permit Applications.

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

(a) Timely Application.

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

(b) Complete Application.

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. Confidential Information. Whenever an applicant submits information under a claim of confidentiality pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S., the applicant shall also submit a copy of all such information and claim directly to EPA.
[Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C.]

37. Standard Application Form and Required Information. Applications shall be submitted under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., on forms provided by the Department and adopted by reference in Rule 62-210.900(1), F.A.C. The information as described in Rule 62-210.900(1), F.A.C., shall be included for the Title V source and each emissions unit. An application must include information sufficient to determine all applicable requirements for the Title V source and each emissions unit and to evaluate a fee amount pursuant to Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.420(3), F.A.C.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

40. 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)(c)1., F.A.C., unless it is acknowledged in the permit application that such units or activities would cause the facility to exceed such threshold(s); 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.]

41. 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.]

42. 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.]

43. 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.]

44. 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.]

45. 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.]

46. 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.]

47. 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.]

48. 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.]

49. 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.]

50. 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.]

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

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

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

54. 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.

55. 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.

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

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

57. **Not federally enforceable until SIP approved.** Industrial, Commercial, and Municipal Open Burning Prohibited. Open burning in connection with industrial, commercial, or municipal operations is prohibited, except when:

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

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

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

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

58. Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.

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

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)(c)1., 3., & 4. 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.

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

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

(f) Electrical Power.

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

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

(g) Sampling Equipment Support.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 297.310-1 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE
(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	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
	3. Check after each test series	Comparison check	5%

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

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

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

Reporting period dates: From _____ to _____

Company: _____

Emission Limitation: _____

Address: _____

Monitor Manufacturer: _____

Model No.: _____

Date of Latest CMS Certification or Audit: _____

Process Unit(s) Description: _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name: _____

Signature: _____ *Date*: _____

Title: _____

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Jacksonville Electric Authority

Operation and Maintenance Plan

Operation and Maintenance

Following is a list of activities to be accomplished for the control of particulate emissions from units in or impacting the Duval County maintenance areas. These schedules apply to each on-line unit.

Daily:

1. Check and clean burners (renew tips as necessary) daily.
2. Conduct one complete soot-blowing cycle (or as needed).
3. Maintain optimum fuel oil temperature and pressure at all times.

Weekly:

1. Clean low pressure fuel oil strainers (more frequently if required).
2. Clean other fuel oil strainers as needed by monitoring the pressure drop.

Annually:

1. Clean the boiler and inspect baffles.
2. Inspect the:
   (a) wind box;
   (b) registers;
   (c) diffusers;
   (d) refractory throat;
   (e) scanners;
   (f) ignitors.
3. Adjust the air registers for optimum flame pattern with assistance from Engineering Services.
4. Replace burner tips (more frequently if required).

As Needed:

1. Wash furnace and air heaters.

Major Outages:

1.	Overhaul the:	(a)	turbine/generator
		(b)	boiler and auxiliary equipment.
2.	Calibrate the:	(a)	flow meters including sensing line checks;
		(b)	pneumatic controls;
		c)	temperature gauges.

Performance Parameters

The following operational parameters are to be recorded on a bi-hourly basis.

1. Steam flow.
2. Burner oil pressure.
3. Burner oil temperature.

Fuel Type: Number 6 residual oil unless otherwise stated.

Records

Records of all operating data and maintenance procedures listed herein shall be retained at the Generating Station for review, upon request, for a period of five (5) years.

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

ORDER ON REQUEST FOR ALTERNATE PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS

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

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

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Rule 297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C., states, "During each federal fiscal year (October 1 -- September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for: a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard; b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 10 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant..."

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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

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

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

ORDER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

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

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

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

A petition must contain the following information:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A request for mediation must contain the following information:

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

(b) A statement of the preliminary agency action;

(c) A statement of the relief sought; and

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

The agreement to mediate must include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The petition must specify the following information:

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

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

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

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

(e) The type of action requested;

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

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

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

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

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

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

RIGHT TO APPEAL

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

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

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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

Clerk Stamp

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

Clerk

3-18-97
Date

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

January 28, 1997

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

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 (DAPM-PER/V-18), but we understand that the Department may now intend to remove all references to

Exhibit 1

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

2. PM Testing on Gas--The FCG understands that the Department may attempt to require annual particulate matter compliance testing while firing natural gas to determine compliance with the 0.1 lb/mmBtu emission limit established under Rule 62-296.405(1)(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 issued by the Department and indicated some concern regarding excess emission provisions included in conditions that were quoted from Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. Because the permit conditions cited simply quote the applicable provisions of the Department's rules regarding

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

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

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

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

7. Trivial Activities--As you may recall, in May of 1996, the FCG submitted to the Department a list of small, *de minimis* emissions units and activities that it considered to be "trivial," consistent with the list developed by EPA as part of the Title V "White Paper" and incorporated by reference by the Department in its March 15, 1996, guidance memorandum (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 5 and 20 of Appendix TV-1, Title V Conditions, which circumvents the permit shield provisions under Section 403.0872(15), Florida Statutes, and Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C. The FCG believes that these conditions should be deleted in their entirety. To the extent that the Department attempt to caveat the applicability of those conditions, the FCG believes that it is important to cite to not only the regulatory citation for the permit shield but the statutory citation as well.

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

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

Sincerely,

Rich Piper

Rich Piper, Chair
FCG Air Subcommittee

Enclosures

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

sssc:

AP-42
FIFTH EDITION
JANUARY 1995

COMPILATION OF AIR POLLUTANT EMISSION FACTORS

VOLUME I: STATIONARY POINT AND AREA SOURCES

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

January 1995

Exhibit 3

1.4 Natural Gas Combustion

1.4.1 General[1-2]

Natural gas is one of the major fuels used throughout the country. It is used mainly for industrial process steam and heat production; for residential and commercial space heating; and for electric power generation. Natural gas consists of a high percentage of methane (generally above 80 percent) and varying amounts of ethane, propane, butane, and inerts (typically nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and helium). Gas processing plants are required for the recovery of liquefiable constituents and removal of hydrogen sulfide before the gas is used (see Section 5.5, 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 Controls[3-5]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[b] SCC = Source Classification Code.

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

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

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

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

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

[b] SCC = Source Classification Code.

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

Table 1.4-2 (cont.).

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

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

[f] Emission factors apply to packaged boilers only.

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

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

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

[b] SCC = Source Classification Code.

[c] References 10,22-23.

[d] References 9-10,18.

[e] ND = no data.

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

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

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

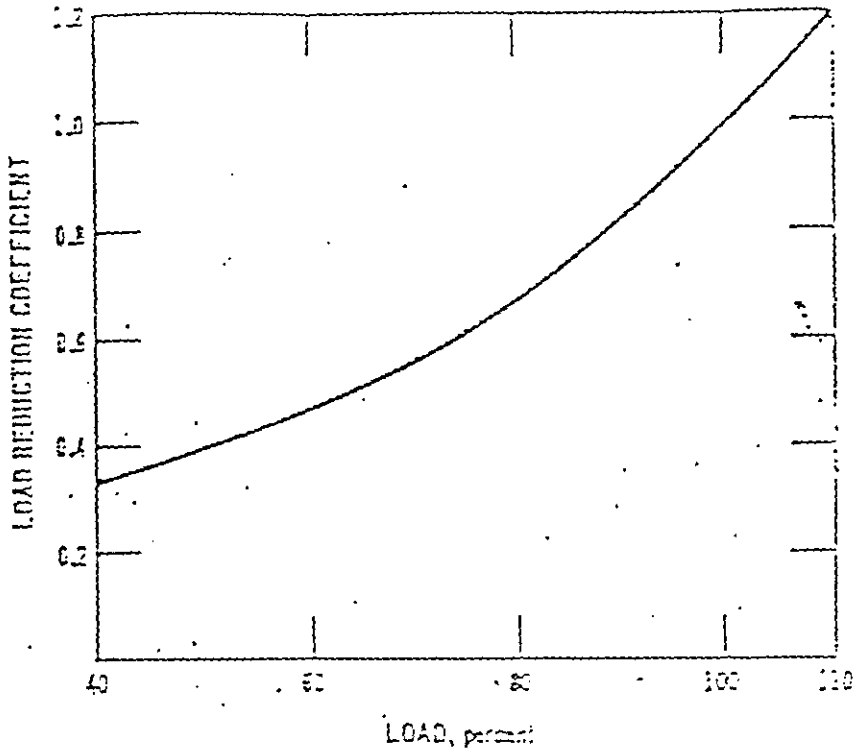

Figure 1.4-1. Load reduction coefficient as a function of boiler load. (Used to determine NO_x reductions at reduced loads in large boilers.)

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FLORIDA

Department of
Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

July 9, 1997

Certified Mail - Return Receipt Requested

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

Dear Mr. Piper:

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

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

Sincerely,

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

MDH:ym

cc: Dotty Diltz, FDEP
Pat Comer, FDEP

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

ORDER CORRECTING SCRIVENER'S ERROR

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

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

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

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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

Clerk Stamp

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

Martha Daniell Wise 7/10/97
Clerk Date

40 CFR 60 Subpart A-General Provisions
(Version dated 07/23/97)

These conditions are based on the July 1996 CFR version.

[Applicability note: These conditions are for an NSPS emissions unit (a.k.a. "federal facility") that has been built and has conducted the initial performance test(s) in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8.]

{Note: Rule 62-204.800(d), F.A.C., did not adopt/incorporate 40 CFR 60.4, 40 CFR 60.16, and 40 CFR 60.17.}

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

40 CFR 60.7 Notification and record keeping.

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

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

4. Each owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring system (CMS) or monitoring device shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts) and/or a summary report form [see 40 CFR 60.7(d)] to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or, the CMS data are to be used directly for compliance determination, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted; or, the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half (or quarter, as appropriate). Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:
(1) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.
(2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.

(3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
(4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.
[40 CFR 60.7(c)(1), (2), (3), and (4)]

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

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

[40 CFR 60.7(d)(1) and (2)]

6. (1) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c), an owner or operator who is required by an applicable subpart to submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports (and summary reports) on a quarterly (or more frequent) basis may reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard to semiannual if the following conditions are met:
(i) For 1 full year (e.g., 4 quarterly or 12 monthly reporting periods) the affected facility's excess emissions and monitoring systems reports submitted to comply with a standard under this part continually demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with the applicable standard;
(ii) The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, and the applicable standard; and
(iii) The Administrator does not object to a reduced frequency of reporting for the affected facility, as provided in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(2).
(2) The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance (and summary) reports may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the required recordkeeping period prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgment about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future. If the Administrator disapproves the owner or operator's request to reduce the frequency of reporting, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.
(3) As soon as monitoring data indicate that the affected facility is not in compliance with any emission limitation or operating parameter specified in the applicable standard, the frequency of reporting shall revert to the frequency specified in the applicable standard, and the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (and summary report, if required) at the next appropriate reporting period following the noncomplying event. After

demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for another full year, the owner or operator may again request approval from the Administrator to reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard as provided for in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(1) and (e)(2).
[40 CFR 60.7(e)(1)]

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

40 CFR 60.8 Performance tests.

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

40 CFR 60.11 Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.

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

10. Compliance with opacity standards in 40 CFR 60 shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with Reference Method 9 in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5).
[40 CFR 60.11(b)]

11. The opacity standards set forth in 40 CFR 60 shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.11(c)]

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

13. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard may submit, for compliance purposes, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data results produced during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of EPA Method 9 observation data. If an owner or operator elects to submit COMS data for compliance with the opacity standard, he or she shall notify the

Administrator of that decision, in writing, at least 30 days before any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Once the owner or operator of an affected facility has notified the Administrator to that effect, the COMS data results will be used to determine opacity compliance during subsequent tests required under 40 CFR 60.8 until the owner or operator notifies the Administrator, in writing, to the contrary. For the purpose of determining compliance with the opacity standard during a performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 using COMS data, the minimum total time of COMS data collection shall be averages of all 6-minute continuous periods within the duration of the mass emission performance test. Results of the COMS opacity determinations shall be submitted along with the results of the performance test required under 60.8. The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS for compliance purposes is responsible for demonstrating that the COMS meets the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.13(c), that the COMS has been properly maintained and operated, and that the resulting data have not been altered in any way. If COMS data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which EPA Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the EPA Method 9 data will be used to determine opacity compliance.
[40 CFR 60.11(e)(5)]

40 CFR 60.12 Circumvention.

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

40 CFR 60.13 Monitoring requirements.

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

16. If the owner or operator of an affected facility elects to submit continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data for compliance with the opacity standard as provided under 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), he shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as specified in Performance Specification 1, Appendix B, of 40 CFR 60 before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Otherwise, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS or continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 or within 30 days thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specification in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct COMS or CEMS performance evaluations at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act.
(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS to determine opacity compliance during any performance test required under 60.8 and as described in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5) shall furnish the Administrator two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the COMS performance evaluation described in 40 CFR 60.13(c) at least 10 days before the performance test required under 60.8 is conducted.
[40 CFR 60.13(c)(1)]

17. (1) Owners and operators of all continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) installed in accordance with the provisions of this part shall check the zero (or low-level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (50 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts at least once daily in accordance with a written procedure. The zero and span shall, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications in Appendix B. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified, whenever specified. For continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions, the optical surfaces exposed to the effluent gases shall be cleaned prior to performing the zero and span drift adjustments except that for systems using automatic zero adjustments. The optical surfaces shall be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity.
(2) Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, the following procedures shall be followed for continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions. Minimum procedures shall include a method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale (span) opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. Such procedures shall provide a system check of the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry including the lamp and photo detector assembly.
[40 CFR 60.13(d)(1) and (2)]

18. Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under 40 CFR 60.13(d), all continuous monitoring systems (CMS) shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:
(1) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring opacity of emissions shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.
(2) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring emissions, except opacity, shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.
[40 CFR 60.13(e)(1) and (2)]

19. All continuous monitoring systems (CMS) or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. Additional procedures for location of continuous monitoring systems contained in the applicable Performance Specifications of Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 shall be used.
[40 CFR 60.13(f)]

20. When the effluents from a single affected facility or two or more affected facilities subject to the same emission standards are combined before being released to the atmosphere, the owner or operator may install applicable continuous monitoring systems (CMS) on each effluent or on the combined effluent. When the affected facilities are not subject to the same emission standards, separate continuous monitoring systems shall be installed on each effluent. When the effluent from one affected facility is released to the atmosphere through more than one point, the owner or operator shall install an applicable continuous monitoring system on each separate effluent unless the installation of fewer systems is approved by the Administrator. When more than one continuous monitoring system is used to measure the emissions from one affected facility (e.g., multiple breechings, multiple outlets), the owner or operator shall report the results as required from each continuous monitoring system.
[40 CFR 60.13(g)]

21. Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems for measurement of opacity shall reduce all data to 6-minute averages and for continuous monitoring systems other than opacity to 1-hour averages for time periods as defined in 40 CFR 60.2. Six-minute opacity averages shall be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. For continuous monitoring systems other than opacity, 1-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally

spaced over each 1-hour period. Data recorded during periods of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this paragraph. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used. The data may be recorded in reduced or non reduced form (e.g., ppm pollutant and percent O_2 or ng/J of pollutant). All excess emissions shall be converted into units of the standard using the applicable conversion procedures specified in subparts. After conversion into units of the standard, the data may be rounded to the same number of significant digits as used in the applicable subparts to specify the emission limit (e.g., rounded to the nearest 1 percent opacity).
[40 CFR 60.13(h)]

[electronic file name: 40CFR60a.doc]

Attachment NGS: CT Heat Input Nominal Values

NORTHSIDE STATION COMBUSTION TURBINES
BASE LOAD MW vs TEMPERATURE

#	AMBIENT TEMP °F	GROSS MW (X)	x Coeff. Net MW	HEAT CONSUMED MBTU/HR	AMBIENT TEMP °F	GROSS MW (X)	x Coeff. Net MW	HEAT CONSUMED MBTU/HR
1	20	67.97	67.63	868	60	58.77	58.43	747
2	21	67.74	67.40	865	61	58.54	58.20	744
3	22	67.51	67.17	861	62	58.31	57.97	741
4	23	67.28	66.94	858	63	58.08	57.74	738
5	24	67.05	66.71	855	64	57.85	57.51	735
6	25	66.82	66.48	852	65	57.62	57.28	733
7	26	66.59	66.25	849	66	57.39	57.05	730
8	27	66.36	66.02	846	67	57.16	56.82	727
9	28	66.13	65.79	842	68	56.93	56.59	724
10	29	65.90	65.56	839	69	56.70	56.36	721
11	30	65.67	65.33	836	70	56.47	56.13	719
12	31	65.44	65.10	833	71	56.24	55.90	716
13	32	65.21	64.87	830	72	56.01	55.67	713
14	33	64.98	64.64	827	73	55.78	55.44	710
15	34	64.75	64.41	824	74	55.55	55.21	708
16	35	64.52	64.18	821	75	55.32	54.98	705
17	36	64.29	63.95	818	76	55.09	54.75	702
18	37	64.06	63.72	815	77	54.86	54.52	699
19	38	63.83	63.49	812	78	54.63	54.29	697
20	39	63.60	63.26	809	79	54.40	54.06	694
21	40	63.37	63.03	806	80	54.17	53.83	691
22	41	63.14	62.80	802	81	53.94	53.60	689
23	42	62.91	62.57	799	82	53.71	53.37	686
24	43	62.68	62.34	796	83	53.48	53.14	683
25	44	62.45	62.11	793	84	53.25	52.91	681
26	45	62.22	61.88	791	85	53.02	52.68	678
27	46	61.99	61.65	788	86	52.79	52.45	675
28	47	61.76	61.42	785	87	52.56	52.22	673
29	48	61.53	61.19	782	88	52.33	51.99	670
30	49	61.30	60.96	779	89	52.10	51.76	667
31	50	61.07	60.73	776	90	51.87	51.53	665
32	51	60.84	60.50	773	91	51.64	51.30	662
33	52	60.61	60.27	770	92	51.41	51.07	660
34	53	60.38	60.04	767	93	51.18	50.84	657
35	54	60.15	59.81	764	94	50.95	50.61	654
36	55	59.92	59.58	761	95	50.72	50.38	652
37	56	59.69	59.35	758	96	50.49	50.15	649
38	57	59.46	59.12	755	97	50.26	49.92	647
39	58	59.23	58.89	753	98	50.03	49.69	644
40	59	59.00	58.66	750	99	49.80	49.46	641
41	60	58.77	58.43	747	100	49.57	49.23	639

KSCT	
Y INTERCEPT	72.576
SLOPE	0.2301

DISPATCH HEAT RATE CURVES

A =	1.78910E+02
B =	8.82453E+00
C =	-1.50705E-02
D =	5.20028E-04
AA =	3.40192E-01
BB =	5.99987E-01
CC =	1.79499E-07
DATE:	05/21/93

Attachment SJRPP: Material Handling Transfer Points

SJRPP Material Handling Transfer Points for Permitting

Limestone		Points
1)	Limestone receiving bin with 3 Unloading hoppers	1
2)	Unloading hoppers to FLD-1 Belt	3
3)	FLD-1 to L0	1
4)	L0 to L1	1
5)	L1 to L2	1
6)	L2 to Storage Pile	1
7)	Reclaim hopper	1
8)	Hopper to 9LC-02	1
9)	9LC-02 to Silos(2)	2
10)	Silos to 1LC-01,2LC-01 (to ball mills)	2
	Total	14

Coal-Yard		
1)	Receiving bin with 4 Unloading hoppers	1
2)	4 Unloading hoppers to FCD-1,2,3,4	4
3)	FCD-1,2,3,4 to C0	4
4)	C0 to C1	1
5)	C1 to C2	1
	C1 to emergency stackout	1
6)	C2 to C4	1
7)	C4 to C5	1
	C4 to CT6	1
8)	C5 to C6	1
9)	C6 to storage pile	1
	Reclaim to C6 (grab and dump)	2
	C6 to C4	1
10)	Surge Bins	
	C2 to Surge Bin	1
	C3 to Surge Bin	1
	C4 to Surge Bin	1
	Surge Bin to FCR-A,B	2
11)	FCR-A,B to Crushers (2)	2
	Crushers (2)	2
	Crushers to C7,8	2
12)	C7,8 to C9,10	2
13)	C9,10 to 14 Coal Storage Silos	14
	Total	47

Coal-Shipunloader		Points
14)	Bucket to Hopper (grab & dump)	2
15)	Hopper to Belt	1
16)	Hopper Belt to CT1	1
17)	CT1 to CT2	1
18)	CT2 to CT3	1
19)	CT3 to CT4	1
20)	Reclaimer to CT4 (grab, dump,dump)	3
21)	CT4 to CT5	1
	CT4 to S1 traveling conveyor	1
	S1 Traveling conv. to S2 boom conv.	1
	S2 boom conv to storage pile	1
22)	CT5 to C2	1
23)	CT5 to CT4	1
	Total	16

Coal-Petcoke Feeder System		
24)	Hopper	1
	Hopper to SPC-1	1
	SPC-1 to PC-1	1
	PC-1 to C4	1
	Total	4

Fly & Bottom Ash Handling System		
25)	Flyash	
	U#1-A&B Saleable silo Baghouse (2) & roof vents (2)	4
	U#1-1 Non-saleable Silo Baghouse & roof vent	2
	U#1-A loadout Silo discharge (2) & roof vent (1)	3
	U#1-B loadout Silo discharge (2) & roof vent (1)	3
	U#2-A&B Saleable silo Baghouse (2) & roof vents (2)	4
	U#2-A Non-saleable Silo Baghouse & roof vent	2
	U#2-A loadout Silo discharge (2) & roof vent (1)	3
	U#2-B loadout Silo discharge (2) & roof vent (1)	3
26)	Bottom Ash	
	U#1-A&B Silo to conveyor belt	2
	Conveyor belt to truck	1
	U#2-A&B Silo to conveyor belt	2
	Conveyor belt to truck	1
	Total	30
	Grand Total	111

Table 2. Fugitive Emissions and Control Summary (Revised: from PSD Permit: PSD-FL-010)

	Process	Type	Amount	Factor	Control	Technique	Emissions (Grams/sec)
1.	Ship Unloading	2 Grab Buckets	2,200 Tons/hr	0.0016 lb/Ton+	70.0%	Suppression, Enclosure	0.13
2.	Feeders to Conveyor A.	2 Points	2,200 Tons/hr	0.00039 lb/Ton	85.0%	Suppression, Enclosure	4.02
3.	Conveyor Transfers 1 and 2.	2 Points	2,200 Tons/hr	0.00087 lb/Ton**	85.0%	Suppression, Enclosure	0.07
4.	Conveyor Transfers 3, 4, 5 and D to D by-pass.	4 Points	2,200 Tons/hr	0.00118 lb/Ton**	75.0%	Enclosure, Conditioned Material	0.33
5	Conveyor Transfers 6 and 7.	2 Points	2,000 Tons/hr	0.00106 lb/Ton**	75.0%	Enclosure, Conditioned Material	0.13
6	Traveling Stacker	3 Points: 1 Point	2,200 Tons/hr	0.00031 lb/Ton	75.0%	Enclosure, Conditioned Material	0.02
		1 Point	2,200 Tons/hr	0.00039 lb/Ton	75.0%	Enclosure, Conditioned Material	0.03
		1 Point	2,200 Tons/hr	0.00017 lb/Ton	0.0%		0.05
7.	Bucket Wheel Reclaimer	2 Points	2,000 Tons/hr	0.00063 lb/Ton**	75.0%	Enclosure, Conditioned Material	0.0%
8.	Ship Unloading Facility Coal Surge Pile	Active	30 Acres	13 lb/Acre/day[a]	(90%)[a]	Wetting Agent	0.20
9.	Coal Handling Transfer Points Ship Unloading Facility Coal Pile*	8 Points	2,200 Tons/Hr.	0.00041 lb/Ton**	75.0%	Enclosure, Conditioned Material	0.23
10.	Rail Car Unloading	Rotary Dumper	10,000 Tons/Day	0.4 lb/Ton	(97%)[b]	Wet Suppression	0.63
11.	Coal Handling Transfer Points	2 Points	10,000 Tons/Day	0.2 lb/Ton[c]	(99.9%)[b]	Dry Collection	0.02
12.	Coal Handling Transfer Points	2 Points	3,300 Tons/Day	0.2 lb/Ton[c]	(99.9%)[b]	Dry Collection	0.01
13.	Coal Handling Transfer Points	6 Points	3,300 Tons/Day	0.2 lb/Ton[c]	(97%)[b]	Wet Suppression	0.62
14.	Coal Handling Transfer Points	7 Points	5,000 Tons/Day	0.2 lb/Ton[c]	(99.9%)[b]	Dry Collection	0.04
15.	Coal Storage At Plant*	Active	10 Acres	13 lb/Acre/day[a]	(90%)[a]	Wetting Agent	0.07
16.	Coal Storage At Plant*	Inactive Piles	13 Acres	3.5 lb/Acre/day	(99%)[a]	Wetting Agent	0.002
17.	Limestone Unloading	Rail Dumper	750 Tons/Day	0.4 lb/ton[a]	(97%)[b]	Wet Suppression	0.05
18.	Limestone Transfer	1 Point	750 Tons/Day	0.2 lb/Ton[a]	(99.9%)[b]	Dry Collection	0.001
19.	Cooling Towers	Drift	2 x 243,500 gal/min.	51,450 ppm solids (maximum) (40% < 50 microns diameter)	99.998%	Drift Elimination	12.66
20.	Solid Waste Disposal Area	Active	10 Acres	13 lb/Acre/day[a]	(90%)[a]	Wetting Agent	0.07

* Revised process or emissions, May 1986.
+ Weighted average based on 1,500 and 700 STPH ship unloaders.
** Average of emission factors for individual sources.

a. Pedco, 1977.
b. Stoughton, 1980
c. EPA, 1979.

Table 6. Allowable Emission Limits (Revised: From PSD Permit: PSD-FL-010) (lb/hour; lb/MMBtu)

	Emission Unit	SO_2	NO_X	PM (Revised Original)	Opacity (Percent)
1.	Steam Generating Boiler No.1 (6,144 MMBtu/hr maximum heat input)	4,669.; 0.76 (30-day rolling average)	3.686; 0.6	184; 0.03	20
2.	Steam Generating Boiler No. 2 (6,144 MMBtu/hr maximum heat input)	4,669; 0.76 (30-day rolling average)	3,686; 0.6	184; 0.03	20
3.	Auxiliary boilers (254 MMBtu/hr maximum heat input total)	203; 0.8		25.0; 0.1	20
4.	Ship Unloading (2 Grab Buckets)			1.O	10
5.	Feeders to Conveyor A (2 Wet Suppression points)*			0.13	10
6.	Conveyor Transfers 1 & 2 (2 points)*			0.57	1O
7.	Conveyor Transfer 3, 4, 5 & D to D by-pass (4 points)*			2.6	10
8.	Conveyor Transfers 6 & 7 (2 points)*			1.0	10
9.	Traveling Stacker (3 points)*			0.8	10
10.	Bucket Wheel Reclaimer (2 points)*			0.6	10
11.	Ship unloading facility coal storage pile			1.6	10
12.	Coal handling transfer points ship unloading facility coal pile (8 points)*			1.8	10
13.	Rail car unloading (Rotary Dumper)			5	10
14.	Coal handling transfer points (6 wet suppression points)			5(each)	10
15.	Coal handling transfer points (11 dry collection)			0.1(each)	10
16.	Coal storage at plant. (10 acres active)			0.5	10
17.	Coal storage at plant* (2 to 13-acre inactive piles)			0.02	10
18.	Limestone unloading (rail dumper)			0.1	1O
19.	Limestone transfer points			0.4(each)	10
20.	Cooling towers			67(Each tower)	N/A

* Revised emission unit, May 1986.

Table 6. Allowable Emission Limits (Revised: From PSD Permit)

Emission Unit	SO_2	NO_x (lb/hour: lb/MMBtu)	PM (Revised Original)	Opacity (Percent)
1. Steam Generating Boiler No.1 (6,144 MMBtu/hr maximum heat input)	4,669.: 0.76 (30-day rolling average)	3.686: 0.6	184 0.03	20
2. Steam Generatinq Boller No. 2 (6,144 MMBtu/hr maximum heat input)	4,669: 0.76 (30-day rolling average)	3,686: 0.6	184: 0.03	20
3. Auxiliary ooilers (254 MMBtu/hr maximum heat input total)	203: 0.8		25.0: 0.1	20
4. Ship Unloading (2 Grab Buckets)			1.O	10
5. Feeders to Conveyor A (2 Wet Suppre~sion points)*			0.13	10
6. Conveyor Transfers 1 & 2 (2 points)*			0.57	10
7. Conveyor Transfer 3, 4, 5 & D to D by-pass (4 points)*			2.6	10
8. Conveyor Transfers 6 & 7 (2 points)*			1.0	10
9. Traveling Stacker (3 points)*			0.8	10
10. Bucket Wheel Reclaimer (2 points)*			0.6	10
11. Ship unloading facility coal storage pile			1.6	10
12. Coal handling transfer points ship unloading facility coal pile (8 points)*			1.8	10
13. Rail car unloading (Rotary Dumper)			5	10
14. Coal handling transfer points (6 wet suppression points)			5(each)	10
15. Coal handling transfer points (11 dry colleccion)			0.1(each)	10
16. Coal storage at plant. (10 acres active)			0.5	10
17. Coal storage at plant* (2 to 13-acre inactive piles)			0.02	10
18. Limestone unloading (rail dumper)			0.1	10
19. Limestone transfer points			0.4(each)	10
20. Cooling towers			67(Each tower)	N/A

* Revised emission unit, May 1986.

ENV 971219

CERTIFIED MAIL

st. johns river POWER PARK

December 19, 1997

The Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resources Management
MS 5500
2600 Blair Stone Rd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

RE: U.S. EPA Phase II Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Compliance Plan Submittal
St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP) Unit 1
Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA)
ORIS # 000207

Dear Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to Section 76.9 of 40 C.F.R. Part 76, the Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) hereby submits the "Phase II NOx Compliance Plan" for St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP) Unit 1. Please note that SJRPP Unit1 submitted a "Phase I Permit Application NOx Compliance Plan" for SJRPP Unit1 on December 06, 1996. The plan was approved commencing January 1, 1997 which required SJRPP Unit 1 to meet the Phase I annual 0.5 lbs/mmBTU NOx emission rate limitation, as identified in 40 C.F. R. Part 76.5(a)(2).

I certify that I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected unit for which this submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, an 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 and imprisonment.

Please contact Jay Worley at (904) 665-8729 if you have any questions concerning this submittal.

Sincerely,

Jon Eckenbach
Designated Representative
St. Johns River Power Park Unit I

xc: U.S. EPA
J. Worley, SJRPP
H. Oven, FDEP
C. Maire, ADR

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Acid Rain Program

OMB No. 2060-0258
Expires 1-31-99

Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 76.9

This submission is: [X] New [ ] Revised

STEP 1
Indicate plant name, State, and ORIS code from NADB, if applicable

Plant Name	State	ORIS Code
ST. JOHNS RIVER POWER PARK (UNIT 1) JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY	FL	000207

STEP 2

Identify each affected Group 1 and Group 2 boiler using the boiler ID# from NADB, if applicable. Indicate boiler type: "CB" for cell burner, "CY" for cyclone, "DBW" for dry bottom wall-fired, "T" for tangentially fired, "V" for vertically fired, and "WB" for wet bottom. Indicate the compliance option selected for each unit.

	ID# 1 Type DBW	ID# Type	ID# Type	ID# Type	ID# Type	ID# Type
(a) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.50 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(b) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.45 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I tangentially fired boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(c) EPA-approved early election plan under 40 CFR 76.8 through 12/31/07 (also indicate above emission limit specified in plan)	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(d) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.46 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(e) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.40 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II tangentially fired boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(f) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.68 lb/mmBtu (for cell burner boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(g) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.86 lb/mmBtu (for cyclone boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(h) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.80 lb/mmBtu (for vertically fired boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(i) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.84 lb/mmBtu (for wet bottom boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(j) NO_x Averaging Plan (include NO_x Averaging form)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(k) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(A) (check the standard emission limitation box above for most stringent limitation applicable to any unit utilizing stack)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

(l) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(B) with NO_x Averaging (check the NO_x Averaging Plan box and include NO_x Averaging form)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Plant Name (from Step 1): ST. JOHNS RIVER POWER PARK (UNIT 1) JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY

STEP 2, cont'd.

	D# / Type	D# / Type	D# / Type	D# / Type	D# / Type	D# / Type
(m) EPA-approved common stack apportionment method pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17 (a)(2)(i)(C), (a)(2)(iii)(B), or (b)(2)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(n) AEL (include Phase II AEL Demonstration Period, Final AEL Petition, or AEL Renewal form as appropriate)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(o) Petition for AEL demonstration period or final AEL under review by U.S. EPA or demonstration period ongoing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(p) Repowering extension plan approved or under review	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

STEP 3
Read the standard requirements and certification, enter the name of the designated representative, sign & date.

Standard Requirements

General. This source is subject to the standard requirements in 40 CFR 72.9 (consistent with 40 CFR 76.8(e)(1)(i)). These requirements are listed in this source's Acid Rain Permit.

Special Provisions for Early Election Units

Name: JON ECKENBACH, JEA DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE	
Signature:	Date: 12/19/97

ENV 971219

CERTIFIED MAIL

st. johns river POWER PARK

December 19, 1997

The Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resources Management
MS 5500
2600 Blair Stone Rd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

RE: U.S. EPA Phase II Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Compliance Plan Submittal
St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP) Unit 2
Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA)
ORIS # 000207

Dear Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to Section 76.9 of 40 C.F.R. Part 76, the Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) hereby submits the "Phase II NOx Compliance Plan" for St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP) Unit 2. Please note that SJRPP Unit 2 submitted a "Phase I Permit Application NOx Compliance Plan" for SJRPP Unit 2 on December 06, 1996. The plan was approved commencing January 1, 1997 which required SJRPP Unit 2 to meet the Phase I annual 0.5 lbs/mmBTU NOx emission rate limitation, as identified in 40 C.F. R. Part 76.5(a)(2).

I certify that I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected unit for which this submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, an 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 and imprisonment.

Please contact Jay Worley at (904) 665-8729 if you have any questions concerning this submittal.

Sincerely,

Jon Eckenbach
Designated Representative
St. Johns River Power Park Unit 2

xc: U.S. EPA
J. Worley, SJRPP
H. Oven, FDEP
C. Maire, ADR

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Acid Rain Program

OMB No. 2060-0258
Expires 1-31-99

Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 76.9

This submission is: [X] New [ ] Revised

STEP 1

Indicate plant name, State, and ORIS code from NADB, if applicable

Plant Name	State	ORIS Code
ST. JOHNS RIVER POWER PARK (UNIT 2) JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY	FL	000207

STEP 2

Identify each affected Group 1 and Group 2 boiler using the boiler ID# from NADB, if applicable. Indicate boiler type: "CB" for cell burner, "CY" for cyclone, "DBW" for dry bottom wall-fired, "T" for tangentially fired, "V" for vertically fired, and "WB" for wet bottom. Indicate the compliance option selected for each unit.

	D# 2 Type DBW	D# Type	D# Type	D# Type	D# Type	D# Type
(a) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.50 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(b) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.45 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I tangentially fired boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(c) EPA-approved early election plan under 40 CFR 76.8 through 12/31/07 (also indicate above emission limit specified in plan)	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(d) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.46 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(e) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.40 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II tangentially fired boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(f) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.68 lb/mmBtu (for cell burner boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(g) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.86 lb/mmBtu (for cyclone boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(h) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.80 lb/mmBtu (for vertically fired boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(i) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.84 lb/mmBtu (for wet bottom boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(j) NO_x Averaging Plan (include NO_x Averaging form)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(k) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(A) (check the standard emission limitation box above for most stringent limitation applicable to any unit utilizing stack)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

(l) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(B) with NO_x Averaging (check the NO_x Averaging Plan box and include NO_x Averaging form)

Plant Name (from Step 1)
ST. JOHNS RIVER POWER PARK (UNIT 2)
JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY

STEP 2, cont'd.

D#	D#	D#	D#	D#	D#
Type	Type	Type	Type	Type	Type

(m) EPA-approved common stack apportionment method pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17 (a)(2)(i)(C), (a)(2)(iii)(B), or (b)(2)

(n) AEL (include Phase II AEL Demonstration Period, Final AEL Petition, or AEL Renewal form as appropriate)

(o) Petition for AEL demonstration period or final AEL under review by U.S. EPA or demonstration period ongoing

(p) Repowering extension plan approved or under review

STEP 3
Read the standard requirements and certification, enter the name of the designated representative, sign & date.

Standard Requirements

General. This source is subject to the standard requirements in 40 CFR 72.9 (consistent with 40 CFR 76.8(e)(1)(i)). These requirements are listed in this source's Acid Rain Permit.

Special Provisions for Early Election Units

Name: JON ECKENBACH, JEA DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE

Signature:

Date: 12/19/97

ENV 971219

CERTIFIED MAIL

December 19, 1997

The Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resources Management
MS 5500
2600 Blair Stone Rd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

RE: FDEP Phase II Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Compliance Plan Submittal
St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP) Unit 2
Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA)
ORIS # 000207

Dear Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to Section 76.9 of 40 C.F.R. Part 76, the Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) hereby submits the "Phase II NOx Compliance Plan" for St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP) Unit 2. Please note that SJRPP Unit 2 submitted a "Phase I Permit Application NOx Compliance Plan" for SJRPP Unit 2 on December 06, 1996. The plan was approved commencing January 1, 1997 which required SJRPP Unit 2 to meet the Phase I annual 0.5 lbs/mmBTU NOx emission rate limitation, as identified in 40 C.F. R. Part 76.5(a)(2).

I certify that I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected unit for which this submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, an 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 and imprisonment.

Please contact Jay Worley at (904) 665-8729 if you have any questions concerning this submittal.

Sincerely,

Jon Eckenbach
Designated Representative
St. Johns River Power Park Unit 2

xc: U.S. EPA
J. Worley, SJRPP
H. Oven, FDEP
C. Maire, ADR

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Phase II NOx Compliance Plan

For more information, see instructions and refer to 40 CFR 76.8

This submission is: [X] New [ ] Revised

Page [1] of [3]

STEP 1 Indicate plant name, state, and ORIS code from NADB, if applicable.	ST. JOHNS RIVER POWER PARK (UNIT 2) Plant Name JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY	FL State	000207 ORIS Code
STEP 2	Identify each affected Group 1 and Group 2 boiler using the boiler ID# from NADB, if applicable. Indicate boiler type: "CB" for cell burner, "CY" for cyclone, "DBW" for dry bottom wall-fired, "T" for tangentially fired, "V" for vertically fired, and "WB" for wet bottom. Indicate the compliance option selected for each unit.		

	ID# 2 Type DBW	ID# Type	ID# Type	ID# Type	ID# Type	ID# Type
(a) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.50 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(b) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.45 lb/mmBtu (for Phase I tangentially fired boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(c) EPA-approved early election plan under 40 CFR 76.8 through 12/31/07 (also indicate above emission limit specified in plan)	[X]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(d) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.46 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II dry bottom wall-fired boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(e) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.40 lb/mmBtu (for Phase II tangentially fired boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(f) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.68 lb/mmBtu (for cell burner boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(g) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.86 lb/mmBtu (for cyclone boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(h) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.80 lb/mmBtu (for vertically fired boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(i) Standard annual average emission limitation of 0.84 lb/mmBtu (for wet bottom boilers)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(j) NO_x Averaging Plan (include NO_x Averaging form)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
(k) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(A) (Check the standard emission limitation box above for most stringent limitation applicable to any unit utilizing stack)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Plant Name (from Step 1)	ST. JOHNS RIVER POWER PARK (UNIT 2) JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY

STEP 2, cont'd.

	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#	ID#
	Type	Type	Type	Type	Type	Type
(l) Common stack pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17(a)(2)(i)(B) with NO_x Averaging (check the NO_x Averaging Plan box and include NO_x Averaging Form)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(m) EPA-approved common stack apportionment method pursuant to 40 CFR 75.17 (a)(2)(i)(C), (a)(2)(iii)(B), or (b)(2)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(n) AEL (include Phase II AEL Demonstration Period, Final AEL Petition, or AEL Renewal form as appropriate)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(o) Petition for AEL demonstration period or final AEL under review by U.S. EPA or demonstration period ongoing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Repowering extension plan approved or under review	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

STEP 3
Read the standard requirements and certification, enter the name of the designated representative, sign and date.

Standard Requirements

General. This source is subject to the standard requirements in 40 CFR 72.9 (consistent with 40 CFR 76.8(e)(1)(i)). These requirements are listed in this source's Acid Rain Part of its Title V permit.

Special Provisions for Early Election Units

Nitrogen Oxides. A unit that is governed by an approved early election plan shall be subject to an emissions limitation for NO_x as provided under 40 CFR 76.8(a)(2) except as provided under 40 CFR 76.8(e)(3)(iii).

Liability. The owners and operators of a unit governed by an approved early election plan shall be liable for any violation of the plan or 40 CFR 76.8 at that unit. The owners and operators shall be liable, beginning January 1, 2000, for fulfilling the obligations specified in 40 CFR Part 77.

Termination. An approved early election plan shall be in effect only until the earlier of January 1, 2008 or January 1 of the calendar year for which a termination of the plan takes effect. If the designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan fails to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions limitation under 40 CFR 76.5 for any year during the period beginning January 1 of the first year the early election takes effect and ending December 31, 2007, the permitting authority will terminate the plan. The termination will take effect beginning January 1 of the year after the year for which there is a failure to demonstrate compliance, and the designated representative may not submit a new early election plan. The designated representative of the unit under an approved early election plan may terminate the plan any year prior to 2008 but may not submit a new early election plan. In order to terminate the plan, the designated representative must submit a notice under 40 CFR 72.40(d) by January 1 of the year for which the termination is to take effect. If an early election plan is terminated any year prior to 2000, the unit shall meet, beginning January 1, 2000, the applicable emissions limitation for NO_x for Phase II units with Group 1 boilers under 40 CFR 76.7. If an early election plan is terminated on or after 2000, the unit shall meet, beginning on the effective date of the termination, the applicable emissions limitation for NO_x for Phase II units with Group 1 boilers under 40 CFR 76.7.

STEP 3, cont'd.

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.

Name JON ECKENBACH, JEA DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE	
Signature	Date 12/19/97

ST. JOHNS RIVER POWER PARK (UNIT 2)

Date: 2/24/98 3:45:07 PM
From: Mary Fillingim TAL
Subject: New Posting #0310045
To: See Below

There is a new posting on Florida's website.

0310045001AV
NORTHSIDE/SJRPP

Final

The notification letter is encoded and attached. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Mary

NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:

Mr. Walter P. Brussels
Managing Director
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

FINAL Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park

Enclosed is FINAL Permit Number 0310045-001-AV for the operation of the Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park located at 4377 Heckscher Drive, Jacksonville, Duval 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 permitting authority in the Legal Office; and by filing a copy of the Notice of Appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The Notice of Appeal must be filed within 30 (thirty) days from the date this Notice is filed with the Clerk of the permitting authority.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

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 1/6/98 to the person(s) listed or as otherwise noted:

Mr. Walter P. Brussels*, Managing Director/Responsible Official, JEA
Mr. Jon P. Eckenbach*, Executive Vice President/Designated Representative, JEA
Mr. Richard Breitmoser, P.E., JEA
Mr. Bert Gianazza, JEA, Application Contact
Mr. Richard Robinson, AWQD
Ms. Carla E. Pierce, USEPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)
Ms. Yolanda Adams, USEPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

1/6/98 cc: Reading File)
Bruce Mitchell

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. Boutwell 1/6/98
(Clerk) (Date)

FINAL PERMIT DETERMINATION

FINAL Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV

I. Comment(s).

No comments were received from USEPA during their 45 day review period of the PROPOSED permit.

II. Title V Permitting Formats.

Title V permitting formats were updated due to recent rule changes and after considering comments received from the electric utilities. This permit reflects these changes. A brief summary of the changes is below.

1. Recent rule changes changed "exempt activities" to "insignificant activities." Rule 62-213.430(6) and Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., reflecting this change went into effect November 13, 1997.
a. The department inserted a condition in Appendix TV-1 clarifying that a Title V source can add an "insignificant activity" at its facility in accordance with the criteria under Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C., and include it in the Title V permit's list of "insignificant activities" at the next renewal, in accordance with Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C. See condition number 40.
b. Appendix E-1 has been changed to Appendix I-1, and the language of this appendix was revised to refer to insignificant emissions units where appropriate.
c. Appendix U-1 has been revised to refer to insignificant emissions units instead of exempt emissions units.

2. Several changes were made to Appendix TV-1 to reflect the rule changes discussed above, and to properly identify conditions that are not federally enforceable.
a. The following additional rules have been marked as "not federally enforceable":
62-4.030, F.A.C., General Prohibition, (see condition number 1.)
62-4.220, F.A.C., Operation Permit for New Sources, (see condition number 14.)
62-210.300(5) , F.A.C., Notification of Startup, (see condition number 19.)
b. Appendix TV-1, now carries a version date of "12/02/97".

III. Conclusion.

In conclusion, the changes that have been made are insignificant in nature and do not impose additional noticing requirements. The permitting authority hereby issues the FINAL Title V permit, with any changes noted above.

P 263 584 674

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

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):
1. ☐ Addressee's Address
2. ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to:
Mr. Walter P. Brussels
Managing Director
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

4a. Article Number
P 263 584 674

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

7. Date of Delivery
1-8-98

5. Received By: *(Print Name)*

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

6. Signature: *(Addressee or Agent)*
X

PS Form **3811**, December 1994 Domestic Return Receipt

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

US Postal Service
Receipt for Certified Mail
No Insurance Coverage Provided.
Do not use for International Mail *(See reverse)*

Sent to	Mr. Walter P. Brussels
Street & Number	21 West Church Street
Post Office, State, & ZIP Code	Jacksonville, Florida 32202
Postage	$
Certified Fee	
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom, Date, & Addressee's Address	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	$
Postmark or Date	1/6/98 JEA - Northside/St. John's Facility ID#0310045-001-AV

PS Form 3800, April 1995

P 263 584 675

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

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):
1. ☐ Addressee's Address
2. ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to:
Mr. Jon P. Eckenbach
Executive Vice President
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

4a. Article Number
P 263 584 675

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

7. Date of Delivery
1-8-98

5. Received By: *(Print Name)*

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

6. Signature: *(Addressee or Agent)*
X

PS Form **3811**, December 1994 Domestic Return Receipt

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

US Postal Service
Receipt for Certified Mail
No Insurance Coverage Provided.
Do not use for International Mail *(See reverse)*

Sent to	Mr. Jon P. Eckenbach
Street & Number	21 West Church Street
Post Office, State, & ZIP Code	Jacksonville, Florida 32202
Postage	$
Certified Fee	
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom, Date, & Addressee's Address	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	$
Postmark or Date	1/6/98 JEA - Northside/St. John's Facility ID#0310045-001-AV

PS Form 3800, April 1995

File copy

JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY

21 WEST CHURCH STREET • JACKSONVILLE, FL 32202-3139

April 20, 1998

Mr. Bruce Mitchell
Florida Dept. of Environmental Regulation
2600 Blair Stone Rd.
Tallahassee, FL.

RE: Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA)
Northside Generating Station (NGS) / St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP)
Title V Permit No. 0310045-001-AV

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Pursuant to our telephone conversations concerning the above referenced permit, the following comments indicate discrepancies that have been identified in the final permit that are not consistent with existing SJRPP PSD permit (PSD-FL-010), SJRPP's Conditions of Certification (PA 81-13), or applicable regulations. In addition, several clarifying amendments are requested at the end of this letter.

REQUESTED REVISIONS: DISCREPANCIES

Section II. Facility-Wide Conditions

Condition 2. This Condition should be revised as follows: "No person shall ~~not~~ cause, suffer, allow, or permit . . . ."

Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions

D.3.c. This Condition states that the maximum weight of petroleum coke burned shall not exceed 100,000 pounds per hour. The language "averaged over 24 hours" should be changed to "30 day rolling average" to correspond to the basis of the emission limits and the fact that the pounds per hour limits are correspondent to such.

D.3.d. The third sentence in this provision prohibiting the use of used oil except when firing at "normal operating temperatures" is ambiguous and should be deleted. If this was intended to mean used oil could not be fired during startup and shutdown, this prohibition is included in the second sentence of this provision.

D.7.a. The maximum ash content of the coal is 18%, by weight and not 0.18% by weight.

D.10.a. The formula should read: SO_2 (lb/MMBtu) = (0.2 x C/100) + 0.4

D.10.c. The formula should read: SO_2 (lb/MMBtu) = [0.1653 x C x S - 0.4 x C + 4] x 1/100

D.11.(1) The phrase "and 90 percent reduction" should be included.

D.13.b. Limiting the petroleum coke sulfur content to no more than 4.0 percent, by weight, dry basis is not correct. This should read "The blend of petroleum coke and coal sulfur content shall not exceed 4.0 percent, by weight." The 4% limit applies to the fuel blend, not the petcoke individually. Also, there is no reference to "dry basis" in the existing permits and therefore it should be deleted here.

D.14.(2) This provision should be revised as follows: "If emissions of SO_2 to the atmosphere are <u>equal to or</u> less than . . . ."

D.18. This Condition should be deleted because there is no comparable condition in PSD-FL-010. PSD-FL-010 simply states that CO emissions will be minimized utilizing combustion controls.

D.19. This Condition should be deleted in its entirety because these provisions apply to 40 CFR Subpart D units, and the SJRPP units are subject to 40 CFR Subpart Da. Further, subparagraph (1) of Condition D.19 is redundant to Condition D.8.

D.20. These Conditions should be deleted because these emissions units are NSPS units subject to the
D.21. excess emissions provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, which are applicable as a matter of Florida law because 40 CFR Part 60 is incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, Fla. Admin. Code. Further, the applicable excess emissions provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 are already contained in this Title V permit under Condition D.25 and the Appendix containing selected provisions from 40 CFR 60 Subpart A.

D.XX. A Condition should be added allowing data from RATA tests to be utilized for performance test purposes. This request is similar to a request by Kissimmee Utility Authority which has already been approved by DEP without the need for an Alternate Sampling Procedure (ASP).

D.52(a)4. Subparagraph b. should be revised because there is no annual stack test requirement for units that utilize CEMs to determine compliance with specific pollutants (SO_2 and NO_x), and subparagraph c. should be deleted because this unit is not subject to a NESHAP. See comment on Condition D.53 below.

D.52(a)5. The sentence is incomplete and should read "does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel".

D.53. The Conditions of Certification were modified to remove stack tests for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides in lieu of CEMS data which was based on the December 15, 1995 guidance document by Howard Rhodes - "Guidance Regarding Annual Compliance Testing Exemption for Facilities Utilizing CEMs." Therefore, these two parameters should be removed from this item. Note that the PSD permit does not specifically require a stack test.

D.67. This Condition should be revised as follows to reflect the fact that this unit does not burn gas, and that hourly records are only kept regarding the amounts of each fuel fired; other records should only be required on a per shipment basis: "The owner or operator shall create and maintain for each emissions unit hourly records of the amount of each fuel fired. ~~the ratio of fuel oil to gsa if co-fired~~ Records regarding the heating value, and sulfur and ash content, percent by weight, of each fuel fired will either be provided by the vendor or prepared by the permittee, and maintained by the permittee for each shipment of fuel received."

D.68. There are no requirements to submit this data per SJRPP permit requirements and therefore should not be required. Records are maintained on site for agency review as needed.

Subsection E. Auxiliary Boilers

SJRPP Auxiliary Boilers have been removed from SJRPP and deleted from the Conditions of Certification. Therefore this section is not warranted and any reference to the auxiliary boilers throughout the permit should be deleted.

Subsection F. Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems

F.8. Because this unit is subject to the NSPS under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y, the excess emissions provisions contained in 40 CFR Part 60 are applicable for any NSPS emission limits for this unit. Accordingly, Conditions F.8 and F.9 should contain the following introductory language: "For emission limits not derived from NSPS, excess emissions . . . ." See comment on Conditions D.20 and D.21 above.

CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS

Table of Contents

Section III. D. It is understood that the Megawatts are in the permit for informational purposes only.

Placard Page

There are numerous references in the Title V permit to the "attached" Tables in PSD-FL-010. These Tables should therefore be attached as part of the Title V permit, and so indicated on this page.

Section I. Facility Information

Subsection A. Facility Description: Petroleum coke should be referenced.

Section III. Subsection A.

Description. The commence operation date for unit 2 should be changed from "1972" to "November 16, 1966."

A permitting note should be included with the heat input numbers indicating that the heat input is included only for purposes of determining the capacity at which testing occurred, and that a heat input determination need only be made while testing.

A.5. This Condition reflects an Order issued by the Department allowing annual compliance testing and a 40% opacity limit. This Order should be attached to this Title V permit and the language revised as follows: "For Boilers Nos. 1 and 3, visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. DEP has determined that these units ~~Emissions units governed by this visible emissions limit~~ shall compliance test for particulate matter emissions annually . . . ." A copy of the Order is attached for your convenience.

A.8. This Condition should be revised to reflect the specified compliance test method as follows: "Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input, as measured in accordance with Condition A.22. ~~by applicable compliance methods~~.

A.10. This Condition should be revised to reflect the specified compliance test method as follows: "SO_2 emissions shall not exceed 1.98 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured in accordance with Conditions A.17, A.23 and A.24. ~~by applicable compliance methods~~.

A.12. This Condition should be revised to reflect the specified compliance test method as follows: "For Boiler No. 3, nitrogen oxides emissions shall not exceed 0.30 lb/mmBtu heat input, as measured in accordance with Condition A.18. ~~by applicable compliance methods~~.

A.13. This Condition states that JEA can only burn used oil that is generated by JEA, yet the compliance provisions in this Condition and throughout Subsection A. (e.g., A.34, A.38) refers to "delivery" of the used oil, and analysis by the vendor. These conditions should be clarified to reflect the fact that used oil is not "delivered."

A.18. The citation to this Condition should be changed from "Rule 62-296.450(1)(e)4." to "Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)4."

A.31. This Condition should be revised as follows: "(a)4.a. visible emissions ~~if there is an applicable standard~~; b. particulate matter; c. sulfur dioxide; d. nitrogen oxide ~~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 pollutant; and c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable standard~~.

Subsection B.

A permitting note should be included with the heat input numbers indicating that the heat input is included only for purposes of determining the capacity at which testing occurred, and that a heat input determination need only be made while testing.

B.1. In accordance with the Title V application and existing operating permit, the heat input when firing natural or LP gas should be 123.5, not 120.0. Also, the authority for this provision should state that the application was filed on June 14, 1996, rather than 1997.

Subsection C.

Description. As indicated in the Title V application, CT No. 5 began commercial service in February of 1974, not December 1974.

C.3. This Condition should be revised as follows: "Only ~~(virgin)~~ new No. 2 . . . ."

Subsection D.

The description should be revised to reflect the correct dates of initial operation as indicated in the application: boiler No. 1 (December 15, 1986), and boiler No. 2 (March 24, 1988).

A permitting note should be included with the heat input numbers indicating that the heat input is included only for purposes of determining the capacity at which testing occurred, and that a heat input determination need only be made while testing.

D.15.(1) The reference to "bituminous coal" should be changed to "coal or coal/coke blend."

D.15.(2) The reference to "All other fuels - oil" is ambiguous and should be changed to "liquid fuels."

D.30. Last sentence "is experienced" is stated twice.

D.37. The word "acceptable" in the last sentence should be capitalized.

D.70, D.71, D.72. The authority for these Conditions should reference the Conditions of Certification.

D.75. The authority for this Condition should cite to 40 CFR 60.48a(e)(1) and reference Condition D.44.

Subsection G. Limestone and Flyash Handling

The word "generally" should be removed from the last sentence in the system description.

G.6.c. This provision should be made consistent with the permit language as well as G.7a. which is "Limestone Silo," not "limestone day silo."

Subsection H. Cooling Towers

What BACT does this description refer to?

Subsection IV. Acid Rain

The description denotes MW. It is understood that this is for informational purposes only.

A.5. All references to the "Jacksonville Electric Company" should be changed to "Jacksonville Electric Authority."

Tables 1-1, and 2-2

These Tables should be revised in accordance with the comments above.

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact Bert Gianazza at (904)665-6247 for issues relating to the Northside facility, and Jay Worley at (904)751-7729 for issues relating to the Power Park.

Sincerely,

M. Claudia Maire
Vice President
Environmental Health & Safety

cc: Scott Sheplak
Jeff Brown, Esq.
Bruce Mitchell
4/24/98 BGM

Jacksonville Electric Authority
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park
Facility ID No.: 0310045
Duval County

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
FINAL Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV

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

Mail Station #5505
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Telephone: 850/488-1344
Fax: 850/922-6979

Compliance Authority:
City of Jacksonville
Regulatory and Environmental Services Department
Air and Water Quality Division
421 West Church Street, Suite 422
Jacksonville, Florida 32202-4111
Telephone: 904/630-3484
Fax: 904/630-3638

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
FINAL Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV

Table of Contents

Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

Permittee:
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

FINAL Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310045
SIC No.: 49; 4911
Project: Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

This permit is for the operation of the Jacksonville Electric Authority's Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park. This facility is located at 4377 Heckshire Drive, Jacksonville, Duval County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 446.90 km East and 3359.150 km North; Latitude: 30° 21' 52" North and Longitude: 81° 37' 25" West.

This Title V air operation permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.); Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213 and 62-214; the City of Jacksonville Ordinance Code (JOC), Title X, Chapter 376; and, the Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board (JEPB) Rule 2, Parts I thru VII and Parts IX thru XII. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

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-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/02/97)
APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES (version dated 10/07/96)
TABLE 297.310-1, CALIBRATION SCHEDULE (dated 10/07/96)
FIGURE 1 - SUMMARY REPORT - GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSIONS AND MONITORING SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE REPORT (40 CFR 60, July 1996)
BACT Determinations dated 10/15/84 (NGS) and 05/07/81 (SJRPP)
PSD-FL-010(B) issued 10/14/96
Operation and Maintenance Plan
Phase II Acid Rain Application/Compliance Plan received 12/26/95
Alternate Sampling Procedure: ASP Number 97-B-01
Appendix 40CFR60 Subpart A - General Provisions (dated 07/23/97)
ORDER EXTENDING PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE dated 11/13/97

Effective Date: January 1, 1998
Renewal Application Due Date: July 5, 2002
Expiration Date: December 31, 2002

Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division of Air Resources Management

HLR/sms/bm

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of five boilers, Northside Generating Station (NGS) Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3 **(No. 2 was placed on long-term reserve shutdown on March 1, 1984)** and St. Johns River Power Park (SJRPP) Boilers Nos. 1 and 2; four combustion turbines, NGS Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Nos. 1 and 2 are inactive); and, an auxiliary boilers, NGS No. 1 and SJRPP Nos. 1 and 2. The NGS and SJRPP auxiliary boilers are allowed to operate when one of the main boilers are shut down or in a startup mode prior to being put on line. Emissions from the NGS Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are uncontrolled. Emissions from the auxiliary boilers and the NGS CTs Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, are controlled firing low sulfur fuel oil. Emissions from the SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 are controlled with an electrostatic precipitator, a limestone scrubber, and low-NO_X burners. The SJRPP facility also includes coal, limestone and flyash handling activities, of which various control devices, control strategies, and control techniques are required. 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 No(s). and Brief Description(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	NGS Boiler No. 1
-002	NGS Boiler No. 2 (on long-term reserve shutdown since 03/01/84)
-003	NGS Boiler No. 3
-004	NGS Combustion Turbine No. 1 (inactive: permit surrendered and dismantled)
-005	NGS Combustion Turbine No. 2 (inactive: permit surrendered and dismantled)
-006	NGS Combustion Turbine No. 3
-007	NGS Combustion Turbine No. 4
-008	NGS Combustion Turbine No. 5
-009	NGS Combustion Turbine No. 6
-013	NGS Auxiliary Boiler No. 1
-rrr	SJRPP Boiler No. 1
-sss	SJRPP Boiler No. 2
-ttt	SJRPP Auxiliary Boilers Nos. 1
-uuu	SJRPP Auxiliary Boilers Nos. 2
-vvv	SJRPP: Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems
-www	SJRPP: Limestone and Flyash Handling
-xxx	SJRPP: Cooling Towers (2)

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

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

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

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

These documents are provided to the permittee for information purposes only:
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.
Supplementary information received September 16, 1996.
PSD-FL-010(B) issued October 14, 1996.
Supplementary information received January 9, 1997.
Supplementary information received September 17, 1997.

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

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

2. **Not federally enforceable.** General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person 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.; and, Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board (JEPB) Rule 2, Part IX]

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

4. General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard. Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4., F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

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

6. 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.]

7. 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.]

8. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions or Organic Solvents Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.
[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

9. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include: chemical or water application to unpaved roads or unpaved yard areas; paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and plant grounds; landscaping and planting of vegetation; confining abrasive blasting where possible; and other techniques, as necessary. Also, for the solid waste disposal area, wetting agents shall be applied.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

10. 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.]

11. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the AWQD office at the following address:

City of Jacksonville
Regulatory and Environmental Services Department
Air and Water Quality Division
421 West Church Street, Suite 422
Jacksonville, Florida 32202-4111
Telephone: 904/630-3484
Fax: 904/630-3638

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

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Operating Permits Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9099
Fax: 404/562-9095

Section III. Emissions Units.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	NGS Boiler No. 1
-002	NGS Boiler No. 2
-003	NGS Boiler No. 3

NGS Boiler No. 1 is a fossil fuel-fired steam generator with a nominal nameplate rating of 297.5 megawatts (electric). The emissions unit will be allowed to fire new No. 6 residual fuel oil, natural gas, LP gas, "on-specification" used oil, landfill gas, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas and/or landfill gas. The maximum heat inputs are (1) 2767 MMBtu per hour when firing fuel oil; (2) 2892 MMBtu per hour when firing natural gas or natural/landfill gases; or (3) 2767 - 2892 MMBtu per hour when firing a combination of fuel oil and natural gas or natural/landfill gases, respectively. LP gas is used as the igniter fuel when natural gas is not available. Fuel additives, typically of a magnesium oxide, hydroxide or sulfonate, or calcium nitrate origin, are used to enhance combustion and/or control acidity. Pollutant emissions from this emissions unit are uncontrolled. The combustion gases exhaust through a single stack of 168 feet. NGS Boiler No. 1 began commercial operation in 1966.

NGS Boiler No. 2 is a fossil fuel-fired steam generator with a nominal nameplate rating of 297.5 megawatts (electric). The emissions unit is permitted to fire new No. 6 residual fuel oil, natural gas, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas. The maximum heat inputs are (1) 2341 MMBtu per hour when firing fuel oil; (2) 2352 MMBtu per hour when firing natural gas; or (3) 2341 - 2352 MMBtu per hour when firing a combination of No. 6 fuel oil and natural gas, respectively. Fuel additives, typically of a magnesium oxide, hydroxide or sulfonate, or calcium nitrate origin, are used to enhance combustion and/or control acidity. Pollutant emissions from this emissions unit are uncontrolled. The combustion gases exhaust through a single stack of 195 feet. NGS Boiler No. 2 began commercial operation in 1972. **NGS Boiler No. 2 was placed on long-term reserve shutdown on March 1, 1984.**

NGS Boiler No. 3 is a fossil fuel-fired steam generator with a nominal nameplate rating of 563.7 megawatts (electric). The emissions unit will be allowed to fire new No. 6 residual fuel oil, natural gas, LP gas, "on-specification" used oil, landfill gas, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas and/or landfill gas. The maximum heat inputs are (1) 5033 MMBtu per hour when firing fuel oil; (2) 5260 MMBtu per hour when firing natural gas or natural/landfill gases; or (3) 5033 - 5260 MMBtu per hour when firing a combination of fuel oil and natural gas or natural/landfill gases, respectively. LP gas is used as the igniter fuel when natural gas is not available. Fuel additives, typically of a magnesium oxide, hydroxide or sulfonate, or calcium nitrate origin, are used to enhance combustion and/or control acidity. Pollutant emissions from this emissions unit are uncontrolled. The combustion gases exhaust through two stacks of 235.3 feet. NGS Boiler No. 3 began commercial operation in 1977.

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II; Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input; and, Rule 62-296.702, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

Emissions Unit	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
NGS Boiler No. 1	2892	Natural Gas
	2892	Landfill Gas
	2767	New No. 6 Fuel Oil
	2767	"On-specification" Used Oil
	2767-2892	Fuel Oil and Natural Gas
	2767-2892	Fuel Oil and Natural/Landfill Gases
NGS Boiler No. 2	2352	Natural Gas
	2341	New No. 6 Fuel Oil
	2341-2352	New No. 6 Fuel Oil and Natural Gas
NGS Boiler No. 3	5260	Natural Gas
	5260	Landfill Gas
	5033	New No. 6 Fuel Oil
	5033	"On-specification" Used Oil
	5033-5260	Fuel Oil and Natural Gas
	5033-5260	Fuel Oil and Natural/Landfill Gases

Note: When a blend of fuel oil and natural and/or landfill gas is fired, the heat input is prorated based on the percent heat input of each fuel.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; and, AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528]

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific conditions **A.26.** and **A.27.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels.
a. The only fuels allowed to be burned are natural gas, LP gas, landfill gas, new No. 6 fuel oil, "on-specification" used oil, and a blend of fuel oil and natural gas and/or landfill gas. "On-specification" used oil containing any quantifiable levels of PCBs can only be fired when the emissions unit is at normal operating temperatures. LP gas is used as the igniter fuel when natural gas is not available.
b. The total station (NGS Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and NGS Auxiliary Boiler No. 1) residual fuel oil consumption must not exceed 1,440,000 pounds in any consecutive three (3) hour period.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 271.20(e)(3); AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528; AC16-85951 and BACT; and, applicant request dated June 14, 1996.]

A.4. Hours of Operation. The emissions units may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528]

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.5. Visible Emissions. For Boilers Nos. 1 and 3, visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. 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.
[Rules 62-296.405(1)(a) and 62-296.702(2)(b), F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, AO16-194743 and AO16-207528]

A.6. Visible Emissions. For Boiler No. 2, visible emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, except for one two-minute period per hour which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent. 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.
[Rules 62-296.405(1)(a) and 62-296.702(2)(b), F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, AO16-178094]

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

A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

A.8. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input , as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rules 62-296.405(1)(b) and 62-296.702(2)(a), F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

A.9. Particulate Matter - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 pound per million Btu heat input during the 3-hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide. SO_2 emissions shall not exceed 1.98 pounds per million Btu heat input , as measured by applicable compliance methods. Any calculations or methods used to demonstrate compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all fossil fuels, including natural gas, and the sulfur from all fuels fired. See specific conditions **A.17., A.23.** and **A.24.**
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(c)1.a., F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

A.11. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. For Boilers Nos. 1 and 3, the sulfur content of the as-fired No. 6 fuel oil shall not exceed 1.8 percent, by weight, if the SO_2 continuous emissions monitor system is temporarily inoperative. For Boiler No. 2, the maximum sulfur content shall not exceed 1.8%, by weight. See specific condition **A.24.**
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)3., F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528]

A.12. Nitrogen Oxides (expressed as NO_2). For Boiler No. 3, nitrogen oxides shall not exceed 0.30 lb/MMBtu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(d)1., F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, AO16-207528]

A.13. "On-Specification" Used Oil. The burning of "on-specification" used oil is allowed at this facility in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following additional conditions:
a. Only "on-specification" used oil generated by the Jacksonville Electric Authority in the production and distribution of electricity shall be fired in these emissions units. The total combined quantity allowed to be fired in these emissions units shall not exceed 1,000,000 gallons per calendar year. "On-specification" used oil is defined as each used oil delivery that meets the 40 CFR 279 (Standards for the Management of Used Oil) specifications listed below. Used oil that does not meet all of the following specifications is considered "off-specification" oil and shall not be fired. See specific conditions **A.34., A.38.** and **A.39.**

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 °F minimum
PCBs	less than 50 ppm

* As determined by approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).
[40 CFR 279.11]

Excess Emissions

A.14. 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.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

A.15. 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.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

A.16. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

A.17. Sulfur Dioxide.
a. For Boilers Nos. 1 and 3, the permittee elected to monitor emissions using a SO_2 continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS). This procedure is allowed because the emissions units do not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. See specific conditions **A.10., A.11., A.23.** and **A.24.**
b. Boiler No. 2 has been on long-term reserve shutdown since March 1, 1984.
c. The CEMS shall be calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 75, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and demonstrated based on a 24-hour daily average. A Relative Accuracy Testing Audit (RATA) shall be performed no less than annually.
d. In the event the CEMS becomes temporarily inoperable or interrupted, the fuels and the maximum fuel oil to natural gas firing ratio that can be used is that which was last used to demonstrate compliance prior to the loss of the CEMS, **or** the emissions units shall fuel switch and be fired with a fuel oil containing a maximum sulfur content of 1.8%, by weight, or less.
e. In the event of natural gas disruption and the emissions units have to fire 100% fuel oil, the emissions units shall be fired with a fuel oil containing a maximum sulfur content of 1.8%, by weight, or less.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-204.800, 62-296.405(1)(c)3., and 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.; and, AO16-194743 and AO16-207528]

A.18. Nitrogen Oxides. For Boiler No. 3, compliance with the nitrogen oxides (expressed as NO_2) limit of 0.30 lb/MMBtu shall be demonstrated by the following:
a. Through the use of a CEMS installed, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR 60, Appendix F, and 40 CFR 75, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and demonstrated based on a 30-day rolling average.
b. The performance specifications, location of the monitor, data requirements, data reduction and reporting requirements shall conform with the requirements of 40 CFR 51, Appendix P, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.450(1)(e)4. and 62-296.405(1)(f), F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, 40 CFR 60 & 75]

A.19. Determination of Process Variables.
(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

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.20. Visible emissions.
a. For Boilers Nos. 1 and 3, the test method for visible emissions shall be EPA 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.
b. For Boiler No. 2, the test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C. See specific condition **A.21**.
c. The visible emissions test(s) required shall be conducted simultaneously with particulate matter testing and soot blowing and non-soot blowing operating modes.
d. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)1. & 5., F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528]

A.21. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.22. Particulate Matter.
a. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance. EPA Method 3 (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.
b. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)2. & 5., and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.23. 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.
a. For Boilers Nos. 1 and 3, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the 1.98 lbs/MMBtu heat input standard by either using the above referenced EPA test methods, including if used during a RATA for the SO_2 CEMS, or, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, a sulfur analyses of the as-fired fuel oils and gaseous fuels while compliance testing for particulate matter and visible emissions. See specific conditions **A.10., A.11. and A.24.**
b. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
c. For monitoring purposes and in lieu of fuel sampling and analysis, the permittee shall operate a SO_2 CEMs. A RATA shall be conducted at least annually in accordance with 40 CFR 75.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3. & 5., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528]

A.24. For Boilers Nos. 1 and 3, the following fuel sampling and analysis protocol shall be used if the permittee opts to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard using an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit and conducted while performing a compliance test for particulate matter and visible emissions:
a. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, (1) for liquid fuels using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended fuel oil following each fuel delivery, (2) for gaseous fuels using ASTM D 1072-80, or the latest edition (the permittee can default to the maximum sulfur content guaranteed by the supplier).
b. Record hourly fuel totalizer readings with calculated hourly feed rates for each fuel fired, the ratio of fuel oil to gas if co-fired, the density of each fuel, and the percent sulfur content, by weight, of each fuel.

c. The analyses of the No. 6 fuel oil, as received from the supplier, shall include the following:
(1). Density (ASTM D 1298-80 or the latest edition).
(2). Calorific heat value in Btu per pound (ASTM D 240-76 or the latest edition).
d. The analyses of the gaseous fuels, as received from the supplier, shall include the following:
(1). Density (ASTM D1137-53, ASTM D1945-64, or the latest edition).
(2). Calorific heat value in Btu per cubic foot (ASTM D1137-53, ASTM D1945-64, ASTM D1826-77, or the latest edition).
e. Utilize the above information in a., b., c. and d. to calculate the SO_2 emission rate.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3., 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528; and, 40 CFR 60. Appendix A]

A.25. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.26. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.27. Operating Conditions During Testing - Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions. Compliance tests for particulate matter and visible emissions during soot blowing and steady-state (non-soot blowing) operations shall be conducted at least once, annually, if liquid fuel is fired for more than 400 hours. All visible emissions tests shall be conducted concurrently with the particulate matter emissions tests. Testing shall be conducted as follows:
a. 100% Fuel Oil Firing.: Particulate matter and visible emissions tests during soot blowing and steady-state operations shall be performed on each emissions unit while firing fuel oil containing a sulfur content equal to or less than 1.8%, by weight, except that such test shall not be required to be performed during any federal fiscal year that testing is performed in accordance with specific condition **A.27.b.**

b. Co-firing Fuel Oil with Gases.: If fuel oil containing a sulfur content greater than 1.8%, by weight, is co-fired with gases (i.e., natural gas, landfill gas, LP gas), then particulate matter and visible emissions tests during soot blowing and steady-state operations shall be performed as soon as practicable, but in no event more than 60 days from the day of first firing the higher percent sulfur fuel oil, while co-firing such fuel oil with the proportion of gas required to maintain SO_2 emissions between 90 to 100% of the SO_2 emissions limitation (1.62 to 1.98 lbs/MMBtu heat input, respectively). Following successful completion of such particulate matter and visible emissions testing, further particulate matter and visible emissions testing shall not be required during the remaining federal fiscal year unless fuel oil is fired containing a sulfur content greater than 0.20%, by weight, above the fuel oil sulfur content percent, by weight, that was fired during the most recent co-firing compliance tests. If fuel oil is co-fired containing a sulfur content greater than 0.20%, by weight, above the fuel oil sulfur content percent, by weight, that was fired during the most recent co-firing compliance tests for particulate matter and visible emissions, then additional particulate matter and visible emissions tests shall be performed as described above and as soon as practicable, but in no event more than 60 days from the day of first firing the higher sulfur percent fuel oil. Following successful completion of such particulate matter and visible emissions testing, further particulate matter and visible emissions testing shall not be required during the remaining federal fiscal year unless fuel oil is fired containing a sulfur content greater than 0.20%, by weight, above the fuel oil sulfur content percent, by weight, that was fired during the most recent co-firing compliance tests. If any additional particulate matter and visible emissions tests are imposed after completion of any required annual compliance tests, then the frequency testing base date shall be reset to 12-months after the date of completion of the last tests.
[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(c)3. and 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.28. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.29. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.

(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.
(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1 (attached).
(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.30. 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, and Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.31. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
a. Did not operate; or
b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the AWQD, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

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

(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; AO16-194743, AO16-178094 and AO16-207528; and, SIP approved]

A.32. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

A.33. Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, ASP Number 97-B-01.]

A.34. Compliance with the "on-specification" used oil requirements will be determined from a sample collected from each batch delivered for firing. See specific conditions **A.13., A.38.** and **A.39.**
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-213.440; and, 40 CFR 279]

Record keeping and Reporting Requirements

A.35. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

A.36. For each calendar quarter, submit to the AWQD a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards, as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., and any continuous emissions monitoring system outages. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. The report shall be submitted within 30 calendar days following the last day of the quarterly period. 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.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, AO16-207528]

A.37. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the AWQD on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the AWQD to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

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

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

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, AO16-214193, AO16-214194 and AO16-214195]

A.38. Records shall be kept of each delivery of "on-specification" used oil with a statement of the origin of the used oil and the quantity delivered/stored for firing. In addition, monthly records shall be kept of the quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in these emissions units. The above records shall be maintained in a form suitable for inspection, retained for a minimum of five years, and be made available upon request. See specific conditions **A.13., A.34.** and **A.39.**
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

A.39. The permittee shall include in the "Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility" a summary of the "on-specification" used oil analyses for the calendar year and a statement of the total quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in Boilers Nos. 1 and 3 during the calendar year. See specific conditions **A.13., A.34.** and **A.38.**
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

A.40. When any of the NGS boilers, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are shut down, it shall be recorded in the boiler's operating log book.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951]

A.41. When electrical power demand requires all three main NGS boilers to be on line, the total station residual (No. 6) fuel oil consumption shall be recorded for each four-hour period whenever the NGS auxiliary steam generator (boiler) is operating. The recorded fuel consumption data shall be retained for at least five (5) years.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951]

A.42. Fuel Consumption Records. The owner or operator shall create and maintain for each emissions unit hourly records of the amount of each fuel fired, the ratio of fuel oil to gas if co-fired, and the heating value and sulfur content, percent by weight, of each fuel fired. These records must be of sufficient detail to be able to identify when additional particulate matter and visible emissions testing is required pursuant to specific condition **A.27.b.**, and, when applicable, demonstrate compliance with the requirements of specific condition **A.24.e**.
[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-213.410, 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(c)3., F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous

A.43. For Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, an Operation and Maintenance Plan is attached and a part of this permit pursuant to Rule 62-296.700(6), F.A.C. All activities shall be performed as scheduled and recorded data made available to the AWQD upon request. Records shall be maintained on file for a minimum of five (5) years.
[Rule 62-296.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

Section III. Emissions Units.

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-014	Northside Generating Station (NGS) Auxiliary Boiler No. 1

The NGS Auxiliary Boiler No. 1 is steam generator that is allowed to fire natural gas, LP gas, new No. 2 distillate or new No. 6 residual fuel oils, and a blend of new fuel oil(s) with internally generated waste oil that does not contain any polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The maximum fuel oil sulfur content is 1.8%, by weight (BACT dated October 15, 1984). Emissions from this boiler are uncontrolled. The NGS Auxiliary Boiler No. 1 was authorized construction on October 15, 1984. This emissions unit can only be operated when one of the main NGS boilers (No. 1, 2 or 3) is either shut down or is in the startup mode of operation prior to being on line ***or*** when electrical power demand requires that all three main boilers (NGS Nos. 1, 2 and 3) and the auxiliary boiler (NGS No. 1) to be on line.

{Permitting note(s): 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, which includes BACT (dated October 15, 1984).}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is as follows:

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
Aux. Boiler No. 1	120.0	Natural Gas
	120.0	LP Gas
	118.0	New No. 2 Fuel Oil
	116.5	New No. 6 Fuel Oil
	116.5-118.0	New Fuel oil and On-site Generated Waste Oil

[AC16-85951; and, application received June 14, 1997.]

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

B.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels.
a. The only fuels allowed to be fired are natural gas, LP gas, new No. 2 distillate or new No. 6 residual fuel oils, or a blend of new fuel oil(s) with "internally generated waste oil". The "internally generated waste oil" includes "on-specification" used oil, and excludes any PCB containing material from being fired in this emissions unit.
b. The total station (NGS's Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and Auxiliary Boiler No. 1) residual (No. 6) fuel oil consumption must not exceed 1,440,000 pounds in any consecutive three (3) hour period. [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951 and BACT]

B.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8760 hours/year, but only when at least one of the main steam generating boilers (NGS Boiler No. 1, 2, or 3) is either shut down or in the startup mode of operation prior to being on line ***or*** when electrical power demand requires that all three main boilers (NGS Nos. 1, 2 and 3) and the auxiliary boiler (NGS No. 1) be on line. See specific conditions **B.3.b., B.24.** and **B.25.**
[AC16-85951]

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.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 15 percent opacity, except for one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent.
[AC16-85951 and BACT]

B.6. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall be controlled by the firing of natural gas and/or low sulfur content liquid fuel oil.
[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, BACT]

B.7. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The maximum sulfur content of the new No. 2 distillate fuel oil, new No. 6 residual fuel oil, or blended fuel oil is 1.8 percent, by weight. See specific conditions **B.14.** and **B.15.**
[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951 and BACT]

B.8. Internally Generated Waste Oil" ("On-specification" Used Oil). The burning of "internally generated waste oil", which includes "on-specification" used oil, is allowed at this facility in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following additional conditions:
a. "Internally generated waste oil" is defined as: 1) automotive waste oils consisting of crankcase drainage, transmission fluids, gear lubricants, hydraulic oils, and minor amounts of kerosene and other solvents used in servicing equipment; 2) industrial waste oils used in metal working, lubrication of industrial equipment, hydraulic and circulating systems, diesel engines and turbine lubrication; and, 3) waste oils which have been used in transformers and heat transfer equipment that does not contain any PCBs.

b. "On-specification" used oil is defined as each used oil delivery that meets the 40 CFR 279 (Standards for the Management of Used Oil) specifications listed below, except for PCBs. By permit, no (0.00%, by weight) PCBs are not allowed to be fired in this emissions unit. Used oil that does not meet all of the following specifications (normally, PCBs are limited to "less than 50 ppm") is considered "off-specification" used oil and shall not be fired in this emissions unit. See specific conditions **B.20.**, **B.26.** and **B.27**.

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 °F minimum
PCBs	none

* As determined by approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; AC16-85951 and BACT; and, 40 CFR 279.11]

Excess Emissions

B.9. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

B.10. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

B.11. Determination of Process Variables.
(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

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.12. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See specific condition **B.13**.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, AC16-85951]

B.13. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

B.14. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit by the vendor providing a fuel analysis upon each fuel delivery. See specific conditions **B.7.** and **B.15**.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951]

B.15. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition. See specific conditions **B.7.** and **B.14**.
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.406(3) and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951]

B.16. 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.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, AC16-85951]

B.17. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

B.18. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
2. For excess emission limitations for particulate matter specified in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., a compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which a fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
a. Did not operate; or
b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
   a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
   b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and,
   c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the AWQD, at least **14** days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the AWQD, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the 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.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; AC16-85951; and, SIP approved]

B.19. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:
   a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
   b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
   c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

B.20. Compliance with the "internally generated waste oil" - "on-specification" used oil requirements will be determined from a sample collected from each batch delivered for firing. See specific conditions **B.8.**, **B.26.** and **B.27.**
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-213.440, F.A.C; and, 40 CFR 279]

Record keeping and Reporting Requirements

B.21. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

B.22. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the AWQD on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

B.23. The permittee shall submit all fuel oil analyses (every fuel oil delivery needs a fuel analysis report) and the visible emissions test, if one is required, to the AWQD annually. If fuel oil is being fired during a visible emissions test, then a sample of fuel oil shall be extracted during the test and analyzed; and, the analysis shall be submitted with the visible emissions test result to AWQD pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C. See specific condition **B.22.**
[AC16-85951]

B.24. When any of the NGS boilers, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are shut down, it shall be recorded in the boiler's operating log book.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951]

B.25. When electrical power demand requires all three main NGS boilers to be on line, the total station residual (No. 6) fuel oil consumption shall be recorded for each four-hour period whenever the NGS auxiliary steam generator (boiler) is operating. The recorded fuel consumption data shall be retained for at least five (5) years.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AC16-85951]

B.26. Records shall be kept of each delivery of "internally generated waste oil" - "on-specification" used oil with a statement of the origin of the waste/used oil and the quantity delivered/stored for firing. In addition, monthly records shall be kept of the quantity of "internally generated waste oil" - "on-specification" used oil fired in this emissions unit. The above records shall be maintained in a form suitable for inspection, retained for a minimum of five years, and be made available upon request. See specific conditions **B.8., B.20. and B.27.**
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; AC16-85951; and, 40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

B.27. The permittee shall include in the "Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility" a summary of the "internally generated waste oil" - "on-specification" used oil analyses for the calendar year and a statement of the total quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in the (NGS) auxiliary boiler during the calendar year. See specific conditions **B.8., B.20.** and **B.26.**
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-006	Combustion Turbine No. 3
-007	Combustion Turbine No. 4
-008	Combustion Turbine No. 5
-009	Combustion Turbine No. 6

Emissions units numbers 003, 004, 005 and 006 are combustion turbines (CTs) manufactured by General Electric (Model MS 7000) and are designated as CTs No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6, respectively. Each CT has a maximum heat input from (virgin) new No. 2 distillate fuel oil of 901.0 MMBtu (LHV: lower heating value). The No. 2 fuel oil has a maximum sulfur content of 0.5%, by weight. These CTs are used as peaking units during peak demand times, during emergencies, and during controls testing, to run a nominal 56.2 MW generator (each). Emissions from the CTs are uncontrolled. A group of exhaust stacks serve the CTs. CT No. 3 began commercial service in February 1975, No. 4 in January 1975, and Nos. 5 and 6 in December 1974

{Permitting notes: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required. These emissions units are not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Gas Turbines.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
3	901.0 (LHV)	New No. 2 Fuel Oil
4	901.0 (LHV)	New No. 2 Fuel Oil
5	901.0 (LHV)	New No. 2 Fuel Oil
6	901.0 (LHV)	New No. 2 Fuel Oil

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AO16-173886]

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **C.13.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

C.3. Methods of Operation - Fuels. Only (virgin) new No. 2 distillate fuel oil shall be fired in the combustion turbines.
[Rule 62-213.410(1), F.A.C.; and, AO16-173886]

C.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions unit(s) may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, AO16-173886]

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.}

C.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each combustion turbine shall not be equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; and, AO16-173886]

C.6. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the new No. 2 distillate fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5 percent, by weight. See specific conditions **C.9.** and **C.12.**
[Requested in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996; and, AO16-173886]

Excess Emissions

C.7. Excess emissions from these emissions units resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

C.8. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

C.9. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit by means of a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery. See specific conditions **C.6.** and **C.12.**
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

C.10. Determination of Process Variables.
(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

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.11. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-204.800, 62-296.320(4)(b)4.a. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

C.12. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

C.13. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity (i.e., at less than 90 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit); in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted, provided however, operations do not exceed 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. 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), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

C.14. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When EPA Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

C.15. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

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

a. Did not operate; or

b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

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

a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;

8. Any combustion turbine that does not operate for more than 400 hours per year shall conduct a visible emissions compliance test once per each five-year period, coinciding with the term of its air operation permit.

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

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

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

[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; AO16-173880; and, SIP approved]

C.16. Visible Emissions Testing - Biennial. By this permit, biennial (odd years) emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is required for each emissions unit, but is not required for those emissions units burning No. 2 fuel oil for less than 400 hours during the previous even year or the current odd year in question.
[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)4. & 8., F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, AO16-173880]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.17. Malfunction Reporting. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

C.18. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the AWQD on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

C.19. Records of No. 2 fuel oil consumption shall be maintained and made available to AWQD upon request.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AO16-173886]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-rrr	SJRPP Boiler No. 1
-sss	SJRPP Boiler No. 2

SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 are fossil fuel-fired steam generators, each having a nominal nameplate rating of 679.6 megawatts (electric). The emissions units will be allowed to fire pulverized coal, a blend of pet coke and coal, new No. 2 distillate fuel oil (startup and low-load operation), and "on-specification" used oil. The maximum heat input to each emissions unit is 6,144 million Btu per hour. SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 will use an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) to control particulate matter, a wet limestone flue gas desulfurization (FGD) unit to control sulfur dioxide, low NO_X burners and low excess-air firing to control nitrogen oxides, and good combustion to control carbon monoxide. Each boiler exhausts through its own stack (640 feet above grade). SJRPP Boiler No. 1 began commercial operation in March 1986. SJRPP Boiler No. 2 began commercial operation in May 1988.

{Permitting note(s): The emissions units are regulated under Acid Rain, Phase II; NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration [PSD; PSD-FL-010; PSD-FL-010(A & B)]; and, Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated May 7, 1981.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is as follows:

Emissions Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input
-rrr	6,144
-sss	6,144

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; PSD-FL-010; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB; and, PA 81-13]

D.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **D.48.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

D.3. Methods of Operation.
a. The only fuels allowed to be fired are coal, a coal blend with a maximum of 20 percent petroleum coke (by weight), new No. 2 distillate fuel oil, and "on-specification" used oil.
b. The new No. 2 fuel oil shall be used for startup and low load operation.
c. The maximum weight of petroleum coke burned shall not exceed 100,000 pounds per hour (averaged over 24 hours).

d. "On-specification" used oil will be generally fired as a blend with the No. 2 fuel oil. "On-specification" used oil containing PCBs above the detectable level of 2 ppm shall not be used for startup or shutdown. "On-specification" used oil containing PCBs between 2 and 49 ppm can only be fired when the emissions unit is at normal operating temperatures.
e. Either coal, a blend of coal and petroleum coke, or fuel oil shall not be fired in the emissions units unless both electrostatic precipitator and limestone scrubber are operating properly except as provided under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da.
f. No fraction of the flue gas shall be allowed to bypass the limestone flue gas desulfurization (FGD) system to reheat the gasses exiting from the FGD system, if the bypass will cause overall SO_2 removal efficiency less than 90 percent or as otherwise provided in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da. The percentage and amount of flue gas bypassing the FGD system shall be documented.
g. The permittee shall not operate its Southside, Northside, or Kennedy Generating Station in such a manner as to cause violation of ambient air quality standards for SO_2 when SJRPP is operating.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; PSD-FL-010; PA 81-13; PSD-FL-010(A & B); 40 CFR 761.20(e); and, requested by the applicant in the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996]

D.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB; PSD-FL-010; and, PA 81-13]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

D.5. Revised Table 6, PSD-FL-010, is incorporated by reference (attached) for emissions units 1 and 2.

D.6. Particulate Matter. No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any emissions unit any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of:
(1) 0.03 lb/million Btu heat input derived from the combustion of solid or liquid fuels (coal, a blend of coal and petroleum coke, or fuel oil);
(2) 1 percent of the potential combustion concentration (99 percent reduction) when combusting solid fuel (coal or a blend of coal and petroleum coke), and
(3) 30 percent of potential combustion concentration (70 percent reduction) when combusting liquid fuel.
(4) Particulate matter emissions shall be controlled with an electrostatic precipitator.
[40 CFR 60.42a(a)(1), (2) & (3); PSD-FL-010 and BACT; PA 81-13; and, PSD-FL-010(A & B)]

D.7. Ash Content.
a. The maximum ash content of the coal is 0.18%, by weight.
b. The maximum ash content of the No. 2 fuel oil is 0.01%, by weight.
[PSD-FL-010; and, PA 81-13]

D.8. Visible Emissions. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6 minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.
[40 CFR 60.42a(b); and, PA 81-13]

D.9. Sulfur Dioxide - Coal Only. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility which combusts solid fuel or solid-derived fuel any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of:
(1) 1.20 lb/million Btu heat input, maximum two-hour average, and 0.76 lb/MMBtu heat input (90% reduction of the potential combustion concentration), 30-day rolling average; or
(2) 30 percent of the potential combustion concentration (70 percent reduction), when emissions are less than 0.60 lb/million Btu heat input.
(3) 100 percent of the potential combustion concentration (zero percent reduction), when emissions are less than 0.20 lb/million Btu heat input.
(4) SO_2 emissions shall be controlled with a lime/limestone flue gas desulfurization system on each boiler.
[40 CFR 60.43a(a)(1), (2) & (3); PSD-FL-010 and BACT; and, PA 81-13]

D.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Coal and Petroleum Coke Blends.
a. When coals with a sulfur content less than or equal to 2.00%, by weight, are co-fired with petroleum coke, the SO_2 emissions shall not exceed 0.55 lb/MMBtu heat input and a minimum of 76% reduction shall be achieved in the flue gas desulfurization system.
b. When coals with a sulfur content between 2.00% and 3.63%, by weight, are co-fired with petroleum coke, the SO_2 emissions shall not exceed the following formula:

SO_2 (lb/MMBtu) = (0.2 x C/100) + 4

where: C = percent of coal co-fired on a heat input basis.

Please note: C is on a heat input basis and not on a weight input basis, so appropriate conversions should be used.

c. When coals with a sulfur content greater than 3.63%, by weight, are co-fired with petroleum coke, the SO_2 emissions shall not exceed the following formula:

SO_2 (lb/MMBtu) = [0.1653 x C x S - 0.4 x (C + 40)] x 1/100

where: C = percent of coal co-fired on a heat input basis.
S = weight percent sulfur in coal.

d. The maximum SO_2 emissions rate when co-firing petroleum coke and coal shall not exceed 0.676 lb/MMBtu heat input.

e. Compliance with the SO_2 emissions limit shall be based on a 30-day rolling average for those days when petroleum coke is fired. Any use of petroleum coke during a 24-hour period shall be considered 1 day of the 30-day rolling average. The 30-day rolling average shall be calculated according to the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS) codified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, except as noted above.
[PSD-FL-010(A & B)]

D.11. Sulfur Dioxide - Liquid Fuel Only. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility which combusts liquid fuel any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of:
(1) 340 ng/J (0.80 lb/million Btu) heat input, or
(2) 100 percent of the potential combustion concentration (zero percent reduction), when emissions are less than 86 ng/J (0.20 lb/million Btu) heat input.
[40 CFR 60.43a(b)(1) & (2)]

D.12. Sulfur Dioxide. Compliance with the emission limitation and percent reduction requirements are both determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.
[40 CFR 60.43a(g); PSD-FL-010; and, PA 81-13]

D.13. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content.
a. The coal sulfur content shall not exceed 4.0 percent, by weight, dry basis.
b. The petroleum coke sulfur content shall not exceed 4.0 percent, by weight, dry basis.
c. The maximum sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil is 0.76%, by weight.
[PSD-FL-010; PA 81-13; and, PSD-FL-010(A & B)]

D.14. Sulfur Dioxide. When fuel oil and coal (or a blend of coal and petroleum coke) are combusted simultaneously, the applicable standard is determined by proration using the following formulas:
(1) If emissions of SO_2 to the atmosphere are greater than 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input:

$PS_{SO2} = (340X + 520Y)/100$ and
$\%P_S = 10$

(2) If emissions of SO_2 to the atmosphere are less than 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input:

$PS_{SO2} = (340X + 520Y)/100$ and
$\%P_S = (10X + 30Y)/100$

where:
PS_{SO2} = the prorated standard for sulfur dioxide when combusting fuel oil and coal (or a blend of coal and petroleum coke) simultaneously (ng/J heat input).
$\%P_S$ = percentage of potential SO_2 emissions allowed.
X = the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuel oil (excluding solid-derived fuels).
Y = the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of coal or a blend of coal and petroleum coke (including solid-derived fuels).
[40 CFR 60.43a(h)(1) & (2)]

D.15. Nitrogen Oxides. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain nitrogen oxides in excess of the following emission limits, based on a 30-day rolling average.
(1) NO_X emissions limits.
a. Bituminous coal: 0.60 lb/million Btu (260 ng/J) heat input;
b. All other fuels - oil: 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/million Btu) heat input.
(2) NO_X reduction requirement.
a. Solid fuels: 65 percent reduction of potential combustion concentration;
b. Liquid fuels: 30 percent reduction of potential combustion concentration.
[40 CFR 60.44a(a)(1) & (2)]

D.16. Nitrogen Oxides. When fuel oil and coal (or a blend of coal and petroleum coke) are combusted simultaneously, the applicable standard is determined by proration using the following formula:

$$PS_{NOX} = (130X + 260Y)/100$$

where:
PS_{NOX} is the prorated standard for nitrogen oxides when combusting coal (or a blend of coal and petroleum coke) and fuel oil simultaneously (ng/J heat input).
X = the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of fuel oil.
Y = the percentage of total heat input derived from the combustion of coal or a blend of coal and petroleum coke.
[40 CFR 60.44a(c); and, PSD-FL-010]

D.17. "On-Specification" Used Oil. The burning of "on-specification" used oil is allowed at this facility in accordance with all other conditions of this permit and the following additional conditions:
a. Only "on-specification" used oil generated by the Jacksonville Electric Authority in the production and distribution of electricity shall be fired in these emissions units. The total combined quantity allowed to be fired in these emissions units shall not exceed 1,000,000 gallons per calendar year. "On-specification" used oil is defined as each used oil delivery that meets the 40 CFR 279 (Standards for the Management of Used Oil) specifications listed below. Used oil that does not meet all of the following specifications is considered "off-specification" oil and shall not be fired. See specific conditions **D.46., D.65., D.66.** and **D.67.**

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 °F minimum
PCBs	less than 50 ppm

* As determined by approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).
[40 CFR 279.11]

D.18. Carbon Monoxide. Carbon monoxide emissions shall not exceed 0.05 lb/MMBtu heat input.
[PSD-FI-010 BACT]

Excess Emissions

D.19. Periods of excess emissions and monitoring systems (MS) downtime that shall be reported are defined as follows:
(1) Opacity. Excess emissions are defined as any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions exceeds 20 percent opacity, except that one six-minute average per hour of up to 27 percent opacity need not be reported.
(2) Sulfur dioxide. Excess emissions for affected facilities are defined as:
(i) Any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) of sulfur dioxide as measured by a continuous monitoring system exceed the applicable standard under 40 CFR 60.43.
(3) Nitrogen oxides. Excess emissions for affected facilities using a continuous monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides are defined as any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) exceed the applicable standards under 40 CFR 60.44.
[40 CFR 60.45(g)(1), (2) & (3)]

D.20. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

D.21. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

D.22. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

Compliance Provisions

D.23. Compliance with the particulate matter emission limitation under 40 CFR 60.42a(a)(1) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirements for particulate matter under 40 CFR 60.42a(a)(2) and (3).
[40 CFR 60.46a(a)]

D.24. Compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limitation under 40 CFR 60.44a(a)(1) constitutes compliance with the percent reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.44a(a)(2).
[40 CFR 60.46a(b)]

D.25. The particulate matter emission standards under 40 CFR 60.42a and the nitrogen oxide standards under 40 CFR 60.44a apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The sulfur dioxide emission standards under 40 CFR 60.43a apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or when both emergency conditions exist and the procedures under 40 CFR 60.46a(d) are implemented.
[40 CFR 60.46a(c)]

D.26. During emergency conditions in the principle company, an affected facility with a malfunctioning flue gas desulfurization system may be operated if sulfur dioxide emissions are minimized by:
(1) Operating all operable flue gas desulfurization modules, and bringing back into operation any malfunctioned module as soon as repairs are completed,
(2) Bypassing flue gases around only those flue gas desulfurization system modules that have been taken out of operation because they were incapable of any sulfur dioxide emission reduction or which would have suffered significant physical damage if they had remained in operation.
[40 CFR 60.46a(d)(1) & (2)]

D.27. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limitations and the percentage reduction requirements under 40 CFR 60.43a and the nitrogen oxides emissions limitations under 40 CFR 60.44a is based on the average emission rate for 30 successive boiler operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each boiler operating day and a new 30 day average emission rate for both sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides and a new percent reduction for sulfur dioxide are calculated to show compliance with the standards.
[40 CFR 60.46a(e)]

D.28. Compliance is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of all hourly emission rates for SO_2 and NO_X for the 30 successive boiler operating days, except for data obtained during startup, shutdown, or malfunction (NO_X only), or emergency conditions (SO_2 only). Compliance with the percentage reduction requirement for SO_2 is determined based on the average inlet and average outlet SO_2 emissions rates for the 30 successive boiler operating days.
[40 CFR 60.46a(g)]

D.29. If the owner or operator has not obtained the minimum quantity of emission data as required under 40 CFR 60.47a, compliance of the affected facility with the emission requirements under 40 CFR 60.43a and 60.44a for the day on which the 30-day period ends may be determined by the Administrator following the applicable procedures in section 7 of Method 19.
[40 CFR 60.46a(h)]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

D.30. Opacity. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring the opacity of emissions discharges to the atmosphere. If opacity interference due to water droplets exists in the stack (for example, from the use of an FGD system), the opacity is monitored upstream of the interference (at the inlet to the FGD system). If opacity interference is experienced is experienced at all locations (both at the inlet and outlet of the sulfur dioxide control system), alternate parameters indicative of the particulate matter control system's performance are monitored (subject to the approval of the Administrator).
[40 CFR 60.47a(a)]

D.31. Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions as follows:
(1) Sulfur dioxide emissions are monitored at both the inlet and outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device.
[40 CFR 60.47a(b)(1)]

D.32. Nitrogen Oxides. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere.
[40 CFR 60.47a(c)]

D.33. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring the oxygen or carbon dioxide content of the flue gases at each location where sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emissions are monitored.
[40 CFR 60.47a(d)]

D.34. The continuous monitoring systems are operated and data recorded during all periods of operation at the affected facility including periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, or emergency conditions, except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.
[40 CFR 60.47a(e)]

D.35. The owner or operator shall obtain emission data for at least 18 hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive boiler operating days. If this minimum data requirement cannot be met with a continuous monitoring system, the owner or operator shall supplement emission data with other monitoring systems approved by the Administrator or the reference methods and procedures as described in 40 CFR 60.47a(h).
[40 CFR 60.47a(f)]

D.36. The 1-hour averages required under 40 CFR 60.13(h) are expressed in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input and used to calculate the average emission rates under 40 CFR 60.46a. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(b). At least two data points must be used to calculate the 1-hour averages.
[40 CFR 60.47a(g)]

D.37. When it becomes necessary to supplement continuous monitoring system data to meet the minimum data requirements in 40 CFR 60.47a(f), the owner or operator shall use the reference methods and procedures as specified in this paragraph. acceptable alternative methods are given in 40 CFR 60.47a(j).
(1) Method 6 shall be used to determine the SO_2 concentration at the same location as the SO_2 monitor. Samples shall be taken at 60-minute intervals. The sampling time and sample volume for each sample shall be at least 20 minutes and 0.020 dscm (0.71 dscf). Each sample represents a 1-hour average.
(2) Method 7 shall be used to determine the NO_X concentration at the same location as the NO_X monitor. Samples shall be taken at 30-minute intervals. The arithmetic average of two consecutive samples represents a 1-hour average.
(3) The emission rate correction factor, integrated bag sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 or CO_2 concentration at the same location as the O_2 or CO_2 monitor. Samples shall be taken for at least 30 minutes in each hour. Each sample represents a 1-hour average.
(4) The procedures in Method 19 shall be used to compute each 1-hour average concentration in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input.
[40 CFR 60.47a(h)(1), (2), (3) & (4)]

D.38. The owner or operator shall use methods and procedures in this paragraph to conduct monitoring system performance evaluations under 40 CFR 60.13(c) and calibration checks under 40 CFR 60.13(d). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in 40 CFR 60.47a(j).
(1) Methods 6, 7, and 3B, as applicable, shall be used to determine O_2, SO_2, and NO_X concentrations.
(2) SO_2 or NO_X (NO), as applicable, shall be used for preparing the calibration gas mixtures (in N_2, as applicable) under Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of 40 CFR 60.
(3) For affected facilities burning only fossil fuel, the span value for a continuous monitoring system for measuring opacity is between 60 and 80 percent and for a continuous monitoring system measuring nitrogen oxides firing solid fuel is 1,000 ppm.
(5) For affected facilities burning fossil fuel, alone or in combination with non-fossil fuel, the span value of the sulfur dioxide continuous monitoring system at the inlet to sulfur dioxide

control device is 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired, and the outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device is 50 percent of maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired.
[40 CFR 60.47a(i)(1), (2), (3), & (5)]

D.39. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.47a.
(1) For Method 6, Method 6A or 6B (whenever Methods 6 and 3 or 3B data are used) or 6C may be used. Each Method 6B sample obtained over 24 hours represents 24 1-hour averages. If Method 6A or 6B is used under 40 CFR 60.47a(i), the conditions under 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1) apply (see specific condition **D.75.**); these conditions do not apply under 40 CFR 60.47a(h).
(2) For Method 7, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E may be used. If Method 7C, 7D, or 7E is used, the sampling time is 1 hour.
(3) For Method 3, Method 3A or 3B may be used if the sampling time is 1 hour.
(4) For Method 3B, Method 3A may be used.
[40 CFR 60.47a(j)]

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.}

D.40. In conducting performance tests, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the methods in appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or the methods and procedures as specified in 40 CFR 60.48a, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). 40 CFR 60.8(f) does not apply for SO_2 and NO_X. Acceptable alternative methods are given in 40 CFR 60.48a(e).
[40 CFR 60.48a(a)]

D.41. Particulate Matter. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standard as follows
(1) The dry basis F factor (O_2) procedures in Method 19 shall be used to compute the emission rate of particulate matter.
(2) For the particulate matter concentration, Method 5 shall be used at affected facilities without wet FGD systems and Method 5B shall be used after wet FGD systems.

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

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

(3) Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.
[40 CFR 60.48a(b)(1), (2) & (3)]

D.42. Sulfur Dioxide. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the sulfur dioxide standards as follows:
(1) The percent of potential SO_2 emissions ($\%P_S$) to the atmosphere shall be computed using the following equation:

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

where:

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

(2) The procedures in Method 19 may be used to determine percent reduction ($\%R_F$) of sulfur by such processes as fuel pretreatment (physical coal cleaning, hydrodesulfurization of fuel oil, etc.), coal pulverizers, and bottom and flyash interactions. This determination is optional.
(3) The procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the percent SO_2 reduction ($\%R_S$) of any SO_2 control system. Alternatively, a combination of an "as fired" fuel monitor and emission rates measured after the control system, following the procedures in Method 19, may be used if the percent reduction is calculated using the average emission rate from the SO_2 control device and the average SO_2 input rate from the "as fired" fuel analysis for 30 consecutive boiler operating days.
(4) The appropriate procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the emission rate.
(5) The continuous monitoring system in 40 CFR 60.47a(b) and (d) shall be used to determine the concentrations of SO_2 and CO_2 or O_2.
[40 CFR 60.48a(c)(1), (2), (3), (4) & (5)]

D.43. Nitrogen Oxides. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the NO_X standard as follows:
(1) The appropriate procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the emission rate of NO_X.
(2) The continuous monitoring system in 40 CFR 60.47a(c) and (d) shall be used to determine the concentrations of NO_X and CO_2 or O_2.
[40 CFR 60.48a(d)(1) & (2)]

D.44. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.48a:
(1) For Method 5 or 5B, Method 17 may be used at facilities with or without wet FGD systems if the stack temperature at the sampling location does not exceed the average temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). Procedures 2.1 and 2.3 of Method 5B in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A may be used in Method 17 only if it is used after wet FGD systems. Method 17 shall not be used after wet FGD systems if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(2) The F_C factor (CO_2) procedures in Method 19 may be used to compute the emission rate of particulate matter under the stipulations of 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1). The CO_2 shall be determined in the same manner as the O_2 concentration.
[40 CFR 60.48a(e)(1) & (2)]

D.45. Carbon Monoxide. Compliance shall be demonstrated using EPA Method 10 in accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

D.46. Compliance with the "on-specification" used oil requirements will be determined as follows:
(a) Analysis of a sample collected from each batch delivered for firing; or,
(b) The new batch delivery is from a collection site that has an acceptable analysis already on file with the facility and the analytical results are assumed by the facility for the batch.
(c) For quantification purposes, the highest concentration of each constituent as determined by any analysis is assumed to be the concentration of the constituent of the blended used oil.
See specific conditions **D.17., D.65., D.66.** and **D.67**.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, 40 CFR 279]

D.47. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

D.48. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

D.49. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

D.50. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.
b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
(b) Minimum Sample Volume. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.
(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.
(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1, attached as part of 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

D.51. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

D.52. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

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

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

a. Did not operate; or

b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

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

a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;

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

c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

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

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

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

(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other

than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; PA 81-13; and, SIP approved]

D.53. Stack tests for particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and visible emissions shall be performed annually.
[PA 81-13]

Record keeping and Reporting Requirements

D.54. For sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter emissions, the performance test data from the performance evaluation of the continuous monitors (including the transmissometer) are submitted to the Administrator.
[40 CFR 60.49a(a)]

D.55. For sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides the following information is reported to the Administrator for each 24-hour period.
(1) Calendar date.
(2) The average sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emission rates (ng/J or lb/million Btu) for each 30 successive boiler operating days, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for non-compliance with the standards; and, description of corrective actions taken.
(3) Percent reduction of the potential combustion concentration of sulfur dioxide for each 30 successive boiler operating days, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for non-compliance with the standard; and, description of corrective actions taken.
(4) Identification of the boiler operating days for which pollutant or diluent data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 18 hours of operation of the facility; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and, description of corrective actions taken.
(5) Identification of the times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates because of startup, shutdown, malfunction (NO_X only), emergency conditions (SO_2 only), or other reasons, and justification for excluding data other than startup, shutdown, malfunction, or emergency conditions.
(6) Identification of "F" factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.
(7) Identification of the times when hourly averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods.
(8) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system.
(9) Description of any modifications to the continuous monitoring system which could affect the ability of the continuous monitoring system to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3.
[40 CFR 60.49a(b)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) & (9)]

D.56. If the required quantity of emission data as required by 40 CFR 60.47a is not obtained for any 30 successive boiler operating days, the following information obtained under the requirements of 40 CFR 60.46a(h) is reported to the Administrator for that 30-day period:
(1) The number of hourly averages available for outlet emission rates (n_o) and inlet emission rates (n_i) as applicable.
(2) The standard deviation of hourly averages for outlet emission rates (s_o) and inlet emission rates (s_i) as applicable.
(3) The lower confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate (E_o^*) and the upper confidence limit for the mean inlet emission rate (E_i^*) as applicable.
(4) The applicable potential combustion concentration.
(5) The ratio of the upper confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate (E_o^*) and the allowable emission rate (E_{std}) as applicable.
[40 CFR 60.49a(c)(1), (2), (3), (4) & (5)]

D.57. If any standards under 40 CFR 60.43a are exceeded during emergency conditions because of control system malfunction, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement:
(1) Indicating if emergency conditions existed and requirements under 40 CFR 60.46a(d) were met during each period, and
(2) Listing the following information:
(i) Time periods the emergency condition existed;
(ii) Electrical output and demand on the owner or operator's electric utility system and the affected facility;
(iii) Amount of power purchased from interconnected neighboring utility companies during the emergency period;
(iv) Percent reduction in emissions achieved;
(v) Atmospheric emission rate (ng/J) of the pollutant discharged; and
(vi) Actions taken to correct control system malfunction.
[40 CFR 60.49a(d)(1) & (2)]

D.58. If fuel pretreatment credit toward the sulfur dioxide emission standard under 40 CFR 60.43a is claimed, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement:
(1) Indicating what percentage cleaning credit was taken for the calendar quarter, and whether the credit was determined in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.48a and Method 19 (appendix A); and
(2) Listing the quantity, heat content, and date each pretreated fuel shipment was received during the previous quarter; the name and location of the pretreatment facility; and the total quantity and total heat content of all fuels received at the affected facility during the previous quarter.
[40 CFR 60.49a(e)(1) & (2)]

D.59. For any periods for which opacity, sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emissions data are not available, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement indicating if any changes were made in operation of the emission control system during the

period of data unavailability. Operations of the control system and the affected facility during periods of data unavailability are to be compared with operation of the control system and the affected facility before and following the period of data unavailability.
[40 CFR 60.49a(f)]

D.60. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement indicating whether:
(1) The required continuous monitoring system calibration, span, and drift checks or other periodic audits have or have not been performed as specified.
(2) The data used to show compliance was or was not obtained in accordance with approved methods and procedures of this part and is representative of plant performance.
(3) The minimum data requirements have or have not been met; or, the minimum data requirements have not been met for errors that were unavoidable.
(4) Compliance with the standards has or has not been achieved during the reporting period.
[40 CFR 60.49a(g)(1), (2), (3) & (4)]

D.61. For the purposes of the reports required under 40 CFR 60.7, periods of excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the applicable opacity standards under 40 CFR 60.42a(b). Opacity levels in excess of the applicable opacity standard and the date of such excesses are to be submitted to the Administrator each calendar quarter.
[40 CFR 60.49a(h)]

D.62. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit the written reports required under 40 CFR 60.49(a) and 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, to the Administrator for every calendar quarter. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.
[40 CFR 60.49a(i)]

D.63. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

D.64. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the AWQD on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the AWQD to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information:

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.

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

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

D.65. Records shall be kept of each delivery of "on-specification" used oil with a statement of the origin of the used oil and the quantity delivered/stored for firing. In addition, monthly records shall be kept of the quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in these emissions units; or, hourly if fired unblended. The above records shall be maintained in a form suitable for inspection, retained for a minimum of five years, and be made available upon request. See specific conditions **D.17., D.46., D.66.** and **D.67.**
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, 40 CFR 279.61 and 761.20(e)]

D.66. The permittee shall include in the "Annual Operating Report (AOR) for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility" a summary of the "on-specification" used oil analyses for the calendar year and a statement of the total quantity of "on-specification" used oil fired in Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 and the auxiliary boilers during the calendar year. See specific conditions **D.17., D.46., D.65.** and **D.67.**
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.; and, Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB]

D.67. Fuel Consumption Records. The owner or operator shall create and maintain for each emissions unit hourly records of the amount of each fuel fired, the ratio of fuel oil to gas if co-fired, the heating value, and sulfur and ash content, percent by weight, of each fuel fired.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

D.68. Reporting and Recordkeeping. Documentation verifying that the coal and petroleum coke fuel blends combusted in Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 have not exceeded the 20 percent maximum petroleum coke by weight limit shall be maintained and submitted to the AWQD with each AOR.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB]

D.69. Reporting and Recordkeeping. Stack monitoring, fuel usage and fuel analysis data shall be reported to the AWQD on a quarterly basis in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7.
[PA 81-13]

D.70. Nitrogen Oxides and Particulate Matter. The permittee shall maintain and submit to the Department and AWQD, on an annual basis for a period of five years from the date each emissions unit begins co-firing petroleum coke, data demonstrating in accordance with 40 CFR 52.21(b)(21)(v) and 40 CFR 52.21(b)(33) that the operational change associated with the use of petroleum coke did not result in a significant emission increases of nitrogen oxides and particulate matter.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010(A) & (B)]

D.71. Carbon Monoxide. The permittee shall maintain and submit to the Department and AWQD, on a semiannual basis for a period of two years from the date each emissions unit begins co-firing petroleum coke, and then on an annual basis (if the first two years of data show no significant increase in carbon monoxide emissions) for an additional three years, information demonstrating that the operational changes did not result in a significant emissions increase of carbon monoxide. The carbon monoxide emissions shall be based on test results using EPA Method 10. Additionally, quarterly continuous emissions monitoring data for carbon monoxide emissions shall be submitted to the Department and AWQD for a period of two years to show the range of emissions experienced during each quarter.
[Rule 62-210.200(12)(d), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010(A) & (B)]

D.72. Sulfuric Acid Mist. The permittee shall maintain and submit to the Department and AWQD, on a semiannual basis for a period of two years from the date each emissions unit begins co-firing petroleum coke, information demonstrating that the operational changes did not result in a significant emissions increase of sulfuric acid mist. The sulfuric acid mist emissions shall be based on test results using EPA Method 8.
[Rule 62-210.200(12)(d), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010(A) & (B)]

Miscellaneous

D.73. Stack Height. The height of each boiler's exhaust stack for SJRPP Boiler No. 1 and No. 2 shall not be less than 640 feet above grade.
[PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

D.74. The permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-204.800(7)(d), F.A.C.]

D.75. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.46 or in other sections as specified:
(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, SO_2 and NO_X may be determined by using the Fc factor, provided that the following procedure is used:

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

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

where:
E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).
C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).
% CO_2 = carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis.
F_c = factor as determined in appropriate sections of Method 19.

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

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

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

(C) When F_o is greater than 1.03 F_{oa} and when $\bar{d}$ is positive, then E shall be decreased by that proportion over 1.03 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 1.05 F_{oa}, E shall be decreased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.
[40 CFR 60.46(d)(1)]

Section III. Emissions Units.

Subsection E. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-ttt	SJRPP Auxiliary Boiler No. 1
-uuu	SJRPP Auxiliary Boiler No. 2

The SJRPP Auxiliary Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 are steam generators that are allowed to fire new No. 2 distillate fuel oil. The maximum fuel oil sulfur content is 0.76%, by weight (BACT dated 05/07/81). Emissions from the boilers are uncontrolled. The SJRPP Auxiliary Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 were authorized construction on 03/12/82. These emissions units are to be utilized to provide startup and shutdown capability for SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 and when one or both of the main boilers is/are out of service.

{Permitting note(s): The emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input, which includes BACT (dated 05/07/81).}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

E.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rate is as follows:

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
Aux. Boiler No. 1	127.0	New No. 2 Fuel Oil
Aux. Boiler No. 2	127.0	New No. 2 Fuel Oil

[PSD-FL-010, PA 81-13 and BACT]

E.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **E.20.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

E.3. Methods of Operation.
a. The only fuel allowed to be fired is new No. 2 distillate fuel oil.
b. These emissions units are to be utilized to provide startup and shutdown capability for SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 and when one or both of the main boilers is/are out of service.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.301, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010, PA 81-13 and BACT]

E.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e., 8760 hours/year, but only when at least one of the main steam generating boilers (SJRPP Boiler No. 1 or No. 2) is either out of service or in the startup or shutdown mode of operation.
[PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

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.}

E.5. Revised Table 6, PSD-FL-010, is incorporated by reference (attached) for emissions unit 3.

E.6. 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.
[Rules 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.; and, Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB]

E.7. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed neither 0.1 lb/MMBtu heat input nor 12.7 lbs/hr from each boiler. Particulate matter emissions shall be controlled by the firing low sulfur content liquid fuel oil. See specific condition **E.8**.
[Rule 62-296.406(2), F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and BACT]

E.8. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed neither 0.8 lb/MMBtu heat input nor 101.6 lbs/hr from each boiler. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall be controlled by the firing low sulfur content liquid fuel oil. See specific condition **E.9**.
[PSD-FL-010]

E.9. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The maximum sulfur content of the new No. 2 distillate fuel oil is 0.76 percent, by weight. See specific conditions **E.17.** and **E.18.**
[Rule 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.; Part X, Rule 2.1001, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and BACT]

E.10. Ash Content. The ash content in the new No. 2 distillate fuel oil shall not exceed 0.01%, by weight.
[PSD-FL-010, PA 81-13 and BACT]

Excess Emissions

E.11. 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.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

E.12. 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.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB

E.13. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

E.14. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

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.}

E.15. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. See specific condition **E.16**.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

E.16. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

E.17. Particulate Matter. EPA Methos 5 shall be the method for compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

E.18. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit by the vendor providing a fuel analysis upon each fuel delivery. See specific conditions **E.9.** and **E.18.**
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.]

E.19. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition. See specific conditions **E.9.** and **E.17.**
[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.406(3) and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

E.20. Ash Content. The fuel ash content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D396-78, ASTM D975-78, or the latest edition. See specific condition **E.10.**
[PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

E.21. 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.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

E.22. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

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

(a) General Compliance Testing.

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.

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

(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the AWQD, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the 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.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, SIP approved]

E.24. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

Record keeping and Reporting Requirements

E.25. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

E.26. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the AWQD on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

E.27. The permittee shall submit all fuel oil analyses (every fuel oil delivery needs a fuel analysis report) and the visible emissions test, if one is required, to the AWQD annually. If fuel oil is being fired during a visible emissions test, then a sample of fuel oil shall be extracted during the test and analyzed; and, the analysis shall be submitted with the visible emissions test result to AWQD pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C. See specific conditions **E.16.** and **E.17.**
[PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

E.28. When any of the SJRPP boilers, Nos. 1 and 2, are shut down, it shall be recorded in the boiler's operating log book.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

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

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-vvv	SJRPP: Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems

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

{Permitting notes: The emissions unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): PSD-FL-010 dated March 12, 1982; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated May 7, 1981; and, PPSA : PA 81-13 (revised 08/01/95).}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

F.1. Revised Tables 2 and 6, PSD-FL-010, are incorporated by reference (attached) for emissions units 1 thru 16 and 4 thru 17, respectively.

F.2. Permitted Capacity. The maximum throughput rate shall not exceed the amount established in Revised Table 2, PSD-FL-010.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

F.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **F.13.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

F.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

F.5. Controls. The permittee shall maintain and continue to use the control systems and control techniques established to minimize particulate matter emissions from emissions units 4 thru 17 in Revised Table 2, PSD-FL-010.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Part IV, Rule 2.401, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

F.6. Visible Emissions. An owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system, or coal transfer and loading system processing coal, visible emissions greater than 10 percent opacity, as established in Revised Table 6, PSD-FL-010.
[PSD-FL-010, PA 81-13 and BACT]

F.7. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed the limits established in Revised Table 6, PSD-FL-010.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Part IV, Rule 2.401, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

Excess Emissions

F.8. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

F.9. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

F.10. Determination of Process Variables.
(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

F.11. Visible Emissions. EPA Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A. If the opacity limits are not met for those emissions units that exhaust through a stack, permit compliance shall be determined on the basis of mass emission rate tests. See specific condition **F.12**.
[40 CFR 60.252(c); and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

F.12. Particulate Matter. In accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., EPA Method 5 shall be used to determine compliance with the particulate matter emission limitations established in Revised Table 6, PSD-FL-010, for emissions units 4 thru 17 that exhaust through a stack. If the opacity limits are not met for those emissions units that exhaust through a stack, permit compliance shall be determined on the basis of mass emission rate tests. See specific condition **F.11**.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

F.13. 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.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

F.14. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

F.15. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
a. Did not operate;
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;
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.
(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.
(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB; and, SIP approved]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

F.16. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

F.17. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the AWQD on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

Miscellaneous Requirements.

F.18. The permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-204.800(7)(d), F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Units.

Subsection G. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-www	SJRPP: Limestone and Flyash Handling

Fugitive particulate matter emissions will be generated from limestone and flyash handling and storage systems. Various control strategies that will be used to minimize emissions are enclosures, wet suppression sprays, and control systems like baghouses. Visible emissions limits will generally be used to indicate compliance, with mass tests as backup requirements where visible emissions limits are violated.

{Permitting note(s): The emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-212.400(5), PSD NSR Review, which includes BACT (dated 05/07/81; PSD-FL-010 was issued March 12, 1982).}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

G.1. Revised Tables 2 and 6, PSD-FL-010, are incorporated by reference (attached) for emissions units 17 thru 18 and 18 thru 19, respectively.

G.2. Permitted Capacity. The maximum throughput rate shall not exceed the amount established in Revised Table 2, PSD-FL-010.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

G.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **G.11**.
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

G.4. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

G.5. Controls. The permittee shall maintain and continue to use the control systems and control techniques established to minimize particulate matter emissions from emissions units 17 and 18 in Revised Table 2, PSD-FL-010.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Part IV, Rule 2.401, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

G.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed the following:

a. Limestone and flyash handling systems	10% opacity
b. Limestone transfer points	10% opacity
c. Limestone day silos	10% opacity
d. Limestone unloading (rail dumper)	10% opacity
e. Flyash silos	10% opacity

[PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

G.7. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed the following:

a. Limestone silo	0.05 lb/hr
b. Limestone hopper/transfer conveyors	0.65 lb/hr
c. Limestone transfer points	0.4 lb/hr
d. Limestone unloading (rail dumper)	0.1 lb/hr
e. Flyash handling system	0.2 lb/hr

[Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Part IV, Rule 2.401, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

Excess Emissions

G.8. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

G.9. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

Monitoring of Operations

G.10. Determination of Process Variables.
(a) Required Equipment. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.
(b) Accuracy of Equipment. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.
[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

G.11. Visible Emissions. EPA Method 9 shall be used to determine opacity compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

G.12. Particulate Matter. In accordance with Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., EPA Method 5 shall be used to determine compliance with the particulate matter emission limitations established in Revised Table 6, PSD-FL-010, for emissions units 18 and 19 that exhaust through a stack. If the opacity limits are not met for those emissions units that exhaust through a stack, permit compliance shall be determined on the basis of mass emission rate tests.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; Part V, Rule 2.501, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

G.13. 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.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

G.14. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.
2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
c. The minimum observation period for opacity tests conducted by employees or agents of the Department to verify the day-to-day continuing compliance of a unit or activity with an applicable opacity standard shall be twelve minutes.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB]

G.15. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
a. Did not operate;
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;
9. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.
(b) Special Compliance Tests. When the AWQD, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Department.
(c) Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, Part XI, Rule 2.1101, JEPB and, SIP approved]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

G.16. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.; and, Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB]

G.17. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the AWQD on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Units.

Subsection H. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-xxx	SJRPP: Cooling Towers (2)

Fugitive particulate matter emissions from the cooling towers will be controlled with drift eliminators. No mass testing requirement will be imposed due to the physical layout.

{Permitting note(s): The emissions unit is regulated under Rule 62-212.400(5), PSD NSR Review, which includes BACT (dated 05/07/81; PSD-FL-010 was issued March 12, 1982).}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

H.1. Revised Tables 2 and 6, PSD-FL-010, are incorporated by reference (attached) for emissions unit 19 and 20, respectively.

H.2. Permitted Capacity. The maximum throughput rate shall not exceed the amount established in Revised Table 2, PSD-FL-010.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010]

H.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Part III, Rule 2.301, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

H.4. Controls. The permittee shall maintain and continue to use the control systems and control techniques established to minimize particulate matter emissions from emissions unit 19 in Revised Table 2, PSD-FL-010.
[Rules 62-4.070 and 62-212.400(6), F.A.C.; Part IV, Rule 2.401, JEPB; and, PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

H.5. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions from each cooling tower shall not exceed 67 lbs/hr. No mass testing requirement will be imposed due to the physical layout.
[PSD-FL-010 and PA 81-13]

Section IV. This section is the Acid Rain Part.

Operated by: Jacksonville Electric Authority
ORIS codes: 0667: Northside Generating Station
0207: St. Johns River Power Park

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

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

E.U. ID No.	Description
-001	NGS Boiler No. 1 (297.5 MW electric steam generator)
-002	NGS Boiler No. 2 (297.5 MW electric steam generator; was placed on long-term reserve shutdown on March 1, 1984)
-003	NGS Boiler No. 3 (563.7 MW electric steam generator)
-rrr	SJRPP Boiler No. 1 (679.6 MW electric steam generator)
-sss	SJRPP Boiler No. 2 (679.6 MW electric steam generator)

A.1. The Phase II permit application(s) submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, are a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these Phase II acid rain unit(s) must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application(s) listed below:
a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated 07/01/95.
[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

A.2. Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) allowance allocations and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) requirements for each Acid Rain unit is as follows:

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002
-001*	1	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73	6182***	6182***	6182***
-002*	2	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73	6251***	6251***	6251***
-003*	3	SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73	11061***	11061***	11061***

E.U. ID No.	EPA ID	Year	2000	2001	2002
-rrr**	1	**SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73**	11486***	11486***	11486***
		NOx limit	****	****	****
-sss**	2	**SO2 allowances, under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR Part 73**	11279***	11279***	11279***
		NOx limit	****	****	****

* Northside Generating Station
** St. Johns River Power Park
*** The number of allowances held by an Acid Rain source in a unit account may differ from the number allocated by the USEPA under Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR 73.
**** If applicable, by January 1, 1999, this Part will be reopened to add NOx requirements in accordance with the regulations implementing section 407 of the Clean Air Act.

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

A.4. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3), F.A.C., shall be submitted within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year. {See condition 52., APPENDIX TV-1, TITLE V CONDITIONS}
[Rule 62-214.420(11), F.A.C.]

A.5. Comments, notes, and justifications: Mr. Jon P. Eckenbach, Executive Vice President, Jacksonville Electric Company, has become the new Designated Representative for Title IV purposes.

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

Jacksonville Electric Authority **FINAL Permit No.:** 0310045-001-AV
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park

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

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities:

I. Northside Generating Station.

-aaa Storage Tanks.

1. JEA Tank	Bunker C Storage	4,578,000 gallons
2. JEA Tank #12	Diesel Storage	4,200,000 gallons
3. JEA Tank #13	Diesel Storage	4,200,000 gallons
4. JEA Tank #14	Diesel Storage	4,200,000 gallons
5. JEA Tank	Waste Oil Storage - Unit 1	750 gallons
6. JEA Tank	Waste Oil Storage - Unit 2	1,000 gallons
7. JEA Tank	Waste Oil Storage - Unit 3	575 gallons
8. JEA Tank	Bunker C Storage	4,578,000 gallons
9. JEA Tank	Bunker C Storage	4,578,000 gallons
10. JEA Tank	Bunker C Storage	11,256,000 gallons
11. JEA Tank	Bunker C Storage	11,256,000 gallons
12. JEA Tank	Bunker C Storage	11,256,000 gallons
13. JEA Tank #10	Diesel Storage	168,000 gallons
14. JEA Tank #11	Diesel Storage	4,200,000 gallons

II. St. Johns River Power Park.

-bbb Storage Tanks.

1. JEA Tank: Emergency Diesel Fire Pump	Diesel Fuel Storage	1,123 gallons
2. JEA Tank: AQCS Emergency Diesel Generator Day Tank	Diesel Fuel Storage	561 gallons
3. JEA Tank	Diesel Fuel Storage	636,106 gallons
4. JEA Tank: Coal/Limestone Fuel Storage	Diesel Fuel Storage	10,069 gallons
5. JEA Tank: Ash Landfill Fuel Storage	Diesel Fuel Storage	10,069 gallons
6. JEA Tank: Power Block Emergency Generator Fuel Storage	Diesel Fuel Storage	4,015 gallons
7. JEA Tank	Gasoline Storage	10,069 gallons

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

Jacksonville Electric Authority **FINAL Permit No.:** 0310045-001-AV
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park

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:

I. Northside Generating Station.

A. Storage Tanks.

1. JEA Tank	Magnesium Oxide	9,600 gallons
2. JEA Tank	Petrolite	6,500 gallons
3. JEA Tank	Lube Oil - Unit 1	10,000 gallons
4. JEA Tank	Lube Oil - Unit 2	10,000 gallons
5. JEA Tank	Mineral Acid	11,500 gallons
6. JEA Tank	Mineral Acid	11,500 gallons
7. JEA Tank	Caustic - East	10,000 gallons
8. JEA Tank	Caustic - West	10,000 gallons
9. JEA Tank	Hypochlorite	12,000 gallons
10. JEA Tank	Hypochlorite	12,000 gallons
11. JEA Tank	Lube Oil	18,000 gallons
12. JEA Tank	Lube Oil	7,000 gallons

II. St. Johns River Power Park.

A. AQCS Emergency Generator.
1. The emergency generator has historically fired less than 10,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel. The emergency generator draws its fuel from a single diesel fuel oil storage tank (the fuel oil has a maximum fuel sulfur content limit of 0.76%, by weight).

B. Power Block Emergency Generator.
1. The emergency generator has historically fired less than 10,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel. The emergency generator draws its fuel from a single diesel fuel oil storage tank (the fuel oil has a maximum fuel sulfur content limit of 0.76%, by weight).

III. NGS Boilers Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and SJRPP Boilers Nos. 1 and 2.
1. Evaporation of on-site generated boiler non-hazardous cleaning chemicals (cirtosolv and ammonia). This activity occurs once every three to five years or longer.

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

Jacksonville Electric Authority
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park

FINAL Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310045

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

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions Standard(s)	Allowable Emissions lbs/hr	Allowable Emissions TPY	Equivalent Emissions[1] lbs/hr	Equivalent Emissions[1] TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	Permit Condition
-001	NGS Boiler #1	VE	Fuel Oil	8760	≤40% Opacity			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	(2767 MMBtu/hr - Oil)		NG	8760	≤40% Opacity			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	(2892 MMBtu/hr - NG)	PM	Fuel Oil	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			276.7	1,212.0	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.8.
			NG	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			289.2	1,267.0	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.8.
		PM - SB[2]	Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu			830.1	1,515.0	62-210.700(3)	A.9.
	Acid Rain Phase II Unit		NG	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu			867.6	1,584.0	62-210.700(3)	A.9.
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	8760	1.98 lbs/MMBtu			5,478.7	23,996.5	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	A.10.
	(297.5 MW Turbine-generator)		NG	8760	N/A					N/A	N/A
		SO_2-%S	Fuel Oil	8760	max. S content 1.8%, by wt.[4]			5,478.7	23,996.5	62-296.405(1)(e)3.	A.11.
-002	NGS Boiler #2[3]	VE	Fuel Oil	8760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.6.
	(2341 MMBtu/hr - Oil)		NG	8760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.6.
	(2352 MMBtu/hr - NG)	PM	Fuel Oil	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			234.1	1,025.4	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.8.
			NG	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			235.2	1,030.2	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.8.
		PM - SB	Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu			702.3	1,281.8	62-210.700(3)	A.9.
	Acid Rain Phase II Unit		NG	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu			705.6	1,287.8	62-210.700(3)	A.9.
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	8760	1.98 lbs/MMBtu			4,635.2	20,302.1	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	A.10.
	(297.5 MW Turbine-generator)		NG	8760	N/A					N/A	N/A
		SO_2-%S	Fuel Oil	8760	max. S content 1.8%, by wt.[4]			4,635.2	20,302.1	AO16-178094	A.11.
-003	NGS Boiler #3	VE	Fuel Oil	8760	≤40% Opacity			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	(5033 MMBtu/hr - Oil)		NG	8760	≤40% Opacity			N/A	N/A	62-296.405(1)(a)	A.5.
	(5260 MMBtu/hr - NG)	PM	Fuel Oil	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			503.3	2,204.5	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.8.
			NG	8760	0.1 lb/MMBtu			526.0	2,303.9	62-296.405(1)(b)	A.8.
		PM - SB	Fuel Oil	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu			1,509.9	2,755.6	62-210.700(3)	A.9.
	Acid Rain Phase II Unit		NG	3 hr/day	0.3 lb/MMBtu			1,578.0	2,879.9	62-210.700(3)	A.9.
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	8760	1.98 lbs/MMBtu			9,965.3	43,648.2	62-296.405(1)(c)1.j.	A.10.
	(563.7 MW Turbine-generator)		NG	8760	N/A					N/A	N/A
		SO_2-%S	Fuel Oil	8760	max. S content 1.8%, by wt.[4]			9,965.3	43,648.2	AO16-207528	A.11.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions Standard(s)	lbs/hr	TPY	Equivalent Emissions[1] lbs/hr	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	Permit Condition
-014	NGS Auxiliary Boiler #1	VE	#2/#6 FO	8760	15%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	AC16-85951	B.5.
	(116.5 MMBtu/hr - #6 FO)		NG	8760	15%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	AC16-85951	B.5.
	(118.0 MMBtu/hr - #2 FO)	% Sulfur	#2/#6 FO	8760	max. S content 1.8%, by wt.			233.6	1,023.3	AC16-85951	B.7.
	(120.0 MMBtu/hr - NG)	SO_2	NG	8760	N/A					N/A	N/A
-006	NGS CT #3	VE	#2 FO	8760	< 20% Opacity			N/A	N/A	62-296.320(4)(b)1.	C.5.
-007	NGS CT #4	SO_2-%S	#2 FO	8760	max. S content 0.5%, by wt.			455.0/CT	1992.9/CT	AO16-173886	C.6.
-008	NGS CT #5										
-009	NGS CT #6										
	(901.0 MMBtu/hr/CT - #2 FO)										
-rrr	SJRPP Boiler #1	VE	All	8760	≤20%; 27% - 1 six min. period/hr			N/A	N/A	40CFR60.42a(b)	D.8.
-sss	SJRPP Boiler #2	PM	Coal, Coal &	8760	0.30 lb/MMBtu			1,843.2	8,073.2	40CFR60.42a(a)1.	D.6.
	(6144 MMBtu/hr)		Petcoke, or								
	(conditions are for each boiler)		Fuel Oil								
	(boilers are identical)	% Ash	Fuel Oil		0.01%, by wt.			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010 and	D.7.
			Coal/Petcoke		0.18%, by wt.			N/A	N/A	PA 81-13	
		SO_2	Coal	8760	1.2 lbs/MMBtu			7,372.8	32,292.9	40CFR60.43a(a)(1),(2)&(3)	D.9.
	Acid Rain Phase II Units		Fuel Oil	8760	0.80 lb/MMBtu			4,915.2	21,528.6	40CFR60.43a(b)(1)&(2)	D.11.
			Coal & Oil	8760	(340X + 520Y)/100					40CFR60.43a(h)(1)	D.14.
	(297.5 MW Turbine-generator)		Oil & Coal/Petcoke		(340X + 520Y)/100					40CFR60.43a(h)(2)	D.14.
			Coal & Petcoke	8760	0.676 lb/MMBtu max.			4,153.3	18,191.6	PSD-FL-010(B)	D.10.
		SO_2-%S	Coal	8760	max. S content 4.0%, by wt.			7,372.8	32,292.9	PSD-FL-010/PA 81-13	D.13.
			Fuel Oil	8760	max. S content 0.76%, by wt.			4,915.2	21,528.6	PSD-FL-010/PA 81-13	D.13.
			Petcoke	8760	max. S content 4.0%, by wt.			5,478.7	23,996.5	PSD-FL-010(B)	D.13.
		NO_x	Coal	8760	0.60 lb/MMBtu			3,686.4	16,146.4	40CFR60.44a(a)(1)&(2)	D.15.
			Fuel Oil	8760	0.30 lb/MMBtu			1,843.2	8,073.2	40CFR60.44a(a)(1)&(2)	D.15.
			Coal & Oil	8760	(130X + 260Y)/100					40CFR60.44a(c)	D.16.
			Oil & Coal/Petcoke		(130X + 260Y)/100					40CFR60.44a(c)	D.16.
			Coal & Petcoke	8760	0.60 lb/MMBtu			3,686.4	16,146.4	40CFR60.44a(a)(1)&(2)	D.15.
		CO	All	8760	0.05 lb/MMBtu			307.2	1,345.5	PSD-FL-010 BACT	D.18.
			Coal & Petcoke		No significant increase compared to coal.					PSD-FL-010(B)	D.71.
		H_2SO_4 Mist	Coal & Petcoke		No significant increase compared to coal.					PSD-FL-010(B)	D.72.
-ttt	SJRPP Auxiliary Boiler #1	VE	#2 Fuel Oil	8760	20%; 40% - 1 two min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	62-296.406(1)	E.6.
-uuu	SJRPP Auxiliary Boiler #2	PM	#2 Fuel Oil	8760	0.1 LB.MMBtu	12.7			55.6	PSD-FL-010	E.7.
	(127.0 MMBtu/hr - #2 FO)	SO_2	#2 Fuel Oil	8760	0.8 lb/MMBtu	101.6			445.0	PSD-FL-010	E.8.
	(conditions are for each boiler)	SO_2-%S	#2 Fuel Oil	8760	max. S content 0.76%, by wt.			106.2	465.0	PSD-FL-010	E.9.
	(boilers are identical)	% Ash	#2 Fuel Oil		0.01%, by wt.			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	E.10.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions[1]		Regulatory Citation(s)	Permit Condition
					Standard(s)	lbs/hr	TPY	lbs/hr	TPY		
-vvv	SJRPP Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems (all[6])	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	F.6.
	Emissions Point[6]					Per Unit			Per Unit		
	#4	PM				1			4.4	PSD-FL-010	F.7.
	#5					0.13			0.6		
	#6					0.57			2.5		
	#7					2.6			11.4		
	#8					1			4.4		
	#9					0.8			3.5		
	#10					0.6			2.6		
	#11					1.6			7.0		
	#12					1.8			7.9		
	#13					5			21.9		
	#14					5			21.9		
	#15					0.1			0.4		
	#16					0.5			2.2		
	#17					0.02			0.1		
-www	SJRPP: Limestone and Flyash Handling				Per Unit	Per Unit			Per Unit		
	Limestone & Flyash Handling Systems	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	G.6.
	Limestone Day Silos	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	G.6.
		PM				0.05			0.2	PSD-FL-010	G.7.
	Flyash Day Silos & Handling Systems	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	G.6.
		PM				0.2			0.9	PSD-FL-010	G.7.
	Limestone Hopper/Transfer Conveyors	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	G.6.
		PM				0.65			2.8	PSD-FL-010	G.7.
	Limestone Unloading (Rail Dumper)	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	G.6.
		PM				0.1			0.04	PSD-FL-010	G.7.
	Limestone Transfer Points	VE			≤10% Opacity			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-010	G.6.
		PM				0.4			1.8	PSD-FL-010	G.7.
-xxx	SJRPP: Cooling Towers (2)	PM				67/each			293.5/each	PSD-FL-010	H.5.

Notes: NGS: Northside Generating Station; SJRPP: St. Johns River Power Park.

[1] "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes.

[2] PM - SB refers to "soot blowing" and "load change".

[3] Placed on long-term reserve shutdown 3/1/84.

[4] Applies when the SO_2 CEMs is temporarily inoperative.

[5] Combustion turbines are identical emissions units.

[6] See the emissions points listed in Revised Table 6; PSD-FL-010, attached to the permit.

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Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Jacksonville Electric Authority
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park

FINAL Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310045

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	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method [9]	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date [3]	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS [1,2]	See Permit Condition(s)
-001	NGS Boiler #1	VE	Fuel Oil	9	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	60 Minutes	No	A.20.
			Natural Gas	9	N/A	7/1 - 9/1	60 Minutes	No	
		PM	Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	A.22. & A.27.
	Acid Rain Phase II Unit		Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C [5]	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	Yes [2]	A.11., A.17., A.23.
		SO_2 -%S		or FS&A [6]	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour [7]	N/A	& A.24.
-002	NGS Boiler #2	VE	Fuel Oil	DEP Method 9	Semiannual	2/1 - 4/1	60 Minutes	No	A.20. & A.21.
	(On long-term reserve shutdown since 3/1/84.)		Natural Gas	DEP Method 9	N/A	2/1 - 4/1	60 Minutes	No	
		PM	Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Semiannual	2/1 - 4/1	1 Hour	No	A.22. & A.27.
	Acid Rain Phase II Unit		Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Semiannual	2/1 - 4/1	1 Hour	No	
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C [5]	Semiannual	2/1 - 4/1	1 Hour	No	A.11., A.17., A.23.
		SO_2 -%S		or FS&A [6]	Semiannual	2/1 - 4/1	1 Hour [7]	N/A	& A.24.
-003	NGS Boiler #3	VE	Fuel Oil	9	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	60 Minutes	No	A.20.
			Natural Gas	9	N/A	5/1 - 7/1	60 Minutes	No	
		PM	Fuel Oil	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	1 Hour	No	A.22. & A.27.
	Acid Rain Phase II Unit		Natural Gas	17, 5, 5B or 5F	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	1 Hour	No	
		SO_2	Fuel Oil	6, 6A, 6B or 6C [5]	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	1 Hour	Yes [2]	A.11., A.17., A.23.
		SO_2 -%S		or FS&A [6]	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	1 Hour [7]	N/A	& A.24.
		NO_x	Fuel Oil	7, 7A or 7E or	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	1 Hour	Yes [1]	A.18.
				RATA	Annual [4]	5/1 - 7/1	1 Hour	Yes [1]	
-014	NGS Auxiliary Boiler #1	VE	No. 2 F.O.	DEP method 9	Annual [4]	9/1 - 11/1	60 Minutes	No	B.12. & B.13.
			Natural Gas	DEP method 9	N/A	9/1 - 11/1	60 Minutes	No	
		SO_2 -%S	No. 2 F.O.	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided By Vendor				No	B.7., B.14. & B.15.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method [9]	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date [3]	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS [1,2]	See Permit Condition(s)
-006	Combustion Turbine #3	VE	No. 2 F.O.	9	Annual [8]	2/1 - 4/1	60 Minutes	No	C.11.
-007	Combustion Turbine #4	SO_2 -%S	No. 2 F.O.	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided By Vendor				No	C.6., C.9. & C.12.
-008	Combustion Turbine #5								
-009	Combustion Turbine #6								
-rrr	SJRPP Boiler #1	VE	All	9 and CMS	Annual [4] & Continuous	7/1 - 9/1	60 Minutes	Yes [1]	D.30. & D.41.
-sss	SJRPP Boiler #2	PM	All	19 & 5 or 5B	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	D.41.
		SO_2	All	19 and CMS	Annual [4] & Continuous	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	Yes [1]	D.31. & D.42.
		NO_x	All	19 and CMS	Annual [4] & Continuous	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	Yes [1]	D.32. & D.43.
	Acid Rain Phase II Units	CO	Coal & Petcoke	10	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	D.45. & D.71.
		H_2SO_4 Mist	Coal & Petcoke	8	Annual [4]	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	D.72.
-ttt	SJRPP Auxiliary Boiler #1	VE	No. 2 F.O.	DEP Method 9	Annual [4]	9/1 - 11/1	60 Minutes	No	E.15. & E.16.
-uuu	SJRPP Auxiliary Boiler #2	PM	No. 2 F.O.	5	Annual [4]	9/1 - 11/1	60 Minutes	No	E.17.
		SO_2 -%S	No. 2 F.O.	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided By Vendor				No	E.9., E.17. & E.18.
		% Ash	No. 2 F.O.	Fuel Sampling & Analysis Provided By Vendor				No	E.10. & E.19.
-vvv	SJRPP Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems	VE	N/A	9	Annual	7/1 - 9/1	60 Minutes	No	F.11.
		PM	N/A	5	Annual	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	F.12.
-www	SJRPP Limestone and Flyash Handling	VE	N/A	9	Annual	7/1 - 9/1	60 Minutes	No	G.11.
		PM	N/A	5	Annual	7/1 - 9/1	1 Hour	No	G.12.
-xxx	SJRPP Cooling Towers	PM	No mass emissions test is required since there are no stacks associated with this activity.					N/A	H.5.

Notes: NGS: Northside Generating Station; SJRPP: St. Johns River Power Park.

[1] CMS [=] continuous monitoring system used for compliance.

[2] CMS [=] continuous monitoring system used for monitoring (24-hr: midnight to midnight).

[3] Frequency base date established for planning purposes only; see Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

[4] Test not required firing fuel oil in years that fuel oil is fired less than 400 hours.

[5] RATA can be used as a formal compliance test for SO_2 emissions.

[6] Fuel sampling and analysis.

[7] Hourly fuel sampling required if taken during a PM emissions compliance test.

[8] If a combustion turbine is operated less than 400 hours per year, test is only required once every 5 years, during the year prior to permit renewal.

[9] All test methods are EPA Methods unless stated.

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Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

Jacksonville Electric Authority
Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park

FINAL Permit No.: 0310045-001-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310045

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

Northside Generating Station:

E.U. ID No	Description	Permit No.	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Extended Date[1,2]	Revised Date(s)
-001	#1 Steam Generator	AO16-194743	05/30/91	04/30/96	08/14/96	11/19/91
-002	#2 Steam Generator	AO16-178094	06/14/90	05/31/95	08/14/96	
-003	#3 Steam Generator	AO16-207528	05/20/92	02/28/97		05/01/95,05/04/94,08/11/92
-004	Comb. Turbine #1 (Inactive)					
-005	Comb. Turbine #2 (Inactive)					
-006	Combustion Turbine #3	AO16-173886	03/09/90	01/31/95	08/14/96	
-007	Combustion Turbine #4	AO16-173886	03/09/90	01/31/95	08/14/96	
-008	Combustion Turbine #5	AO16-173886	03/09/90	01/31/95	08/14/96	
-009	Combustion Turbine #6	AO16-173886	03/09/90	01/31/95	08/14/96	
-010	Tank's #1-7	AO16-225069	05/21/93	04/30/98		05/26/93
-011	Distillate Oil Tanks 10-12	AO16-225069	05/21/93	04/30/98		05/26/93
-012	Oil Storage Tank 13 & 14	AO16-225069	05/21/93	04/30/98		
-013	Auxiliary Boiler "B"	AO16-239735	01/06/94	11/30/98		
-014	Auxiliary Boiler "A"	AO16-183584	10/09/90	08/31/95		

Appendix H-1 (cont.): 0310045-001-AV

St. Johns River Power Park:

E.U. ID No	Description	Permit No.	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Extended Date[1,2]	Revised Date(s)
-rrr	#1 Steam Generator	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82	N/A	N/A	10/28/86
		PSD-FL-010(B)	10/11/96	N/A	N/A	
		PA 81-13				08/01/85
-sss	#2 Steam Generator	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82	N/A	N/A	10/28/86
		PSD-FL-010(B)	10/11/96	N/A	N/A	
		PA 81-13				08/01/95
-ttt	#1 Auxiliary Boiler	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82	N/A	N/A	10/28/86
		PA 81-13				08/01/95
-uuu	#2 Auxiliary Boiler	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82	N/A	N/A	
		PA 81-13				08/01/95
-vvv	Coal Storage Yard and Transfer Systems	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82			10/28/86
		PA 81-13				08/01/95
-www	Limestone and Flyash Handling	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82	N/A	N/A	10/28/86
		PA 81-13				08/01/95
-xxx	Cooling Towers (2)	PSD-FL-010	03/12/82	N/A	N/A	10/28/86
		PA 81-13				08/01/95

(if applicable) ID Number Changes (for tracking purposes):
From: **Facility ID No.**: 31JAX160045
To: **Facility ID No.**: 0310045

Notes:
1 - AO permit(s) automatic extension(s) in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.a., F.A.C., effective 03/21/96.
2 - AC permit(s) automatic extension(s) in Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)4., F.A.C., effective 03/20/96.
{Rule 62-213.420(1)(b)2., F.A.C., effective 03/20/96, allows Title V Sources to operate under existing valid permits}

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination
Jacksonville Electric Authority
Duval County

The applicant plans to install an auxiliary fossil-fuel-fired steam generator at the Northside generating station. The proposed unit will have a design heat input of 116.5 million Btu/hr and fire residual or distillate oil. The primary function of this unit will be to supply inplant steam requirements, especially during the colder months of the year, and will not be used as a peaking unit.

The proposed auxiliary boiler will operate only when one or more of the larger steam generating units is down or in the startup mode, therefore there will be no additional increase in sulfur dioxide or particulate emissions to the atmosphere.

The boiler will be located within the area of influence of the Jacksonville particulate nonattainment area (Rule 17-2.410(2)2.).

BACT Determination Requested by the Applicant:

The particulate and sulfur dioxide emissions will be 0.1 and 1.98 pounds per million Btu of heat input, respectively. The proposed steam generator will operate only when one of the larger main units is down or in a startup mode.

Date of Receipt of a BACT application:

April 24, 1984

Date of Publication in the Florida Administrative Weekly:

May 4, 1984

Review Group Members:

The determination was based upon comments received from the New Source Review Section, Air Modeling Section and Jacksonville Division of Bio-Environmental Services.

BACT Determined by DER:

Particulate and sulfur dioxide emissions to be limited by the following two permit conditions:

1. This steam generating unit shall be used only as an auxiliary system and shall fire New [1] or New oil blended with internally generated waste oil [2], and having a sulfur content, by weight, not to exceed 1.8% as determined by ASTM method D-219.

2. The auxiliary steam generating unit shall be operational when one of the three larger (+ 2000-E6 Btu/hr) steam generating units has been shut down or in the start-up mode of operation prior to being put on line.

[1] The term "new" means an oil which has been refined from crude oil and has not been used, and which may or may not contain additives.

[2] Internally generated waste oil is defined as: 1) automotive waste oils consisting of crankcase drainage, transmission fluids, gear lubricants, hydraulic oils, and minor amounts of kerosene and other solvents used in servicing equipment and, 2) industrial waste oils used in metal working, lubrication of industrial equipment, hydraulic and circulating systems, diesel engines and turbine lubrication and, 3) waste oils which have been used in transformers and heat transfer equipment that does not contain any (zero percent) polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Compliance shall be determined by requiring that whenever a main steam generator is down, the inactive source, NS #1, NS #2, or NS #3, is to be recorded in the auxiliary steam generator operating log. When electrical power demand requires all three main units to be on line, the total station residual fuel consumption will be recorded for each four hour period whenever the auxiliary steam generator is operating. The total station fuel consumption must not exceed 1,440,000 pounds in any consecutive three (3) hour period. The recorded fuel consumption data will be retained for at least two years.

Visible Emissions	Not to exceed 15% opacity. 40% opacity is permitted for not more than two minutes in any one hour.

DER Method 9 (17-2.700(6)(a)9, FAC) will be used to determine compliance with the opacity standard.

BACT Determination Rationale:

The applicant will shut down one of the larger +2000-E6 Btu/hr steam generators whenever the new 116.5-E6 unit is in operation or in startup mode. The new unit, therefore, would not increase particulate or sulfur dioxide emissions to the atmosphere. The applicant has proposed this scenario as BACT.

The applicant further contends that since the new boiler would only supply steam for inplant use, for example, to keep the generating station available for winter start-ups, this proposed BACT is reasonable.

The new boiler would:

1) operate below design capacity the majority of the time and only when one of the larger boilers is down or in start up mode

2) operate near design capacity primarily during the winter months, when electric power demand is low, and the main units are on standby

3) have installed state-of-the-art combustion controllers to minimize NO_x emissions, and

4) result in emissions considered minor as compared to the main units.

The department agrees that operation of the auxiliary boiler as per the proposed scenario is BACT. Particulate and sulfur dioxide emissions, when firing fuel oil, are related to the fuel sulfur content. Fuel oil containing less than 1.5% sulfur, by weight, is a SO_2 control option for a boiler of this size. The main units fire 1.8% sulfur content oil and the department does not believe a requirement for separate fuel oil storage for a lower sulfur content fuel is justified.

The fuel sulfur content was determined to be the BACT to control particulate matter and SO_2 emissions for the following reasons.

A. The cover letter attached to JEA's air permit application stated, "No. 6 fuel oil, <u>less than 1.8% sulfur,</u> is the <u>only</u> fuel presently available for boiler operation at the Northside station." (emphasis added). JEA has not submitted data indicating a higher sulfur content fuel will be fired.

B. The BACT economic review indicated that low sulfur fuel, as a method to control SO_2 emissions, was the cheaper alternative for a boiler of this size when compared to various wet or dry FGD systems.

C. Compliance with the permit conditions will require the taking of a spot fuel sample and the sulfur content determined by ASTM analysis Method D-219 at a cost of approximately $50. The energy basis SO_2 standard requested by JEA would require a stack test. A normal test probe could not be used due to the low gas velocity in the stack (less than 10 FPS) and special stack testing procedures would have to be used. The cost would be much greater than a fuel sample analysis.

D. A fuel oil sample can be obtained quickly and easily. Compliance can be determined at any time without elaborate preparations and at a reasonable cost.

As mentioned in the overview, a BACT determination is required as set forth in Rule 17-2.600(6). Rule 17-2.100(23) requires a visible emission limit in all BACT determinations. Since the 15% opacity limit is more stringent than the 20% in Rule 17-2.600(6)(a), the more stringent limit applies.

The visible emissions limit of 15% opacity is based on actual field observation of steam generators of this size when firing No. 6 oil. JEA has not submitted any data indicating why the proposed steam generators could not meet the 15% opacity limit.

Air modeling indicates the proposed source, operating as per the scenario determined as BACT, will not impact the nonattainment area, therefore only a BACT determination is required for this source as set forth in the Florida Administrative Code Rule 17-2.600(6) - Emission Limiting and Performance Standards.

The "new" oil requirement disallows the use of waste oil which could contain sham blended RCRA compounds, or other non-fossil fuels, emissions from which were not considered in this BACT analaysis.

Details of the Analysis may be Obtained by Contacting:

Edward Palagyi, BACT Coordinator
Department of Environmental Regulation
Bureau of Air Quality Management
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Recommended By:

C A Fancy

C. H. Fancy, Deputy Bureau Chief

Date: 10/15/84

Approved:

Terry Cole for

Victoria J. Tschinkel, Secretary

Date: 10/15/84

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination

Jacksonville Electric Authority

Duval County

The proposed facility is the construction of two 600 megawatt coal-fired electric utility steam generating units to be located in Jacksonville, Florida. The units will be designed for possible conversion to oil, gas or refuse firing. There will be an oil fired auxiliary boiler rated at 200 million Btu/hr estimated to have an annual capacity factor of 5 percent compared to 74 percent for the two units.

The plant will be located in Duval County which is classified nonattainment for the pollutant Ozone (17-2.16(1)(c) F.A.C.). It will be located in the area of influence of the Jacksonville particulate nonattainment area (17-2.13(1)(b) F.A.C.), however, the plant will not significantly impact the nonattainment area and is therefore exempt from the requirements of Section 17-2, 17 & 18 & 19 with respect to particulate emissions. The facility must comply with the provisions of 17-2.04 F.A.C. (Prevention of Significant Deterioration).

BACT Determination Requested by the Applicant:

Pollutant	Emission Limit
Particulates	0.03 lb/million Btu input
SO_2	0.76 lb/million Btu input
NO_x	0.60 lb/million Btu input
CO	0.05 lb/million Btu input

Particulate emissions to be controlled using an Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP). SO_2 emissions to be controlled with a limestone wet scrubbing system. There is no specific control technology for control of NO_x and CO emissions. BACT to be manufacturer's guarantee for state-of-the-art burner design parameters to minimize emissions.

Flyash emissions to be controlled using a pneumatic transfer system and bottom ash using a wet transfer system. Emissions from coal and limestone handling to be controlled by use of enclosed conveying systems with baghouses rated at 99.9 percent efficiency. Water suppression to control dust to be used as required.

Date of Receipt of a Complete BACT Application:

February 27, 1981

Date of Publication in the Florida Administrative Weekly:

March 27, 1981

Review Group Members:

Steve Pace, Jacksonville Bio-Environmental Services
Johnny Cole, DER, St. Johns River Subdistrict
Buck Oven Power Plant Siting Section
Bob King, DER, Bureau of Air Quality Management
Tom Rogers, DER, Air Modeling Section

Bio-Environmental Services recommended a 65% reduction in NO_x emissions, or 0.5 lb/million Btu heat input. This was the only exception to unanimous acceptance of the NSPS emission limits as BACT.

BACT Determination by DER:

Pollutant	Emission Limit
Particulates	0.03 lb/million Btu input
SO_2	0.76 lb/million Btu input
NO_x	0.60 lb/million Btu input
CO	0.05 lb/million Btu input

Justification of DER Determination:

NSPS, Subpart Da, Standards of performance for electric utility steam generating units for which construction is commenced after September 18, 1978, is determined as BACT for the proposed project. The proposed control equipment is state-of-the-art and determined as BACT.

Emissions from the auxiliary boiler are minor compared to the main units. The auxiliary boiler will operate only when one of the main units is not in operation. Limited operation of the auxiliary boiler is determined as BACT.

Details of the Analysis May be Obtained by Contacting:

Edward Palagyi, BACT Coordinator
Department of Environmental Regulation
Bureau of Air Quality Management
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Recommended By:

Steve Smallwood, Chief, BAQM

Date:

5/6/81

Approved:

Victoria Tschinkel, Secretary

Date:

5/7/81

Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

Notice of Final Permit Amendment

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit Amendment DEP File No. PSD-FL-010(B)

Mr. Richard Breitmoser, P.E.
Environmental Health & Safety Group
St. Johns River Power Park
11201 New Berlin Road
Jacksonville, Florida 32226

Enclosed is a letter that amends Permit Number PSD-FL-010(B). This letter amends the specific conditions related to sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions and fuel use in the subject Final Determination (dated March 12, 1982) pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21-Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD permit). This permit amendment is issued pursuant to Section 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 14 (fourteen) days from the date this Notice is filed with the Clerk of the Department.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

A Adams, P.E. 10/11 for
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 AMENDMENT (including the FINAL permit amendment) was sent by certified mail (*) and copies were mailed by U.S. mail before the close of business on 10-14-96 to the person(s) listed:

Mr. Richard Breitmoser*

Mr. Brian Beals, EPA
Mr. John Bunyak, NPS
Mr. Hamilton Oven, DEP
Mr. Chris Kirts, NED
Mr. Jim Manning, RESD
Mr. Ken Kosky, MKBN

Clerk Stamp

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT
FILED, on this date, pursuant to §120.52(11), Florida Statutes, with the designated Department Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

Kimi Jones 10-14-96
(Clerk) (Date)

Department of
Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

October 11, 1996

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Richard Breitmoser, P.E.
Vice President
Environmental Health and Safety Group
St. Johns River Power Park
11201 New Berlin Road
Jacksonville, Florida 32226

Dear Mr. Breitmoser:

Re: Permit Amendment - Petroleum Coke Cofiring
Jacksonville Electric Authority, St. Johns River Power Park
PSD-FL-010(B); Duval County

The Department hereby amends the specific conditions related to sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions and fuel use in the subject Final Determination (dated March 12, 1982) pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 - Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD Permit). The PSD Permit, previously amended on March 30, 1995 is amended as follows:

Condition 2.A. (new)

i. When blends of petroleum coke and coal with a sulfur content of up to or equal to 2 percent are fired in Units 1 or 2, the SO_2 emissions shall not exceed 0.55 pound per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu) and a minimum of 76 percent reduction shall be achieved in the flue gas desulfurization system.

ii. When co-firing petroleum coke with coals having a sulfur content between 2.00 and 3.63 percent, the emission limitation shall be based on the following formula:

SO_2 emission limit (lb/MMBtu) = (0.2 x C/100) ÷ 4

where: C = percent of coal co-fired on a heat input basis.

Please note that C is on a heat input basis and not weight input basis, so appropriate conversions should be used.

iii. When coals with a sulfur content greater than 3.63 percent are co-fired with petroleum coke, the SO_2 emissions shall not exceed the following formula:

$$SO_2 \text{ (lb/MMBtu)} = (0.1653 \times C \times S - 0.4 \times [C \div 40]) \times 1/100$$

where: C = percent of coal co-fired on a heat input basis
S = weight percent sulfur in the coal

iv. The maximum SO_2 emission rate when firing petroleum coke and coal shall not exceed 0.676 lb/MMBtu.

v. Compliance with the SO_2 emissions limit shall be based on a 30-day rolling average for those days when petroleum coke is fired. Any use of petroleum coke during a 24-hour period shall be considered 1 day of the 30-day rolling average. The 30-day rolling average shall be calculated according to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) codified in 40 CFR 60 Subpart Da, except as noted above.

Condition 2.B. (new)

The petroleum coke-coal blends shall be limited to a maximum of 20 percent petroleum coke, by weight. The maximum weight of the petroleum coke burned shall not exceed 100,000 lb/hr. The maximum sulfur content of the petroleum coke-coal blend shall not exceed 4.00 percent, by weight.

Condition 3. A. (new)

The applicant shall maintain and submit to the Department on an annual basis for a period of five years from the date the unit is initially co-fired with petroleum coke, information demonstrating in accordance with 40 CFR 52.21(b)(21)(v) and 40 CFR 52.21(b)(33) that the operational changes did not result in emissions increases of nitrogen oxides and particulate matter.

Condition 3. B. (new)

The applicant shall maintain and submit to the Department on a semiannual basis for a period of two years from the date the unit is initially co-fired with petroleum coke, and then on an annual basis (if the first two years of data show no significant increase in carbon monoxide emissions) for an additional three years, information demonstrating that the operational changes did not

result in a significant emissions increase of carbon monoxide. The carbon monoxide emissions shall be based on test results using EPA Method 10. Additionally, quarterly continuous emission monitoring data for carbon monoxide emissions shall be submitted to the Department for a period of two years to show the range of emissions experienced during each quarter.

Condition 3. C. (new)

The applicant shall maintain and submit to the Department on a semiannual basis for a period of two years from the date the unit is initially co-fired with petroleum coke, information demonstrating that the operational changes did not result in significant emissions increases of sulfuric acid mist. The sulfuric acid mist emissions shall be based on test results using EPA Method 8.

A copy of this amendment letter shall be attached to and shall become a part of Permit PSD-FL-010.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Howard L. Rhodes

Howard L. Rhodes, Director
Division Air Resources Management

JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC AUTHORITY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

In compliance with Section 17-2.650(2)(g)4. of the Florida Administrative Code, the Jacksonville Electric Authority submits its "Operation and Maintenance Plan", to be appended where appropriate to unit operating permits.

Operation and Maintenance

Following is a list of activities to be accomplished for the control of particulate emissions from units in or impacting the Duval County non-attainment area. These schedules apply to each on-line unit.

Daily:

1. Clean one deck of burners (renew tips as necessary).
2. Conduct one complete soot-blowing cycle (or as needed).
3. Maintain optimum fuel oil temperature and pressure.

Weekly:

1. Clean fuel oil strainers (more frequently if required).

Annually:

1. Clean the boiler and inspect baffles.
2. Inspect the: (a) wind box;
   (b) registers;
   (c) diffusers;
   (d) refractory throat.
3. Adjust the air registers for optimum flame pattern (more frequently if required).
4. Replace burner tips (more frequently if required).

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: [X] New [ ] Revised

EP 1
ntify the source by
nt name, State, and
S code from NADB

Plant Name	State	ORIS Code
Northside Generating Station	FL	667

TEP 2
ter the boiler ID#
om NADB for each
fected unit, and
dicate whether a
powering plan is
ing submitted for
e unit by entering
es" or "no" at
olumn c. For new
nits, enter the re-
uested information
columns d and e

a	b	c	d	e
Boiler ID#	Compliance Plan: Unit Will Hold Allowances in Accordance with 40 CFR 72.9(c)(1)	Compliance Plan: Repowering Plan	New Units: Commence Operation Date	New Units: Monitor Certification Deadline
1	Yes			
2	Yes			
3	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			
	Yes			

TEP 3
heck the box if the
esponse in column c
f Step 2 is "Yes"
or 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.

TEP 4
ad the standard
quirements and
rtification, enter
e name of the
signated repre-
ntative, and sign
d date

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.

(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,

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 Brian M. Wirz	
Signature	Date 12/14/95

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

AIRS
FINDS

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: [X] New [ ] Revised

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

Plant Name	State	ORIS Code
St. Johns River Power Park	FL	207

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

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

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

[ ] For each unit that 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.

TEP 4
ead the standard
oquirements and
artification, enter
ne name of the
esignated repre-
entative, and sign
nd date

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.

(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 Brian M. Wirz	
Signature	Date 12/14/95

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

AIRS
FINDS

40 CFR 60 Subpart A-General Provisions
(Version dated 07/23/97)

These conditions are based on the July 1996 CFR version.

[Applicability note: These conditions are for an NSPS emissions unit (a.k.a. "federal facility") that has been built and has conducted the initial performance test(s) in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8.]

{Note: Rule 62-204.800(d), F.A.C., did not adopt/incorporate 40 CFR 60.4, 40 CFR 60.16, and 40 CFR 60.17.}

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

40 CFR 60.7 Notification and record keeping.

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

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

4. Each owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring system (CMS) or monitoring device shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts) and/or a summary report form [see 40 CFR 60.7(d)] to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or, the CMS data are to be used directly for compliance determination, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted; or, the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half (or quarter, as appropriate). Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:
(1) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.
(2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.

(3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
(4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.
[40 CFR 60.7(c)(1), (2), (3), and (4)]

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

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

[40 CFR 60.7(d)(1) and (2)]

6. (1) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c), an owner or operator who is required by an applicable subpart to submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports (and summary reports) on a quarterly (or more frequent) basis may reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard to semiannual if the following conditions are met:
(i) For 1 full year (e.g., 4 quarterly or 12 monthly reporting periods) the affected facility's excess emissions and monitoring systems reports submitted to comply with a standard under this part continually demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with the applicable standard;
(ii) The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, and the applicable standard; and
(iii) The Administrator does not object to a reduced frequency of reporting for the affected facility, as provided in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(2).
(2) The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance (and summary) reports may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the required recordkeeping period prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgment about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future. If the Administrator disapproves the owner or operator's request to reduce the frequency of reporting, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.
(3) As soon as monitoring data indicate that the affected facility is not in compliance with any emission limitation or operating parameter specified in the applicable standard, the frequency of reporting shall revert to the frequency specified in the applicable standard, and the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (and summary report, if required) at the next appropriate reporting period following the noncomplying event. After

demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for another full year, the owner or operator may again request approval from the Administrator to reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard as provided for in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(1) and (e)(2).
[40 CFR 60.7(e)(1)]

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

40 CFR 60.8 Performance tests.

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

40 CFR 60.11 Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.

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

10. Compliance with opacity standards in 40 CFR 60 shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with Reference Method 9 in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5).
[40 CFR 60.11(b)]

11. The opacity standards set forth in 40 CFR 60 shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.11(c)]

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

13. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard may submit, for compliance purposes, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data results produced during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of EPA Method 9 observation data. If an owner or operator elects to submit COMS data for compliance with the opacity standard, he or she shall notify the

Administrator of that decision, in writing, at least 30 days before any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Once the owner or operator of an affected facility has notified the Administrator to that effect, the COMS data results will be used to determine opacity compliance during subsequent tests required under 40 CFR 60.8 until the owner or operator notifies the Administrator, in writing, to the contrary. For the purpose of determining compliance with the opacity standard during a performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 using COMS data, the minimum total time of COMS data collection shall be averages of all 6-minute continuous periods within the duration of the mass emission performance test. Results of the COMS opacity determinations shall be submitted along with the results of the performance test required under 60.8. The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS for compliance purposes is responsible for demonstrating that the COMS meets the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.13(c), that the COMS has been properly maintained and operated, and that the resulting data have not been altered in any way. If COMS data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which EPA Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the EPA Method 9 data will be used to determine opacity compliance.
[40 CFR 60.11(e)(5)]

40 CFR 60.12 Circumvention.

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

40 CFR 60.13 Monitoring requirements.

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

16. If the owner or operator of an affected facility elects to submit continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data for compliance with the opacity standard as provided under 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), he shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as specified in Performance Specification 1, Appendix B, of 40 CFR 60 before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Otherwise, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS or continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 or within 30 days thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specification in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct COMS or CEMS performance evaluations at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act.
(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS to determine opacity compliance during any performance test required under 60.8 and as described in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5) shall furnish the Administrator two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the COMS performance evaluation described in 40 CFR 60.13(c) at least 10 days before the performance test required under 60.8 is conducted.
[40 CFR 60.13(c)(1)]

17. (1) Owners and operators of all continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) installed in accordance with the provisions of this part shall check the zero (or low-level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (50 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts at least once daily in accordance with a written procedure. The zero and span shall, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications in Appendix B. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified, whenever specified. For continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions, the optical surfaces exposed to the effluent gases shall be cleaned prior to performing the zero and span drift adjustments except that for systems using automatic zero adjustments. The optical surfaces shall be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity.
(2) Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, the following procedures shall be followed for continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions. Minimum procedures shall include a method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale (span) opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. Such procedures shall provide a system check of the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry including the lamp and photo detector assembly.
[40 CFR 60.13(d)(1) and (2)]

18. Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under 40 CFR 60.13(d), all continuous monitoring systems (CMS) shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:
(1) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring opacity of emissions shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.
(2) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring emissions, except opacity, shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.
[40 CFR 60.13(e)(1) and (2)]

19. All continuous monitoring systems (CMS) or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. Additional procedures for location of continuous monitoring systems contained in the applicable Performance Specifications of Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 shall be used.
[40 CFR 60.13(f)]

20. When the effluents from a single affected facility or two or more affected facilities subject to the same emission standards are combined before being released to the atmosphere, the owner or operator may install applicable continuous monitoring systems (CMS) on each effluent or on the combined effluent. When the affected facilities are not subject to the same emission standards, separate continuous monitoring systems shall be installed on each effluent. When the effluent from one affected facility is released to the atmosphere through more than one point, the owner or operator shall install an applicable continuous monitoring system on each separate effluent unless the installation of fewer systems is approved by the Administrator. When more than one continuous monitoring system is used to measure the emissions from one affected facility (e.g., multiple breechings, multiple outlets), the owner or operator shall report the results as required from each continuous monitoring system.
[40 CFR 60.13(g)]

21. Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems for measurement of opacity shall reduce all data to 6-minute averages and for continuous monitoring systems other than opacity to 1-hour averages for time periods as defined in 40 CFR 60.2. Six-minute opacity averages shall be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. For continuous monitoring systems other than opacity, 1-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally

spaced over each 1-hour period. Data recorded during periods of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this paragraph. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used. The data may be recorded in reduced or non reduced form (e.g., ppm pollutant and percent O_2 or ng/J of pollutant). All excess emissions shall be converted into units of the standard using the applicable conversion procedures specified in subparts. After conversion into units of the standard, the data may be rounded to the same number of significant digits as used in the applicable subparts to specify the emission limit (e.g., rounded to the nearest 1 percent opacity).
[40 CFR 60.13(h)]

[electronic file name: 40CFR60a.doc]

Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell
Secretary

Mr. Walter P. Brussels
Managing Director
Jacksonville Electric Authority
21 West Church Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

ORDER EXTENDING PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE
Jacksonville Electric Authority Northside Generating Station/St. Johns River Power Park
Facility ID No.: 0310045

Section 403.0872(2)(b), Florida Statutes (F.S.), specifies that any facility which submits to the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) a timely and complete application for a Title V permit "is entitled to operate in compliance with its existing air permit pending the conclusion of proceedings associated with its application."

Section 403.0872(6), F.S., provides that a proposed Title V permit which is not objected to by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) "must become final no later than fifty-five (55) days after the date on which the proposed permit was mailed" to the EPA.

Pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program as defined in rule 62-210.200, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), all Acid Rain permitting must become effective on January 1 of a given year.

This facility which will be permitted pursuant to section 403.0872, F.S., (Title V permit) will be required to have a permit effective date subsequent to the final processing date of the facility's Title V permit.

To prevent misunderstanding and to assure that the above identified facility continues to comply with existing permit terms and conditions until its Title V permit becomes effective, it is necessary to extend the expiration date(s) of its existing valid permit(s) until the effective date of its Title V permit. Therefore, under the authority granted to the Department by section 403.061(8), F.S., **IT IS ORDERED:**

1. The expiration date(s) of the existing valid permit(s) under which the above identified facility is currently operating is (are) hereby extended until the effective date of its permit issued pursuant to section 403.0872, F.S., (Title V permit);
2. The facility shall comply with all terms and conditions of its existing valid permit(s) until the effective date of its Title V permit;
3. The facility will continue to comply with the requirements of Chapter 62-214, F.A.C., and the Federal Acid Rain Program, as defined in rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., pending final issuance of its Title V permit.

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 (F.S.). Mediation under Section 120.573, F.S., will not be available for this proposed action.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the 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 within the appropriate time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under sections 120.569 and 120.57 of the Florida Statutes, or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with rule 28-5.207 of the Florida Administrative Code.

A petition must contain the following information:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the filing of a petition means that the 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.

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 enforceable by the Administrator of 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.

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, 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 13 day of Nov, 1997 in Tallahassee, Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Howard L. Rhodes

HOWARD L. RHODES, Director
Division of Air Resources Management
Twin Towers Office Building
Mail Station 5500
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
850/488-0114

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this order and all copies were sent by certified mail before the close of business on 11/17/97 to the person(s) listed:

Mr. Walter P. Brussels, Managing Director/Responsible Official, JEA
Mr. Jon P. Eckenbach, Executive Vice President/Designated Representative, JEA
Mr. Bert Gianazza, JEA, Application Contact
Mr. James L. Manning, AWQD

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. Pritchett 11/17/97
(Clerk) (Date)