P.E. Certification Statement

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
Cedar Bay Generating Plant
Duval County

DEP File No.: 0310337-007-AC)
Facility ID No.: 0310337

Project: Draft Title V Permit Renewal

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the engineering features described in the above referenced application and related additional information submittals, if any, and subject to the proposed permit conditions, provide reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and Florida Administrative Code Chapters 62-4 and 62-204 through 62-297. However, I have not evaluated and I do not certify aspects of the proposal outside of my area of expertise (including but not limited to the electrical, mechanical, structural, hydrological, and geological features).

(Seal)

Michael P. Halpin, P.E.
Registration Number: 31970

4-29-04
Date

Permitting Authority:
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resources Management
Bureau of Air Regulation
New Source Review Section
Mail Station #5505
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Telephone: 850/488-0114
Fax: 850/922-6979

STATEMENT OF BASIS

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

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
DRAFT Permit Project No.: 0310337-007-AV

This Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210 and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to 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.

The subject of this permit is for the renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit.

This facility consists of three circulating fluidized bed steam generators (boilers) designated as Boilers A, B, and C, a coal handling area, a limestone handling area, and an ash handling area. Crushed coal is the primary fuel for Boilers A, B and C with approval for limited co-firing of petroleum coke. The fuel for Boilers B and C can also be supplemented with short fiber recycle rejects received from Stone Container Corporation. No. 2 fuel oil is used as supplemental fuel in all three boilers normally only for start-ups. CAM does apply.

All three boilers began commercial operation January 25, 1994. Particulate matter emissions from each boiler are controlled by separate baghouses. NO_X emissions from all units are controlled by selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR). SO_2 emissions are controlled by limestone injection on the fluidized bed of each boiler. The three boilers share a common stack.

In 2002, Cedar Bay received approval to co-fire petroleum coke (pet coke) in each CFB boiler via permit number 0310337-005-AC. The conditions of the approval have been added to this Title V permit as follows:

1) Pet coke may be utilized as a co-firing fuel, and shall not exceed 35 % fuel input by weight on a daily basis.

2) When co-firing coal and petcoke, the blended fuel input to the CFBs shall not exceed 3.2 lb/MMBtu equivalent SO2 content (determined on a monthly basis via a composite of daily fuel samples).

The permit additionally includes updates and corrections to material handling process descriptions plant-wide, including:

1) Addition of a pug mill for ash conditioning.

2) Clarification that dry ash is not loaded out by truck and that Wet Ash Truck Loadout will use a pug mill to condition the ash with a water source to allow the loading of wet ash into open top trailers.

3) Updates to limestone/aragonite and ash handling requirements to reflect co-firing of pet coke.

4) Removal of an insignificant activity (49. Recycle surge hopper baghouse was related to the removed pelletizer).

5) Corrections to typographical errors.

Note that the January 2002 revision to the Title V permit addressed the removal of several pieces of equipment related to the old ash pelletizer system.

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

Based on the Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal application received January 12, 2004, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

Colleen M. Castille
Secretary

April 30, 2004

Mr. Martin Kreft
General Manager
Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
Cedar Bay Generating Plant
9640 Eastport Road
Jacksonville, Florida 32226

Re: Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
DRAFT Permit Project No.: 0310337-007-AV
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility

Dear Mr. Kreft:

One copy of the DRAFT Permit for the renewal of a Title V Air Operation Permit for the Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility located at 9640 Eastport Road, Jacksonville, Duval County, is enclosed. The permitting authority's "INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT RENEWAL" and the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT RENEWAL" are also included.

An electronic version of the DRAFT Permit has been posted on the Division of Air Resources Management's world wide web site for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 4 office's review. The web site address is:

"http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/permitting/airpermits/AirSearch_ltd.asp"

The "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT RENEWAL" must be published as soon as possible. Proof of publication, i.e., newspaper affidavit, must be provided to the permitting authority's office within 7 (seven) days of publication pursuant to Rule 62-110.106(5), F.A.C. Failure to publish the notice and provide proof of publication within the allotted time may result in the denial of the permit pursuant to Rule 62-110.106(11), F.A.C.

Please submit any written comments you wish to have considered concerning the permitting authority's proposed action to Michael P. Halpin, P.E., at the above letterhead address or 850/921-9519.

Sincerely,

Trina Vielhauer, Chief
Bureau of Air Regulation

jkp/mph

Enclosures

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit Renewal by:

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
9640 Eastport Road
Jacksonville, FL 32226
_____/

DRAFT Permit Project No.: 0310337-007-AV
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Company
Duval County

INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT RENEWAL

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (permitting authority) gives notice of its intent to issue a Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal (copy of DRAFT Permit attached) for the Title V source detailed in the application specified above, for the reasons stated below.

The applicant, Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P., applied on January 12, 2004, to the permitting authority for a Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal for Cedar Bay Cogenration Facility located at 9640 Eastport Road, Jacksonville, Duval County.

The permitting authority has permitting jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210 and 62-213. This source is not exempt from Title V permitting procedures. The permitting authority has determined that a Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal is required to commence or continue operations at the described facility.

The permitting authority intends to issue this Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal based on the belief that reasonable assurances have been provided to indicate that operation of the source will not adversely impact air quality, and the source will comply with all appropriate provisions of Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-256, 62-257, 62-281, 62-296, and 62-297, F.A.C.

Pursuant to Sections 403.815 and 403.087, F.S., and Rules 62-110.106 and 62-210.350(3), F.A.C., you (the applicant) are required to publish at your own expense the enclosed "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT RENEWAL." The notice shall be published one time only as soon as possible in the legal advertisement section of a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected. For the purpose of these rules, "publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected" means publication in a newspaper meeting the requirements of Sections 50.011 and 50.031, F.S., in the county where the activity is to take place. If you are uncertain that a newspaper meets these requirements, please contact the permitting authority at the address or telephone number listed below. The applicant shall provide proof of publication to the Department's Bureau of Air Regulation, at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station #5505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 (Telephone: 850/488-0114; Fax 850/ 922-6979), within 7 (seven) days of publication pursuant to Rule 62-110.106(5), F.A.C. Failure to publish the notice and provide proof of publication may result in the denial of the permit pursuant to Rule 62-110.106(11), F.A.C.

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

The permitting authority will accept written comments concerning the proposed permit issuance action for a period of 30 (thirty) days from the date of publication of the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT RENEWAL." Written comments should be provided to the permitting authority office. Any written comments filed shall be made available for public inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in this DRAFT Permit, the permitting authority shall issue a Revised DRAFT Permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

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 at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000. Petitions filed by the permit applicant or any of the parties listed below must be filed within fourteen days of receipt of this notice of intent. Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3), F.S., must be filed within fourteen days of publication of the public notice or within fourteen days of receipt of this notice of intent, 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 fourteen 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;

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

(g) A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action petitioner wishes the agency to take with respect to the agency's proposed action.

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

Mediation will not be available in this proceeding.

In addition to the above, a person subject to regulation has a right to apply to the Department of Environmental Protection 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 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 of Environmental Protection, 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 the United States Environmental Protection Agency 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.

Finally, pursuant to 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 7661d(b)(2), any person may petition the Administrator of the EPA within 60 (sixty) days of the expiration of the Administrator's 45 (forty-five) day review period as established at 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(1), to object to issuance of any permit. Any petition shall be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the 30 (thirty) day public comment period provided in this notice, unless the petitioner demonstrates to the Administrator of the EPA that it was impracticable to raise such objections within

the comment period or unless the grounds for such objection arose after the comment period. Filing of a petition with the Administrator of the EPA does not stay the effective date of any permit properly issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Petitions filed with the Administrator of EPA must meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. Section 7661d(b)(2) and must be filed with the Administrator of the EPA at: U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

Trina Vielhauer, Chief
Bureau of Air Regulation

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT RENEWAL (including the PUBLIC NOTICE and the DRAFT Permit) and all copies were sent by certified mail before the close of business on 5/13/04 to the person(s) listed:

Martin Kreft, General Manager

In addition, the undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that copies of this INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT RENEWAL (including the PUBLIC NOTICE and Statement of Basis) were sent by U.S. mail on the same date to the person(s) listed or as otherwise noted:

George Lipka, P.E., Earth Tech
Jeff Walker, Environmental Manager

In addition, the undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that copies of this INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT RENEWAL (including the DRAFT Permit package) were sent by INTERNET E-mail on the same date to the person(s) listed:

Hamilton S. Oven, P.E.
James L. Manning, P.E., RESD
Chris Kirts, DEP-NED
EPA Region 4

Clerk Stamp

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

Barbara J. Friday 5/13/04
(Clerk) (Date)

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

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DRAFT Permit Project No.: 0310337-007-AV
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility
Duval County

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (permitting authority) gives notice of its intent to issue a Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal to Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P. for their Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility located at 9640 Eastport Road, Jacksonville, Duval County. The applicant's name and address are: Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P., Martin Kreft, General Manager; 9640 Eastport Road, Jacksonville Florida 32226.

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

The permitting authority will accept written comments concerning the proposed DRAFT Permit issuance action for a period of 30 (thirty) days from the date of publication of this Notice. Written comments should be provided to the Department. Any written comments filed shall be made available for public inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in this DRAFT Permit, the permitting authority shall issue a Revised DRAFT Permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

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 of the Florida Statutes (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 at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000. Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3), F.S., must be filed within fourteen days of publication of the public notice or within fourteen days of receipt of the notice of intent, 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 fourteen 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 applicable time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-106.205 of the Florida Administrative Code (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; 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 petitioner's substantial rights will be affected by the agency determination;

(c) A statement of how and when the 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 state;

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

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

(g) A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action petitioner wishes the agency to take with respect to the agency's proposed action.

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

Mediation is not available for this proceeding.

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

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

Permitting Authority:
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blairstone Rd., Mail Station 5505
Tallahassee, FL 32399
Telephone: 850/488-0114
Fax: 850/922-6979

Affected District Program:
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
7825 Baymeadows Way
Jacksonville, FL 32256
Telephone: 904/807-3300
Fax: 904/448-4319

The complete project file includes the DRAFT Permit, the application for renewal, and the information submitted by the responsible official, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S. Interested persons may contact Michael P. Halpin, P.E., at the above address, or call 850/488-0114, for additional information.

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

7001 1140 0002 1578 1215

OFFICIAL USE

Mr. Martin Kraft, General Manager

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

Postmark Here

Sent To
Mr. Martin Kraft, General Manager

Street, Apt. No.; or PO Box No. 9640 Eastport Road

City, State, ZIP+4 Jacksonville, Florida 32226

PS Form 3800, January 2001 See Reverse for Instructions

SENDER: *COMPLETE THIS SECTION*

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

1. Article Addressed to:
Mr. Martin Kraft
General Manager
Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
Cedar Bay Generating Plant
9640 Eastport Road
Jacksonville, Florida 32226

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature
X [signature] ☐ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name) Shelly Arnold C. Date of Delivery 5/18/01

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

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

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

2. Article Number
(Transfer from service label) 7001 1140 0002 1578 1215

PS Form 3811, August 2001 Domestic Return Receipt 102595-02-M-1540

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

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
DRAFT Permit No.: 0310337-007-AV

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

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

Compliance Authority:
City of Jacksonville
Regulatory and Environmental Services Department
Air and Water Quality Division
117 W. Duval Street, Suite 225
Jacksonville, Florida 32202-3718
Telephone: 904/630-3484
Fax: 904/630-3638

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

DRAFT Permit No.: 0310337-007-AV

Table of Contents

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

FINAL Permit No.: 0310337-007-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310337
SIC Nos.: 49, 4911
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

This permit is to renew the Title V Air Operation Permit and incorporate construction permits issued on 11/08/01, 03/12/02 and 12/20/02 for Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility (CBCF) located at 9640 Eastport Road, Jacksonville, Duval County. UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 441.08 km East and 3365.06 km North; Latitude: 30° 25' 21" North and Longitude: 81° 36' 23" West.

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

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:
Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A
Appendix PSS-1, Protocol for Start-up and Shutdown
Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions (version dated 2/12/02)
Appendix JEPB Rule 2
Appendix CAM
Figure 1: Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance (40 CFR 60)
Table 297.310-1, Calibration Schedule

Effective Date: 07/14/2004
Renewal Application Due Date: 01/14/2009
Expiration Date: 07/13/2009

Michael G. Cooke, Director,
Division of Air Resources Management

MGC/jkp/mph

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

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

Based on the initial Title V renewal permit application received January 12, 2004, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

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

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

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

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

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

The following documents are part of this permit:
Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A
Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions (version dated 2/12/02)
Appendix JEPB Rule 2
Appendix CAM
Figure 1: Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance (40 CFR 60)
Table 297.310-1, Calibration Schedule

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

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

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:
Initial Title V Permit Issued/Effective July 14, 1999
PSD Permit No. PSD-FL-137D issued March 9, 2000
Title V Permit Revision Application Received March 15, 2001
Title V Permit Revision Additional Information Received June 7, 2001
PSD Permit No. PSD-FL-137E issued November 8, 2001
Construction Permits issued March 12, 2002 and December 20, 2002
Title V Permit Renewal Application Received January 12, 2004

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided one copy when requested or otherwise appropriate. If desired, a copy of Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions can be downloaded from the Division of Air Resources Management's Internet Web site located at the following address:

http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/eproducts/airpermit/Airsearch.asp}

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

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

4. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).
The Responsible Official has certified that the Risk Management Plan was submitted to the RMP Reporting Center.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.
[Rules 62-213.440(1), 62-213.430(6), and 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C.]
{Permitting Note: No unregulated emissions units and/or activities have been identified as of issuance date of this permit}

6. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions or Organic Solvents Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.
{Permitting Note: No vapor emission control devices or systems are deemed necessary nor ordered by the Department as of the issuance date of this permit.}
[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

7. General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard. Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 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.]

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

a) Unconfined PM related to coal transfer points is controlled by water spray in key locations as necessary.
b) Unconfined PM related to coal, limestone (aragonite) and ash mobile equipment operations is controlled by wetting the coal pile and road surfaces.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; and, Proposed by applicant in initial Title V renewal permit application received January 12, 2004.]
{Permitting Note: This condition presents the reasonable precautions to be implemented in accordance with Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., in lieu of the requirements of Condition No. 57 of Appendix TV-4.}

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

10. Not federally enforceable. Appendix JEPB Rule 2 is incorporated by reference. The facility shall be subject to JEPB Rule 2, Parts I through VII, and Parts IX through XIII.
{Permitting note: This appendix provides the applicable rules of the City of Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board (JEPB) contained in Rule 2, Air Pollution Control, and the corresponding rules of the Department that have been adopted by reference and within the SOA (Specific Operating Agreement) signed with the Department.}

11. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3)(a)2., F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department and EPA within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year using DEP Form No. 62-213.900(7), F.A.C. [Rules 62-213.440(3) and 62-213.900, F.A.C.]
{Permitting Note: This condition implements the requirements of Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3., F.A.C. (see Condition 51. of APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS)}

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

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

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

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

14. 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.]

Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

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

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

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

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

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

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

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
-001	110% of 1063 (1169)	Coal
	35% (by weight)	Pet coke
	380	No. 2 Fuel Oil
-002	110% of 1063 (1169)	Coal
	35% (by weight)	Pet coke
	380	No. 2 Fuel Oil
-003	110% of 1063 (1169)	Coal
	35% (by weight)	Pet coke
	380	No. 2 Fuel Oil
Unit Nos.	**MMBtu/yr Heat Input**	**Fuel Type**
-001, -002 & -003	25.98×10^6 (total - all 3 boilers)	all

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

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

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

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

(b) Fuels.
   1. Coal. The maximum coal charging rate of each CFB shall neither exceed 104,000 lbs/hr, 39,000 tons per month (30 consecutive days), nor 390,000 tons per year (TPY). This reflects a combined total of 312,000 lbs/hr, 117,000 tons per month, and 1,170,000 TPY for all three CFBs. Petroleum coke (pet coke) may be utilized as a co-firing fuel, and shall not exceed 35 % fuel input

by weight on a daily basis. {Permitting Note: The limitations on the coal charging rate include both coal and pet coke.}

2. No. 2 Fuel Oil. Auxiliary fuel burners shall be fueled with only No. 2 fuel oil and shall normally only be used for start-ups. The maximum oil usage shall not exceed 8000 gals/hr and 1,900,000 gals/year.
3. Other. Other fuels or wastes shall not be burned in the CFB boilers without prior specific written approval of the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.

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

[PSD-FL-137(A), Title V permit application and 0310337-005-AC]

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

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.7. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content.
1. Coal. In order to ensure continuous compliance with the SO_2 limit stated in Specific Condition **A.5.**, the coal sulfur content shall not exceed 1.7 percent, by weight, on a shipment (train load) basis and 1.2 percent, by weight, on an annual basis, as measured by applicable test methods (see Specific Condition **A.36.**). When co-firing coal and petcoke, the blended fuel input to the CFBs shall not exceed 3.2 lb/MMBtu equivalent SO2 content. Compliance shall be determined on a monthly basis via a composite of daily fuel samples.
2. No. 2 Fuel Oil. The No. 2 fuel oil sulfur content shall not exceed 0.05 percent, by weight, as measured by applicable test methods (see Specific Condition **A.36.**).

[PSD-FL-137(A)]

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

Emission Controls

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

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

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

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

Excess Emissions

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

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

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

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

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

A.14. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-137(A)]

Compliance Provisions

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

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

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

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

Monitoring of Operations

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

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

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

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

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

A.24. The 1-hour averages required under 40 CFR 60.13(h) are expressed in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input and used to calculate the average emission rates under 40 CFR 60.46a. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(b). At least two data points must be used to calculate the 1-hour averages.
[40 CFR 60.47a(g)]

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

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

percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired, and the outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device is 50 percent of maximum estimated hourly potential emissions of the fuel fired.
[40 CFR 60.47a(i)(1), (2), (3) & (5)]

A.27. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.47a (see Specific Condition **A.25.**):
(1) For Method 6, Method 6A or 6B (whenever Methods 6 and 3 or 3B data are used) or 6C may be used. Each Method 6B sample obtained over 24 hours represents 24 1-hour averages. If Method 6A or 6B is used under 40 CFR 60.47a(i), the conditions under 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1) apply (see Specific Condition **A.28.**); these conditions do not apply under 40 CFR 60.47a(h).
(2) For Method 7, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E may be used. If Method 7C, 7D, or 7E is used, the sampling time is 1 hour.
(3) For Method 3, Method 3A or 3B may be used if the sampling time is 1 hour.
(4) For Method 3B, Method 3A may be used.
[40 CFR 60.47a(j)]

A.28. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.46 or in other sections as specified (see Specific Conditions **A.27.** and **A.39.**):
(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, SO_2 and NO_X may be determined by using the F_c factor, provided that the following procedure is used (see Specific Condition **A.39.**):
(i) The emission rate (E) shall be computed using the following equation:

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

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

(ii) If and only if the average F_c factor in Method 19 is used to calculate E and either E is from 0.97 to 1.00 of the emission standard or the relative accuracy of a continuous emission monitoring system is from 17 to 20 percent, then three runs of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 and CO_2 concentration according to the procedures in 40 CFR 60.46(b)(2)(ii), (4)(ii), or (5)(ii). Then if F_o (average of three runs), as calculated from the equation in Method 3B, is more than ± 3 percent than the average F_o value, as determined from the average values of F_d and F_c in Method 19, i.e., $F_{oa} = 0.209\ (F_{da} / F_{ca})$, then the following procedure shall be followed:
(A) When F_o is less than 0.97 F_{oa}, then E shall be increased by that proportion under 0.97 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 0.95 F_{oa}, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the emission standard.
(B) When F_o is less than 0.97 F_{oa} and when the average difference ($\bar{d}$) between the continuous monitor minus the reference methods is negative, then E shall be increased by that proportion under 0.97 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 0.95 F_{oa}, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

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

[40 CFR 60.46(d)(1)]

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

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

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

Required Tests, Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.30. Annual Tests Required. Annual compliance tests shall be performed for PM, PM_{10}, CO, SO_2, NO_X and visible emissions.

[PSD FL-137(A)]

A.31. Renewal Tests Required. Compliance tests shall be performed for VOCs, Fl, NH_3, and H_2SO_4 mist once every 5 years. The tests shall occur prior to obtaining a renewed operating permit to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits in Specific Conditions **A.5.** and **A.8.**

[Rules 62-210.300(2)(a) and 62-297.310(7)(a), F.A.C.]

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

[PA 88-24(A); and PSD-FL-137(D)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.37. Fuel Sampling and Analysis. The following fuel sampling and analysis protocol shall be used as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide standard in the event that the SO_2 continuous emissions monitor is not able to capture valid data:

a. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels using either ASTM D2622-92, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended fuel following each fuel delivery.
b. Determine and record the as-fired fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for coal using ASTM D2013-72 and either ASTM D3177-75 or ASTM D4239-85, or the latest edition, to analyze a representative sample of the blended as-fired crushed coal.
c. Determine and record the density (using ASTM D 1298-80, or equivalent) and the calorific heat value in Btu per pound (using ASTM D 240-76, or the latest edition) of the fuel oil combusted.
d. Determine and record the calorific heat value in Btu per pound of the blended, as-fired crushed coal using ASTM D2013-72 and either ASTM D2015-77 or D3286 (latest version), or the latest edition.
e. Record daily the amount of each fuel fired, the density of the fuel oil, the heating value of each fuel fired, and the percent sulfur content, by weight, of each fuel fired.
f. Utilize the information in a., b., c., d. and e., above, to calculate the SO_2 emission rate to ensure compliance at all times.

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

A.38. Nitrogen Oxides. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the NO_X standard as follows:

(1) The appropriate procedures in Method 19 shall be used to determine the emission rate of NO_X.
(2) The continuous monitoring system in 40 CFR 60.47a(c) and (d) shall be used to determine the concentrations of NO_X and CO_2 or O_2.

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

A.39. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.48a:

(2) The F_C factor (CO_2) procedures in Method 19 may be used to compute the emission rate of particulate matter under the stipulations of 40 CFR 60.46(d)(1) (See Specific Condition **A.28.**). The CO_2 shall be determined in the same manner as the O_2 concentration.

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

Compliance Test Requirements

A.40. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five-day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee

may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

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

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

A.43. Applicable Test Procedures.

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

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

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

A.44. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting and Recordkeeping

A.47. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.

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

A.48. Test Reports.

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

(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.

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

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.

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

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

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

(1) Calendar date.

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

(3) Percent reduction of the potential combustion concentration of sulfur dioxide for each 30 successive boiler operating days, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for non-compliance with the standard; and, description of corrective actions taken.
(4) Identification of the boiler operating days for which pollutant or diluent data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 18 hours of operation of the facility; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and, description of corrective actions taken.
(5) Identification of the times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates because of startup, shutdown, malfunction (NO_X only), emergency conditions (SO_2 only), or other reasons, and justification for excluding data other than startup, shutdown, malfunction, or emergency conditions.
(6) Identification of "F" factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.
(7) Identification of the times when hourly averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods.
(8) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system.
(9) Description of any modifications to the continuous monitoring system which could affect the ability of the continuous monitoring system to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3.
[40 CFR 60.49a(b)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) & (9)]

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

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

(vi) Actions taken to correct control system malfunction.
[40 CFR 60.49a(d)(1) & (2)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous

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

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

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

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

A.64. Short Fiber Recycle Rejects Test Burn. To the extent that it is consistent with Specific Condition **A.3.c.**, the SETTLEMENT AND RELEASE AGREEMENT made on July 24, 1998, by and between

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

A.65. The permittee shall submit annual reports to RESD and DEP/BAR summarizing emissions for each calendar year. The reports will commence during the first year in which petcoke is fired and continue for a total of five calendar years. Such reports are required in order to confirm Cedar Bay's projection of future actual emissions and to demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that petcoke co-firing did not result in a significant emissions increase. Reporting shall be as follows:

Pollutant	Compliance Procedures
NO_X	Five years of annual reporting by CEMS proving annual facility emissions do not exceed 1799 TPY
CO	Five years of annual reporting by CEMS proving annual facility emissions do not exceed 648 TPY
VOC	Five years of annual reporting by stack test proving annual facility emissions do not exceed 74 TPY
SO_2	Five years of annual reporting by CEMS proving annual facility emissions do not exceed 1985 TPY
SAM	Five years of annual reporting by stack test proving annual facility emissions do not exceed 7.3 TPY
PM_{10}	Five years of annual reporting by stack test proving annual facility emissions do not exceed 198 TPY

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

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

These emissions units are associated with the material handling and treatment operations for limestone and ash. Limestone delivered to the facility is stored in an open pile. (Note: A small portion of the limestone [10% or less] may be utilized as filter-cake material from the lime softening unit portion of the plant's wastewater treatment system.) The limestone is then transferred by a front-end loader from the pile to a reclaim hopper. An enclosed feeder directs the limestone into the Absorber Dryer System (ADS) trains. One ADS train, of which there are two identical trains (ADS-1 & ADS-2), consists of: a No. 2 fuel oil-fired dryer, a limestone crusher, a limestone cyclone classifier, a limestone screener, and a limestone vibrating pan conveyor. Each ADS train operates at a throughput rate of 49,000 acfm. Pulverized limestone product is directed by rotary feeder to two ADS storage bins (ADS Storage Bin-1 and ADS Storage Bin-2). The pulverized limestone is transferred to the CFB boilers by 6 feeders. ADS Storage Bin-1 supplies CFB boilers A and B through 2 feeders each at a throughput rate of 6,840 acfm and ADS Storage Bin-2 feeds CFB Boiler C through 2 feeders at a throughput rate of 6,993 acfm.

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

{Permitting note(s): These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration and, permittee requested limitations established in permit Nos. PSD-FL-137(A, B, C, D & E). In addition, the limestone handling/treatment emission units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO, Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. Particulate matter and visible emissions

from the material handling units/operations listed in the table above are controlled by either a fabric filter or a baghouse system. Fugitive emissions from the dry ash rail car/truck loadout operation shall be controlled by using closed or covered containers under negative air pressures during ash loadout; and by using water sprays prior to removal of the rail car loadout cap when loading open rail cars. Information regarding flow conditions is as follows:

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

End of Permitting Notes.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Permitted Capacity.

a. The Department authorizes up to 1 truckload per calendar day (approximately 25 tons) of filter-cake material from the lime softening unit portion of the plant's wastewater treatment system to be transferred to the lime storage pile. The maximum material handling/usage rates for all limestone/aragonite unloading and storage shall not exceed the following:

Unloading/Storage Handling/Usage Rate		
Material	**TPM**	**TPY**
Limestone/Aragonite	54,000	347,000

b. For limestone/aragonite, fly ash and bed ash handling sources, the handling usage rates shall not exceed the following:

Material Handled	Tons/Month[1]	TPY
Limestone	27,000	275,000
Fly Ash	28,000	336,000
Bed Ash	8,000 (2)	88,000 (2)

[1] Based on 30 consecutive days.
[2] The Department will require a monitoring system to accurately measure Bed Ash throughput. The applicant will propose (to the Department's satisfaction) the system it recommends to utilize, prior to the initial receipt of pet coke. Actual in-service testing (while combusting coal) will be completed prior to the initial firing of petcoke, demonstrating its adequacy to the Department's satisfaction.

c. The maximum material feed rate to each ADS train shall not exceed 42.6 tons per hour and the volumetric flow rate shall not exceed 42,100 dry standard cubic feet per minute per ADS train.
[PSD-FL-137(A & C) and 0310337-005-AC]

B.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Specific Condition **B.19.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

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

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

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

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

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

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

Excess Emissions

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

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

B.9. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Emission Controls

B.10. Control Systems.

a. Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions. For the above referenced material handling emissions units/operations, the control systems shall be either a fabric filter or baghouse system.
b. Fugitive Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions. For dry ash rail car loadout, fugitive emissions shall be controlled by loading under negative pressure into either closed containers or open containers fitted with a rail car loadout cap; and, by using water sprays to create a crust on the top layer prior to removal of the rail car loadout cap when loading open rail cars. Wet Ash Truck Loadout will use a pug mill to condition the ash with a water source to allow the loading of wet ash into open top trailers.

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

Monitoring of Operations

B.11. Determination of Process Variables.

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

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

Test Methods and Procedures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.18. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables

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

B.19. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

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

B.21. Applicable Test Procedures.

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

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

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

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

B.23. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
   a. Did not operate; or
   b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
   a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
   b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
   c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the AWQD, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

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

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

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting

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

B.25. Test Reports.

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

(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.

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

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

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

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

B.26. For each emission unit, the permittee shall maintain an operation log available for Department inspection that documents the hours of operation and, where No. 2 fuel oil is an issue, the amount consumed on an hourly basis. Additionally, records shall be maintained documenting the date and time of each truckload (approximately 25 tons) of filter-cake material transferred from the lime softening unit portion of the plant's wastewater treatment system to the lime storage pile.
[PSD-FL-137(A)]
{Permitting Note: An operation log must be kept at all times, using any combination of manually and computer generated records that indicates the state of compliance.}

Miscellaneous Requirements.

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

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

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

The coal receiving, storage and transfer systems at the coal storage yard support the operation of the three power boilers. Particulate matter emissions are controlled using fabric filter systems, baghouse systems, water sprays, wetting agents, and full enclosures or partial enclosures, where appropriate.
{Permitting notes: These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; and, Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit Nos. PSD-FL-137(A, B, & C). Information regarding flow conditions is as follows:}

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

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity.

a. The material handling/usage rates for coal unloading and storage shall not exceed the following:

Unloading/Storage Handling/Usage Rate		
Material	**TPM**	**TPY**
Coal	234,000	1,287,000

b. The maximum material handling/usage rate for coal and petcoke shall not exceed the following:

Material Handled	Tons/Month[1]	TPY
Coal	117,000	1,170,000
Petcoke	40,950	409,500

[1] Based on 30 consecutive days.

[PSD-FL-137(A, B, & C); 0310337-005-AC]

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

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

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

C.4. Particulate Matter Emissions. Except for coal car unloading and petcoke handling/transfer areas, which are subject to PM emission limitation of 0.01 gr/dscf, particulate matter emissions from the emission units in this subsection shall not exceed 0.003 gr/dscf.
[PSD-FL-137(A, B, & C)]

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

Emission Controls

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

Excess Emissions

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

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

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

Monitoring of Operations

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

Test Methods and Procedures

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.15. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section

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

C.16. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with each emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

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

C.18. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

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

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

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

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

C.20. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
   a. Did not operate; or
   b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
   a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
   b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
   c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the AWQD, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

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

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

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting

C.21. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the AWQD in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the AWQD.

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

C.22. Test Reports.

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

(b) The required test report shall be filed with the AWQD as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Requirements.

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

Referenced Attachments

Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A

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

Appendix JEPB Rule 2

Appendix CAM

Appendix H-1, Permit History

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

Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions (version dated 2/12/02)

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

Table 297.310-1, Calibration Schedule

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

Table 2-1, Compliance Requirements

Appendix 40 CFR 60, Subpart A

SOURCE: 36 FR 24877, Dec. 23, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 60.1 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in subparts B and C, the provisions of this part apply to the owner or operator of any stationary source which contains an affected facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the date of publication in this part of any standard (or, if earlier, the date of publication of any proposed standard) applicable to that facility.

(b) Any new or revised standard of performance promulgated pursuant to section 111(b) of the Act shall apply to the owner or operator of any stationary source which contains an affected facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the date of publication in this part of such new or revised standard (or, if earlier, the date of publication of any proposed standard) applicable to that facility.

(c) In addition to complying with the provisions of this part, the owner or operator of an affected facility may be required to obtain an operating permit issued to stationary sources by an authorized State air pollution control agency or by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to Title V of the Clean Air Act (Act) as amended November 15, 1990 (42 U.S.C. 7661). For more information about obtaining an operating permit see part 70 of this chapter.

(d) *Site-specific standard for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Stonewall Plant in Elkton, Virginia.* (1) This paragraph applies only to the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility, commonly referred to as the Stonewall Plant, located at Route 340 South, in Elkton, Virginia ("site").

(2) Except for compliance with 40 CFR 60.49b(u), the site shall have the option of either complying directly with the requirements of this part, or reducing the site-wide emissions caps in accordance with the procedures set forth in a permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454. If the site chooses the option of reducing the site-wide emissions caps in accordance with the procedures set forth in such permit, the requirements of such permit shall apply in lieu of the otherwise applicable requirements of this part.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (d)(2) of this section, for any provisions of this part except for Subpart Kb, the owner/operator of the site shall comply with the applicable provisions of this part if the Administrator determines that compliance with the provisions of this part is necessary for achieving the objectives of the regulation and the Administrator notifies the site in accordance with the provisions of the permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454.

[40 FR 53346, Nov. 17, 1975, as amended at 55 FR 51382, Dec. 13, 1990; 59 FR 12427, Mar. 16, 1994; 62 FR 52641, Oct. 8, 1997]

§ 60.2 Definitions.

The terms used in this part are defined in the Act or in this section as follows:

Act means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*)

Administrator means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or his authorized representative.

Affected facility means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus to which a standard is applicable.

Alternative method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which is not a reference or equivalent method but which has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for his determination of compliance.

Approved permit program means a State permit program approved by the Administrator as meeting the requirements of part 70 of this chapter or a Federal permit program established in this chapter pursuant to Title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661).

Capital expenditure means an expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility which exceeds the product of the applicable "annual asset guideline repair allowance percentage" specified in the latest edition of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Publication 534 and the existing facility's basis, as defined by section 1012 of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the total expenditure for a

physical or operational change to an existing facility must not be reduced by any "excluded additions" as defined in IRS Publication 534, as would be done for tax purposes.

Clean coal technology demonstration project means a project using funds appropriated under the heading 'Department of Energy-Clean Coal Technology', up to a total amount of $2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstrations of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency.

Commenced means, with respect to the definition of *new source* in section 111(a)(2) of the Act, that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.

Construction means fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected facility.

Continuous monitoring system means the total equipment, required under the emission monitoring sections in applicable subparts, used to sample and condition (if applicable), to analyze, and to provide a permanent record of emissions or process parameters.

Electric utility steam generating unit means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

Equivalent method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specified conditions.

Excess Emissions and Monitoring Systems Performance Report is a report that must be submitted periodically by a source in order to provide data on its compliance with stated emission limits and operating parameters, and on the performance of its monitoring systems.

Existing facility means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus of the type for which a standard is promulgated in this part, and the construction or modification of which was commenced before the date of proposal of that standard; or any apparatus which could be altered in such a way as to be of that type.

Isokinetic sampling means sampling in which the linear velocity of the gas entering the sampling nozzle is equal to that of the undisturbed gas stream at the sample point.

Issuance of a part 70 permit will occur, if the State is the permitting authority, in accordance with the requirements of part 70 of this chapter and the applicable, approved State permit program. When the EPA is the permitting authority, issuance of a Title V permit occurs immediately after the EPA takes final action on the final permit.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Modification means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing facility which increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) emitted into the atmosphere by that facility or which results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) into the atmosphere not previously emitted.

Monitoring device means the total equipment, required under the monitoring of operations sections in applicable subparts, used to measure and record (if applicable) process parameters.

Nitrogen oxides means all oxides of nitrogen except nitrous oxide, as measured by test methods set forth in this part.

One-hour period means any 60-minute period commencing on the hour.

Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

Owner or operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility or a stationary source of which an affected facility is a part.

Part 70 permit means any permit issued, renewed, or revised pursuant to part 70 of this chapter.

Particulate matter means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the reference methods specified under each applicable subpart, or an equivalent or alternative method.

Permit program means a comprehensive State operating permit system established pursuant to title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661) and regulations codified in part 70 of this chapter and applicable State regulations, or a comprehensive Federal operating permit system established pursuant to title V of the Act and regulations codified in this chapter.

Permitting authority means:

(1) The State air pollution control agency, local agency, other State agency, or other agency authorized by the Administrator to carry out a permit program under part 70 of this chapter; or

(2) The Administrator, in the case of EPA-implemented permit programs under title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661).

Proportional sampling means sampling at a rate that produces a constant ratio of sampling rate to stack gas flow rate.

Reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit means any physical change or change in the method of operation associated with the commencement of commercial operations by a coal-fired utility unit after a period of discontinued operation where the unit:

(1) Has not been in operation for the two-year period prior to the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and the emissions from such unit continue to be carried in the permitting authority's emissions inventory at the time of enactment;

(2) Was equipped prior to shut-down with a continuous system of emissions control that achieves a removal efficiency for sulfur dioxide of no less than 85 percent and a removal efficiency for particulates of no less than 98 percent;

(3) Is equipped with low-NO_x burners prior to the time of commencement of operations following reactivation; and

(4) Is otherwise in compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

Reference method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as specified in the applicable subpart.

Repowering means replacement of an existing coal-fired boiler with one of the following clean coal technologies: atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion, integrated gasification combined cycle, magnetohydrodynamics, direct and indirect coal-fired turbines, integrated gasification fuel cells, or as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of these technologies, and any other technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990. Repowering shall also include any oil and/or gas-fired unit which has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding as of January 1, 1991, by the Department of Energy.

Run means the net period of time during which an emission sample is collected. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous within the limits of good engineering practice.

Shutdown means the cessation of operation of an affected facility for any purpose.

Six-minute period means any one of the 10 equal parts of a one-hour period.

Standard means a standard of performance proposed or promulgated under this part.

Standard conditions means a temperature of 293 K (68F) and a pressure of 101.3 kilopascals (29.92 in Hg).

Startup means the setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose.

State means all non-Federal authorities, including local agencies, interstate associations, and State-wide programs, that have delegated authority to implement: (1) The provisions of this part; and/or (2) the permit program established under part 70 of this chapter. The term State shall have its conventional meaning where clear from the context.

Stationary source means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant.

Title V permit means any permit issued, renewed, or revised pursuant to Federal or State regulations established to implement title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661). A title V permit issued by a State permitting authority is called a part 70 permit in this part.

Volatile Organic Compound means any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions; or which is measured by a reference method, an equivalent method, an alternative method, or which is determined by procedures specified under any subpart.

[44 FR 55173, Sept. 25, 1979, as amended at 45 FR 5617, Jan. 23, 1980; 45 FR 85415, Dec. 24, 1980; 54 FR 6662, Feb. 14, 1989; 55 FR 51382, Dec. 13, 1990; 57 FR 32338, July 21, 1992; 59 FR 12427, Mar. 16, 1994]

§ 60.3 Units and abbreviations.

Used in this part are abbreviations and symbols of units of measure. These are defined as follows:

(a) System International (SI) units of measure:

A—ampere
g—gram
Hz—hertz
J—joule
K—degree Kelvin
kg—kilogram
m—meter
m^3—cubic meter
mg—milligram—10^{-3} gram
mm—millimeter—10^{-3} meter
Mg—megagram—10^6 gram
mol—mole
N—newton
ng—nanogram—10^{-9} gram
nm—nanometer—10^{-9} meter
Pa—pascal
s—second
V—volt
W—watt
Ω—ohm
μg—microgram—10^{-6} gram

(b) Other units of measure:

Btu—British thermal unit
°C—degree Celsius (centigrade)
cal—calorie
cfm—cubic feet per minute
cu ft—cubic feet
dcf—dry cubic feet
dcm—dry cubic meter
dscf—dry cubic feet at standard conditions
dscm—dry cubic meter at standard conditions
eq—equivalent
°F—degree Fahrenheit
ft—feet
gal—gallon
gr—grain
g-eq—gram equivalent
hr—hour
in—inch
k—1,000
l—liter
lpm—liter per minute
lb—pound
meq—milliequivalent
min—minute
ml—milliliter
mol. wt.—molecular weight
ppb—parts per billion
ppm—parts per million
psia—pounds per square inch absolute
psig—pounds per square inch gage
°R—degree Rankine
scf—cubic feet at standard conditions
scfh—cubic feet per hour at standard conditions
scm—cubic meter at standard conditions
sec—second
sq ft—square feet
std—at standard conditions

(c) Chemical nomenclature:

CdS—cadmium sulfide
CO—carbon monoxide
CO_2—carbon dioxide
HCl—hydrochloric acid
Hg—mercury
H_2O—water
H_2S—hydrogen sulfide
H_2SO_4—sulfuric acid
N_2—nitrogen
NO—nitric oxide
NO_2—nitrogen dioxide
NO_x—nitrogen oxides
O_2—oxygen
SO_2—sulfur dioxide
SO_3—sulfur trioxide
SO_x—sulfur oxides

(d) Miscellaneous:

A.S.T.M.—American Society for Testing and Materials

[42 FR 37000, July 19, 1977; 42 FR 38178, July 27, 1977]

§ 60.4 Address.

(a) All requests, reports, applications, submittals, and other communications to the Administrator pursuant to this part shall be submitted in duplicate to the appropriate Regional Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to the attention of the Director of the Division indicated in the following list of EPA Regional Offices.

Region I (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont), Director, Air Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, John F. Kennedy Federal Building, Boston, MA 02203.

Region II (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands), Director, Air and Waste Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Office Building, 26 Federal Plaza (Foley Square), New York, NY 10278.

Region III (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia), Director, Air and Waste Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Curtis Building, Sixth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

Region IV (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee), Director, Air and Waste Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, GA 30365.

Region V (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin), Director, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604-3590.

Region VI (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas); Director; Air, Pesticides, and Toxics Division; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202.

Region VII (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska), Director, Air, RCRA, and Toxics Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 901 N. 5th Street, Kansas City, KS 66101.

Region VIII (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming) Assistant Regional Administrator, Office of Enforcement, Compliance and Environmental Justice, 999 18th Street, Suite 300, Denver, CO 80202-2466.

Region IX (American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Northern Mariana Islands), Director, Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105.

Region X (Alaska, Oregon, Idaho, Washington), Director, Air and Waste Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101.

(b) Section 111(c) directs the Administrator to delegate to each State, when appropriate, the authority to implement and enforce standards of performance for new stationary sources located in such State. All information required to be submitted to EPA under paragraph (a) of this section, must also be submitted to the appropriate State Agency of any State to which this authority has been delegated (provided, that each specific delegation may except sources from a certain Federal or State reporting requirement). The appropriate mailing address for those States whose delegation request has been approved is as follows:

(A) [Reserved]

(B) State of Alabama, Air Pollution Control Division, Air Pollution Control Commission, 645 S. McDonough Street, Montgomery, AL 36104.

(C) State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation, Pouch O, Juneau, AK 99811.

(D) Arizona:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality, P.O. Box 600, Phoenix, AZ 85001-0600.

Maricopa County Air Pollution Control, 2406 S. 24th Street, Suite E-214, Phoenix, AZ 85034.

Pima County Department of Environmental Quality, 130 West Congress Street, 3rd Floor, Tucson, AZ 85701-1317.

Pinal County Air Quality Control District, Building F, 31 North Pinal Street, Florence, AZ 85232.

NOTE: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(E) State of Arkansas: Chief, Division of Air Pollution Control, Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology, 8001 National Drive, P.O. Box 9583, Little Rock, AR 72209.

(F) California:

Amador County Air Pollution Control District, 500 Argonaut Lane, Jackson, CA 95642.

Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District, 43301 Division Street, Suite 206, P.O. Box 4409, Lancaster, CA 93539-4409.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 939 Ellis Street, San Francisco, CA 94109.

Butte County Air Pollution Control District, 2525 Dominic Drive, Suite J, Chico, CA 95928-7184.

Calaveras County Air Pollution Control District, 891 Mountain Ranch Rd., San Andreas, CA 95249.
Colusa County Air Pollution Control District, 100 Sunrise Blvd., Suite F, Colusa, CA 95932-3246.
El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District, 2850 Fairlane Court, Bldg. C, Placerville, CA 95667-4100.
Feather River Air Quality Management District, 938 14th Street, Marysville, CA 95901-4149.
Glenn County Air Pollution Control District, 720 N. Colusa Street, P.O. Box 351, Willows, CA 95988-0351.
Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, 157 Short Street, Suite 6, Bishop, CA 93514-3537.
Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, 150 South Ninth Street, El Centro, CA 92243-2801.
Kern County Air Pollution Control District (Southeast Desert), 2700 M. Street, Suite 302, Bakersfield, CA 93301-2370.
Lake County Air Quality Management District, 885 Lakeport Blvd., Lakeport, CA 95453-5405.
Lassen County Air Pollution Control District, 175 Russell Avenue, Susanville, CA 96130-4215.
Mariposa County Air Pollution Control District, P.O. Box 5, Mariposa, CA 95338.
Mendocino County Air Pollution Control District, 306 E. Gobbi Street, Ukiah, CA 95482-5511.
Modoc County Air Pollution Control District, 202 W. 4th Street, Alturas, CA 96101-3915.
Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, 14306 Part Avenue, Victorville, CA 92392-2310.
Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, 24580 Silver Cloud Ct., Monterey, CA 93940-6536.
North Coast Unified Air Pollution Control District, 2300 Myrtle Avenue, Eureka, CA 95501-3327.
Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, 200 Litton Drive, P.O. Box 2509, Grass Valley, CA 95945-2509.
Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District, 150 Matheson Street, Healdsburg, CA 95448-4908.
Placer County Air Pollution Control District, DeWitt Center, 11464 "B" Avenue, Auburn, CA 95603-2603.
Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, 777 12th Street, Third Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814-1908.
San Diego County Air Pollution Control District, 9150 Chesapeake Drive, San Diego, CA 92123-1096.
San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, 1999 Tuolumne Street, 1990 E. Gettysburg, Fresno, CA 93726.
San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District, 3433 Roberto Court, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7126.
Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District, 26 Castilian Drive, B-23, Goleta, CA 93117-3027.
Shasta County Air Quality Management District, 1855 Placer Street, Suite 101, Redding, CA 96001-1759.
Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District, 525 So. Foothill Drive, Yreka, CA 96097-3036.
South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 E. Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182.
Tehama County Air Pollution Control District, P.O. Box 38 (1750 Walnut Street), Red Bluff, CA 96080-0038.
Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District, 2 South Green Street, Sonora, CA 95370-4618.
Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, 669 County Square Drive, Ventura, CA 93003-5417.
Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District, 1947 Galileo Ct., Suite 103, Davis, CA 95616-4882.

NOTE: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(G) State of Colorado, Department of Public Health and Environment, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, CO 80222-1530.

NOTE: For a table listing Region VIII's NSPS delegation status, see paragraph (c) of this section.

(H) State of Connecticut, Bureau of Air Management, Department of Environmental Protection, State Office Building, 165 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06106.

(I) State of Delaware, Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, 89 Kings Highway, P.O. Box 1401, Dover, DE 19901

(J) District of Columbia, Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, 5000 Overlook Avenue SW., Washington DC 20032.

(K) Bureau of Air Quality Management, Department of Environmental Regulation, Twin Towers Office Building, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32301.

(L) State of Georgia, Environmental Protection Division, Department of Natural Resources, 270 Washington Street, SW., Atlanta, GA 30334.

(M) Hawaii:

Hawaii State Agency, Clean Air Branch, 919 Ala Moana Blvd., 3rd Floor, Post Office Box 3378, Honolulu, HI 96814.

NOTE: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(N) State of Idaho, Department of Health and Welfare, Statehouse, Boise, ID 83701.

(O) State of Illinois, Bureau of Air, Division of Air Pollution Control, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, 2200 Churchill Road, Springfield, IL 62794-9276.

(P) State of Indiana, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, 100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015.

(Q) State of Iowa: Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Air Quality Bureau, 7900 Hickman Road, Suite 1, Urbandale, IA 50322.

(R) State of Kansas: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Air and Radiation, 1000 S.W. Jackson, Suite 310, Topeka, KS 66612-1366.

(S) Division of Air Pollution Control, Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, U.S. 127, Frankfort, KY 40601.

(T) State of Louisiana: Program Administrator, Air Quality Division, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 44096, Baton Rouge, LA 70804.

(U) State of Maine, Bureau of Air Quality Control, Department of Environmental Protection, State House, Station No. 17, Augusta, ME 04333.

(V) State of Maryland: Bureau of Air Quality and Noise Control, Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 201 West Preston Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.

(W) Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Division of Air Quality Control, Department of Environmental Protection, One Winter Street, 7th floor, Boston, MA 02108.

(X) State of Michigan, Air Quality Division, Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 30260, Lansing, Michigan 48909.

(Y) Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Division of Air Quality, 520 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155.

(Z) Bureau of Pollution Control, Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 10385, Jackson, MS 39209.

(AA) State of Missouri: Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102.

(BB) State of Montana, Department of Environmental Quality, 1520 E. 6th Ave., PO Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620-0901.

NOTE: For a table listing Region VIII's NSPS delegation status, see paragraph (c) of this section.

(CC) State of Nebraska, Nebraska Department of Environmental Control, P.O. Box 94877, State House Station, Lincoln, NE 68509.

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health, 2200 St. Marys Avenue, Lincoln, NE 68502

(DD) Nevada:

Nevada State Agency, Air Pollution Control, Bureau of Air Quality/Division of Environmental Protection, 333 West Nye Lane, Carson City, NV 89710.

Clark County Department of Air Quality Management, 500 S. Grand Central Parkway, First floor, Las Vegas, NV 89155-1776.

Washoe County Air Pollution Control, Washoe County District Air Quality Management, P.O. Box 11130, 1001 E. Ninth Street, Reno, NV 89520.

NOTE: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(EE) State of New Hampshire, Air Resources Division, Department of Environmental Services, 64 North Main Street, Caller Box 2033, Concord, NH 03302-2033.

(FF) State of New Jersey: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Environmental Quality, Enforcement Element, John Fitch Plaza, CN-027, Trenton, NJ 08625.

(1) The following table lists the specific source and pollutant categories that have been delegated to the states in Region II. The (X) symbol is used to indicate each category that has been delegated.

	Subpart	State			
		New Jersey	New York	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced After August 17, 1971 (Steam Generators and Lignite Fired Steam Generators).	X	X	X	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction Commenced After September 18, 1978.	X		X	
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	X	X	X	X
E	Incinerators	X	X	X	X
F	Portland Cement Plants	X	X	X	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
I	Asphalt Concrete Plants	X	X	X	X
J	Petroleum Refineries—(All Categories)	X	X	X	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids Constructed After June 11, 1973, and prior to May 19, 1978.	X	X	X	X

	Subpart	State			
		New Jersey	New York	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids Constructed After May 18, 1978.	X	X	X	
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Ingot Production Plants	X	X	X	X
N	Iron and Steel Plants	X	X	X	X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X	X	X	X
P	Primary Copper Smelters	X	X	X	X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	X	X	X	X
R	Primary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	X	X	X	X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants.	X	X	X	X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	X	X	X	X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	X	X	X	X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate	X	X	X	X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X	X	X	X
Z	Ferroally Production Facilities	X	X	X	X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces	X	X	X	X
AAa	Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels in Steel Plants.	X	X	X	
BB	Kraft Pulp Mills	X	X	X	
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	
DD	Grain Elevators	X	X	X	
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	X	X	X	
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X	X	X	
HH	Lime Plants	X	X	X	
KK	Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	X	X		
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	X	X	
MM	Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations	X	X		
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	X	X		
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacturing Plants	X	X		
QQ	Graphic Art Industry Publication Rotogravure Printing	X	X	X	X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations.	X	X	X	
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	X	X	X	
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	X	X	X	
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	X	X	X	
VV	Equipment Leaks of Volatile Organic Compounds in Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry.	X		X	
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	X	X	X	
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	X	X	X	
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	X	X	X	
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	X		X	
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	X		X	
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Clearners	X	X	X	
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC from Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants.				
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants; SO_2 Emissions		X		
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants		X	X	
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants		X	X	

(GG) State of New Mexico: Director, New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division, Health and Environment Department, 1190 St. Francis Drive, Santa Fe, NM 87503.

(i) The City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County: Director, The Albuquerque Environmental Health Department, The City of Albuquerque, P.O. Box 1293, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

(HH) New York: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road Albany, New York 12233, attention: Division of Air Resources.

(II) North Carolina Environmental Management Commission, Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Division of Environmental Management, P.O. Box 27687, Raleigh, NC 27611. Attention: Air Quality Section.

(JJ) State of North Dakota, Division of Air Quality, North Dakota Department of Health, P.O. Box 5520, Bismarck, ND 58506-5520.

NOTE: For a table listing Region VIII's NSPS delegation status, see paragraph (c) of this section.

(KK) State of Ohio:

(i) Medina, Summit and Portage Counties; Director, Akron Regional Air Quality Management District, 177 South Broadway, Akron, OH 44308.

(ii) Stark County: Air Pollution Control Division, 420 Market Avenue North, Canton, Ohio 44702-3335.

(iii) Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren Counties: Air Program Manager, Hamilton County Department of Environmental Services, 1632 Central Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210.

(iv) Cuyahoga County: Commissioner, Department of Public Health & Welfare, Division of Air Pollution Control, 1925 Saint Clair, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

(v) Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison, Jefferson, and Monroe Counties: Director, North Ohio Valley Air Authority (NOVAA), 814 Adams Street, Steubenville, OH 43952.

(vi) Clark, Darke, Greene, Miami, Montgomery, and Preble Counties: Director, Regional Air Pollution Control Agency (RAPCA) 451 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio 45402.

(vii) Lucas County and the City of Rossford (in Wood County): Director, Toledo Environmental Services Agency, 26 Main Street, Toledo, OH 43605.

(viii) Adams, Brown, Lawrence, and Scioto Counties; Engineer-Director, Air Division, Portsmouth City Health Department, 740 Second Street, Portsmouth, OH 45662.

(ix) Allen, Ashland, Auglaize, Crawford, Defiance, Erie, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Huron, Marion, Mercer, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Van Wert, Williams, Wood (except City of Rossford), and Wyandot Counties: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Northwest District Office, Air Pollution Control, 347 Dunbridge Rd., Bowling Green, Ohio 43402.

(x) Ashtabula, Holmes, Lorain, and Wayne Counties: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Northeast District Office, Air Pollution Unit, 2110 East Aurora Road, Twinsburg, OH 44087.

(xi) Athens, Coshocton, Gallia, Guernsey, Hocking, Jackson, Meigs, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Ross, Tuscarawas, Vinton, and Washington Counties: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Southeast District Office, Air Pollution Unit, 2195 Front Street, Logan, OH 43138.

(xii) Champaign, Clinton, Highland, Logan, and Shelby Counties: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Southwest District Office, Air Pollution Unit, 401 East Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio 45402-2911.

(xiii) Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Knox, Licking, Madison, Morrow, Pickaway, and Union Counties: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Central District Office, Air Pollution Control, 3232 Alum Creek Drive, Columbus, Ohio, 43207-3417.

(xiv) Geauga and Lake Counties: Lake County General Health District, Air Pollution Control, 105 Main Street, Painesville, OH 44077.

(xv) Mahoning and Trumbull Counties: Mahoning-Trumbull Air Pollution Control Agency, 9 West Front Street, Youngstown, OH 44503.

(LL) State of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State Department of Health, Air Quality Service, P.O. Box 53551, Oklahoma City, OK 73152.

(i) Oklahoma City and County: Director, Oklahoma City-County Health Department, 921 Northeast 23rd Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73105.

(ii) Tulsa County: Tulsa City-County Health Department, 4616 East Fifteenth Street, Tulsa, OK 74112.

(MM) State of Oregon, Department of Environmental Quality, Yeon Building, 522 S.W. Fifth, Portland, OR 97204.

(i)-(viii) [Reserved]

(ix) Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority, 225 North Fifth, Suite 501, Springfield, OR 97477.

(NN) (a) City of Philadelphia: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, Air Management Services, 500 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19146.

(b) Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Department of Environmental Resources, Post Office Box 2063, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

(c) Allegheny County: Allegheny County Health Department, Bureau of Air Pollution Control, 301 Thirty-ninth Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15201.

(OO) State of Rhode Island, Division of Air and Hazardous Materials, Department of Environmental Management, 291 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908.

(PP) State of South Carolina, Office of Environmental Quality Control, Department of Health and Environmental Control, 2600 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29201.

(QQ) State of South Dakota, Air Quality Program, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Joe Foss Building, 523 East Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501-3181.

NOTE: For a table listing Region VIII's NSPS delegation status, see paragragh (c) of this section.

(RR) Division of Air Pollution Control, Tennessee Department of Public Health, 256 Capitol Hill Building, Nashville, TN 37219.

Knox County Department of Air Pollution, City/County Building, Room L222, 400 Main Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37902.

Air Pollution Control Bureau, Metropolitan Health Department, 311 23rd Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37203.

(SS) State of Texas, Texas Air Control Board, 6330 Highway 290 East, Austin, TX 78723.

(TT) State of Utah, Division of Air Quality, Department of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 144820, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4820.

NOTE: For a table listing Region VIII's NSPS delegation status, see paragraph (c) of this section.

(UU) State of Vermont, Air Pollution Control Division, Agency of Natural Resources, Building 3 South, 103 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676.

(VV) Commonwealth of Virginia, Virginia State Air Pollution Control Board, Room 1106, Ninth Street Office Building, Richmond, VA 23219.

(WW)(i) Washington: Washington Department of Ecology, Post Office Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504.

(ii) Benton-Franklin Counties Clean Air Authority (BFCCAA), 650 George Washington Way, Richland, WA 99352.

(iii) Northwest Air Pollution Authority (NWAPA), 302 Pine Street, #207, Mt. Vernon, WA 98273-3852.

(iv) Olympic Air Pollution Control Authority (OAPCA), 909 Sleater-Kinney Rd. SE - Suite 1, Lacey, WA 98503.

(v) Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Authority (PSAPCA), 110 Union Street, Suite 500, Seattle, WA 98101.

(vi) Southwest Air Pollution Control Authority (SWAPCA), 1308 N.E. 134th Street, Suite D, Vancouver, WA 98685-2747.

(vii) Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority (SCAPCA), West 1101 College Avenue, Health Building, Room 403, Spokane, WA 99201.

(viii) [Reserved]

(ix) The following is a table indicating the delegation status of the New Source Performance Standards for the State of Washington.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY—NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS STATE OF WASHINGTON

Subpart	Description	WDOE [1]	BFCCAA [2]	NWAPCA [3]	OAPCA [4]	PSAPCA [5]	SWAPCA [6]	SCAPCA [7]
A	General Provisions	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
D	Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
Dc	Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
E	Incinerators	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustion	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
F	Portland Cement Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
G	Nitric Acid Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
I	Asphalt Concrete Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
J	Petroleum Refineries	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
K	Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels 6/11/73–5/19/78	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
Ka	Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels After 5/18/78–7/23/84	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels After 7/23/84	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
M	Brass & Bronze Ingot Production Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
N	Iron & Steel Plants: BOPF Particulate	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
Na	Iron & Steel Plants: BOPF, Hot Metal & Skimming Stations	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
P	Primary Copper Smelters	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
R	Primary Lead Smelters	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
T	Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
U	Superphosphoric Acid Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
V	Diammonium Phosphate Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
W	Triple Superphosphate Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
X	Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
AA	Steel Plant Electric Arc Furnaces 10/21/74–8/17/83	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
AAa	Steel Plant Electric Arc Furnaces & Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels after 8/7/83.	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
BB	Kraft Pulp Mills	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
DD	Grain Elevators	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plant	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
MM	Automobile & Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93

RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape & Label Surface Coating Operations	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
UU	Asphalt Processing & Asphalt Roofing Manufacturer	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
VV	SOCMI Equipment Leaks (VOC)	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Operations	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
AAA	Residential Wood Heaters	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
DDD	Polymer Manufacturing Industry (VOC)	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
III	VOC Emissions from SOCMI Air Oxidation Unit Processes	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
KKK	VOC Emissions from Onshore Natural Gas Production	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Production (SO2)	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
NNN	VOC Emissions from SOCMI Distillation Facilities	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
QQQ	VOC Emissions from Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
TTT	Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
UUU	Calciners & Dryers In Mineral Industries	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Support Substrates Facilities	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93	01/01/93

[1] WDOE—State of Washington Department of Ecology.
[2] BFCCAA—Benton Franklin Counties Clean Air Authority.
[3] NWAPCA—Northwest Air Pollution Control Authority.
[4] OAPCA—Olympic Air Pollution Control Authority.
[5] PSAPCA—Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency.
[6] SWAPCA—Southwest Air Pollution Control Authority.
[7] SCAPCA—Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority.

(XX) State of West Virginia: Air Pollution Control Commission, 1558 Washington Street East, Charleston, WV 25311.

(YY) Wisconsin—Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707.

(ZZ) State of Wyoming, Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division, Herschler Building, 122 West 25th Street, Cheyenne, WY 82002.

NOTE: For a table listing Region VIII's NSPS delegation status, see paragraph (c) of this section.

(AAA) Territory of Guam: Guam Environmental Protection Agency, Post Office Box 2999, Agana, Guam 96910.

NOTE: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(BBB) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board, P.O. Box 11488, Santurce, PR 00910, Attention: Air Quality Area Director (see table under § 60.4(b)(FF)(1)).

(CCC) U.S. Virgin Islands: U.S. Virgin Islands Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs, P.O. Box 578, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI 00801.

(DDD) American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799.

NOTE: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(EEE) Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Division of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 1304, Saipan, MP 96950.

NOTE: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) The following is a table indicating the delegation status of New Source Performance Standards for Region VIII.

DELEGATION STATUS OF NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

[(NSPS) for Region VIII]

Subpart	CO	MT	ND	SD	UT	WY
A—General Provisions	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
D—Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Da—Electric Utility Steam Generators	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Db—Industrial-Commercial—Institutional Steam Generators	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dc—Industrial-Commercial—Institutional Steam Generators	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
E—Incinerators	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ea—Municipal Waste Combustors	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Eb-Large Municipal Waste Combustors				(*)	(*)	(*)
Ec-Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	
F—Portland Cement Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
G—Nitric Acid Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
H—Sulfuric Acid Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
I—Asphalt Concrete Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
J—Petroleum Refineries	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
K—Petroleum Storage Vessels (after 6/11/73 & prior to 5/19/78)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ka—Petroleum Storage Vessels (after 5/18/78 & prior to 7/23/84)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Kb—Petroleum Storage Vessels (after 7/23/84)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
L—Secondary Lead Smelters	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
M—Secondary Brass & Bronze Production Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
N—Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces (after 6/11/73)	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
Na—Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces (after 1/20/83)	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
O—Sewage Treatment Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
P—Primary Copper Smelters	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
Q—Primary Zinc Smelters	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
R—Primary Lead Smelters	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
S—Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
T—Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)

DELEGATION STATUS OF NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS—Continued
[(NSPS) for Region VIII]

Subpart	CO	MT	ND	SD	UT	WY
U—Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
V—Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
W—Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
X—Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
Y—Coal Preparation Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Z—Ferroalloy Production Facilities	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
AA—Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces (10/21/74–8/17/83)	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
AAa—Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels (after 8/7/83)	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
BB—Kraft Pulp Mills	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
CC—Glass Manufacturing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
DD—Grain Elevator	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
EE—Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
GG—Stationary Gas Turbines	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
HH—Lime Manufacturing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
KK—Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
LL—Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
MM—Automobile & Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
NN—Phosphate Rock Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
PP—Ammonium Sulfate Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
QQ—Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
RR—Pressure Sensitive Tape & Label Surface Coating	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
SS—Industrial Surface Coating: Large Applications	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
TT—Metal Coil Surface Coating	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
UU—Asphalt Processing & Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
VV—Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing: Equipment Leaks of VOC	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
WW—Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
XX—Bulk Gasoline Terminals	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
AAA—Residential Wood Heaters	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
BBB—Rubber Tires	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
DDD—VOC Emissions from Polymer Manufacturing Industry	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
FFF—Flexible Vinyl & Urethane Coating & Printing	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
GGG—Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
HHH—Synthetic Fiber Production	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
III—VOC Emissions from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Air Oxidation Unit Processes		(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
JJJ—Petroleum Dry Cleaners	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
KKK—Equipment Leaks of VOC from Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
LLL—Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO_2 Emissions	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
NNN—VOC Emissions from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Distillation Operations	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
OOO—Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
PPP—Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
QQQ—VOC Emissions from Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
RRR—VOC Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemistry Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
SSS—Magnetic Tape Industry	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
TTT—Plastic Parts for Business Machine Coatings	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
UUU—Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
VVV—Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
WWW—Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

(*) Indicates approval of state regulation.

[1] Indicates approval of New Source Performance Standards as part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP).

(d) The following tables list the specific Part 60 standards that have been delegated unchanged to the air pollution control agencies in Region IX. The (X) symbol is used to indicate each standard that has been delegated. The following provisions of this subpart are not delegated: §§ 60.4(b), 60.8(b), 60.9, 60.11(b), 60.11(e), 60.13(a), 60.13(d)(2), 60.13(g), 60.13(i).

(1) *Arizona.* The following table identifies delegations as of June 15, 2001:

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR ARIZONA

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Arizona DEQ	Maricopa County	Pima County	Pinal County
A	General Provisions	X	X	X	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971.	X	X	X	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978.	X	X	X	X
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	X	X	X	X
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	X	X	X	X
E	Incinerators	X	X	X	X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994.	X	X	.....	X
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994.	X	.....	.....	.....
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996.	.....	.....	.....	.....
F	Portland Cement Plants	X	X	X	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plant	X	X	X	X
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X	X	X	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X	X	X	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978.	X	X	X	X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.	X	X	X	X
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.	X	X	X	X
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	X	X	X	X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973.	X	X	X	X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983.	X	X	.....	X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X	X	X	X
P	Primary Copper Smelters	X	X	X	X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	X	X	X	X
R	Primary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	X	X	X	X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	X	X	X	X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	X	X	X	X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities.	X	X	X	X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X	X	X	X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	X	X	X	X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983.	X	X	X	X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983.	X	X	X	X
BB	Kraft pulp Mills	X	X	X	X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X
DD	Grain Elevators	X	X	X	X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	X	X	X	X
FF	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X	X	X	X

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR ARIZONA—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Arizona DEQ	Maricopa County	Pima County	Pinal County
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	X	X	X
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations	X	X	X	X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	X	X	X	X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	X	X	X	X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	X	X	X	X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	X	X	X	X
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	X	X	X	X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	X	X	X	X
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	X	X	X	X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry.	X	X	X	X
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	X	X	X	X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	X	X	X	X
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters	X	X	X	X
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	X	X	X	X
CCC	(Reserved)				
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry.	X	X	X	X
EEE	(Reserved)				
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	X	X	X	X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	X	X	X	X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	X	X	X	X
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes.	X	X	X	X
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	X	X	X	X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants.	X	X	X	X
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions	X	X		X
MMM	(Reserved)	X	X	X	X
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations.	X	X	X	X
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	X	X	X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	X	X	X	X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes.				
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	X	X	X	X
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines.	X	X	X	X
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	X			
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	X	X	X	X
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	X			

(2) *California.* The following tables identify delegations for each of the local air pollution control agencies of California.

(i) Delegations for Amador County Air Pollution Control District, Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, and Butte County Air Pollution Control District are shown in the following table:

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR AMADOR COUNTY APCD, ANTELOPE VALLEY APCD, BAY AREA AQMD, AND BUTTE COUNTY AQMD

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Amador County APCD	Antelope Valley APCD	Bay Area AQMD	Butte County APCD
A	General Provisions			X	

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR AMADOR COUNTY APCD, ANTELOPE VALLEY APCD, BAY AREA AQMD, AND BUTTE COUNTY AQMD—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Amador County APCD	Antelope Valley APCD	Bay Area AQMD	Butte County APCD
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971.	.....	.....	X	.....
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978.	.....	.....	X	.....
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	.....	.....	X	.....
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	.....	.....	X	.....
E	Incinerators	.....	.....	X	.....
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994.	.....	.....	X	.....
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996.	.....	.....	.....	.....
F	Portland Cement Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
G	Nitric Acid Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	.....	.....	X	.....
J	Petroleum Refineries	.....	.....	X	.....
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978.	.....	.....	X	.....
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.	.....	.....	X	.....
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.	.....	.....	X	.....
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	.....	.....	X	.....
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973.	.....	.....	X	.....
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983.	.....	.....	X	.....
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
P	Primary Copper Smelters	.....	.....	X	.....
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	.....	.....	X	.....
R	Primary Lead Smelters	.....	.....	X	.....
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants.				
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities.	.....	.....	X	.....
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	.....	.....	X	.....
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983.	.....	.....	X	.....
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983.	.....	.....	X	.....
BB	Kraft pulp Mills	.....	.....	X	.....
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
DD	Grain Elevators	.....	.....	X	.....
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	.....	.....	X	.....
FF	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	.....	.....	X	.....
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations	.....	.....	X	.....
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	.....	.....	X	.....
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	.....	.....	X	.....
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	.....	.....	X	.....
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	.....	.....	X	.....
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	.....	.....	X	.....

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR AMADOR COUNTY APCD, ANTELOPE VALLEY APCD, BAY AREA AQMD, AND BUTTE COUNTY AQMD—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Amador County APCD	Antelope Valley APCD	Bay Area AQMD	Butte County APCD
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	.....	.....	X	.....
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry.	.....	.....	X	.....
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	.....	.....	X	.....
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	.....	.....	.....	.....
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters	.....	.....	X	.....
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	.....	.....	X	.....
CCC	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry.	.....	.....	X	.....
EEE	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	.....	.....	X	.....
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	.....	.....	X	.....
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	.....	.....	X	.....
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes.				
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	.....	.....	X	.....
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants.	.....	.....	X	.....
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions	.....	.....	.....	.....
MMM	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations.	.....	.....	X	.....
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	.....	.....	X	.....
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	.....	.....	X	.....
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines.	.....	.....	X	.....
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	.....	.....	X	.....
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	.....	.....	X	.....
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	.....	.....	.....	.....

(ii) [Reserved]

(iii) Delegations for Glenn County Air Pollution Control District, Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, and Kern County Air Pollution Control District are shown in the following table:

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR GLENN COUNTY APCD, GREAT BASIN UNIFIED APCD, IMPERIAL COUNTY APCD, AND KERN COUNTY APCD

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Glenn County APCD	Great Basin Unified APCD	Imperial County APCD	Kern County APCD
A	General Provisions	.....	X	.....	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971.	.....	X	.....	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978.	.....	X	.....	X
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	.....	X	.....	X
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	.....	X	.....	X
E	Incinerators	.....	X	.....	X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994.	.....	X	.....	.....
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994.	.....	.....	.....	.....

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR GLENN COUNTY APCD, GREAT BASIN UNIFIED APCD, IMPERIAL COUNTY APCD, AND KERN COUNTY APCD—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Glenn County APCD	Great Basin Unified APCD	Imperial County APCD	Kern County APCD
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996.	.....	.....	.....	.....
F	Portland Cement Plants	.....	X	.....	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	.....	X	.....	X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	.....	X	.....	.....
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	.....	X	.....	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	.....	X	.....	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978.	.....	X	.....	X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.	.....	X	.....	X
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.	.....	X	.....	X
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	.....	X	.....	X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	.....	X	.....	X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973.	.....	X	.....	X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983.	.....	X	.....	X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	.....	X	.....	X
P	Primary Copper Smelters	.....	X	.....	X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	.....	X	.....	X
R	Primary Lead Smelters	.....	X	.....	X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	.....	X	.....	X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	.....	X	.....	X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	.....	X	.....	X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	.....	X	.....	X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	.....	X	.....	X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities.	.....	X	.....	X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	.....	X	.....	X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	.....	X	.....	X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983.	.....	X	.....	X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983.	.....	X	.....	X
BB	Kraft pulp Mills	.....	X	.....	X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	.....	X	.....	X
DD	Grain Elevators	.....	X	.....	X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	.....	X	.....	X
FF	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	.....	X	.....	X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	.....	X	.....	X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	.....	X	.....	X
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	.....	X	.....	X
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations	.....	X	.....	X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	.....	X	.....	X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	.....	X	.....	X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	.....	X	.....	X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	.....	X	.....	X
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	.....	X	.....	X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	.....	X	.....	X
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	.....	X	.....	X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry.	.....	X	.....	X
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	.....	X	.....	X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	.....	.....	.....	.....
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters	.....	X	.....	X
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	.....	X	.....	X
CCC	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry.	.....	X	.....	X
EEE	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR GLENN COUNTY APCD, GREAT BASIN UNIFIED APCD, IMPERIAL COUNTY APCD, AND KERN COUNTY APCD—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Glenn County APCD	Great Basin Unified APCD	Imperial County APCD	Kern County APCD
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	.....	X	.....	X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	.....	X	.....	X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	.....	X	.....	X
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes.	.....	X	.....	X
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	.....	X	.....	X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants.	.....	X	.....	X
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions	.....	.....	.....	X
MMM	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations.	.....	X	.....	X
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	.....	X	.....	X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	.....	X	.....	X
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	.....	X	.....	X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes.	.....	.....	.....	X
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	.....	X	.....	X
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines.	.....	X	.....	X
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	.....	X	.....	X
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	.....	X	.....	X
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	.....	.....	.....	X

(iv) Delegations for Lake County Air Quality Management District, Lassen County Air Pollution Control District, Mariposa County Air Pollution Control District, and Mendocino County Air Pollution Control District are shown in the following table:

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR LAKE COUNTY AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, LASSEN COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, MARIPOSA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND MENDOCINO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

	Subpart	*Air pollution control agency*			
		Lake County AQMD	Lassen County APCD	Mariposa County AQMD	Mendocino County AQMD
A	General Provisions	X	.....	.....	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971.	X	.....	.....	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978.	X	.....	.....	X
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	X	.....	.....	.....
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	X	.....	.....	X
E	Incinerators	X	.....	.....	X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994.	X	.....	.....	X
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996.	.....	.....	.....	.....
F	Portland Cement Plants	X	.....	.....	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	X	.....	.....	X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	X	.....	.....	X
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X	.....	.....	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X	.....	.....	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978.	X	.....	.....	X

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR LAKE COUNTY AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, LASSEN COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, MARIPOSA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND MENDOCINO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Lake County AQMD	Lassen County APCD	Mariposa County AQMD	Mendocino County AQMD
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.	X	.....	.....	X
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.	X	.....	.....	X
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X	.....	.....	X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	X	.....	.....	X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973.	X	.....	.....	X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983.	X	.....	.....	X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X	.....	.....	X
P	Primary Copper Smelters	X	.....	.....	X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	X	.....	.....	X
R	Primary Lead Smelters	X	.....	.....	X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	X	.....	.....	X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	X	.....	.....	X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	X	.....	.....	X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	X	.....	.....	X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	X	.....	.....	X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities.	X	.....	.....	X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X	.....	.....	X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	X	.....	.....	X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983.	X	.....	.....	X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983.	X	.....	.....	X
BB	Kraft Pulp Mills	X	.....	.....	X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	X	.....	.....	X
DD	Grain Elevators	X	.....	.....	X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	X	.....	.....	X
FF	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X	.....	.....	X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	X	.....	.....	X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	X	.....	.....	X
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	.....	.....	X
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations	X	.....	.....	X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	X	.....	.....	X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	X	.....	.....	X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	X	.....	.....	X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	X	.....	.....	X
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	X	.....	.....	X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	X	.....	.....	X
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	X	.....	.....	X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry.	X	.....	.....	X
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	X	.....	.....	X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	.....	.....	.....	.....
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters	X	.....	.....	X
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	X	.....	.....	X
CCC	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry.	X	.....	.....	X
EEE	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	X	.....	.....	X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	X	.....	.....	X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	X	.....	.....	X
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes.	X	.....	.....	X
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	X	.....	.....	X

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR LAKE COUNTY AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, LASSEN COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, MARIPOSA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND MENDOCINO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Lake County AQMD	Lassen County APCD	Mariposa County AQMD	Mendocino County AQMD
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants.	X	.....	.....	X
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions	X	.....	.....	X
MMM	(Reserve)	.....	.....	.....	.....
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI)Distillation Operations.	X	.....	.....	X
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	.....	.....	X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	X	.....	.....	X
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	X	.....	.....	X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes.	X	.....	.....	.....
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	X	.....	.....	X
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines.				
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	X	.....	.....	X
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	X	.....	.....	X
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	X	.....	.....	.....

(v) Delegations for Modoc County Air Pollution Control District, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, and North Coast Unified Air Pollution Control District are shown in the following table:

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR MODOC COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, MOJAVE DESERT AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, MONTEREY BAY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND NORTH COAST UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Modoc County APCD	Mojave Desert AQMD	Monterey Bay Unified APCD	North Coast Unified AQMD
A	General Provisions	X	.....	X	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971.	X	X	X	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978.	X	.....	X	X
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	X	.....	X	X
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	.....	.....	X	.....
E	Incinerators	X	X	X	X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996.	.....	.....	.....	.....
F	Portland Cement Plants	X	X	X	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X	X	X	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X	X	X	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978.	X	X	X	X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.	X	.....	X	X

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR MODOC COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, MOJAVE DESERT AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, MONTEREY BAY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND NORTH COAST UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Modoc County APCD	Mojave Desert AQMD	Monterey Bay Unified APCD	North Coast Unified AQMD
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.	X	.....	X	X
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	X	X	X	X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973.	X	X	X	X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983.	X	.....	X	X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X	X	X	X
P	Primary Copper Smelters	X	.....	X	X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	X	.....	X	X
R	Primary Lead Smelters	X	.....	X	X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	X	.....	X	X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	X	X	X	X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	X	X	X	X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities.	X	X	X	X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X	X	X	X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	X	.....	X	X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983.	X	X	X	X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983.	X	.....	X	X
BB	Kraft pulp Mills	X	.....	X	X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	X	.....	X	X
DD	Grain Elevators	X	.....	X	X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	X	.....	X	X
FF	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X	.....	X	X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	X	.....	X	X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	X	.....	X	X
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	.....	X	X
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations	X	.....	X	X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	X	.....	X	X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	X	.....	X	X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	X	.....	X	X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	X	.....	X	X
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	X	.....	X	X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	X	.....	X	X
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	X	.....	X	X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry.	X	.....	X	X
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	X	.....	X	X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	.....	.....	.....	.....
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters	X	.....	X	X
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	X	.....	X	X
CCC	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer manufacturing Industry.	X	.....	X	.....
EEE	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	X	.....	X	X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	X	.....	X	X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	X	.....	X	X
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	X	.....	X	X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants.	X	.....	X	X
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions	X	.....	X	X

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR MODOC COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, MOJAVE DESERT AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, MONTEREY BAY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND NORTH COAST UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Modoc County APCD	Mojave Desert AQMD	Monterey Bay Unified APCD	North Coast Unified AQMD
MMM	(Reserved)				
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations.	X		X	
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	X		X	X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	X		X	X
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	X		X	X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes.				
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	X		X	X
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines.	X		X	X
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries			X	
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities			X	X
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills				

(vi) Delegations for Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District, Placer County Air Pollution Control District, and Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District are shown in the following table:

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR NORTHERN SIERRA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, NORTHERN SONOMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Northern Sierra AQMD	Northern Sonoma County APCD	Placer County APCD	Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD
A	General Provisions		X		X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971.		X		X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978.		X		X
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units				X
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units				X
E	Incinerators		X		X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994.				X
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994.				X
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996.				X
F	Portland Cement Plants		X		X
G	Nitric Acid Plants		X		X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants		X		X
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities		X		X
J	Petroleum Refineries		X		X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978.		X		X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.		X		X

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR NORTHERN SIERRA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, NORTHERN SONOMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Northern Sierra AQMD	Northern Sonoma County APCD	Placer County APCD	Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.	.....	.....	.....	X
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	.....	X	.....	X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	.....	X	.....	X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973.	.....	X	.....	X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983.	.....	.....	.....	X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	.....	X	.....	X
P	Primary Copper Smelters	.....	X	.....	X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	.....	X	.....	X
R	Primary Lead Smelters	.....	X	.....	X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	.....	X	.....	X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	.....	X	.....	X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	.....	X	.....	X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	.....	X	.....	X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	.....	X	.....	X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities.	.....	X	.....	X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	.....	X	.....	X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	.....	X	.....	X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983.	.....	X	.....	X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983.	.....	.....	.....	X
BB	Kraft pulp Mills	.....	X	.....	X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	.....	X	.....	X
DD	Grain Elevators	.....	X	.....	X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	.....	.....	.....	X
FF	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	.....	X	.....	X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	.....	X	.....	X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	.....	.....	.....	X
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	.....	.....	.....	X
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations	.....	X	.....	X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	.....	.....	.....	X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	.....	X	.....	X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	.....	.....	.....	X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	.....	.....	.....	X
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	.....	.....	.....	X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	.....	.....	.....	X
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	.....	.....	.....	X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry.	.....	.....	.....	X
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	.....	.....	.....	X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	....	.....	.....	.....
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters	.....	.....	.....	X
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	.....	.....	.....	X
CCC	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry.	.....	.....	.....	X
EEE	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	.....	.....	.....	X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	.....	.....	.....	X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	.....	.....	.....	X
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes.	.....	.....	.....	X
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	.....	.....	.....	X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants.	.....	.....	.....	X

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR NORTHERN SIERRA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, NORTHERN SONOMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Northern Sierra AQMD	Northern Sonoma County APCD	Placer County APCD	Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions	.....	.....	.....	X
MMM	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations.	.....	.....	.....	X
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	.....	.....	.....	X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	.....	.....	.....	X
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	.....	.....	.....	X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes.	.....	.....	.....	X
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	.....	.....	.....	X
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines.	.....	.....	.....	X
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	.....	.....	.....	X
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	.....	.....	.....	X
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	.....	.....	.....	X

(vii) Delegations for San Diego County Air Pollution Control District, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District, and Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District are shown in the following table:

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND SANTA BARBARA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		San Diego County APCD	San Joaquin Valley United APCD	San Luis Obispo County APCD	Santa Barbara County APCD
A	General Provisions	X	X	X	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971.	X	X	X	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978.	X	X	X	X
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	.....	X	X	X
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	X	X	.....	X
E	Incinerators	X	X	X	X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994.	.....	X	X	X
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994.	.....	.....	X	.....
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996.	.....	.....	.....	.....
F	Portland Cement Plants	.....	X	X	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	.....	X	X	X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	.....	X	X	X
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X	X	X	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X	X	X	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced Ater June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978.	X	X	X	X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.	X	X	X	X

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND SANTA BARBARA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		San Diego County APCD	San Joaquin Valley United APCD	San Luis Obispo County APCD	Santa Barbara County APCD
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.	X	X	X	X
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	X	X	X	X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973.	.....	X	X	X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983.	.....	X	X	X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X	X	X	X
P	Primary Copper Smelters	.....	X	X	X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	.....	X	X	X
R	Primary Lead Smelters	.....	X	X	X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	.....	X	X	X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	.....	X	X	X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	.....	X	X	X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	.....	X	X	X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	.....	X	X	X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities.	.....	X	X	X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	.....	X	X	X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	.....	X	X	X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983.	.....	X	X	X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983.	.....	X	X	X
BB	Kraft pulp Mills	.....	X	X	X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X
DD	Grain Elevators	X	X	X	X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	.....	X	X	X
FF	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X	X	X	X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	.....	X	X	X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	.....	X	X	X
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	.....	X	X	X
MM	*Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations*	.....	X	X	X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	.....	X	X	X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	.....	X	X	X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	.....	X	X	X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	.....	X	X	X
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	.....	X	X	X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	.....	X	X	X
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	.....	X	X	X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry.	.....	X	X	X
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	.....	X	X	X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	.....	.....	.....	.....
AAA	*New Residential Wool Heaters*	.....	X	X	X
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	.....	X	X	X
CCC	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry.	.....	X	.....	X
EEE	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	.....	X	X	X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	.....	X	X	X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	.....	X	X	X
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes.	.....	X	.....	X
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	.....	X	X	X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants.	.....	X	X	X
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions	.....	X	X	X

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND SANTA BARBARA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		San Diego County APCD	San Joaquin Valley United APCD	San Luis Obispo County APCD	Santa Barbara County APCD
MMM	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....	.....
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations.	.....	X	.....	X
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	X	X	X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	.....	X	X	X
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	.....	X	X	X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes.	.....	X	X	X
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	.....	X	X	X
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines.	.....	X	X	X
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	X	X	X	X
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	.....	X	X	X
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	X	X	X	X

(viii) Delegations for Shasta County Air Quality Management District, Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District, South Coast Air Quality Management District, and Tehama County Air Pollution Control District are shown in the following table:

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR SHASTA COUNTY AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, SISKIYOU COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, AND TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Shasta County AQMD	Siskiyou County APCD	South Coast AQMD	Tehama County APCD
A	General Provisions	X	X	X	.....
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971.	X	.....	X	.....
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978.	.....	.....	X	.....
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	.....	.....	X	.....
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	.....	.....	X	.....
E	Incinerators	X	.....	X	.....
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994.	.....	.....	X	.....
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994.	.....	.....	X	.....
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996.	.....	.....	X	.....
F	Portland Cement Plants	X	.....	X	.....
G	Nitric Acid Plants	X	.....	X	.....
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	X	.....	X	.....
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X	.....	X	.....
J	Petroleum Refineries	X	.....	X	.....
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978.	X	.....	X	.....
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.	.....	.....	X	.....
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.	.....	.....	X	.....

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR SHASTA COUNTY AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, SISKIYOU COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, AND TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Shasta County AQMD	Siskiyou County APCD	South Coast AQMD	Tehama County APCD
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X		X	
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	X		X	
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973.	X		X	
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983.			X	
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X		X	
P	Primary Copper Smelters	X		X	
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	X		X	
R	Primary Lead Smelters	X		X	
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	X		X	
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	X		X	
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	X		X	
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	X		X	
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	X		X	
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities.	X		X	
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X		X	
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	X		X	
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983.	X		X	
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983.			X	
BB	Kraft pulp Mills	X		X	
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants			X	
DD	Grain Elevators	X		X	
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture			X	
FF	(Reserved)				
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines			X	
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	X		X	
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants			X	
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants			X	
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations			X	
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants			X	
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture			X	
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing			X	
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations			X	
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances			X	
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating			X	
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture			X	
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry.			X	
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry			X	
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals				
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters		X	X	
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry		X	X	
CCC	(Reserved).				
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry.			X	
EEE	(Reserved)				
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing			X	
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries			X	
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities			X	
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes.			X	
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners			X	
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants.			X	
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions			X	
MMM	(Reserved)				
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations.			X	

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR SHASTA COUNTY AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, SISKIYOU COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, AND TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Shasta County AQMD	Siskiyou County APCD	South Coast AQMD	Tehama County APCD
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	.....	.....	X	.....
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	.....	X	X	.....
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes.	.....	.....	X	.....
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	.....	X	X	.....
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines.	.....	X	X	.....
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	.....	.....	X	.....
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	.....	.....	X	.....
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	.....	.....	X	.....

(ix) Delegations for Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District, Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, and Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District are shown in the following table:

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR TUOLUMNE COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND YOLO-SOLANO AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency		
		Tuolumne County APCD	Ventura County APCD	Yolo-Solano AQMD
A	General Provisions	.....	X	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971.	.....	X	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978.	.....	X	.....
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	.....	X	X
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	.....	X	.....
E	Incinerators	.....	X	.....
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994.	.....	X	.....
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994.	.....	.....	.....
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996.	.....	.....	.....
F	Portland Cement Plants	.....	X	.....
G	Nitric Acid Plants	.....	X	.....
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	.....	X	.....
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	.....	X	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	.....	X	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978.	.....	X	X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.	.....	X	.....
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.	.....	X	.....
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	.....	X	.....
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	.....	X	.....
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973.	.....	X	.....
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983.	.....	X	.....
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	.....	X	.....
P	Primary Copper Smelters	.....	X	.....

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR TUOLUMNE COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND YOLO-SOLANO AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency		
		Tuolumne County APCD	Ventura County APCD	Yolo-Solano AQMD
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters		X	
R	Primary Lead Smelters		X	
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants		X	
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants.		X	
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants		X	
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants		X	
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants		X	
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities.		X	
Y	Coal Preparation Plants		X	
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities		X	
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983.		X	X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983.		X	
BB	Kraft pulp Mills		X	
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants		X	
DD	Grain Elevators		X	
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture		X	
FF	(Reserved)			
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines		X	
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants		X	
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants		X	
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants		X	
MM	*Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations*		X	
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants		X	
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture		X	
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing		X	
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations		X	
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances		X	
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating		X	
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture		X	
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry.		X	
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry		X	
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals			
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters		X	
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry		X	
CCC	(Reserved)			
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry.		X	
EEE	(Reserved)			
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing		X	
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries		X	
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities		X	
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes.		X	
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners		X	
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants.		X	
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions		X	
MMM	(Reserved)			
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations.		X	
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants		X	X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants		X	
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems		X	
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes.		X	
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities		X	
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines.		X	
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries		X	
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities		X	

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR TUOLUMNE COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, AND YOLO-SOLANO AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency		
		Tuolumne County APCD	Ventura County APCD	Yolo-Solano AQMD
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills		X	X

(3) *Hawaii.* The following table identifies delegations as of June 15, 2001:

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR HAWAII

	Subpart	Hawaii
A	General Provisions	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978	X
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	X
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	X
E	Incinerators	X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994.	X
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994	X
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996.	
F	Portland Cement Plants	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978.	
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.	X
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.	X
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973.	
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983.	
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X
P	*Primary Copper Smelters*	
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	
R	Primary Lead Smelters	
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities	
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983.	X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983.	X
BB	Kraft pulp Mills	
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	
DD	Grain Elevators	
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	
FF	(Reserved)	
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations	
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR HAWAII—Continued

	Subpart	Hawaii
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry	X
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	X
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters	
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	
CCC	(Reserved)	
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry	
EEE	(Reserved)	
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes.	
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants	
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions	
MMM	(Reserved)	
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations.	X
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes.	
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines	
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	X
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	X
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	

(4) *Nevada.* The following table identifies delegations as of June 15, 2001:

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR NEVADA

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency		
		Nevada DEP	Clark County	Washoe County
A	General Provisions	X	X	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971	X	X	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978	X		
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units			
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units			
E	Incinerators	X	X	X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994.			
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994			
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996.			
F	Portland Cement Plants	X	X	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	X		X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	X		X
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X	X	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X		X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978.	X	X	X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.	X	X	X
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.	X		
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X	X	X

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR NEVADA—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency		
		Nevada DEP	Clark County	Washoe County
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	X	.....	X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973.	X	.....	X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983.	X	.....	.....
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X	X	X
P	Primary Copper Smelters	X	X	X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	X	X	X
R	Primary Lead Smelters	X	X	X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	X	.....	X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	X	.....	X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	X	.....	X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	X	.....	X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	X	.....	X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities.	X	.....	X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X	X	X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	X	.....	X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983.	X	.....	X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983.	X	.....	.....
BB	Kraft pulp Mills	X	.....	X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	X	.....	X
DD	Grain Elevators	X	X	X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	X	X	X
FF	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X	X	X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	X	X
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations	X	X	X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	X	X	X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	X	.....	X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	X	X	X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	X	.....	X
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	X	X	X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	X	X	X
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	X	X	X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry.	X	X	X
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	X	.....	X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	X	.....	X
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters	.....	.....	.....
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	.....	.....	.....
CCC	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry.	.....	.....	.....
EEE	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	X	.....	X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	X	.....	X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	X	.....	X
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes.	.....	.....	.....
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	X	X	X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants	X	.....	.....
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions	X	.....	.....
MMM	(Reserved)	.....	.....	.....
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations.	.....	.....	.....
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	.....	X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	X	.....	X
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	.....	.....	.....
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes.	.....	.....	.....
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	.....	.....	.....
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines.	.....	.....	.....
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	.....	.....	.....
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	.....	.....	.....

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR NEVADA—Continued

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency		
		Nevada DEP	Clark County	Washoe County
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	.....	.....	.....

(5) Guam. The following table identifies delegations as of June 15, 2001:

DELEGATION STATUS FOR NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR GUAM

	Subpart	Guam
A	General Provisions	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971.	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978.	.....
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units.	.....
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	.....
E	Incinerators	.....
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994.	.....
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994.	.....
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996.	.....
F	Portland Cement Plants	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	.....
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	.....
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978.	X

[40 FR 18169, Apr. 25, 1975]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 60.4 see the List of CFR Sections Affected which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 60.5 Determination of construction or modification.

(a) When requested to do so by an owner or operator, the Administrator will make a determination of whether action taken or intended to be taken by such owner or operator constitutes construction (including reconstruction) or modification or the commencement thereof within the meaning of this part.

(b) The Administrator will respond to any request for a determination under paragraph (a) of this section within 30 days of receipt of such request.

[40 FR 58418, Dec. 16, 1975]

§ 60.6 Review of plans.

(a) When requested to do so by an owner or operator, the Administrator will review plans for construction or modification for the purpose of providing technical advice to the owner or operator.

(b)(1) A separate request shall be submitted for each construction or modification project.

(2) Each request shall identify the location of such project, and be accompanied by technical information describing the proposed nature, size, design, and method of operation of each affected facility involved in such project, including information on any equipment to be used for measurement or control of emissions.

(c) Neither a request for plans review nor advice furnished by the Administrator in response to such request shall (1) relieve an owner or operator of legal responsibility for compliance with any provision of this part or of any applicable State or local requirement, or (2) prevent the Administrator from implementing or enforcing any provision of this part or taking any other action authorized by the Act.

[36 FR 24877, Dec. 23, 1971, as amended at 39 FR 9314, Mar. 8, 1974]

§ 60.7 Notification and record keeping.

(a) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall furnish the Administrator written notification or, if acceptable to both the Administrator and the owner or operator of a source, electronic notification, as follows:

(1) A notification of the date construction (or reconstruction as defined under § 60.15) of an affected facility is commenced postmarked no later than 30 days after such date. This requirement shall not apply in the case of mass-produced facilities which are purchased in completed form.

(2) [Reserved]

(3) A notification of the actual date of initial startup of an affected facility postmarked within 15 days after such date.

(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 § 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.

(5) A notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences in accordance with § 60.13(c). Notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.

(6) A notification of the anticipated date for conducting the opacity observations required by § 60.11(e)(1) of this part. The notification shall also include, if appropriate, a request for the Administrator to provide a visible emissions reader during a performance test. The notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.

(7) A notification that continuous opacity monitoring system data results will be used to determine compliance with the applicable opacity standard during a performance test required by § 60.8 in lieu of Method 9 observation data as allowed by § 60.11(e)(5) of this part. This notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to the date of the performance test.

(b) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part 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.

(c) Each owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring device shall submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts) and-or summary report form (see paragraph (d) of this section) to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; 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 six-month period. Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:

(1) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with § 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.

(d) The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in figure 1 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 § 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 § 60.7(c) shall both be submitted.

FIGURE 1—SUMMARY REPORT—GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSION AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

Pollutant (Circle One—SO_2/NO_X/TRS/H_2S/CO/Opacity)
Reporting period dates: From _____ to _____
Company:
Emission Limitation _____
Address:
Monitor Manufacturer and 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 emission	.....	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 § 60.7(c) shall be submitted.

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

_____
Title

_____
Date

(e)(1) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in paragraph (c) of this section, 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 this subpart and the applicable standard; and

(iii) The Administrator does not object to a reduced frequency of reporting for the affected facility, as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(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 paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section.

(f) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part 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 this part recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records, except as follows:

(1) This paragraph applies to owners or operators required to install a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) where the CEMS installed is automated, and where the calculated data averages do not exclude periods of CEMS breakdown or malfunction. An automated CEMS records and reduces the measured data to the form of the pollutant emission standard through the use of a computerized data acquisition system. In lieu of maintaining a file of all CEMS subhourly measurements as required under paragraph (f) of this section, the owner or operator shall retain the most recent consecutive three averaging periods of subhourly measurements and a file that contains a hard copy of the data acquisition system algorithm used to reduce the measured data into the reportable form of the standard.

(2) This paragraph applies to owners or operators required to install a CEMS where the measured data is manually reduced to obtain the reportable form

of the standard, and where the calculated data averages do not exclude periods of CEMS breakdown or malfunction. In lieu of maintaining a file of all CEMS subhourly measurements as required under paragraph (f) of this section, the owner or operator shall retain all subhourly measurements for the most recent reporting period. The subhourly measurements shall be retained for 120 days from the date of the most recent summary or excess emission report submitted to the Administrator.

(3) The Administrator or delegated authority, upon notification to the source, may require the owner or operator to maintain all measurements as required by paragraph (f) of this section, if the Administrator or the delegated authority determines these records are required to more accurately assess the compliance status of the affected source.

(g) If notification substantially similar to that in paragraph (a) of this section is required by any other State or local agency, sending the Administrator a copy of that notification will satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(h) Individual subparts of this part may include specific provisions which clarify or make inapplicable the provisions set forth in this section.

[36 FR 24877, Dec. 28, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 46254, Oct. 6, 1975; 40 FR 58418, Dec. 16, 1975; 45 FR 5617, Jan. 23, 1980; 48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983; 50 FR 53113, Dec. 27, 1985; 52 FR 9781, Mar. 26, 1987; 55 FR 51382, Dec. 13, 1990; 59 FR 12428, Mar. 16, 1994; 59 FR 47265, Sep. 15, 1994; 64 FR 7463, Feb. 12, 1999]

§ 60.8 Performance tests.

(a) Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility and at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act, the owner or operator of such facility shall conduct performance test(s) and furnish the Administrator a written report of the results of such performance test(s).

(b) Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in each applicable subpart unless the Administrator (1) specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology, (2) approves the use of an equivalent method, (3) approves the use of an alternative method the results of which he has determined to be adequate for indicating whether a specific source is in compliance, (4) waives the requirement for performance tests because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the Administrator's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard, or (5) approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under section 114 of the Act.

(c) 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.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the Administrator at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test, except as specified under other subparts, to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting the scheduled performance test, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall notify the Administrator (or delegated State or local agency) as soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing

at least 7 days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with the Administrator (or delegated State or local agency) by mutual agreement.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

(1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. This includes (i) constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures and (ii) providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.

(2) Safe sampling platform(s).

(3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).

(4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

(f) Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Administrator's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.

[36 FR 24877, Dec. 23, 1971, as amended at 39 FR 9314, Mar. 8, 1974; 42 FR 57126, Nov. 1, 1977; 44 FR 33612, June 11, 1979; 54 FR 6662, Feb. 14, 1989; 54 FR 21344, May 17, 1989; 64 FR 7463, Feb. 12, 1999]

§ 60.9 Availability of information.

The availability to the public of information provided to, or otherwise obtained by, the Administrator under this part shall be governed by part 2 of this chapter. (Information submitted voluntarily to the Administrator for the purposes of §§ 60.5 and 60.6 is governed by §§ 2.201 through 2.213 of this chapter and not by § 2.301 of this chapter.)

§ 60.10 State authority.

The provisions of this part shall not be construed in any manner to preclude any State or political subdivision thereof from:

(a) Adopting and enforcing any emission standard or limitation applicable to an affected facility, provided that such emission standard or limitation is not less stringent than the standard applicable to such facility.

(b) Requiring the owner or operator of an affected facility to obtain permits, licenses, or approvals prior to initiating construction, modification, or operation of such facility.

§ 60.11 Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.

(a) Compliance with standards in this part, other than opacity standards, shall be determined in accordance with performance tests established by § 60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

(b) Compliance with opacity standards in this part shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with Method 9 in appendix A of this part, any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in paragraph (e)(5) of this section. For purposes of determining initial compliance, the minimum total time of observations shall be 3 hours (30 6-minute averages) for the performance test or other set of observations (meaning those fugitive-type emission sources subject only to an opacity standard).

(c) The opacity standards set forth in this part shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.

(d) 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.

(e)(1) For the purpose of demonstrating initial compliance, opacity observations shall be conducted concurrently with the initial performance test required in § 60.8 unless one of the following conditions apply. If no performance test under § 60.8 is required, then opacity observations shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated but no later than 180 days after initial startup of the facility. If visibility or other conditions prevent the opacity observations from being conducted concurrently with the initial performance test required under § 60.8, the source owner or operator shall reschedule the opacity observations as soon after the initial performance test as possible, but not later than 30 days thereafter, and shall advise the Administrator of the rescheduled date. In these cases, the 30-day prior notification to the Administrator required in § 60.7(a)(6) shall be waived. The rescheduled opacity observations shall be conducted (to the extent possible) under the same operating conditions that existed during the initial performance test conducted under § 60.8. The visible emissions observer shall determine whether visibility or other conditions prevent the opacity observations from being made concurrently with the initial performance test in accordance with procedures contained in Method 9 of appendix B of this part. Opacity readings of portions of plumes which contain condensed, uncombined water vapor shall not be used for purposes of determing compliance with opacity standards. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall make available, upon request by the Administrator, such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions under which the visual observations were made and shall provide evidence indicating proof of current visible observer emission certification. Except as provided in paragraph (e)(5) of this section, the results of continuous monitoring by transmissometer which indicate that the opacity at the time visual observations were made was not in excess of the standard are probative but not conclusive evidence of the actual opacity of an emission, provided that the source shall meet the burden of proving that the instrument used meets (at the time of the alleged violation) Performance Specification 1 in appendix B of this part, has been properly maintained and (at the time of the alleged violation) that the resulting data have not been altered in any way.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility to which an opacity standard in this part applies shall conduct opacity observations in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, shall record the opacity of emissions, and shall report to the Administrator the opacity results along with the results of the initial performance test required under § 60.8. The inability of an owner or operator to secure a visible emissions observer shall not be considered a reason for not conducting the opacity observations concurrent with the initial performance test.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility to which an opacity standard in this part applies may request the Administrator to determine and to record the opacity of emissions from the affected facility during the initial performance test and at such times as may be required. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall report the opacity results. Any request to the Administrator to determine and to record the opacity of emissions from an affected facility shall be included in the notification required in § 60.7(a)(6). If, for some reason, the Administrator cannot determine and record the opacity of emissions from the affected facility during the performance test, then the provisions of paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall apply.

(4) An owner or operator of an affected facility using a continuous opacity monitor (transmissometer) shall

record the monitoring data produced during the initial performance test required by § 60.8 and shall furnish the Administrator a written report of the monitoring results along with Method 9 and § 60.8 performance test results.

(5) An 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 § 60.8 in lieu of Method 9 observation data. If an owner or operator elects to submit COMS data for compliance with the opacity standard, he shall notify the Administrator of that decision, in writing, at least 30 days before any performance test required under § 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 § 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 § 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 § 60.13(c) of this part, 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 Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the Method 9 data will be used to determine compliance with the opacity standard.

(6) Upon receipt from an owner or operator of the written reports of the results of the performance tests required by § 60.8, the opacity observation results and observer certification required by § 60.11(e)(1), and the COMS results, if applicable, the Administrator will make a finding concerning compliance with opacity and other applicable standards. If COMS data results are used to comply with an opacity standard, only those results are required to be submitted along with the performance test results required by § 60.8. If the Administrator finds that an affected facility is in compliance with all applicable standards for which performance tests are conducted in accordance with § 60.8 of this part but during the time such performance tests are being conducted fails to meet any applicable opacity standard, he shall notify the owner or operator and advise him that he may petition the Administrator within 10 days of receipt of notification to make appropriate adjustment to the opacity standard for the affected facility.

(7) The Administrator will grant such a petition upon a demonstration by the owner or operator that the affected facility and associated air pollution control equipment was operated and maintained in a manner to minimize the opacity of emissions during the performance tests; that the performance tests were performed under the conditions established by the Administrator; and that the affected facility and associated air pollution control equipment were incapable of being adjusted or operated to meet the applicable opacity standard.

(8) The Administrator will establish an opacity standard for the affected facility meeting the above requirements at a level at which the source will be able, as indicated by the performance and opacity tests, to meet the opacity standard at all times during which the source is meeting the mass or concentration emission standard. The Administrator will promulgate the new opacity standard in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(f) Special provisions set forth under an applicable subpart shall supersede any conflicting provisions in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(g) For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any standard in this part, nothing in this part

shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

[38 FR 28565, Oct. 15, 1973, as amended at 39 FR 39873, Nov. 12, 1974; 43 FR 8800, Mar. 3, 1978; 45 FR 23379, Apr. 4, 1980; 48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983; 50 FR 53113, Dec. 27, 1985; 51 FR 1790, Jan. 15, 1986; 52 FR 9781, Mar. 26, 1987; 62 FR 8328, Feb. 24, 1997; 65 FR 61749, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.12 Circumvention.

No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part 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.

[39 FR 9314, Mar. 8, 1974]

§ 60.13 Monitoring requirements.

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

(b) All continuous monitoring systems and monitoring devices shall be installed and operational prior to conducting performance tests under § 60.8. Verification of operational status shall, as a minimum, include completion of the manufacturer's written requirements or recommendations for installation, operation, and calibration of the device.

(c) If the owner or operator of an affected facility elects to submit continous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data for compliance with the opacity standard as provided under § 60.11(e)(5), he shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as specified in Performance Specification 1, appendix B, of this part before the performance test required under § 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 § 60.8 or within 30 days thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specification in appendix B of this part. 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 § 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 paragraph (c) of this section at least 10 days before the performance test required under § 60.8 is conducted.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall furnish the Administrator within 60 days of completion two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the performance evaluation.

(d)(1) Owners and operators of a CEMS installed in accordance with the provisions of this part, must automatically 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 must, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever either the 24-hour zero drift or the 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limit of the applicable performance specification in appendix B of this part. The system must allow the amount of the

excess zero and span drift to be recorded and quantified whenever specified. Owners and operators of a COMS installed in accordance with the provisions of this part, must automatically, intrinsic to the opacity monitor, check the zero and upscale (span) calibration drifts at least once daily. For a particular COMS, the acceptable range of zero and upscale calibration materials is as defined in the applicable version of PS-1 in appendix B of this part. For a COMS, the optical surfaces, exposed to the effluent gases, must be cleaned before performing the zero and upscale drift adjustments, except for systems using automatic zero adjustments. The optical surfaces must be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity.

(2) Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, the following procedures must be followed for a COMS. Minimum procedures must include an automated method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obstruction of the light beam. Such procedures must provide a system check of all active analyzer internal optics with power or curvature, all active electronic circuitry including the light source and photodetector assembly, and electronic or electro-mechanical systems and hardware and or software used during normal measurement operation.

(e) Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under paragraph (d) of this section, all continuous monitoring systems shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:

(1) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by paragraph (c) of this section 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 paragraph (c) of this section 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.

(f) All continuous monitoring systems 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 this part shall be used.

(g) 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 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.

(h) 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 §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 system breakdown, repair, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this paragraph.

For owners and operators complying with the requirements in §60.7(f) (1) or (2), data averages must include any data recorded during periods of monitor breakdown or malfunction. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used. The data may be recorded in reduced or nonreduced 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).

(i) After receipt and consideration of written application, the Administrator may approve alternatives to any monitoring procedures or requirements of this part including, but not limited to the following:

(1) Alternative monitoring requirements when installation of a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device specified by this part would not provide accurate measurements due to liquid water or other interferences caused by substances in the effluent gases.

(2) Alternative monitoring requirements when the affected facility is infrequently operated.

(3) Alternative monitoring requirements to accommodate continuous monitoring systems that require additional measurements to correct for stack moisture conditions.

(4) Alternative locations for installing continuous monitoring systems or monitoring devices when the owner or operator can demonstrate that installation at alternate locations will enable accurate and representative measurements.

(5) Alternative methods of converting pollutant concentration measurements to units of the standards.

(6) Alternative procedures for performing daily checks of zero and span drift that do not involve use of span gases or test cells.

(7) Alternatives to the A.S.T.M. test methods or sampling procedures specified by any subpart.

(8) Alternative continuous monitoring systems that do not meet the design or performance requirements in Performance Specification 1, appendix B, but adequately demonstrate a definite and consistent relationship between its measurements and the measurements of opacity by a system complying with the requirements in Performance Specification 1. The Administrator may require that such demonstration be performed for each affected facility.

(9) Alternative monitoring requirements when the effluent from a single affected facility or the combined effluent from two or more affected facilities is released to the atmosphere through more than one point.

(j) An alternative to the relative accuracy (RA) test specified in Performance Specification 2 of appendix B may be requested as follows:

(1) An alternative to the reference method tests for determining RA is available for sources with emission rates demonstrated to be less than 50 percent of the applicable standard. A source owner or operator may petition the Administrator to waive the RA test in Section 8.4 of Performance Specification 2 and substitute the procedures in Section 16.0 if the results of a performance test conducted according to the requirements in §60.8 of this subpart or other tests performed following the criteria in §60.8 demonstrate that the emission rate of the pollutant of interest in the units of the applicable standard is less than 50 percent of the applicable standard. For sources subject to standards expressed as control efficiency levels, a source owner or operator may petition the Administrator to waive the RA test and substitute the procedures in Section 16.0 of Performance Specification 2 if the control device exhaust emission rate is less than 50 percent of the level needed to meet the control efficiency requirement. The alternative procedures do not apply if the continuous emission monitoring system is used to determine compliance continuously with the applicable standard. The petition to waive the RA test shall include a detailed description of the procedures to be applied. Included shall be location and procedure

for conducting the alternative, the concentration or response levels of the alternative RA materials, and the other equipment checks included in the alternative procedure. The Administrator will review the petition for completeness and applicability. The determination to grant a waiver will depend on the intended use of the CEMS data (e.g., data collection purposes other than NSPS) and may require specifications more stringent than in Performance Specification 2 (e.g., the applicable emission limit is more stringent than NSPS).

(2) The waiver of a CEMS RA test will be reviewed and may be rescinded at such time, following successful completion of the alternative RA procedure, that the CEMS data indicate that the source emissions are approaching the level. The criterion for reviewing the waiver is the collection of CEMS data showing that emissions have exceeded 70 percent of the applicable standard for seven, consecutive, averaging periods as specified by the applicable regulation(s). For sources subject to standards expressed as control efficiency levels, the criterion for reviewing the waiver is the collection of CEMS data showing that exhaust emissions have exceeded 70 percent of the level needed to meet the control efficiency requirement for seven, consecutive, averaging periods as specified by the applicable regulation(s) [e.g., §60.45(g) (2) and (3), §60.73(e), and §60.84(e)]. It is the responsibility of the source operator to maintain records and determine the level of emissions relative to the criterion on the waiver of RA testing. If this criterion is exceeded, the owner or operator must notify the Administrator within 10 days of such occurrence and include a description of the nature and cause of the increasing emissions. The Administrator will review the notification and may rescind the waiver and require the owner or operator to conduct a RA test of the CEMS as specified in Section 8.4 of Performance Specification 2.

[40 FR 46255, Oct. 6, 1975; 40 FR 59205, Dec. 22, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 35185, Aug. 20, 1976; 48 FR 13326, Mar. 30, 1983; 48 FR 23610, May 25, 1983; 48 FR 32986, July 20, 1983; 52 FR 9782, Mar. 26, 1987; 52 FR 17555, May 11, 1987; 52 FR 21007, June 4, 1987; 64 FR 7463, Feb. 12, 1999; 65 FR 48920, Aug. 10, 2000; 65 FR 61749, Oct. 17, 2000; 66 FR 44980, Aug. 27, 2001]

EDITORIAL NOTE: At 65 FR 61749, Oct. 17, 2000, §60.13 was amended by revising the words "ng/J of pollutant" to read "ng of pollutant per J of heat input" in the sixth sentence of paragraph (h). However, the amendment could not be incorporated because the words "ng/J of pollutant" do not exist in the sixth sentence of paragraph (h).

§ 60.14 Modification.

(a) Except as provided under paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section, any physical or operational change to an existing facility which results in an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere of any pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification within the meaning of section 111 of the Act. Upon modification, an existing facility shall become an affected facility for each pollutant to which a standard applies and for which there is an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere.

(b) Emission rate shall be expressed as kg/hr of any pollutant discharged into the atmosphere for which a standard is applicable. The Administrator shall use the following to determine emission rate:

(1) Emission factors as specified in the latest issue of "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors," EPA Publication No. AP-42, or other emission factors determined by the Administrator to be superior to AP-42 emission factors, in cases where utilization of emission factors demonstrates that the emission level resulting from the physical or operational change will either clearly increase or clearly not increase.

(2) Material balances, continuous monitor data, or manual emission tests

in cases where utilization of emission factors as referenced in paragraph (b)(1) of this section does not demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction whether the emission level resulting from the physical or operational change will either clearly increase or clearly not increase, or where an owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction that there are reasonable grounds to dispute the result obtained by the Administrator utilizing emission factors as referenced in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. When the emission rate is based on results from manual emission tests or continuous monitoring systems, the procedures specified in appendix C of this part shall be used to determine whether an increase in emission rate has occurred. Tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the facility. At least three valid test runs must be conducted before and at least three after the physical or operational change. All operating parameters which may affect emissions must be held constant to the maximum feasible degree for all test runs.

(c) The addition of an affected facility to a stationary source as an expansion to that source or as a replacement for an existing facility shall not by itself bring within the applicability of this part any other facility within that source.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) The following shall not, by themselves, be considered modifications under this part:

(1) Maintenance, repair, and replacement which the Administrator determines to be routine for a source category, subject to the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section and § 60.15.

(2) An increase in production rate of an existing facility, if that increase can be accomplished without a capital expenditure on that facility.

(3) An increase in the hours of operation.

(4) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to the date any standard under this part becomes applicable to that source type, as provided by § 60.1, the existing facility was designed to accommodate that alternative use. A facility shall be considered to be designed to accommodate an alternative fuel or raw material if that use could be accomplished under the facility's construction specifications as amended prior to the change. Conversion to coal required for energy considerations, as specified in section 111(a)(8) of the Act, shall not be considered a modification.

(5) The addition or use of any system or device whose primary function is the reduction of air pollutants, except when an emission control system is removed or is replaced by a system which the Administrator determines to be less environmentally beneficial.

(6) The relocation or change in ownership of an existing facility.

(f) Special provisions set forth under an applicable subpart of this part shall supersede any conflicting provisions of this section.

(g) Within 180 days of the completion of any physical or operational change subject to the control measures specified in paragraph (a) of this section, compliance with all applicable standards must be achieved.

(h) No physical change, or change in the method of operation, at an existing electric utility steam generating unit shall be treated as a modification for the purposes of this section provided that such change does not increase the maximum hourly emissions of any pollutant regulated under this section above the maximum hourly emissions achievable at that unit during the 5 years prior to the change.

(i) Repowering projects that are awarded funding from the Department of Energy as permanent clean coal technology demonstration projects (or similar projects funded by EPA) are exempt from the requirements of this section provided that such change does not increase the maximum hourly emissions of any pollutant regulated under this section above the maximum hourly emissions achievable at that unit during the five years prior to the change.

(j)(1) Repowering projects that qualify for an extension under section 409(b) of the Clean Air Act are exempt from the requirements of this section,

provided that such change does not increase the actual hourly emissions of any pollutant regulated under this section above the actual hourly emissions achievable at that unit during the 5 years prior to the change.

(2) This exemption shall not apply to any new unit that:

(i) Is designated as a replacement for an existing unit;

(ii) Qualifies under section 409(b) of the Clean Air Act for an extension of an emission limitation compliance date under section 405 of the Clean Air Act; and

(iii) Is located at a different site than the existing unit.

(k) The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project is exempt from the requirements of this section. A *temporary clean coal control technology demonstration project*, for the purposes of this section is a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of 5 years or less, and which complies with the State implementation plan for the State in which the project is located and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(l) The reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit is exempt from the requirements of this section.

[40 FR 58419, Dec. 16, 1975, as amended at 43 FR 34347, Aug. 3, 1978; 45 FR 5617, Jan. 23, 1980; 57 FR 32339, July 21, 1992; 65 FR 61750, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.15 Reconstruction.

(a) An existing facility, upon reconstruction, becomes an affected facility, irrespective of any change in emission rate.

(b) "Reconstruction" means the replacement of components of an existing facility to such an extent that:

(1) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, and

(2) It is technologically and economically feasible to meet the applicable standards set forth in this part.

(c) "Fixed capital cost" means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components.

(d) If an owner or operator of an existing facility proposes to replace components, and the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, he shall notify the Administrator of the proposed replacements. The notice must be postmarked 60 days (or as soon as practicable) before construction of the replacements is commenced and must include the following information:

(1) Name and address of the owner or operator.

(2) The location of the existing facility.

(3) A brief description of the existing facility and the components which are to be replaced.

(4) A description of the existing air pollution control equipment and the proposed air pollution control equipment.

(5) An estimate of the fixed capital cost of the replacements and of constructing a comparable entirely new facility.

(6) The estimated life of the existing facility after the replacements.

(7) A discussion of any economic or technical limitations the facility may have in complying with the applicable standards of performance after the proposed replacements.

(e) The Administrator will determine, within 30 days of the receipt of the notice required by paragraph (d) of this section and any additional information he may reasonably require, whether the proposed replacement constitutes reconstruction.

(f) The Administrator's determination under paragraph (e) shall be based on:

(1) The fixed capital cost of the replacements in comparison to the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility;

(2) The estimated life of the facility after the replacements compared to the life of a comparable entirely new facility;

(3) The extent to which the components being replaced cause or contribute to the emissions from the facility; and

(4) Any economic or technical limitations on compliance with applicable standards of performance which are inherent in the proposed replacements.

(g) Individual subparts of this part may include specific provisions which refine and delimit the concept of reconstruction set forth in this section.

[40 FR 58420, Dec. 16, 1975]

§ 60.16 Priority list.

PRIORITIZED MAJOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

Priority Number[1]	*Source Category*
1.	Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) and Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels and Handling Equipment
	(a) SOCMI unit processes
	(b) Volatile organic liquid (VOL) storage vessels and handling equipment
	(c) SOCMI fugitive sources
	(d) SOCMI secondary sources
2.	Industrial Surface Coating: Cans
3.	Petroleum Refineries: Fugitive Sources
4.	Industrial Surface Coating: Paper
5.	Dry Cleaning
	(a) Perchloroethylene
	(b) Petroleum solvent
6.	Graphic Arts
7.	Polymers and Resins: Acrylic Resins
8.	Mineral Wool (Deleted)
9.	Stationary Internal Combustion Engines
10.	Industrial Surface Coating: Fabric
11.	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units.
12.	Incineration: Non-Municipal (Deleted)
13.	Non-Metallic Mineral Processing
14.	Metallic Mineral Processing
15.	Secondary Copper (Deleted)
16.	Phosphate Rock Preparation
17.	Foundries: Steel and Gray Iron
18.	Polymers and Resins: Polyethylene
19.	Charcoal Production
20.	Synthetic Rubber
	(a) Tire manufacture
	(b) SBR production
21.	Vegetable Oil
22.	Industrial Surface Coating: Metal Coil
23.	Petroleum Transportation and Marketing
24.	By-Product Coke Ovens
25.	Synthetic Fibers
26.	Plywood Manufacture
27.	Industrial Surface Coating: Automobiles
28.	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances
29.	Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production
30.	Secondary Aluminum
31.	Potash (Deleted)
32.	Lightweight Aggregate Industry: Clay, Shale, and Slate[2]
33.	Glass
34.	Gypsum
35.	Sodium Carbonate
36.	Secondary Zinc (Deleted)

PRIORITIZED MAJOR SOURCE CATEGORIES—Continued

Priority Number[1]	*Source Category*
37.	Polymers and Resins: Phenolic
38.	Polymers and Resins: Urea-Melamine
39.	Ammonia (Deleted)
40.	Polymers and Resins: Polystyrene
41.	Polymers and Resins: ABS-SAN Resins
42.	Fiberglass
43.	Polymers and Resins: Polypropylene
44.	Textile Processing
45.	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture
46.	Brick and Related Clay Products
47.	Ceramic Clay Manufacturing (Deleted)
48.	Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer
49.	Castable Refractories (Deleted)
50.	Borax and Boric Acid (Deleted)
51.	Polymers and Resins: Polyester Resins
52.	Ammonium Sulfate
53.	Starch
54.	Perlite
55.	Phosphoric Acid: Thermal Process (Deleted)
56.	Uranium Refining
57.	Animal Feed Defluorination (Deleted)
58.	Urea (for fertilizer and polymers)
59.	Detergent (Deleted)
	Other Source Categories
	Lead acid battery manufacture[3]
	Organic solvent cleaning[3]
	Industrial surface coating: metal furniture[3]
	Stationary gas turbines[4]
	Municipal solid waste landfills[4]

[1] Low numbers have highest priority, e.g., No. 1 is high priority, No. 59 is low priority.
[2] Formerly titled "Sintering: Clay and Fly Ash".
[3] Minor source category, but included on list since an NSPS is being developed for that source category.
[4] Not prioritized, since an NSPS for this major source category has already been promulgated.

[47 FR 951, Jan. 8, 1982, as amended at 47 FR 31876, July 23, 1982; 51 FR 42796, Nov. 25, 1986; 52 FR 11428, Apr. 8, 1987; 61 FR 9919, Mar. 12, 1996]

§ 60.17 Incorporations by reference.

The materials listed below are incorporated by reference in the corresponding sections noted. These incorporations by reference were approved by the Director of the Federal Register on the date listed. These materials are incorporated as they exist on the date of the approval, and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The materials are available for purchase at the corresponding address noted below, and all are available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC and at the Library (MD-35), U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, NC.

(a) The following materials are available for purchase from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103; or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

(1) ASTM A99-76, 82 (Reapproved 1987), Standard Specification for Ferromanganese, incorporation by reference (IBR) approved January 27, 1983 for § 60.261.

(2) ASTM A100-69, 74, 93, Standard Specification for Ferrosilicon, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for § 60.261.

(3) ASTM A101-73, 93, Standard Specification for Ferrochromium, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for § 60.261.

(4) ASTM A482-76, 93, Standard Specification for Ferrochromesilicon, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for § 60.261.

(5) ASTM A483-64, 74 (Reapproved 1988), Standard Specification for Silicomanganese, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for § 60.261.

(6) ASTM A495-76, 94, Standard Specification for Calcium-Silicon and Calcium Manganese-Silicon, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for § 60.261.

(7) ASTM D86-78, 82, 90, 93, 95, 96, Distillation of Petroleum Products, IBR approved for §§ 60.562-2(d), 60.593(d), and 60.633(h).

(8) ASTM D129-64, 78, 95, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method), IBR approved for Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.2.3; and § 60.106(j)(2).

(9) ASTM D240-76, 92, Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for §§ 60.46(c), 60.296(b), and Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.2.3.

(10) ASTM D270-65, 75, Standard Method of Sampling Petroleum and Petroleum Products, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.2.1.

(11) ASTM D323-82, 94, Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method), IBR approved April 8, 1987 for §§ 60.111(l), 60.111a(g), 60.111b(g), and 60.116b(f)(2)(ii).

(12) ASTM D388-77, 90, 91, 95, 98a, Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank, IBR approved for §§ 60.41(f), 60.45(f)(4)(i), 60.45(f)(4)(ii), 60.45(f)(4)(vi), 60.41a, 60.41b, and 60.251(b) and (c).

(13) ASTM D396-78, 89, 90, 92, 96, 98, Standard Specification for Fuel Oils, IBR approved for §§ 60.41b, 60.41c, 60.111(b), and 60.111a(b).

(14) ASTM D975-78, 96, 98a, Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for §§ 60.111(b) and 60.111a(b).

(15) ASTM D1072-80, 90 (Reapproved 1994), Standard Method for Total Sulfur in Fuel Gases, IBR approved July 31, 1984 for § 60.335(d).

(16) ASTM D1137-53, 75, Standard Method for Analysis of Natural Gases and Related Types of Gaseous Mixtures by the Mass Spectrometer, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for § 60.45(f)(5)(i).

(17) ASTM D1193-77, 91, Standard Specification for Reagent Water, IBR approved for Appendix A: Method 5, Section 7.1.3; Method 5E, Section 7.2.1; Method 5F, Section 7.2.1; Method 6, Section 7.1.1; Method 7, Section 7.1.1; Method 7C, Section 7.1.1; Method 7D, Section 7.1.1; Method 10A, Section 7.1.1; Method 11, Section 7.1.3; Method 12, Section 7.1.3; Method 13A, Section 7.1.2; Method 26, Section 7.1.2; Method 26A, Section 7.1.2; and Method 29, Section 7.2.2.

(18) ASTM D1266-87, 91, 98, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method), IBR approved August 17, 1989 for § 60.106(j)(2).

(19) ASTM D1475-60 (Reapproved 1980), 90, Standard Test Method for Density of Paint, Varnish Lacquer, and Related Products, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for § 60.435(d)(1), Appendix A: Method 24, Section 6.1; and Method 24A, Sections 6.5 and 7.1.

(20) ASTM D1552-83, 95, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (High Temperature Method), IBR approved for Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.2.3; and § 60.106(j)(2).

(21) ASTM D1826-77, 94, Standard Test Method for Calorific Value of Gases in Natural Gas Range by Continuous Recording Calorimeter, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for §§ 60.45(f)(5)(ii), 60.46(c)(2), 60.296(b)(3), and Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.3.2.4.

(22) ASTM D1835-87, 91, 97, Standard Specification for Liquefied Petroleum

(LP) Gases, approved for §§ 60.41b and 60.41c.

(23) ASTM D1945–64, 76, 91, 96, Standard Method for Analysis of Natural Gas by Gas Chromatography, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for § 60.45(f)(5)(i).

(24) ASTM D1946–77, 90 (Reapproved 1994), Standard Method for Analysis of Reformed Gas by Gas Chromatography, IBR approved for §§ 60.45(f)(5)(i), 60.18(f)(3), 60.614(e)(2)(ii), 60.614(e)(4), 60.664(e)(2)(ii), 60.664(e)(4), 60.564(f)(1), 60.704(d)(2)(ii), and 60.704(d)(4).

(25) ASTM D2013–72, 86, Standard Method of Preparing Coal Samples for Analysis, IBR approved January 27, 1983, for Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(26) ASTM D2015–77 (Reapproved 1978), 96, Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Solid Fuel by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for § 60.45(f)(5)(ii), 60.46(c)(2), and Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(27) ASTM D2016–74, 83, Standard Test Methods for Moisture Content of Wood, IBR approved for Appendix A: Method 28, Section 16.1.1.

(28) ASTM D2234–76, 96, 97b, 98, Standard Methods for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.1.

(29) ASTM D2369–81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 95, Standard Test Method for Volatile Content of Coatings, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for Appendix A: Method 24, Section 6.2.

(30) ASTM D2382–76, 88, Heat of Combustion of Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (High-Precision Method), IBR approved for §§ 60.18(f)(3), 60.485(g)(6), 60.614(e)(4), 60.664(e)(4), 60.564(f)(3), and 60.704(d)(4).

(31) ASTM D2504–67, 77, 88 (Reapproved 1993), Noncondensable Gases in C_3 and Lighter Hydrocarbon Products by Gas Chromatography, IBR approved for § 60.485(g)(5).

(32) ASTM D2584–68 (Reapproved 1985), 94, Standard Test Method for Ignition Loss of Cured Reinforced Resins, IBR approved February 25, 1985 for § 60.685(c)(3)(i).

(33) ASTM D2622–87, 94, 98, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by X-Ray Spectrometry, IBR approved August 17, 1989 for § 60.106(j)(2).

(34) ASTM D2879–83, 96, 97, Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope, IBR approved April 8, 1987 for §§ 60.485(e)(1), 60.111b(f)(3), 60.116b(e)(3)(ii), and 60.116b(f)(2)(i).

(35) ASTM D2880–78, 96, Standard Specification for Gas Turbine Fuel Oils, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for §§ 60.111(b), 60.111a(b), and 60.335(d).

(36) ASTM D2908–74, 91, Standard Practice for Measuring Volatile Organic Matter in Water by Aqueous-Injection Gas Chromatography, IBR approved for § 60.564(j).

(37) ASTM D2986–71, 78, 95a, Standard Method for Evaluation of Air, Assay Media by the Monodisperse DOP (Dioctyl Phthalate) Smoke Test, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for Appendix A: Method 5, Section 7.1.1; Method 12, Section 7.1.1; and Method 13A, Section 7.1.1.2.

(38) ASTM D3031–81, Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Natural Gas by Hydrogenation, IBR approved July 31, 1984 for § 60.335(d).

(39) ASTM D3173–73, 87, Standard Test Method for Moisture in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(40) ASTM D3176–74, 89, Standard Method for Ultimate Analysis of Coal and Coke, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for § 60.45(f)(5)(i) and Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.3.2.3.

(41) ASTM D3177–75, 89, Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(42) ASTM D3178–73 (Reapproved 1979), 89, Standard Test Methods for Carbon and Hydrogen in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for § 60.45(f)(5)(i).

(43) ASTM D3246–81, 92, 96, Standard Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Gas by Oxidative Microcoulometry, IBR approved July 31, 1984 for § 60.335(d).

(44) ASTM D3270–73T, 80, 91, 95, Standard Test Methods for Analysis for Fluoride Content of the Atmosphere and Plant Tissues (Semiautomated

Method), IBR approved for Appendix A: Method 13A, Section 16.1.

(45) ASTM D3286-85, 96, Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Isoperibol Bomb Calorimeter, IBR approved for Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(46) ASTM D3370-76, 95a, Standard Practices for Sampling Water, IBR approved for § 60.564(j).

(47) ASTM D3792-79, 91, Standard Test Method for Water Content of Water-Reducible Paints by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for Appendix A: Method 24, Section 6.3.

(48) ASTM D4017-81, 90, 96a, Standard Test Method for Water in Paints and Paint Materials by the Karl Fischer Titration Method, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for Appendix A: Method 24, Section 6.4.

(49) ASTM D4057-81, 95, Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, IBR approved for Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.2.3.

(50) ASTM D4084-82, 94, Standard Method for Analysis of Hydrogen Sulfide in Gaseous Fuels (Lead Acetate Reaction Rate Method), IBR approved July 31, 1984 for § 60.335(d).

(51) ASTM D4177-95, Standard Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, IBR approved for Appendix A: Method 19, 12.5.2.2.1.

(52) ASTM D4239-85, 94, 97, Standard Test Methods for Sulfur in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke Using High Temperature Tube Furnace Combustion Methods, IBR approved for Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(53) ASTM D4442-84, 92, Standard Test Methods for Direct Moisture Content Measurement in Wood and Wood-base Materials, IBR approved for Appendix A: Method 28, Section 16.1.1.

(54) ASTM D4444-92, Standard Test Methods for Use and Calibration of Hand-Held Moisture Meters, IBR approved for Appendix A: Method 28, Section 16.1.1.

(55) ASTM D4457-85 (Reapproved 1991), Test Method for Determination of Dichloromethane and 1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane in Paints and Coatings by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph, IBR approved for Appendix A: Method 24, Section 6.5.

(56) ASTM D4809-95, Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (Precision Method), IBR approved for §§ 60.18(f)(3), 60.485(g)(6), 60.564(f)(3), 60.614(d)(4), 60.664(e)(4), and 60.704(d)(4).

(57) ASTM D5403-93, Standard Test Methods for Volatile Content of Radiation Curable Materials. IBR approved September 11, 1995 for Appendix A: Method 24, Section 6.6.

(58) ASTM D5865-98, Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke. IBR approved for § 60.45(f)(5)(ii), 60.46(c)(2), and Appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(59) ASTM E168-67, 77, 92, General Techniques of Infrared Quantitative Analysis, IBR approved for §§ 60.593(b)(2) and 60.632(f).

(60) ASTM E169-63, 77, 93, General Techniques of Ultraviolet Quantitative Analysis, IBR approved for §§ 60.593(b)(2) and 60.632(f).

(61) ASTM E260-73, 91, 96, General Gas Chromatography Procedures, IBR approved for §§ 60.593(b)(2) and 60.632(f).

(62)-(63) [Reserved]

(64) ASTM D 6216-98 Standard Practice for Opacity Monitor Manufacturers to Certify Conformance with Design and Performance Specifications, IBR approved February 6, 2001 for appendix B, PS-1.

(b) The following material is available for purchase from the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 1111 North 19th Street, Suite 210, Arlington, VA 22209.

(1) AOAC Method 9, Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 11th edition, 1970, pp. 11-12, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for §§ 60.204(b)(3), 60.214(b)(3), 60.224(b)(3), 60.234(b)(3).

(c) The following material is available for purchase from the American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20005.

(1) API Publication 2517, Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks, Second Edition, February 1980, IBR approved January 27, 1983, for §§ 60.111(i), 60.111a(f), 60.111a(f)(1) and 60.116b(e)(2)(i).

(d) The following material is available for purchase from the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI), Dunwoody Park, Atlanta, GA 30341.

(1) TAPPI Method T624 os-68, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for §60.285(d)(3).

(e) The following material is available for purchase from the Water Pollution Control Federation (WPCF), 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20037.

(1) Method 209A, Total Residue Dried at 103–105 °C, in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 15th Edition, 1980, IBR approved February 25, 1985 for §60.683(b).

(f) The following material is available for purchase from the following address: Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc. (UL), 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.

(1) UL 103, Sixth Edition revised as of September 3, 1986, Standard for Chimneys, Factory-built, Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance.

(g) The following material is available for purchase from the following address: West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau, 6980 SW. Barnes Road, Portland, OR 97223.

(1) West Coast Lumber Standard Grading Rules No. 16, pages 5-21 and 90 and 91, September 3, 1970, revised 1984.

(h) The following material is available for purchase from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017.

(1) ASME QRO-1-1994, Standard for the Qualification and Certification of Resource Recovery Facility Operators, IBR approved for §§60.56a, 60.54b(a), 60.54b(b), 60.1185(a), 60.1185(c)(2), 60.1675(a), and 60.1675(c)(2).

(2) ASME PTC 4.1-1964 (Reaffirmed 1991), Power Test Codes: Test Code for Steam Generating Units (with 1968 and 1969 Addenda), IBR approved for §§60.46b, 60.58a(h)(6)(ii), 60.58b(i)(6)(ii), 60.1320(a)(3) and 60.1810(a)(3).

(3) ASME Interim Supplement 19.5 on Instruments and Apparatus: Application, Part II of Fluid Meters, 6th Edition (1971), IBR approved for §§60.58a(h)(6)(ii), 60.58b(i)(6)(ii), 60.1320(a)4), and 60.1810(a)(4).

(i) Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846 Third Edition (November 1986), as amended by Updates I (July 1992), II (September 1994), IIA (August, 1993), IIB (January 1995), and III (December 1996). This document may be obtained from the U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Waste Characterization Branch, Washington, DC 20460, and is incorporated by reference for appendix A to part 60, Method 29, Sections 7.5.34; 9.2.1; 9.2.3; 10.2; 10.3; 11.1.1; 11.1.3; 13.2.1; 13.2.2; 13.3.1; and Table 29-3.

(j) "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 16th edition, 1985. Method 303F: "Determination of Mercury by the Cold Vapor Technique." This document may be obtained from the American Public Health Association, 1015 18th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036, and is incorporated by reference for appendix A to part 60, Method 29, Sections 9.2.3; 10.3; and 11.1.3.

(k) This material is available for purchase from the American Hospital Association (AHA) Service, Inc., Post Office Box 92683, Chicago, Illinois 60675-2683. You may inspect a copy at EPA's Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (Docket A-91-61, Item IV-J-124), Room M-1500, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC.

(1) An Ounce of Prevention: Waste Reduction Strategies for Health Care Facilities. American Society for Health Care Environmental Services of the American Hospital Association. Chicago, Illinois. 1993. AHA Catalog No. 057007. ISBN 0-87258-673-5. IBR approved for §60.35e and §60.55c.

(l) This material is available for purchase from the National Technical Information Services, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161. You may inspect a copy at EPA's Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (Docket A-91-61, Item IV-J-125), Room M-1500, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC.

(l) OMB Bulletin No. 93-17: Revised Statistical Definitions for Metropolitan Areas. Office of Management and Budget, June 30, 1993. NTIS No. PB 93-192-664. IBR approved for §60.31e.

[48 FR 3735, Jan. 27, 1983]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §60.17, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the

Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 60.18 General control device requirements.

(a) *Introduction.* This section contains requirements for control devices used to comply with applicable subparts of parts 60 and 61. The requirements are placed here for administrative convenience and only apply to facilities covered by subparts referring to this section.

(b) *Flares.* Paragraphs (c) through (f) apply to flares.

(c)(1) Flares shall be designed for and operated with no visible emissions as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (f), except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours.

(2) Flares shall be operated with a flame present at all times, as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (f).

(3) An owner/operator has the choice of adhering to either the heat content specifications in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section and the maximum tip velocity specifications in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, or adhering to the requirements in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section.

(i)(A) Flares shall be used that have a diameter of 3 inches or greater, are nonassisted, have a hydrogen content of 8.0 percent (by volume), or greater, and are designed for and operated with an exit velocity less than 37.2 m/sec (122 ft/sec) and less than the velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the following equation:

$$V_{max}=(X_{H2}-K_1)* K_2$$

Where:

V_{max}=Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.

K_1=Constant, 6.0 volume-percent hydrogen.

K_2=Constant, 3.9(m/sec)/volume-percent hydrogen.

X_{H2}=The volume-percent of hydrogen, on a wet basis, as calculated by using the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D1946-77. (Incorporated by reference as specified in § 60.17).

(B) The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by the method specified in paragraph (f)(4) of this section.

(ii) Flares shall be used only with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted; or with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 7.45 MJ/scm (200 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is nonassisted. The net heating value of the gas being combusted shall be determined by the methods specified in paragraph (f)(3) of this section.

(4)(i) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares shall be designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (f)(4) of this section, less than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec), except as provided in paragraphs (c)(4) (ii) and (iii) of this section.

(ii) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (f)(4), equal to or greater than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec) but less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec) are allowed if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is greater than 37.3 MJ/scm (1,000 Btu/scf).

(iii) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (f)(4), less than the velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the method specified in paragraph (f)(5), and less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec) are allowed.

(5) Air-assisted flares shall be designed and operated with an exit velocity less than the velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the method specified in paragraph (f)(6).

(6) Flares used to comply with this section shall be steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted.

(d) Owners or operators of flares used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall monitor these control devices to ensure that they are operated and maintained in conformance with their designs. Applicable subparts will provide provisions stating how owners or operators of flares shall monitor these control devices.

(e) Flares used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.

(f)(1) Method 22 of appendix A to this part shall be used to determine the compliance of flares with the visible

emission provisions of this subpart. The observation period is 2 hours and shall be used according to Method 22.

(2) The presence of a flare pilot flame shall be monitored using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame.

(3) The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_T = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i H_i$$

where:

H_T=Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm; where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20 °C;

$$K = \text{Constant}, \; 1.740 \times 10^{-7} \left(\frac{1}{ppm}\right) \left(\frac{g\ mole}{scm}\right) \left(\frac{MJ}{kcal}\right)$$

where the standard temperature for $\left(\frac{g\ mole}{scm}\right)$ is 20°C;

C_i=Concentration of sample component i in ppm on a wet basis, as measured for organics by Reference Method 18 and measured for hydrogen and carbon monoxide by ASTM D1946–77 or 90 (Reapproved 1994) (Incorporated by reference as specified in § 60.17); and

H_i=Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/g mole at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D2382–76 or 88 or D4809–95 (incorporated by reference as specified in § 60.17) if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

(4) The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by dividing the volumetric flowrate (in units of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by Reference Methods 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D as appropriate; by the unobstructed (free) cross sectional area of the flare tip.

(5) The maximum permitted velocity, V_{max}, for flares complying with paragraph (c)(4)(iii) shall be determined by the following equation.

$\text{Log}_{10}(V_{max})=(H_T+28.8)/31.7$

V_{max}=Maximum permitted velocity, M/sec

28.8=Constant

31.7=Constant

H_T=The net heating value as determined in paragraph (f)(3).

(6) The maximum permitted velocity, V_{max}, for air-assisted flares shall be determined by the following equation.

$V_{max}=8.706+0.7084\ (H_T)$

V_{max}=Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec

8.706=Constant

0.7084=Constant

H_T=The net heating value as determined in paragraph (f)(3).

[51 FR 2701, Jan. 21, 1986, as amended at 63 FR 24444, May 4, 1998; 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.19 General notification and reporting requirements.

(a) For the purposes of this part, time periods specified in days shall be measured in calendar days, even if the word "calendar" is absent, unless otherwise specified in an applicable requirement.

(b) For the purposes of this part, if an explicit postmark deadline is not specified in an applicable requirement for the submittal of a notification, application, report, or other written communication to the Administrator, the owner or operator shall postmark the submittal on or before the number of days specified in the applicable requirement. For example, if a notification must be submitted 15 days before a particular event is scheduled to take place, the notification shall be postmarked on or before 15 days preceding the event; likewise, if a notification must be submitted 15 days after a particular event takes place, the notification shall be delivered or postmarked on or before 15 days following the end of the event. The use of reliable non-Government mail carriers that provide indications of verifiable delivery of information required to be submitted to

the Administrator, similar to the postmark provided by the U.S. Postal Service, or alternative means of delivery, including the use of electronic media, agreed to by the permitting authority, is acceptable.

(c) Notwithstanding time periods or postmark deadlines specified in this part for the submittal of information to the Administrator by an owner or operator, or the review of such information by the Administrator, such time periods or deadlines may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(d) If an owner or operator of an affected facility in a State with delegated authority is required to submit periodic reports under this part to the State, and if the State has an established timeline for the submission of periodic reports that is consistent with the reporting frequency(ies) specified for such facility under this part, the owner or operator may change the dates by which periodic reports under this part shall be submitted (without changing the frequency of reporting) to be consistent with the State's schedule by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the State. The allowance in the previous sentence applies in each State beginning 1 year after the affected facility is required to be in compliance with the applicable subpart in this part. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(e) If an owner or operator supervises one or more stationary sources affected by standards set under this part and standards set under part 61, part 63, or both such parts of this chapter, he/she may arrange by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) a common schedule on which periodic reports required by each applicable standard shall be submitted throughout the year. The allowance in the previous sentence applies in each State beginning 1 year after the stationary source is required to be in compliance with the applicable subpart in this part, or 1 year after the stationary source is required to be in compliance with the applicable 40 CFR part 61 or part 63 of this chapter standard, whichever is latest. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(f)(1)(i) Until an adjustment of a time period or postmark deadline has been approved by the Administrator under paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility remains strictly subject to the requirements of this part.

(ii) An owner or operator shall request the adjustment provided for in paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section each time he or she wishes to change an applicable time period or postmark deadline specified in this part.

(2) Notwithstanding time periods or postmark deadlines specified in this part for the submittal of information to the Administrator by an owner or operator, or the review of such information by the Administrator, such time periods or deadlines may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator. An owner or operator who wishes to request a change in a time period or postmark deadline for a particular requirement shall request the adjustment in writing as soon as practicable before the subject activity is required to take place. The owner or operator shall include in the request whatever information he or she considers useful to convince the Administrator that an adjustment is warranted.

(3) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an owner or operator's request for an adjustment to a particular time period or postmark deadline is warranted, the Administrator will approve the adjustment. The Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing of approval or disapproval of the request for an adjustment within 15 calendar days of receiving sufficient information to evaluate the request.

(4) If the Administrator is unable to meet a specified deadline, he or she will notify the owner or operator of any significant delay and inform the

owner or operator of the amended schedule.

[59 FR 12428, Mar. 16, 1994, as amended at 64 FR 7463, Feb. 12, 1998]

Subpart B—Adoption and Submittal of State Plans for Designated Facilities

SOURCE: 40 FR 53346, Nov. 17, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.20 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart apply to States upon publication of a final guideline document under § 60.22(a).

§ 60.21 Definitions.

Terms used but not defined in this subpart shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A:

(a) *Designated pollutant* means any air pollutant, emissions of which are subject to a standard of performance for new stationary sources but for which air quality criteria have not been issued, and which is not included on a list published under section 108(a) or section 112(b)(1)(A) of the Act.

(b) *Designated facility* means any existing facility (see § 60.2(aa)) which emits a designated pollutant and which would be subject to a standard of performance for that pollutant if the existing facility were an affected facility (see § 60.2(e)).

(c) *Plan* means a plan under section 111(d) of the Act which establishes emission standards for designated pollutants from designated facilities and provides for the implementation and enforcement of such emission standards.

(d) *Applicable plan* means the plan, or most recent revision thereof, which has been approved under § 60.27(b) or promulgated under § 60.27(d).

(e) *Emission guideline* means a guideline set forth in subpart C of this part, or in a final guideline document published under § 60.22(a), which reflects the degree of emission reduction achievable through the application of the best system of emission reduction which (taking into account the cost of such reduction) the Administrator has determined has been adequately demonstrated for designated facilities.

(f) *Emission standard* means a legally enforceable regulation setting forth an allowable rate of emissions into the atmosphere, or prescribing equipment specifications for control of air pollution emissions.

(g) *Compliance schedule* means a legally enforceable schedule specifying a date or dates by which a source or category of sources must comply with specific emission standards contained in a plan or with any increments of progress to achieve such compliance.

(h) *Increments of progress* means steps to achieve compliance which must be taken by an owner or operator of a designated facility, including:

(1) Submittal of a final control plan for the designated facility to the appropriate air pollution control agency;

(2) Awarding of contracts for emission control systems or for process modifications, or issuance of orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification;

(3) Initiation of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change;

(4) Completion of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change; and

(5) Final compliance.

(i) *Region* means an air quality control region designated under section 107 of the Act and described in part 81 of this chapter.

(j) *Local agency* means any local governmental agency.

§ 60.22 Publication of guideline documents, emission guidelines, and final compliance times.

(a) Concurrently upon or after proposal of standards of performance for the control of a designated pollutant from affected facilities, the Administrator will publish a draft guideline document containing information pertinent to control of the designated pollutant form designated facilities. Notice of the availability of the draft guideline document will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and public comments on its contents will be invited. After consideration of public comments and upon or after promulgation of standards of performance for control of a designated pollutant from

Appendix A-1,
Abbreviations, Definitions, Citations, and Identification Numbers
(Version Dated 2/5/97)

Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers (version dated 02/05/97)

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

°F: Degrees Fahrenheit
BACT: Best Available Control Technology
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations
DEP: State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection
DARM: Division of Air Resource Management
EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
F.A.C.: Florida Administrative Code
F.S.: Florida Statute
ISO: International Standards Organization
LAT: Latitude
LONG: Longitude
MMBtu: million British thermal units
MW: Megawatt
ORIS: Office of Regulatory Information Systems
SOA: Specific Operating Agreement
UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator

Citations:

The following examples illustrate the methods used in this permit to abbreviate and cite the references of rules, regulations, guidance memorandums, permit numbers, and ID numbers.

Code of Federal Regulations:

Example: **[40 CFR 60.334]**

Where:	40	reference to	Title 40
	CFR	reference to	Code of Federal Regulations
	60	reference to	Part 60
	60.334	reference to	Regulation 60.334

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Rules:

Example: **[Rule 62-213, F.A.C.]**

Where:	62	reference to	Title 62
	62-213	reference to	Chapter 62-213
	62-213.205	reference to	Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.

ISO: International Standards Organization refers to those conditions at 288 degrees K, 60 percent relative humidity, and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Identification Numbers:

Facility Identification (ID) Number:

Example: Facility ID No.: 1050221

Where:

105 = 3-digit number code identifying the facility is located in Polk County
0221 = 4-digit number assigned by state database.

Permit Numbers:

Example: 1050221-002-AV, or
1050221-001-AC

Where:

AC = Air Construction Permit
AV = Air Operation Permit (Title V Source)
105 = 3-digit number code identifying the facility is located in Polk County
0221 = 4-digit number assigned by permit tracking database
001 or 002 = 3-digit sequential project number assigned by permit tracking database

Example: PSD-FL-185
PA95-01
AC53-208321

Where:

PSD = Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit
PA = Power Plant Siting Act Permit
AC = old Air Construction Permit numbering

APPENDIX CAM

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

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

40 CFR 64.6 Approval of Monitoring.

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

[40 CFR 64.6(a)]

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

[40 CFR 64.6(c)(1)]

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

[40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

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

[40 CFR 64.6(c)(3)]

40 CFR 64.7 Operation of Approved Monitoring.

5. Commencement of operation. The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this appendix upon the effective date of this Title V permit.

[40 CFR 64.7(a)]

6. Proper maintenance. At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

[40 CFR 64.7(b)]

7. Continued operation. Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the

operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.
[40 CFR 64.7(c)]

8. Response to excursions or exceedances.
a. Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions, if allowed by this permit). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.
b. Determination of whether the owner or operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
[40 CFR 64.7(d)(1) & (2)]

9. Documentation of need for improved monitoring. If the owner or operator identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptly notify the permitting authority and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the Title V permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.
[40 CFR 64.7(e)]

40 CFR 64.8 Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) Requirements.

10. Based on the results of a determination made under **CAM Condition 8.a.,** above, the permitting authority may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP. Consistent with **CAM Condition 4.**, an accumulation of exceedances or excursions exceeding 5 percent duration of a pollutant-specific emissions unit's operating time for a reporting period, may require the implementation of a QIP. The threshold may be set at a higher or lower percent or may rely on other criteria for purposes of indicating whether a pollutant-specific emissions unit is being maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.
[40 CFR 64.8(a)]

11. Elements of a QIP:
a. The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection.
b. The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

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

[40 CFR 64.8(b)]

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

[40 CFR 64.8(c)]

13. Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to **CAM Condition 8.b.**, the permitting authority may require that an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:
a. Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or
b. Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 64.8(d)]

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

[40 CFR 64.8(e)]

40 CFR 64.9 Reporting And Recordkeeping Requirements.

15. General reporting requirements.
a. On and after the date specified in **CAM Condition 5.** by which the owner or operator must use monitoring that meets the requirements of this appendix, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports semi-annually to the permitting authority in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.
b. A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C., and the following information, as applicable:
(i) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;
(ii) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and
(iii) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in **CAM Conditions 10.** through **14.** Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

[40 CFR 64.9(a)]

16. General recordkeeping requirements.
a. The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C. The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data,

monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to **CAM Conditions 10.** through **14.** and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).

b. Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

[40 CFR 64.9(b)]

40 CFR 64.10 Savings Provisions.

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 64.10]

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

Emissions Units 001, 002 & 003

1,063 MMBtu/Hr Coal And Petroleum Coke-Fired Circulating Fluidized Bed Boilers
Particulate Matter Emissions Controlled By Baghouses

Monitoring Approach and Corrective Action Procedures

Table 1. Monitoring Approach

	Indicator 1.	Indicator 2.
I. Indicator	Duct opacity.	Change in duct opacity
Measurement Approach	Continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS).	Continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS).
II. Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as 5 consecutive 6-minute averages of opacity greater than 10.0% (other than startup and shutdown periods).	An excursion is defined as any sudden and sustained step-change (increase) in opacity as documented by the trend of the consecutive 6-minute averages (other than startup and shutdown periods).
III. Performance Criteria		
A. Data Representativeness	Based on available data under normal operation, the representative stack opacity of each unit is in the range of 3 to 7%. A 50% average opacity above 7% during non-startup or shutdown periods is atypical and may indicate a potential problem with the baghouse.	Based on available data under normal operation, opacity varies with load and operating conditions. Variability is typically a gradual increase or decrease, with ocasional sudden spikes and dips. A sudden and sustained step-increase in opacity could indicate a failure in one or more of the baghouse compartments.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Annual testing during normal operation is used to verify particulate mass loading. The COM system is audited quarterly.	The COM system is audited quarterly.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	Install and operate COMS according to 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B, Performance Specification 1 and general provisions 60.13.	Install and operate COMS according to 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B, Performance Specification 1 and general provisions 60.13.
D. Monitoring Frequency	Continuous.	Continuous.
E. Data Collection Procedures	The COMS collects data that are reduced to 6-minute averages. Consecutive 6-minute averages are tracked through the Distributed Control System (DCS) and CEM software.	The COMS collects data that are reduced to 6-minute averages. Consecutive 6-minute averages are tracked through the Distributed Control System (DCS) and CEM software.
F. Averaging Period	Five consecutive 6-minute averages.	None.

Table 2. Corrective Action Procedures Summary

	Description for Indicator 1	Description for Indicator 2
I. Initiation of Corrective Action Procedures	Corrective action shall be initiated with the discovery of 5 consecutive 6-minute averages of opacity greater than 10% and that defines an excursion (as defined in Table CAM-2). The plant staff that made the discovery shall immediately notify the shift supervisor or responsible official. This action describes a corrective action trigger.	Corrective action shall be initiated with the discovery of a sudden and sustained step-increase in the trend of the consecutive 6-minute opacity averages.
II. Time of Completion of Corrective Action Procedures	As soon as practically possible.	As soon as practically possible.
III. Corrective Action	The shift supervisor or responsible official will implement the following as a corrective action. Procedures, as presented in the O&M Plan, include the following alternatives that will be initiated as necessary. • Perform operational diagnostics to identify cause of the excursion. • If operational diagnostics indicate a malfunction of the baghouse, the reason for failure will be identified. • If isolation of the compartment can be accomplished to reduce opacity below the excursion level, such measures will be undertaken. • In the event of the need for the unit shutdown to bring opacity to below excursion levels, the task will be undertaken based on procedures described in the O&M Plan for the facility. Regardless of the failure mechanism, baghouse operation will be restored such that the cause of excursion is identified and appropriate actions taken to ensure opacity below excursion levels.	The shift supervisor or responsible official will implement the following as a corrective action. Procedures, as presented in the O&M Plan, include the following alternatives that will be initiated as necessary. • Perform operational diagnostics to identify cause of the excursion. • If operational diagnostics indicate a malfunction of the baghouse, the reason for failure will be identified. • If isolation of the compartment can be accomplished to reduce opacity below the excursion level, such measures will be undertaken. • In the event of the need for the unit shutdown to bring opacity to below excursion levels, the task will be undertaken based on procedures described in the O&M Plan for the facility. Regardless of the failure mechanism, baghouse operation will be restored such that the cause of excursion is identified and appropriate actions taken to ensure opacity below excursion levels.

Appendix JEPB Rule 2

JACKSONVILLE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BOARD

RULE 2
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Effective	03/18/85
Amended	12/15/85
Amended	06/18/86
Amended	06/15/88
Amended	10/27/88
Amended	12/20/88
Amended	07/09/90
Amended	10/22/92
Repealed, renumbered and readopted	01/10/93
Amended	12/19/94, Effective 01/11/95
Amended	09/11/95, Effective 10/05/95
Amended	11/12/96, Effective 12/16/96
Amended	06/08/98, Effective 07/02/98
Amended	11/08/99, Effective 12/05/99
Amended	09/11/00, Effective 10/08/00
Amended	08/13/01, Effective 09/06/01
Amended	08/12/02, Effective 09/04/02
Amended	11/10/03, Effective 12/10/03

RULE OF THE
JACKSONVILLE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BOARD
RULE 2
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

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2.901 Air Pollution Episodes - Local Rules

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TRACKING TABLE FOR THE AMENDMENT OF CURRENT RULE 2

Current Rule 2 Sections	Amended Rule 2 Sections
Part I - General Provisions 2.101 2.102 2.103 2.104 2.105 2.106 2.107 2.108 2.109 2.110	Part I - General Provisions NO CHANGE
Part II 2.201 (Adopts 62-204 FAC)	Part II 2.201 AMENDED (Adopts 62-204 FAC)
Part III 2.301 (Adopts 62-210 FAC)	Part III 2.301 AMENDED (Adopts 62-210 FAC)
Part IV 2.401 (Adopts 62-212 FAC)	Part IV 2.401 (Adopts 62-212) NO CHANGE
Part V 2.501 (Adopts 62-213 FAC)	Part V 2.501 (Adopts 62-213) AMENDED
Part VI 2.601 (Adopts 62-252 FAC) 2.602	Part VI 2.601 NO CHANGE 2.602 NO CHANGE
Part VII 2.701 (Adopts 62-256 FAC)	Part VII 2.701 NO CHANGE

Part VIII 2.801 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Aggregate Reduced Sulfur	Part VIII 2.801 NO CHANGE
Part IX 2.901 Air Pollution Episodes - Local Rules	Part IX 2.901 NO CHANGE
Part X 2.1001 (Adopts 62-296 FAC)	Part X 2.1101 NO CHANGE (Adopts 62-296 FAC)
Part XI 2.1101 (Adopts 62-297 FAC)	Part XI 2.1101 NO CHANGE (Adopts 62-297 FAC)
Part XII 2.1201 2.1202 2.1203	Part XII 2.1201 NO CHANGE 2.1202 NO CHANGE 2.1203 NO CHANGE
Part XIII 2.1301 (Adopts 62-4) 2.1302 (Adopts 120.57 FS, 28-106.111(2) FAC, 28-106.201 FAC, 28-106.301 FAC, and 62-110.106 FAC)	Part XIII 2.1301 NO CHANGE 2.1302 NO CHANGE

RULES OF THE
JACKSONVILLE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BOARD

JACKSONVILLE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BOARD
RULE 2
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

PART I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.101 Definitions

In this rule, unless the context otherwise requires:

A. The definitions included in Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-252, and 62-256, Florida Administrative Code, are adopted and incorporated in this rule by reference, except that:

1. the word Department means the Regulatory and Environmental Services Department.

2. the word Secretary means the Director of the Regulatory and Environmental Services Department.

B. Board means the Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board.

C. Department means the Regulatory and Environmental Services Department, City of Jacksonville.

D. Division means the Air and Water Quality Division of the Regulatory and Environmental Services Department. [History: Effective 3/18/85, Amended 1/10/93, Amended 12/19/94, Amended 9/11/95, Amended 11/12/96, Amended 6/8/98].

2.102 Authority and Intent

The Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board adopts these rules as the City's standards with respect to air pollution control. The specific Authority for adopting these rules is found in Section 100.201, Section 362.104(c) and Section 73.102, Ordinance Code. The law implemented is Chapter 362, Ordinance Code. The Board intends that where any locally more stringent provision conflicts with a provision of the Florida Administrative Code adopted by reference, the locally more stringent provision shall apply. [History: Formerly EPB Rule 2 Preface; Effective 3/18/85; Amended and renumbered 1/10/93]

2.103 Severability

The provisions of these air pollution control rules are severable. If one or more of the provisions should be invalidated, the Board intends that the other portions should become effective or remain in effect. [History: Formerly EPB 2.104, Effective 3/18/85; Renumbered 1/10/93]

2.104 Registration and Reports

A person engaging in an activity or operation which is or may be a source of air pollution shall register with the Department and file reports with the Department at or within times and as required by the Board or the Department. [History: Formerly S.362.103(a), City Ordinance Code; EPB 2.105; Effective 3/18/85; Amended and renumbered 1/10/93]

2.105 Maintenance of Pollution Control Devices

Air pollution control devices and systems shall be properly and consistently maintained in order to maintain emissions in compliance with the standards of the Board. [History: Formerly S.362.103, City Ordinance Code; EPB 2.108; Effective 3/18/85; renumbered 1/10/93]

2.106 General Restrictions

No plant or source shall operate at capacities which exceed the limits of operation of control devices or exceed the capability of the plant or control devices to maintain the air pollution emissions within the limitations imposed by this rule or by permit conditions. [History: Formerly S.362.106, City Ordinance Code; EPB 2.109; Effective 3/18/85; renumbered 1/10/93]

2.107 Air Pollution Prohibited

No person shall cause or permit the discharge or emission of air pollutants from an installation in quantities prohibited by law, by the rules of the State Department of Environmental Protection or by the rules of the Board. [History: Formerly S.362.201, City Ordinance Code; EPB 2.201; Effective 3/18/85; renumbered 1/10/93, Amended 12/19/94]

2.108 Enforcement

This rule shall be enforced by the Department in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 360 and 362, Ordinance Code. [History: New, Effective 1/10/93]

2.109 Investigations - Right of Entry

Inspections and investigations made to determine compliance with the provisions of this rule shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 360.109; Ordinance Code, and Board Rule 1, Part VIII. [History: New, Effective 1/10/93]

2.110 Penalties and Injunctive Relief

Violations of this rule shall be punishable by civil penalties specified in Chapter 360, Part 7, Section 362.110, Ordinance Code; and to injunctive relief as provided in Section 360.407, Ordinance Code. [History: New, Effective 1/10/93]

PART II
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL - GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.201

Chapter 62-204, Florida Administrative Code, is adopted and incorporated in this rule by reference as the City's general provisions for air pollution control. [History: Effective 1/10/93, Amended 12/19/94, Amended 9/11/95, Amended 11/12/96, Amended 6/08/98, Amended 11/08/99, Amended 9/11/00, Amended 08/13/01, Amended 08/12/02, Amended 11/10/03.] Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule sections 2.601, 2.801, 2.901 and 2.902.

PART III
STATIONARY SOURCES - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2.301

Chapter 62-210, Florida Administrative Code, is adopted and incorporated in this rule by reference as the City's general requirements for stationary sources. [History: Effective 1/10/93, Amended 12/19/94, Amended 9/11/95, Amended and renumbered 11/12/96, Amended 6/08/98, Amended 11/08/99, Amended 08/13/01, Amended 08/12/02, Amended 11/10/03.] Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule section 2.201.

PART IV
STATIONARY SOURCES - PRECONSTRUCTION REVIEW

2.401

Chapter 62-212, Florida Administrative Code, is adopted and incorporated in this rule by reference as the City's preconstruction review requirements for stationary sources. [History: Effective 1/10/93, Amended 12/19/94, Amended 9/11/95, Amended and renumbered 11/12/96, Amended 6/08/98, Amended 9/11/00] Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule section 2.301.

PART V
OPERATION PERMITS FOR MAJOR SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION

2.501

Chapter 62-213, Florida Administrative Code, is adopted and incorporated in this rule by reference as the City's operation permit requirements for major sources of air pollution. [History: New, Effective 12/19/94, Amended 9/11/95, Amended and Renumbered 11/12/96, Amended 6/08/98, Amended 11/08/99, Amended 08/13/01, Amended 08/12/02, Amended 11/10/03.] Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule section 2.1202.

PART VI
GASOLINE VAPOR CONTROL

2.601

Chapter 62-252, Florida Administrative Code, is adopted and incorporated in this rule by reference as the City's gasoline vapor control standards. [History: Effective 1/10/93, Amended 12/19/94, Amended and renumbered 11/12/96] Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule section 2.401.

2.602 Expanded Stage I Controls in Duval County

A. The applicability criteria of Paragraph 62-252.300(1), FAC notwithstanding, all gasoline dispensing facilities in Duval County regardless of monthly throughput, shall be subject to emission limiting standards and control technology requirements as set forth in 62-252.300(2), FAC except that gasoline storage tanks with less than 1000 gallons capacity are exempt from this requirement.

B. Gasoline dispensing facilities in existence in Duval County upon the effective date of this rule, and not previously subject to 62-252.300, FAC, shall install Stage I vapor recovery control technology at the time of any vehicular fuel petroleum storage tank system replacement or upgrade, other than spill containment as shown in Table UST, Section 62-761.510 (See Appendix A). Gasoline dispensing facilities built after the effective date of this rule shall be subject to Section 2.402 A. upon construction.

C. Gasoline tank trucks or trailers used to deliver gasoline to any facility subject to section 2.602 must be equipped as required in Section 62-252.300, FAC.

D. Stage I vapor recovery control technology required by this rule shall conform with equipment specifications pursuant to "Design Criteria for Stage 1 Vapor Control Systems at Gasoline Service Stations." United States Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, November, 1975. Copies are available for review in the offices of the Air and Water Quality Division, Regulatory & Environmental Services Department, City of Jacksonville. [History: Formerly EPB 2.207 B, Effective 10/22/92; Amended and Renumbered 1/10/93, Amended 12/19/94, Amended 9/11/95, Amended and renumbered 11/12/96 , Amended 11/08/99] Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule section 2.402.

CHAPTER 62-761.510 TABLE UST **Appendix A**

Year Tank or Integral Piping Installed	1989	1992	1995	1998	2004	2009
+Before 1970	O	B		ACFL	D	E
+1970 - 1975		SBL		ACF	D	E
+l976 - 1980		B	SL	ACF	D	E
+1981 - 09/01/84		B		ACFL	D	E
+09/02/84 B 06/30/92	B		ACFL	D	E	
+Other*	B		ACFL	D	E	

Key to Table UST

* = All systems with a capacity between 110 gallons and 550 gallons, all marine fueling facilities as defined in Section 376.031, F.S., and those systems of greater than 550 gallon capacity that use less than 1,000 gallons per month or 10,000 gallons per year.

A =

(1) Small diameter piping that was protected from corrosion by June 30, 1992, shall have:

(a) For pressurized piping, line leak detectors with automatic shutoff, or flow restriction in accordance with Rule 62-761.640(3)(d), F.A.C.; or

(b) For suction integral piping:

1. Secondary containment in accordance with Rule 62-761.500(1)(e), F.A.C.;
2. A single check valve installed in accordance with Rule 62-761.610(4)(a)3., F.A.C.;
3. An annual line tightness test in accordance with Rule 62-761.610(4)(a)1., F.A.C.; or
4. External monthly monitoring or release detection in accordance with Rule 62-761.610(4)(a)1.b., F.A.C.

(2) Bulk product piping in contact with soil shall be upgraded with secondary containment unless the piping is:

(a) Constructed of corrosion resistant materials or upgraded with cathodic protection; and

(b) Tested on an annual basis in accordance with API RP 1110, ASME B31.4, or an equivalent method approved by the Department in accordance with Rule 62-761.850, F.A.C.

B = Vehicular fuel petroleum storage tank systems shall be upgraded with spill containment.

C = Secondary containment in accordance with Rule 62-761.500(1)(e), F.A.C., shall be required for the following:

(1) Concrete storage tanks;

(2) Hazardous substance storage tank systems; and

(3) For pollutant storage tank systems, the storage tank or small diameter piping not protected from corrosion by June 30, 1992.

D = (1) Secondary containment shall be installed for small diameter piping extending over surface waters.

(2) Secondary containment for remote fill-pipes associated with Category-A and Category-B systems.

E = Pollutant storage tanks and small diameter piping protected from corrosion on or before June 30, 1992, and all manifolded piping, shall be upgraded with secondary containment.

F =

(1) Storage tank systems, excluding vehicular fuel petroleum storage tank systems, shall be upgraded with spill containment, dispenser liners (as applicable), and overfill protection.

(2) Unless contained within secondary containment, swing-joints and flex-connectors that are not protected from corrosion shall be protected from corrosion. Facilities that have pressurized small diameter piping and that have not met the foregoing standard on or before July 13, 1998 shall protect the submersible turbine pump from corrosion or provide corrosion protection for the submersible turbine pump if the pump is not installed within secondary containment. Corrosion protection is not required for the submersible turbine pump riser.

L =

(1) Category-A USTs and their integral piping systems that contain vehicular fuel, and that are not protected from corrosion, shall have secondary containment, or be upgraded with secondary containment in accordance with Rule 62-761.500, F.A.C.

(2) Dispenser liners and overfill protection equipment shall be installed at UST Category-A systems containing vehicular fuel.

O = UST Category-A vehicular fuel storage tank systems subject to Chapter 17-61, F.A.C.,(1984), shall be retrofitted for corrosion protection.

S = Secondary containment for storage tanks and integral piping not protected from corrosion.

PART VII
OPEN BURNING AND FROST PROTECTION FIRES

2.701

Chapter 62-256, Florida Administrative Code, is adopted and incorporated in this rule by reference as the City's requirements for open burning and frost protection fires. [History: Effective 1/10/93, Amended 12/19/94, Renumbered 11/12/96] Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule section 2.501.

PART VIII
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR AGGREGATE REDUCED SULFUR (ARS)

2.801

A. General

1. Intent. This rule limits ground level concentrations of ARS. Persons subject to this rule may also be subject to the requirements of Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) emission limiting standards for Kraft pulp mills and to Best Management Practices requirements for odorous substances. Nothing in this rule shall, in any manner be construed as authorizing or legalizing the creation or maintenance of an objectionable odor or an odor nuisance pursuant to Ordinance 88-117-123.

2. Exemptions. The limits of this rule shall not apply to emissions emanating from materials odorized for safety purposes.

3. Definitions. "Aggregate Reduced Sulfur" (ARS) means the sum of sulfur compounds hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide and all other reduced sulfur species which are oxidized to sulfur dioxide (SO_2) as measured by methods prescribed in Section 2.801 C. below.

B. Standard

1. Prohibitions and Restrictions. No person shall build, erect, construct or implant any new source; operate, modify or rebuild any existing source; or by any other means release or take action which would result in the release of ARS compounds into the atmosphere which would result in ground level concentrations greater than the ambient ARS standard established under Section 2.801 B.2. on any property at or beyond the property limits of the premises occupied and used by the person responsible for the emission into the atmosphere.

2. Aggregate Reduced Sulfur Standard established. The maximum ground level concentration of ARS shall not exceed 55 parts per billion (ppb) averaged over any three consecutive minutes.

3. Calculations. The standard shall be calculated on a three minute rolling average basis, rounding the arithmetic mean of all measurements to the nearest part per billion. In determining exceedances of the standard, any sequential set of measurements may be used only once to calculate an exceedance.

C. ARS Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Methodology.

1. Purpose. This section specifies the monitoring method which must be used in ARS ambient air quality monitoring stations.

2. ARS Air Monitoring Station (ARS AMS). Unless otherwise provided in this section, a monitoring method used in a ARS AMS must use two sulfur dioxide (SO_2) automated reference or equivalent method (continuous analyzers) as defined in Title 40, Part 50, Section 1, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

3. Applicability. This method provides a measurement of the concentration of ARS in ambient air for determining compliance with the ARS ambient air quality standard as specified in Section 2.801 B.2. above. The method is applicable to the measurement of ambient ARS concentrations using an averaging period of 3 minutes.

4. Principle.

   a. The ARS continuous monitor consists of a thermal oxidation furnace and two SO_2 automated reference or equivalent analyzers. A thermal oxidizer converts ARS compounds to SO_2.

   b. The sample gas stream is first split into two equal channels using a teflon union tee. One channel is analyzed directly in a SO_2 automated reference method analyzer for SO_2 content. The second channel is directed through a quartz tube housed within a high temperature ceramic oven. The quartz oven chamber is designed to provide retentions, at maximum flow rate (1.5 1/min.), well in excess of the recommended minimum (0.1 sec.) for oxidation.

      For ARS applications, a temperature range between 800 and 950EC is used. At lower retention times or lower temperature, dimethyl sulfide (DMS) and dimethyl disulfide (DMDS) are not oxidized. If the temperature is too high, SO_2 will be oxidized to SO_3.

      For ARS applications, a temperature range between 800 and 950EC is used. At lower retention times or lower temperature, dimethyl sulfide (DMS) and dimethyl disulfide (DMDS) are not oxidized. If the temperature is too high, SO_2 will be oxidized to SO_3.

After the ARS compounds have been oxidized to SO_2, the cumulative SO_2 is then monitored by the second SO_2 automated reference method analyzer. The SO_2 measured in the second channel is the sum of the SO_2 ambient gas concentration and the SO_2 converted from ambient ARS gases as a result of oxidation in the thermal oxidation furnace. The difference between the ambient SO_2 concentration monitored in channel one and the cumulative SO_2 concentration monitored in channel 2 is ambient ARS.

5. Range. The lower limit of detection of the SO_2 analyzers must be 1.0 ppb and operated on a range of 0 to 100 ppb. The SO_2 analyzers may be used on a higher range if they have been designated as a reference or equivalent method on the range being used.

6. Calibration, Operation, Maintenance and Quality Assurance.

   a. Either of two methods may be used for dynamic multi point calibration of SO_2 analyzers. One method uses a single certified standard cylinder of SO_2 gas, diluted as necessary with zero air or N_2, to obtain the various calibration concentrations needed. The other method uses an SO_2 permeation gas standard generator. The SO_2 emitted from the standard generator is diluted with zero air or N_2 to produce SO_2 concentrations suitable for calibration of the SO_2 analyzers.

   b. The SO_2 gaseous standard must be as prescribed in Title 40, Part 58, Appendix A, Section 2.3.1, Code of Federal Regulations.

   c. The Department's quality assurance program, which has been approved by the EPA Regional Administrator, describes in detail the operation, calibration and maintenance of the SO_2 analyzer and the Department's EPA approved quality assurance program is as prescribed in Title 40, Part 58, Appendix A, Section 2.0, Code of Federal Regulations.

   d. The data quality assessment requirements shall be the same as those used in the state and local air monitoring station (SLAMS), defined in Title 40, Part 58, Section 1, Code of Federal Regulations, except that the accuracy of the SO_2 analyzers shall be determined from the following ranges:

AUDIT LEVEL	CONCENTRATION RANGE PPB
1	15-20
2	35-45
3	80-90

The precision of the SO_2 analyzer shall be determined from audit level one (1).

e. For determining exceedances of the standards, only data collected while the monitor was stationary will be considered.

D. New Source Review Criterion. No new, modified or rebuilt air pollution source shall be permitted or constructed whose predicted maximum one-hour ground level concentration of ARS exceeds 15 parts per billion (ppb), as determined by mathematical dispersion models approved by the Department except that sources subject to NSPS shall be exempt from this new source review criterion.

E. Action When Standard Exceeded.

1. Corrective Action. If a measurement of any sample shows that the ground level concentrations are greater than the ARS standards established, the Department shall take appropriate action to determine the reason for and if possible, the source of the excess ARS. The Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board will also determine whether further source-specific controls or Best Management Practice Rules are necessary.

2. Enforcement. A measurement that shows that the ARS standard has been exceeded may be used to begin investigation into an emission or an odor which may be an objectionable odor or an odor nuisance, as defined by Chapter 376, Ordinance Code. Evidence discovered as a result of that investigation may lead to enforcement action, pursuant to §376.110 and §376.111, Ordinance Code. However, such a measurement may not be used as evidence in that enforcement action.

F. Effective Date. This amendment shall become effective twenty (20) days after the date it is submitted to the office of the City Council Secretary. [History: Formerly EPB 2.303; Effective 10/27/88, Amended 12/20/88, Amended and renumbered 1/10/93, Amended and Renumbered 11/12/96] Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted under former EPB rule section 2.602.

PART IX
AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

2.901 Air Pollution Episode - Local Rules

A. City-Wide Episode Control Plans

The Department shall prepare appropriate city-wide episode control plans to reduce air pollution levels based upon the plans submitted by sources of pollutants as required in JEPB Rule 2.104. The objective of the plans shall be to bring about a diminution of the particular air contaminants by curtailing the operations of industrial, business or other activities, the conduct of which is essential to the health and welfare of the community.

B. Episode Alert

In the event that an exceedance of the ambient air quality standards, as defined in JEPB Rule 2.201, is reached, the Department shall notify the following persons:

A. Mayor.

B. Public Health Officer.

C. Regional and State officers, State Department of Environmental Protection.

D. Board Members.

E. Local public official and public safety personnel having responsibilities or interests in air pollution.

F. Air pollution sources which require alert data in order to execute emergency control plans.

G. General public, through available media of communication.

C. Coordination

Upon notification of a high air pollution episode, the Department will coordinate monitoring and enforcement activities with the State Department of Environmental Protection if the State Department of Environmental Protection elects to participate. [History: Formerly S. 362.405 - S. 362.408, Ordinance Code, EPB 2.405 - 2.408; Effective 3/18/85; Amended and Renumbered 1/10/93, Amended 12/19/94, Amended and renumbered 11/12/96]. Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted under former EPB rule section 2.702.

PART X
STATIONARY SOURCES - EMISSION STANDARDS

2.1001

Chapter 62-296, Florida Administrative Code, is adopted and incorporated in this rule by reference as the City's emission standards for stationary sources. [History: Effective 1/10/93, Amended 12/19/94, Amended 9/11/95, Amended and renumbered 11/12/96, Amended 6/08/98, Amended 11/08/99] Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule section 2.901.

PART XI
STATIONARY SOURCES - EMISSION MONITORING

2.1101

Chapter 62-297, Florida Administrative Code, is adopted and incorporated in this rule by reference as the City's emission monitoring requirements for stationary sources. [History: Effective 1/10/93, Amended 12/19/94, Amended and renumbered 11/12/96, Amended 6/08/98, Amended 11/08/99, Amended 11/10/03.] Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule section 2.1001.

PART XII
AIR POLLUTION NUISANCE RULES

2.1201 General Standard for Volatile Organic Compounds

Persons shall use reasonable care to avoid discharging, leaking, spilling, seeping, pouring, or dumping volatile organic compounds or organic solvents. [History: Formerly S.362.206, City Ordinance Code; EPB 2.205 B.2.; Effective 3/18/85; Renumbered 1/10/93, Renumbered 11/12/96]. Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule section 2.1101.

2.1202 Emissions from Ships and Locomotives

A. Applicability

This rule applies to the operation of ships and locomotives at all places within the borders of Duval County, Florida.

B. Definitions

1. "Cold boiler light off" - The light off of a steam boiler without the use of steam from an operating shipboard boiler or shore steam, to preheat the boiler furnace and combustion air.

2. "Distillate Fuel" - Liquid fuels distilled, usually from crude petroleum and conforming to the properties of nos.1 through 4 fuel oils as specified in ASTM D 396-80.

3. "Emergency boiler shut down" - An unscheduled, immediate cessation of boiler operation caused by a failure of the boiler and/or boiler auxiliaries, a fire in the machinery spaces or a similar unforeseeable casualty which all preventable measures could not have eliminated.

C. Prohibited Acts

No person, including owners, ships' captains and engineers, shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow:

1. Visible emissions from ships or locomotives greater than twenty percent (20%) opacity, except that visible emission as great as forty percent (40%) opacity shall be permissible for no more than two minute in an hour.

2. Operation of any shipboard steam boiler without posting and maintaining in a conspicuous place within plain view of the boiler operators a warning placard as shown in Attachment I.

3. The blowing of steam boiler tubes, economizers, air heaters, stacks or any other boiler components for the purpose of removing accumulated soot while in the port of Jacksonville, except in the event of an emergency threatening life or property.

4. Operation of any steam boiler without having in charge of the engine room an engineer duly licensed by the country of the vessels registry or by the United States Coast Guard. Proof of identity and license of said engineer shall be maintained on-board the vessel and shall be made available for inspection to the Department upon request.

5. Emergency boiler shut-downs, the light off of a cold boiler or boiler pressure relief valve safety test, without giving notice to the Department. In the case of cold boiler light off and boiler pressure relief valve safety tests, notification shall be by telephone and shall be given prior to the test or light off. Notification shall be given by telephone as soon as possible following an emergency boiler shut-down. Each notice required by this part shall include the following information:

   a. Name of vessel.

   b. Location of vessel.

   c. Time of reported event.

   d. Name of operator in charge of the vessel and of the engine room.

6. A cold boiler light off using any fuel other than distillate fuel.

D. Exemptions

1. Visible emissions caused by an emergency boiler shut-down or by boiler pressure relief valve safety tests shall be exempt from the opacity limits of Section 2.1202 C.1. above, provided that -

   a. Best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to.

b. The duration of the excess emission shall be minimized, but in no case shall exempted emissions exceed 30 minutes in any 24-hour period, and

c. Notification of the emergency boiler shut-down or safety valve test shall have been provided in a timely manner, pursuant to the requirements of Section 2.1202 C.5. above.

2. In the event of a visible emission in excess of the opacity limits of Section 2.1202 C.1. caused by an emergency boiler shut-down or by boiler safety valve tests, a written report shall be submitted within 30 days, if requested by the Department, detailing the exact cause of the excess emission and the operational practices taken to minimize the emission.

E. Equipment Specifications.

In addition to the payment of any fines, penalties or settlements tendered in resolution of said violations, a vessel which is the source of an emission, in violation of Section 2.1202 C., shall be subject to the equipment specifications set forth below. This Section will apply if the violations are admitted or uncontested, or if contested, are found by the Board or by a court of competent jurisdiction to have occurred.

1. Vessels powered by steam boilers and subject to this Section shall be equipped with smoke detectors and alarms which immediately alert engineers on watch in the engine room of any excessive smoke emitted from the ship. Smoke detectors shall, at all times, be calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's written specifications. The manufacturer's specification, together with written records of all instrument calibrations and maintenance performed, shall be maintained on-board the vessel and shall be made available for inspection to the Department upon request.

2. Smoke detectors and alarms required by this section shall be installed and calibrated as soon as possible, but not later than six months from the date of Citation if uncontested, or if contested, not later than six months from the date of determination by the Board or Court that the violation occurred.

3. Whenever the smoke detector required by this section measures an emission into the atmosphere in excess of forty percent (40%) opacity, notice shall be given by telephone to the Department immediately upon discovery of the excess emission and shall include the following information:

a. Name of vessel.

b. Location of vessel.

c. Time of discovery of excessive emission.

d. Duration of excessive emission.

e. Suspected cause of excessive emission.

f. Corrective action taken to abate the excessive emission.

g. Name of operator in charge of the vessel and of the engine room.

F. Compliance Test Method

Determinations of the opacity of emissions, pursuant to Section 2.1202 C.1., above, shall be made using United States Environmental Protection Agency Reference Method No.9 (40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 60, Appendix A). Only determinations made by qualified observers trained and certified in accordance with Reference Method No.9 shall be used to enforce the opacity limits.

G. Penalties and Injunctive Relief

Violations of this rule shall be punishable by civil penalties specified in Section 362.110, Ordinance Code and to injunctive relief as provided in Section 360.407, Ordinance Code.

H. Enforcement

This rule shall be enforced by the Department in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 360 and 362, Ordinance Code.

I. Air Pollution Nuisance Prohibited

Nothing in this rule shall in any manner be construed as authorizing or legalizing the creation or maintenance of an air pollution nuisance, as defined in Environmental Protection Board Rule 2.1203. A violation of this rule does not, in and of itself, constitute an air pollution nuisance, as defined in Board Rule 2.1203.

J. Effective Date

This rule shall become effective twenty days following adoption by the Board and filing with the Council Secretary. [History: Formerly S 362.208, City Ordinance Code; EPB 2.206; Effective 7/9/90; Amended and renumbered 1/10/93, Amended and renumbered 11/12/96, Amended 9/11/00] Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule section 2.1102.

2.1203 Air Pollution Nuisances

A. Preamble

An Environmental Protection Board rule; developed pursuant to the rule making powers of the Board as defined in Section 360.108, Ordinance Code; prohibiting the creation of public air pollution nuisances that would adversely affect human welfare or cause damage to property or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property or the conduct of business; providing procedures for notification to the source in the event of occurrence of a nuisance; and defining the elements of property damage.

B. Air Pollution Nuisance Defined

1. The term "air pollution nuisance" shall mean the presence in the atmosphere, from any source or sources whatever, of any air contaminant, including but not limited to smoke, ashes, dust, dirt, grime, soot, acids, fumes, gases, vapors, abrasive blasting grit, paint, or any other substance or combination of substances, in such amounts as to adversely affect human welfare; or cause harm or damage to property or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property or the conduct of business.

   In order for the Board to abate a nuisance under this section, the nuisance must be a public nuisance, as opposed to a private nuisance, although a nuisance may be both public and private. A public nuisance affects rights common to the whole community or a considerable number of persons and not merely some particular person. After the Department has received and validated citizen complaints from ten or more persons who do not live in the same household within a one year period or less, each alleging an adverse affect to that person's human welfare or damage to his own property, or unreasonable interference with enjoyment of life or property or the conduct of business, the source responsible shall be deemed a public nuisance. In addition, and irrespective of the number or frequency of complaints, damage to property or unreasonable interference with the enjoyment of life or property or the conduct of business which occurs in or on any public way or place, including but not limited to parks, playgrounds, recreational area, schools, street, highways, bodies of water, or any publicly owned land or buildings, shall be deemed a public nuisance.

2. For the purpose of this rule, source means any stationary point source as defined in Section 62-210.200, FAC, any unconfined or area source and any mobile source, including but not limited to automobiles, trucks, buses, locomotives and ships.

C. Exceptions

1. Objectionable odors are not included under this section.

2. In the case of a permitted source of air pollution equipped with continuous emission monitors (CEMs) which measure the air pollutant alleged to have caused the nuisance and which meet applicable Federal performance specifications for continuous emissions monitors, the submission of CEM data showing compliance with applicable emission limiting standards during the time of the air pollution nuisance shall constitute prima facie evidence of no violation of the provisions of this rule.

D. Elements of property damage

Pursuant to this rule, property damage shall include, but is not limited to the deposition, impaction, settling or condensation of an air pollution nuisance, as defined in Section B on any property at any point beyond the property limits of the premises occupied or used by the person responsible for the emission into the atmosphere of the air pollution nuisance as defined in Section B, so as to cause:

1. Excessive corrosion of metal surfaces as demonstrated by comparison with similar surfaces in the general area or other portions of the same structures.

2. Etching or discoloration of surface coatings.

3. Soiling in amounts which necessitate additional cleaning of property not otherwise required or refinishing of coated or polished surfaces.

4. Discoloration or soiling over and above normal wear and tear resulting from the tracking of deposited material onto carpets or other types of finished floor covering which necessitate cleaning not otherwise required.

5. Impaction of paint droplets or other coating materials onto surfaces.

E. Air Pollution Nuisance Prohibited

No person who owns or operates a source which emits air contaminants as defined in Section B shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission or escape into the atmosphere of an air pollution nuisance, as defined in Section B: and nothing in this rule shall, in any manner be construed as authorizing or legalizing the creation or maintenance of an air pollution nuisance, as defined in Section B.

F. Civil Penalties and Injunctive Relief

Persons who cause an air pollution nuisance, as defined in Section B shall be subject to civil penalties specified in Section 362.110, Ordinance Code; as well as to injunctive relief as specified in Section 360.407, Ordinance Code.

G. Source Notification Procedures

The Department shall make all reasonable attempts to notify the owner or operator of the source alleged to be causing a nuisance not later than the next business day after the Department has initially identified the source as the suspected cause of the complaint. [History: Formerly EPB 2.211; Effective December 1985; Amended and renumbered 1/10/93, Amended 12/19/94, Amended and renumbered 11/12/96] Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule section 2.1103.

NOTICE TO SHIPS
WHILE IN THE PORT OF JACKSONVILLE

EXCESSIVE SMOKE

The Jacksonville Ordinance Code prohibits the emission into the air of visible smoke greater than 20 percent (20%) opacity, except that a visible emission as great as 40 percent (40%) opacity shall be permissible for not more than two minutes in any hour.

Soot blowing except in an emergency threatening life or property, is prohibited.

Violation of these and all other applicable rules of the City of Jacksonville are punishable by fines of up to $10,000 per day, for each separate offense.

To report cold boiler lightoffs, emergency boiler shutdown, boiler safety testing or excess emission call

630-4900

PART XIII
PERMITS -GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.1301 Air Pollution Source Permits

Chapter 62-4, Florida Administrative Code, is adopted and incorporated into this rule by reference as the City's air pollution source permitting requirements. [History: New, Effective 12/19/94, Amended 9/11/95, Amended and Renumbered 11/12/96, Amended 11/08/99, Amended 08/13/01] Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule section 2.1201.

2.1302 Air Pollution Source Permit Hearings and Public Notice Requirements

Section 120.57, Florida Statutes, and Rules 62-110.106, 28-106.110, 28-106.201, and 28-106.301, Florida Administrative Code are adopted by reference as the Board requirements for hearings and public notice in conjunction with air pollution permitting. [History: New, Effective 12/19/94, Amended and Renumbered 9/11/95, Amended and Renumbered 11/12/96, Amended 11/8/99]. Note: The rules covered by this part were previously adopted by reference under former EPB rule section 2.1204.

DONE AND ORDERED This ___ day of _____, 2003, at the regular meeting of the Environmental Protection Board, City of Jacksonville.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BOARD

BY:

TODD L. SACK, M.D.
CHAIRMAN

Appendix H-1, Permit History

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes
(For tracking purposes only)

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

DRAFT Permit No.: 0310337 -007-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310337

Permit No.	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Extended Date	Revised Date(s)
PSD-FL-137	03/29/91	replaced by PSD-FL-137(A)		
PSD-FL-137(A)	11/23/93	N/A		08/08/95, 06/04/96, 03/09/00, 11/09/01, 03/12/02, 12/20/02

ID Number Changes (for tracking purposes):

From: **Facility ID No.:** 31DVL160337
To: **Facility ID No.:** 0310337

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

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

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

DRAFT Permit No.: 0310337-007-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310337

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Categorical Exemptions, or that meet the criteria specified in Rule 62-210.300(3)(b)1., F.A.C., Generic Emissions Unit Exemption, are exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210, 62-212 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 Rules 62-210.300(3)(a) and (b)1., 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 Rules 62-210.300(3)(a) and (b)1., F.A.C., if its emissions, in combination with the emissions of other units and activities at the facility, would cause the facility to emit or have the potential to emit any pollutant in such amount as to make the facility a Title V source.

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

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities

1. Ash Handling Systems Pressure/Vacuum Relief Valves.
2. Coal additives for improved flow.
3. Magnetic Separator Chute.
4. Cation Exchanger; Anion Exchanger.
5. Amine Solution Mixer Tank.
6. Air Compressors, compressed air system.
7. Sandblaster with Filter
8. Fuel Oil Truck Unloading Station. Fuel Oil transfer pump 1 FOA-P-1, 175 gpm.
9. Fuel Oil Storage Tank - (1 FOA-TNK-1).
10. Acid Storage Tank.
11. Phosphate Solution Mixer Tank.
12. Chemical Waste Mixer Tank.
13. Plant Ground Maintenance.
14. Maintenance (Cleaning, Metalworking, Soldering, Welding, Non-Asbestos Removal).
15. Sodium Hypochlorite Storage Tank - (HRE-TNK-3). All other closed tanks for waste/waste water treatment. Includes H_2SO_4, NH_3, Caustic, Phosphate, Amine, Oxygen Scavenger, and Magnesium Chloride.
16. Chemical Waste Sumps.
17. CEM Calibration Gases.
18. Street Sweeping; outdoor vacuum truck cleanup.
19. Fuel Oil Heavy Equipment Diesel Tanks- (2) Tanks.
20. (2) Diesel Fuel Fired Pumps (emergency fire pump and boiler feed pump) collectively firing less than 16,000 gallons of diesel fuel per year.
21. Diesel Fuel Pump Oil Tank (1 WSE-TNK-2), 320 Gallons.
22. H_2 Vent.
23. $DeNO_x$ Facility (NH_3 addition).
24. Transformer Maintenance.
25. Steam Vents.
26. N_2 cap during boiler shutdown.

27. Building Vents.
28. Lab Hood, other laboratory activities.
29. Soot Blowing.
30. Turbine Lube Oil Vent with Oil Mist Eliminator.
31. RO - High Temp AntiFoam Addition to Brine Concentrator (BC).
32. RO - Degasifier Packed Column (Sulfur odor, H_2S emissions).
33. Coal Pile Run-off Pond.
34. Tower Loop - Soda Ash Storage Silo.
35. Tower Loop - Lime Storage Silo.
36. Yard Area Runoff Pond (Unlined).
37. Service Area Runoff Pond (Lined).
38. RO - AntiScalant Tank Addition to BC.
39. RO - High Temp AntiFoam Tank Additive to Crystallizer.
40. SK - DensaDeg Mixer/Settler.
41. Coal transfer to coal receiving pile via lowering well (partial enclosure, lowering well is a "chute" with openings for distribution of coal).
42. Wind erosion from coal receiving pile.
43. Wind erosion from 27-day coal storage pile.
44. Ash handling front-end loader traffic.
45. Wind erosion related to ash handling operations.
46. Bed ash transfer from boilers to wheelbarrows (bed ash rejects).
47. Front-end loader transfers to temporary pile.
48. Temporary rail car loading of particulate debris.
49. Limestone pile wind erosion.
50. Maintenance Painting.
51. Coal Feeders (6) - Enclosed Transfer to CB-1 Sandwich Belt (CF-2).
52. CB-1 to CB-2 Transfer (CF-3)
53. Lime Storage Silo (*Vent Filter*)
54. Soda Ash Storage Silo (*Vent Filter*)
55. Parts Washers
56. Cooling Tower

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

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.]

Appendix TV-4,
Title V Conditions (version dated 2/12/04)

Permitting note: Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided one copy when requested or otherwise appropriate. If desired, a copy of Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions can be downloaded from the Division of Air Resources Management's Internet Web site.

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

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

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

Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

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

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

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

4. Modification of Permit Conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Suspension and Revocation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. Permit Conditions. All permits issued by the Department shall include the following general conditions:

(1) The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit, are "permit conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.141, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, F.S. The permittee is placed on notice that the Department will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.

(2) This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department.

(3) As provided in Subsections 403.087(7) and 403.722(5), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other Department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit.

(4) This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.

(5) This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of F.S. and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.

(6) The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.

(7) The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the F.S. or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.111 and 403.73, F.S. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.

(10) The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and F.S. after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by F.S. or Department rules.

(11) This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C., as applicable. The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by the Department.

(12) This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.

(14) The permittee shall comply with the following:

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

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

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

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

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

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

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

(b) An engineering report covering:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 62-204, F.A.C.

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

Chapter 62-210, F.A.C.

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

(1) Air Construction Permits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. Emissions Unit Reclassification.

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

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

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

21. Transfer of Air Permits.

(a) An air permit is transferable only after submission of an Application for Transfer of Air Permit (DEP Form 62-210.900(7)) and Department approval in accordance with Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C. For Title V permit transfers only, a complete application for transfer of air permit shall include the requirements of 40 CFR 70.7(d)(1)(iv), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Within 30 days after approval of the transfer of permit, the Department shall update the permit by an administrative permit correction pursuant to Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.

(b) For an air general permit, the provision of Rules 62-210.300(7)(a) and 62-4.120, F.A.C., do not apply. Thirty (30) days before using an air general permit, the new owner must submit an air general permit notification to the Department in accordance with Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., or Rule 62-213.300(2)(b), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-210.300(7), F.A.C.]

22. Public Notice and Comment.

(1) Public Notice of Proposed Agency Action.

(a) A notice of proposed agency action on permit application, where the proposed agency action is to issue the permit, shall be published by any applicant for:

1. An air construction permit;

2. An air operation permit, permit renewal or permit revision subject to Rule 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C., (i.e., a FESOP), except as provided in Rule 62-210.300(2)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; or

3. An air operation permit, permit renewal, or permit revision subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., except Title V air general permits or those permit revisions meeting the requirements of Rule 62-213.412(1), F.A.C.

(b) The notice required by Rule 62-210.350(1)(a), F.A.C., shall be published in accordance with all otherwise applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C. A public notice under Rule 62-210.350(1)(a)1., F.A.C., for an air construction permit may be combined with any required public notice under Rule 62-210.350(1)(a)2. or 3., F.A.C., for air operation permits. If such notices are combined, the public notice must comply with the requirements for both notices.

(c) Except as otherwise provided at Rules 62-210.350(2) and (5), F.A.C., each notice of intent to issue an air construction permit shall provide a 14-day period for submittal of public comments.

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

(a) Before taking final agency action on a construction permit application for any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit subject to the preconstruction review requirements of Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The notice shall identify:

1. The facility;

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

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

4. The emissions change involved in any permit revision;

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

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

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

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

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

23. Administrative Permit Corrections.

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

(a) Typographical errors noted in the permit;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35. Permit Applications.

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

(a) Timely Application.

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

(b) Complete Application.

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

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

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

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

and been granted additional time to submit the information or, the applicant shall, within ninety days, submit a written request that the Department process the application without the information. Failure of an applicant to submit corrected or supplementary information requested by the Department within ninety days, or such additional time as requested and granted, or to demand in writing within ninety days that the application be processed without the information shall render the application incomplete. Nothing in this section shall limit any other remedies available to the Department.
[Rules 62-213.420(1)(a)3. and 62-213.420(1)(b)1., 2., 3. & 4., F.A.C.]

36. Confidential Information. Whenever an applicant submits information under a claim of confidentiality pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S., the applicant shall also submit a copy of all such information and claim directly to EPA. **(also, see Condition No. 50.)**
[Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C.]

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

38. a. Permit Renewal and Expiration. Permits being renewed are subject to the same requirements that apply to permit issuance at the time of application for renewal. Permit renewal applications shall contain that information identified in Rules 62-210.900(1) and 62-213.420(3), F.A.C. Unless a Title V source submits a timely application for permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-4.090(1), F.A.C., the existing permit shall expire and the source's right to operate shall terminate. No Title V permit will be issued for a new term except through the renewal process.
b. Permit Revision Procedures. Permit revisions shall meet all requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., including those for content of applications, public participation, review by approved local programs and affected states, and review by EPA, as they apply to permit issuance and permit renewal, except that permit revisions for those activities implemented pursuant to Rule 62-213.412, F.A.C., need not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1)(b), F.A.C. The Department shall require permit revision in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 70.7(f), whenever any source becomes subject to any condition listed at 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. The below requirements from 40 CFR 70.7(f) are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-213.430(4), F.A.C.:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

39. Insignificant Emissions Units or Pollutant-Emitting Activities.

(a) All requests for determination of insignificant emissions units or activities made pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(3)(m), F.A.C., shall be processed in conjunction with the permit, permit renewal or permit revision application submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Insignificant emissions units or activities shall be approved by the Department consistent with the provisions of Rule 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C. Emissions units or activities which are added to a Title V source after issuance of a permit under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall be incorporated into the permit at its next renewal, provided such emissions units or activities have been exempted from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit and also qualify as insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.
(b) An emissions unit or activity shall be considered insignificant if all of the following criteria are met:

1. Such unit or activity would be subject to no unit-specific applicable requirement;
2. Such unit or activity, in combination with other units or activities proposed as insignificant, would not cause the facility to exceed any major source threshold(s) as defined in Rule 62-213.420(3)(c)1., F.A.C., unless it is acknowledged in the permit application that such units or activities would cause the facility to exceed such threshold(s);
3. Such unit or activity would not emit or have the potential to emit:
    a. 500 pounds per year or more of lead and lead compounds expressed as lead;
    b. 1,000 pounds per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant;
    c. 2,500 pounds per year or more of total hazardous air pollutants; or
    d. 5.0 tons per year or more of any other regulated pollutant.

[Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 62-256, F.A.C.

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

Chapter 62-281, F.A.C.

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

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Reasonable precautions include the following:

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

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

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

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

e. Landscaping or planting of vegetation.

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

g. Confining abrasive blasting where possible.

h. Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

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

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

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

FIGURE 1--SUMMARY REPORT--GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSION AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

[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: _____

Table 297.310-1, Calibration Schedule

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

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

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

FINAL Permit No.: 0310337-007-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310337

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)	lbs./hour	TPY	Equivalent Emissions* lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
-001	Boiler A	VE	Coal/Petcoke	8760	20%; 27% - 1 six min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A)	A.6.
	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler		Fuel Oil	8760	20%; 27% - 1 six min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A)	A.6.
	(1063 MMBtu/hour-Coal)	PM	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.018 lb/MMBtu	19.1	78.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
	(380 MMBtu/hour-Oil)		Fuel Oil	8760							
		PM_{10}	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.018 lb/MMBtu	19.1	78.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		CO[1]	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.175 lb/MMBtu	186.0	758.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		NO_X[2]	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.17 lb/MMBtu	180.7	736.1	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		SO_2[3]	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.24 lb/MMBtu	255.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		SO_2[4]	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.20 lb/MMBtu	N/A	866.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		% Sulfur	Coal	8760	1.2% annually, 1.7% on a shipment basis					PSD-FL-137(A)	A.7.
			Coal/Petcoke	8760	max. 3.2 lb/MMBtu input to CFB						
			Fuel Oil	8760	max. sulfur content 0.05 %, by wt.						
		VOC	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.015 lb/MMBtu	16.0	65.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		H_2SO_4mist	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$4.66*10^{-4}$ lb/MMBtu	0.5	2.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		Fl	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$7.44*10^{-4}$ lb/MMBtu	0.79	3.2	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		Pb	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$6.03*10^{-5}$ lb/MMBtu	0.06	0.26	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		Hg	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$2.89*10^{-5}$ lb/MMBtu	0.03	0.13	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		Be	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$8.70*10^{-6}$ lb/MMBtu	0.01	0.04	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		NH_3	Coal/Petcoke	8760	10 ppmvd @ 100% capacity					PSD-FL-137(A)	A.8.

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

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

FINAL Permit No.: 0310337-007-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310337

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			Fuel Oil	8760	30 ppmvd						
-002	Boiler B	VE	Coal/Petcoke	8760	20%; 27% - 1 six min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A)	A.6.
	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler		Fuel Oil	8760	20%; 27% - 1 six min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A)	A.6.
	(1063 MMBtu/hour-Coal)	PM	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.018 lb/MMBtu	19.1	78.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
	(380 MMBtu/hour-Oil)		Fuel Oil	8760							
		PM_{10}	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.018 lb/MMBtu	19.1	78.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		CO[1]	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.175 lb/MMBtu	186.0	758.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		NO_X[2]	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.17 lb/MMBtu	180.7	736.1	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		SO_2[3]	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.24 lb/MMBtu	255.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		SO_2[4]	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.20 lb/MMBtu	N/A	866.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		% Sulfur	Coal	8760	1.2% annually, 1.7% on a shipment basis					PSD-FL-137(A)	A.7.
			Coal/Petcoke	8760	max. 3.2 lb/MMBtu input to CFB						
			Fuel Oil	8760	max. sulfur content 0.05 %, by wt.						
		VOC	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.015 lb/MMBtu	16.0	65.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		H_2SO_4mist	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$4.66*10^{-4}$ lb/MMBtu	0.5	2.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		Fl	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$7.44*10^{-4}$ lb/MMBtu	0.79	3.2	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		Pb	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$6.03*10^{-5}$ lb/MMBtu	0.06	0.26	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		Hg	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$2.89*10^{-5}$ lb/MMBtu	0.03	0.13	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		Be	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$8.70*10^{-6}$ lb/MMBtu	0.01	0.04	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							

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Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility

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Facility ID No.: 0310337

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		NH_3	Coal/Petcoke	8760	10 ppmvd @ 100% capacity					PSD-FL-137(A)	A.8.
			Fuel Oil	8760	30 ppmvd						
-003	Boiler C	VE	Coal/Petcoke	8760	20%; 27% - 1 six min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A)	A.6.
	Circulating Fluidized Bed Boiler		Fuel Oil	8760	20%; 27% - 1 six min. period/hr.			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A)	A.6.
	(1063 MMBtu/hour-Coal)	PM	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.018 lb/MMBtu	19.1	78.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
	(380 MMBtu/hour-Oil)		Fuel Oil	8760							
		PM_{10}	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.018 lb/MMBtu	19.1	78.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		CO^{1}	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.175 lb/MMBtu	186.0	758.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		NO_X^{2}	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.17 lb/MMBtu	180.7	736.1	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		SO_2^{3}	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.24 lb/MMBtu	255.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		SO_2^{4}	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.20 lb/MMBtu	N/A	866.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		% Sulfur	Coal	8760	1.2% annually, 1.7% on a shipment basis					PSD-FL-137(A)	A.7.
			Coal/Petcoke	8760	max. 3.2 lb/MMBtu input to CFB						
			Fuel Oil	8760	max. sulfur content 0.05 %, by wt.						
		VOC	Coal/Petcoke	8760	0.015 lb/MMBtu	16.0	65.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		H_2SO_4mist	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$4.66*10^{-4}$ lb/MMBtu	0.5	2.0	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		Fl	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$7.44*10^{-4}$ lb/MMBtu	0.79	3.2	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		Pb	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$6.03*10^{-5}$ lb/MMBtu	0.06	0.26	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		Hg	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$2.89*10^{-5}$ lb/MMBtu	0.03	0.13	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		Be	Coal/Petcoke	8760	$8.70*10^{-6}$ lb/MMBtu	0.01	0.04	N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A), BACT	A.5.

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

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L. P. **FINAL Permit No.:** 0310337-007-AV
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility **Facility ID No.:** 0310337

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)	lbs./hour	TPY	Equivalent Emissions* lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		NH_3	Coal/Petcoke	8760	10 ppmvd @ 100% capacity					PSD-FL-137(A)	A.8.
			Fuel Oil	8760	30 ppmvd						
-004	ADS Train -1	VE	Fuel Oil	8030	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8030	0.003 gr/dscf			1.1	2.2	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
		% Sulfur		8030	max. sulfur content 0.05 %, by wt.					PSD-FL-137(A)	B.7.
-005	ADS Train - 2	VE	Fuel Oil	8030	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8030	0.003 gr/dscf			1.1	2.2	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
		% Sulfur		8030	max. sulfur content 0.05 %, by wt.					PSD-FL-137(A)	B.7.
-006	Coal Crusher Building	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	C.5.
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.11	0.47	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	C.4.
-007	Coal Silo Conveyor	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	C.5.
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.57	2.51	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	C.4.
-009	ADS Storage Bin	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.16	0.71	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-025	ADS Storage Bin	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.17	0.75	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-010	Bed Ash Hopper	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.016	0.071	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-011	Bed Ash	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
	Separator/Collector	PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.1	0.46	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-012	Fly Ash	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
	Separator/Collector 1	PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.12	0.53	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-013	Pelletizer Bed Ash	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
	Receiver Bin	PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.095	0.42	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-014	Pelletizer Fly Ash	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
	Receiver Bin	PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.11	0.47	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-015	Pellet Vibratory Screen	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
	Screen Hopper/Feed Hopper	PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.34	1.5	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-016	Pelletizing Ash Recycle Tank	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%					PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.

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

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L. P. **FINAL Permit No.:** 0310337-007-AV
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility **Facility ID No.:** 0310337

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)	lbs./hour	TPY	Equivalent Emissions* lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.03	0.12	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-017	Pelletizing Recycle Hopper	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.0054	0.024	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-018	Cured Pellet Silos	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
	Discharge Belt	PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.048	0.21	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-019	Pellet Recycle Conveyor	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.04	0.18	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-020	Coal Car Unloading	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	C.5.
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf					PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	C.4.
-021	Ash Pellet Hydrator	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8760	0.01 gr/dscf			1.3	5.5	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-022	Ash Pellet Curing Silo	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8760	0.01 gr/dscf			0.5	2.2	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-023	Ash Pelletizing Pan	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8760	0.01 gr/dscf			1.2	5.1	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-026	Fly Ash	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
	Separator/Collector 2	PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.12	0.54	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-029	Pelletizing Rail Loadout	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.12	0.51	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-030	Dry Ash	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
	Rail Car/Truck Loadout	PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.46	2.0	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-031	Pulverized Limestone	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
	Feeders (6)	PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.045	0.2	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-032	Bed Ash Silo Vent	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.05	0.2	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-033	Fly Ash Silo Vent	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.084	0.37	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.

Notes:
* The "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes.
1. Eight-hour rolling average, except for initial and annual compliance tests and the CEM certification, when the 1-hour aveage applies.
2. Thirty-day rolling average
3. Three-hour rolling average
4. Twelve-month rolling average

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

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

FINAL Permit No.: 0310337-007-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310337

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			Equivalent Emissions*		Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
					Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY		

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

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

FINAL Permit No.: 0310337-007-AV
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E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS[1]	See Permit Condition(s)
-001	Boilers A, B, and C	VE	Coal	EPA method 9	Annually		60 Minutes	Yes	A.19., A.20., A.21., A.33.
-002	circulating fluidized bed boiler		Fuel Oil		Annually		60 Minutes	Yes	
-003	(1063 MMBtu/hour -Oil)	PM	Coal	EPA method 5 or 17	Annually		120 minutes	No	A.19., A.20., A.33., A.34.
		PM_{10}	Fuel Oil	or EPA methods 201 and 201a	Annually		120 minutes	No	
		CO[2]	Coal	EPA Method 10	Annually		1 hour	Yes	A.19., A.20., A.21., A.33.
			Fuel Oil		Annually		1 hour	Yes	
		NO_X[3]	Coal	EPA Method 7, 7A, 7C,	Annually		1 hour	Yes	A.19., A.20., A.21., A.33., A.38.
			Fuel Oil	7D, or 7E	Annually		1 hour	Yes	
		SO_2[4]	Coal	EPA Method 6, 6B, 6C, or 8	Annually		1 hour	Yes	A.19., A.20., A.21., A.33.
			Fuel Oil		Annually		1 hour	Yes	
		SO_2[5]	Coal	EPA Method 6, 6B, 6C, or 8	Annually		1 hour	Yes	A.19., A.20., A.21., A.33.
			Fuel Oil		Annually		1 hour	Yes	
		% Sulfur	Coal	ASTM D2013-72, and either ASTM D3177-75, ASTM D4239-85, ASTM D3176-74	Annually		1 hour		A.36.
		% Sulfur	Coal/Petcoke	ASTM D2622-92, or ASTM D4294-90 or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91	Monthly	Composite of daily samples	1 hour		A.36.
		% Sulfur	Fuel Oil	ASTM D2622-92, or ASTM D4294-90 or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91	Annually		1 hour		
		VOC	Coal	EPA Method 18 or 25	Every 5 years		1 hour	No	A.19., A.20., A.33.
			Fuel Oil		Every 5 years		1 hour	No	

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

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

FINAL Permit No.: 0310337-007-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310337

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E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS[1]	See Permit Condition(s)
		H_2SO_4mist	Coal	EPA Method 8	Every 5 years		1 hour		A.19., A.20., A.33.
			Fuel Oil		Every 5 years		1 hour		
-001	(continued)	FI	Coal	EPA Method 13A or 13B	Every 5 years		1 hour		A.19., A.20., A.33.
-002			Fuel Oil		Every 5 years		1 hour		
-003		Pb[6]	Coal	EPA Method 12	Every 5 years		1 hour		A.19., A.20., A.33., A.32.
			Fuel Oil		Every 5 years		1 hour		
		Hg[6]	Coal	Method 101A	Every 5 years		1 hour		A.19., A.20., A.33., A.32.
			Fuel Oil		Every 5 years		1 hour		
		Be[6]	Coal	EPA Method 104	Every 5 years		1 hour		A.19., A.20, A.33., A.32.
			Fuel Oil		Every 5 years		1 hour		
		NH_3	Coal	EPA Conditional	Every 5 years		1 hour		A.19., A.20., A.33.
			Fuel Oil	Method 27	Every 5 years		1 hour		
	This section applies to the following emissions units: -004, -005, -009, -010, -011, -012, -013, -014, -015, -016, -017, -018, -019, -021, -022, -023, -025, -026, -029, -030, -031, -032, -033	VE		EPA Method 9	Annually		1 hour	No	B.13., B.15.[8], B.16., B.18. - B.23.
		PM		EPA Method 5 or 17	Annually		1 hour	No	B.14., B.15.[8], B.16., B.18. - B.23.
		% Sulfur[7]		ASTM D2622-92, or ASTM D4294-90 or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91	Annually		1 hour		B.17., B.18. - B.23.

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L. P.
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FINAL Permit No.: 0310337-007-AV
Facility ID No.: 0310337

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E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS[1]	See Permit Condition(s)
	This section applies to the following emissions units: -006, -007, -020	VE		EPA Method 9	Annually		1 hour	No	C.11., C.13.[8], C.14., C.15.-C.20.
		PM		EPA Method 5 or 17	Annually		1 hour	No	C.12., C.13.[8], C.14., C.15.-C.20.

Notes:

1. CMS [=] continuous monitoring system used for monitoring requirement in lieu of fuel sampling and analysis if marked 'yes'.
   (Acceptable as long as CMS is maintained and calibrated as required.)
2. Eight-hour rolling average, except for initial and annual compliance tests.
and the CEM certification, when the 1-hour applies.
3. Thirty-day rolling average.
4. Three-hour rolling average.
5. Twelve-month rolling average.
6. Tests must be run every five years until three consecutive tests (including, if succesful, the initial compliance test) are within the annual emission limits specified.
7. Sulfur Content only applies to the ADS trains in this section (Units -004 & -005).
8. Applies to emission units with a baghouse.