Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Memorandum

TO: Joseph Kahn, Director - Division of Air Resource Management

THROUGH: Trina Vielhauer, Chief - Bureau of Air Regulation

FROM: Jeff Koerner, Air Permitting North Section
Bruce Thomas, Air Permitting North Section

DATE: March 19, 2007

SUBJECT: Final Air Permit No. 0310337-013-AV
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility
Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

The Final Permit for this project is attached for your approval and signature. This is a revision to Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0310337-010-AV. The final revision incorporates the conditions of Permit No. 0310337-011-AC for new Absorber Dryer System No. 3 and the conditions of Permit No. 0310337-012-AC, which revised fuel firing conditions for Absorber Dryer System Nos. 1 and 2. EPA Region 4 provided no comments on the Proposed Permit. I recommend your approval of the attached Final Permit for this project.

Attachments

JK/tv/jfk/bxt

Florida Department of
Environmental Protection

Bob Martinez Center
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Charlie Crist
Governor

Jeff Kottkamp
Lt. Governor

Michael W. Sole
Secretary

NOTICE OF FINAL TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT REVISION

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit Revision by:

Mr. Martin Kreft
General Manager
9640 Eastport Road
Jacksonville, Florida 32226

FINAL Permit Project No. 0310337-013-AV
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility
Duval County

Enclosed is Final Permit No. 0310337-013-AV, which is a revised Title V Air Operation Permit. The purpose is to incorporate the terms and conditions of the air construction Permit No. 0310337-011-AC to construct new ADS Unit 3, and to incorporate the requirements of Permit No. 0310337-012-AC, which revised the fuel combustion limitations for existing ADS Units 1 and 2. The facility is located in Duval County. This permit revision is issued pursuant to Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.). There were no comments received from EPA Region 4 regarding the Proposed Permit.

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

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida.

Trina L Vielhauer

Trina Vielhauer, Chief
Bureau of Air Regulation

TV/jfk/bxt

Enclosures

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this Notice of Final Title V Air Permit Revision (including the Final Determination and the Final Permit) was sent by electronic mail (with received receipt requested) before the close of business on 3/21/01 to the persons listed or as otherwise noted:

Mr. Martin Kreft, Cedar Bay (martinkreft@cogentrix.com)
Mr. Jeffery Walker, Cedar Bay (jeffwalker@cogentrix.com)
Mr. Kennard Kosky, Golder Associates Inc. (kkosky@golder.com)
Mr. Gregg Worley, EPA Region 4 (worley.gregg@epa.gov)
Mr. Chris Kirts, NED Office (christopher.kirts@dep.state.fl.us)
Mr. Steve Pace, Duval County RESD (Pace@coj.net)

In addition, the undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that copies of this Notice of Final Title V Air Permit Revision (including the Final Determination and the Final Permit) were sent by U.S. mail on the same date to the person listed:

Ms. Dot Mathias
Northside Civic Association
341 Baisden Road
Jacksonville, Florida 32218

Clerk Stamp

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

Barbara J. Friday 3/21/01
(Clerk) (Date)

FINAL DETERMINATION

Title V Permit Project

Project No. 0310337-013-AV
Facility ID No. 0310337
Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

The Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility is located at 9649 Eastport Road in Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida. The purpose of this project is to revise Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0310337-010-AV for this facility as follows:

- Incorporate the conditions of air construction permit 0310337-011-AC, which authorized construction of the new Absorber Dryer System (ADS) Unit 3. See Subsection B in Section III of the permit.
- Incorporate the conditions of air construction permit 0310337-012-AC, which revised the limitation on distillate fuel oil usage for existing ADS Units 1 and 2 (Emissions Units 004 and 005) until commercial operation is established for the new ADS Unit 3. ADS Units 1 and 2 will be used as backup units once construction on ADS Unit 3 is complete. See Condition B.4 in Subsection B of Section III of the permit.

Conclusion

There were no comments received from EPA Region 4 regarding the Proposed Permit and there were no changes. In conclusion, the permitting authority hereby issues the Final Permit.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Title V Permit Project

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
Project No. 0310337-013-AV
Facility ID No. 0310337
Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

The Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility is located at 9640 Eastport Road in Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida. This purpose of this project is to revise Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0310337-010-AV for this facility as follows:

- Incorporate the conditions of air construction permit 0310337-011-AC, which authorized construction of the new Absorber Dryer System (ADS) Unit 3. See Subsection B in Section III of the permit.
- Incorporate the conditions of air construction permit 0310337-012-AC, which revised the limitation on distillate fuel oil usage for existing ADS Units 1 and 2 (Emissions Units 004 and 005) until commercial operation is established for the new ADS Unit 3. ADS Units 1 and 2 will be used as backup units once construction on ADS Unit 3 is complete. See Condition B.4 in Subsection B of Section III of the permit.

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. 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.

Title III: The facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Title V: The facility is a Title V major source.

PSD: The facility is a major stationary source.

PPSC: The facility is subject to power plant site certification.

NSPS: The boilers are regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978. The limestone grinding operation is subject to the NSPS for stationary nonmetallic mineral processing plants in Subpart OOO of 40 CFR 60.

Conclusion

Based on reasonable assurances of compliance provided by the applicant and the Responsible Official's certification of compliance, the Department issues this revised Title V Air Operation Permit under the provisions of Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213 and 62-214 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The permit authorizes operation of the facility shown on the application and approved drawings, plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
Final Permit No. 0310337-013-AV

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

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
Environmental Resource Management Department
Environmental Quality Division
117 W. Duval Street, Suite 225
Jacksonville, Florida 32202-3718
Telephone: 904/630-4900
Fax: 904/630-3638

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

Permit No. 0310337-013-AV

Table of Contents

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Bob Martinez Center
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Charlie Crist
Governor

Jeff Kottkamp
Lt. Governor

Michael W. Sole
Secretary

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

Permit No. 0310337-013-AV
Facility ID No. 0310337
SIC Nos. 49, 4911
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

This permit is to revise the Title V Air Operation Permit for the Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility (CBCF) located at 9640 Eastport Road, Jacksonville, Duval County. The UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17, 441.08 km East and 3365.06 km North; Latitude: 30° 25' 21" North and Longitude: 81° 36' 23" West. The Title V permit is being revised to: incorporate the requirements of Permit No. 0310337-011-AC, which authorizes the construction of new ADS Unit 3; and to incorporate the requirements of Permit No. 0310337-012-AC, which revised the fuel combustion limitations for existing ADS Units 1 and 2.

This Title V air operation permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.); Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213 and 62-214; the City of Jacksonville Ordinance Code, Title X, Chapter 376; and the Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board 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 drawings, 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-6, Title V Conditions (version dated 06/23/06)
Appendix Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board Rule 2
Appendix CAM
Figure 1: Summary Report, Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance
Table 297.310-1, Calibration Schedule
Appendix CP-1, Compliance Plan

Initial Effective Date: 09/14/2004
Renewal Application Due Date: 03/17/2009
Expiration Date: 09/13/2009

Joseph Kahn, Director
Division of Air Resource Management

TVL/jfk/bxt

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)
-034	Absorber Dryer System Train - 3 (Dryer and Handling System)

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.

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
Construction Permit No. 0310337-010-AC issued April 28, 2006
Construction Permit No. 0310337-012-AC issued 09/25/2006
Consent Order AP-06-03 (version dated September 15, 2006)

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. Appendix TV-6, Title V Conditions, is a part of this permit.
{Permitting note: Appendix TV-6, 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-6, 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/permitting/tvappendices.htm}

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 Environmental Resource Management Department and Environmental Quality Division (ERMD) 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).
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 1515
Lanham-Seabrook, MD 20703-1515
Telephone: 301/429-5018

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-6.}

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-6, TITLE V CONDITIONS)}

12. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the Environmental Resource Management Department (ERMD), Environmental Quality Division office at the following address:

City of Jacksonville
Environmental Resource Management Department
Environmental 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 x 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. Tire-derived fuel (TDF) may be utilized as a co-firing fuel, and shall not exceed 5% fuel input by weight on a daily basis. 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 coal, TDF 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 420,000 lb/day and 69,600 tons/yr. This reflects a combined total of 840,000 lb/day and 139,200 tons/yr 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, 0310337-005-AC and 0310337-009-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. Fuel. The fuel input to the CFBs shall not exceed 3.2 lb/MMBtu equivalent SO_2 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 FINAL 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

A.66. The permittee shall submit annual reports to EQD and DEP/BAR summarizing emissions for each calendar year. The reports will commence during the first year in which TDF 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 TDF 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 1791.91 TPY
CO	Five years of annual reporting by CEMS proving annual facility emissions do not exceed 541.17 TPY
VOC	Five years of annual reporting by stack test proving annual facility emissions do not exceed 100.73 TPY
SO_2	Five years of annual reporting by CEMS proving annual facility emissions do not exceed 2012.41 TPY
SAM	Five years of annual reporting by stack test proving annual facility emissions do not exceed 7.4 TPY
PM_{10}	Five years of annual reporting by stack test proving annual facility emissions do not exceed 108.86 TPY

A.67. Solid Waste Conditions. The permittee shall comply with the following solid waste conditions for TDF:

1. The tire derived fuel (i.e. the processed tires) shall conform to nominal one-inch processed tire chip standards in which less than 10% by weight are retained on a 2-inch square sieve and less than 5% total by weight will pass through a #4 sieve as determined by testing method ASTM D 422-63.
2. The tire derived fuel (TDF) shall conform to nominal one-inch processed tire chip standards in which they shall be less than 1% free wire by weight and less than 3% of the particles contain bead wire.
3. Documentation of the conformance of the TDF with the nominal one-inch processed tire chip standards shall be maintained onsite and be readily available for inspection at all times.
4. The operator shall maintain records of the quantity of TDF received at the site, stored at the site, and shipped from the site.
5. No operations involving the use of open flames shall be conducted within 25 feet of the TDF.
6. TDF piles shall not be constructed, maintained or operated in or within 200 feet of any natural or artificial body of water, including wetlands within the jurisdiction of the Department, except for bodies of water contained completely within the property boundaries of the facility and which do not ordinarily discharge from the site to surface waters.
7. Stormwater control methods for the TDF piles site shall meet the requirements of Chapters 62-25 and 62-330, F.A.C. and shall be managed in such a way as to divert stormwater or flood waters around and away from the storage piles.
8. TDF piles shall be no larger than 50 feet in width, 10,000 square feet in area and 10 feet in height.
9. A 50-foot wide fire lane shall be placed around the perimeter of each TDF pile.
10. The TDF piles site shall be bermed or given other Department approved protection if necessary to keep liquid runoff from a potential TDF fire from entering water bodies.
11. The TDF piles shall be kept free of grass, underbrush, and other potentially flammable vegetation at all times.
12. The TDF inventory shall be no more than one month's projected usage, based on the design capacity for the first six months, and no more than two times the average actual monthly usage during the preceding six months at all times thereafter.
13. Only a registered waste tire collector shall transport the TDF to or from the facility.

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)
-034	Absorber Dryer System Train – 3 (Dryer and Handling System)

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 primary Absorber Dryer System (ADS), ADS Train 3, or the secondary ADS Trains 1 and 2. The ADS trains consist of: a No. 2 fuel oil-fired dryer, a limestone crusher, a limestone cyclone classifier, a limestone screener, and a limestone vibrating pan conveyor. 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 and ADS Storage Bin-2 feeds CFB Boiler C through 2 feeders.

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
-034	Absorber Dryer System Train – 3	63	4.2	180	20,500

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 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 44 tons per hour and 385,400 tons during any consecutive 12 months. ÷

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 [3]
Limestone (ADS Trains 1 and 2)	27,000	275,000
Limestone (ADS Train 3)	---	385,400
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.

[3] ADS Units 1 and 2 serve as backup to ADS Unit 3. The total combined limestone processing from all units shall not exceed 385,400 tons per consecutive 12 months.

c. The maximum material feed rate to ADS Trains 1 and 2 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.

d. The maximum material feed rate to ADS Train 3 shall not exceed 44.0 tons per hour and the volumetric flow rate shall not exceed 17,500 dry standard cubic feet per minute.

[PSD-FL-137(A & C), 0310337-005-AC, and 0310337-011-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.

1. 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. ADS Train 3 may operate continuously (8,760 hours per year.)

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); Permit No. 0310337-011-AC; Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

B.4. Methods of Operation.

a. Fuel.

1. Each limestone dryer (ADS Units 1 and 2) shall fire only No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05% sulfur by weight. The maximum oil firing rate is 120 gal/hour/unit. The two units combined shall not fire more than 996,000 gallons during any consecutive 12 months. Upon establishing commercial operation of the new dryer system train (ADS Unit 3) permitted by air construction permit 0310337-011-AC, combined oil firing from ADS Units 1 and 2 shall not exceed 700,800 gallons during any consecutive 12 months. The first

month of the consecutive 12-month period for this limit shall begin the first month after commercial operation is established for the new dryer system train.

2. ADS Train 3 is permitted to fire only No. 2 distillate oil, containing no more than 0.05% sulfur by weight. The maximum distillate oil firing rate shall not exceed 100 gallons per hour and 876,000 gallons during any 12 consecutive months.

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.: Permit No. 0310337-011-AC and Permit No. 0310337-012-AC; 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); Permit No. 0310337-011-AC]

B.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from the emissions units in this subsection shall not exceed 5% opacity.
[PSD-FL-137(A, B & C); Permit No. 0310337-011-AC]

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) ; Permit No. 0310337-011-AC]

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. For ADS Unit 3, Compliance tests for particulate matter subsequent to the initial compliance test are not required unless the Compliance Authority has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that the applicable emission standard is being violated.
[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-137(A, B & C); Permit No. 0310337-011-AC]

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); Permit No. 0310337-011-AC]

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.]

B.**28** The permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix CP-1, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-213.300(3)(l), 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 I-1, List of Insignificant Emission Units and/or Activities

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

Appendix TV-6, 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 CP-1, Compliance Plan

Updated 6/7/06

[Source: Federal Register dated 7/1/98, Federal Register 5/8/98, 2/12/99, 10/17/00, 6/28/02, 6/1/06]

Subpart A-General Provisions for 40 CFR 60

40 CFR 60.1 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 60 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 controlagency or by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to Title V of the Clean Air Act (CAA) as amended November 15, 1990 (42 U.S.C. 7661).
[40 CFR 60.1(a), (b) and (c)]

40 CFR 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.

§ 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.

40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of Method 9 observation data as allowed by 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5) of 40 CFR 60. 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 system (CMS) or monitoring device shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts) and/or a summary report form (see 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 40 CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.

(2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.

(3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.

(4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

(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 40 CFR 60.7(c) need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.

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

[See Attached Figure 1-Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance]

(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 re-port (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 40 CFR 60.7(a) is required by any other State or local agency, sending the Administrator a copy of that notification will satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 60.7(a).
(h) Individual subparts of this part may include specific provisions which clarify or make inapplicable the provisions set forth in this section.
[40 CFR 60.7(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)]

40 CFR 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).
[40 CFR 60.8(a)]

(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 40 CFR 60.8 shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under section 114 of the Act.
[40 CFR 60.8(b)(1), (2), (3), (4) & (5)]

(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.
[40 CFR 60.8(c)].

(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 perfomance 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.

[40 CFR 60.8(e)].

(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.
[40 CFR 60.8(f)].

§ 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.)

40 CFR 60.10 State authority.

The provisions of 40 CFR 60 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.
[40 CFR 60.10(a) and (b)].

40 CFR 60.11 Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.

(a) Compliance with standards in this part, other than opacity standards, shall be determined only by performance tests established by 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5). 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 40 CFR 60.8 unless one of the following conditions apply. If no performance test under 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 determining 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 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), 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 40 CFR 60, 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 40 CFR 60.11(e)(3), the owner or operator of an affected facility to which an opacity standard in this part applies shall conduct opacity observations in accordance with 40 CFR 60.11(b), 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.7(e)(1) shall apply.

(4) The 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 40 CFR 60.8 and shall furnish the Administrator a written report of the monitoring results along with Method 9 and 40 CFR 60.8 performance test results.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard may submit, for compliance purposes, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data results produced during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of 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 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Once the owner or operator of an affected facility has notified the Administrator to that effect, the COMS data results will be used to determine opacity compliance during subsequent tests required under 40 CFR 60.8 until the owner or operator notifies the Administrator, in writing, to the contrary. For the purpose of determining compliance with the opacity standard during a performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 using COMS data, the minimum total time of COMS data collection shall be averages of all 6-minute continuous periods within the duration of the mass emission performance test. Results of the COMS opacity determinations shall be submitted along with the results of the performance test required under 60.8. The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS for compliance purposes is responsible for demonstrating that the COMS meets the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.13(c), that the COMS has been properly maintained and operated, and that the resulting data have not been altered in any way. If COMS data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which 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 40 CFR 60.8, the opacity observation results and observer certification required by 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.8 of this part but during the time such performance tests are being conducted fails to meet any applicable opacity standard, the 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 of 40 CFR 60 shall supersede any conflicting provisions of 40 CFR 60.11.
[40 CFR 60.11(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f)]

40 CFR 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.
[40 CFR 60.12]

40 CFR 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 of 40 CFR 60 and, if the continuous monitoring system is used to demonstrate compliance with emission limits on a continuous basis, appendix F to 40 CFR 60, 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 40 CFR 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 continuos opacity monitoring system (COMS) data for compliance with the opacity standard as provided under 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), he/she shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as specified in Performance Specification 1, appendix B, of 40 CFR 60 before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Otherwise, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS or continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 or within 30 days

thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specification in appendix B of 40 CFR 60. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct COMS or CEMS performance evaluations at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS to determine opacity compliance during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 and as described in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), shall furnish the Administrator two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the COMS performance evaluation described in 40 CFR 60.13(c) at least 10 days before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted.

(2) Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.13(c)(1), 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 check the zero (or low level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (50 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts at least once daily in accordance with a written procedure.The zero and span shall, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications in appendix B. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified, whenever specified. For 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 shall be followed for continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions. Minimum procedures shall include a method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale (span) opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. Such procedures shall provide a system check of the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry including the lamp and photo detector assembly.

(e) Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under 40 CFR 60.13(d), 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 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring opacity of emissions shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(2) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring emissions, except opacity, shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(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 40 CFR 60 shall be used.

(g) (1) When more than one continuous monitoring system is used to measure the emissions from only one affected facility (e.g. multiple breechings, multiple outlets), the owner or operator shall report the results as required from each continuous monitoring system. 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 installation of fewer systems is approved by the Administrator.

(2) When the effluents from two or more affected facilities subject to the same opacity standard are combined before being released to the atmosphere, the owner or operator may either install a continuous opacity monitoring system at a location monitoring the combined effluent or install an opacity combiner system comprised of opacity and flow monitoring systems on each stream, and shall report as per Sec. 60.7(c) on the combined effluent. When the affected facilities are not subject to the same opacity standard applicable, except for documented periods of shutdown of the affected facility, subject to the most stringent opacity standard shall apply
(3) When the effluents from two or more affected facilities subject to the same emissions standard, other than opacity, are combined before 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 continuous monitoring standard, separate continuous monitoring systems shall be installed on each effluent and the owner or operator shall report as required for each affected facility.

(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 40 CFR 60.2. Six-minute opacity averages shall be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. For continuous monitoring systems other than opacity, 1-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each 1-hour period. Data recorded during periods of continuous system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this paragraph. For owners or operators complying with the requirements in Sec. 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 non reduced form (e.g., ppm pollutant and percent O2 or ng or pollutant per J of heat input). 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).
[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.13(h)].

(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.

[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.13(i)].

(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 40 CFR 60.8 of this subpart or other tests performed
following the criteria in 40 CFR 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 the source emissions 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., 40 CFR 60.45(g)(2) and 40 CFR 60.45(g)(3), 40 CFR 60.73(e), and 40 CFR 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.

[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.13(j)].

40 CFR 60.14 Modification.

(a) Except as provided under 40 CFR 60.14(e) and 40 CFR 60.14(f), any physical or operational change to an existing facility which results in an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere of any pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification within the meaning of section 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.

[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.14(a)].

(b) Emission rate shall be expressed as kg/hr (lbs./hour) 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 40 CFR 60.14(b)(1) 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 40 CFR 60.14(b)(1) . When the emission rate is based on results from manual emission tests or continuous monitoring systems, the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60 appendix C of 40 CFR 60 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.
[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.14(b)].

(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.
[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.14(c)].

(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 40 CFR 60.14(c) and 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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.
[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.14(e)].

(f) Special provisions set forth under an applicable subpart of this part shall supersede any conflicting provisions of this section.
[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.14(f)].

(g) Within 180 days of the completion of any physical or operational change subject to the control measures specified in 40 CFR 60.14(a), compliance with all applicable standards must be achieved.
[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.14(g)].

(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 projec*t, 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 CFR 60.15 Reconstruction.

(a) An existing facility, upon reconstruction, becomes an affected facility, irrespective of any change in emission rate.
[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.15(a)].

(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.

[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.15(b)].

(c) "Fixed capital cost"' means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components.
[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.15(c)].

(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.
[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.15(d)].

(e) The Administrator will determine, within 30 days of the receipt of the notice required by 40 CFR 60.15(d) and any additional information he may reasonably require, whether the proposed replacement constitutes reconstruction.
[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.15(e)].

(f) The Administrator's determination under 40 CFR 60.15(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.
[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.15(f)].

(g) Individual subparts of this part may include specific provisions which refine and delimit the concept of reconstruction set forth in this section.
[Rule 62-296.800, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.15(g)].

§ 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, Vmax, as determined by the following equation:

Vmax=(XH2−K1)* K2

Where:

Vmax=Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.

K1=Constant, 6.0 volume-percent hydrogen.

K2=Constant, 3.9(m/sec)/volume-percent hydrogen.

XH2=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, Vmax, 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, Vmax, 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:

$$H_T = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i H_i$$

Eq. 1

where:

HT=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;

$$K = \text{Constant}, \quad 1.740 \times 10^{-7} \quad \left(\frac{1}{ppm}\right) \left(\frac{g\ mole}{scm}\right) \left(\frac{MJ}{kcal}\right)$$

where the standard temperature for $\left(\frac{g\ mole}{scm}\right)$ is 20°C;

Eq. 2

Ci=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

Hi=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, Vmax, for flares complying with paragraph (c)(4)(iii) shall be determined by the following equation. Log10 (Vmax)=(HT+28.8)/31.7

Vmax=Maximum permitted velocity, M/sec

28.8=Constant

31.7=Constant

HT=The net heating value as determined in paragraph (f)(3).

(6) The maximum permitted velocity, Vmax, for air-assisted flares shall be determined by the following equation. Vmax=8.706+0.7084 (HT)

Vmax=Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec

8.706=Constant

0.7084=Constant

HT=The net heating value as determined in paragraph (f)(3).

§ 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 post-marked 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 post-mark 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.

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Appendix CP-1, Compliance Plan

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P. **Permit No.** 0310337-013AV
Cedar Bay Generating Company **Facility I.D. No.** 0310337

1. Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P. shall operate the plant located at 9640 Eastport Road , Jacksonville, Florida, in accordance with all local, state, and federal rules and regulations.

2. Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P. shall construct the new Absorber Dryer System Train 3 (E.U.-034) in accordance with the following schedule:

Scope	Deadline
Engineering Completion	January 1, 2007
Equipment Delivery	January 15, 2007
Mechanical Testing	April 14, 2007
Performance Test Completed	May 15, 2007

3. Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P. shall submit a written, quarterly status report to the Jacksonville Environmental Quality Division outlining the project status. The quarterly report shall be submitted no later than 15 days following the end of the calendar quarter. The first quarterly report shall be due no later than October 15, 2006.

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L. P.
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility

Permit No. 0310337-013-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 this permit.

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

Permit No. 0310337-013-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 this permit.

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_4 mist	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:	VE		EPA Method 9	Annually		1 hour	No	B.13., B.15.[8], B.16., B.18. - B.23.
	-004, -005, -009, -010,	PM		EPA Method 5 or 17	Annually		1 hour	No	B.14., B.15.[8], B.16., B.18. - B.23.
	-011, -012, -013, -014,								
	-015, -016, -017, -018,	% Sulfur[7]		ASTM D2622-92,	Annually		1 hour		B.17., B.18. - B.23.
	-019, -021, -022, -023,			or ASTM D4294-90					
	-025, -026, -029, -030,			or both ASTM D4057-88					
	-031, -032, -033, -034			and ASTM D129-91					

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L. P.
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility

Permit No. 0310337-013-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 this permit.

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.

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

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L. P.
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility

Permit No. 0310337-013-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)	Allowable Emissions lbs./hour	Allowable Emissions TPY	Equivalent Emissions* lbs./hour	Equivalent Emissions* 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.
			Fuel Oil	8760	30 ppmvd						

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

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L. P. **Permit No.** 0310337-013-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)	Allowable Emissions lbs./hour	Allowable Emissions TPY	Equivalent Emissions* lbs./hour	Equivalent Emissions* TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
-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							
		NH_3	Coal/Petcoke	8760	10 ppmvd @ 100% capacity					PSD-FL-137(A)	A.8.
			Fuel Oil	8760	30 ppmvd						

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

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L. P. **Permit No.** 0310337-013-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)	Allowable Emissions lbs./hour	Allowable Emissions TPY	Equivalent Emissions* lbs./hour	Equivalent Emissions* TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
-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.
			Fuel Oil	8760							
		NH_3	Coal/Petcoke	8760	10 ppmvd @ 100% capacity					PSD-FL-137(A)	A.8.
			Fuel Oil	8760	30 ppmvd						

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

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L. P. **Permit No.** 0310337-013-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)
-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.
-034	ADS Train - 3	VE	Fuel Oil	8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.45	1.97	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
		% Sulfur		8760	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 Separator/Collector	VE		8760	shall not exceed 5%			N/A	N/A	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.6.
		PM		8760	0.003 gr/dscf			0.1	0.46	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-012	Fly Ash Separator/Collector 1	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	0.53	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-013	Pelletizer Bed Ash Receiver 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			0.095	0.42	PSD-FL-137(A,B & C)	B.5.
-014	Pelletizer Fly Ash Receiver 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			0.11	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.

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

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L. P. **Permit No.** 0310337-013-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)	Allowable Emissions lbs./hour	Allowable Emissions TPY	Equivalent Emissions* lbs./hour	Equivalent Emissions* TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
	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.
		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			0.14	0.61	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			0.01	0.04	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			0.045	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

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes
(For tracking purposes only)

Cedar Bay Cogeneration Company, L.P.
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility
Facility ID No. 0310337

Permit No. 0310337 -013-AV

Permit No.	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Extended Date	Revised Dates
PSD-FL-137 PSD-FL-137(A)	03/29/91 11/23/93	replaced by PSD-FL-137(A) N/A		08/08/95, 06/04/96, 03/09/00, 11/09/01, 03/12/02, 12/20/02
0310337-011-AC (New ADS Unit 3)	09/25/06	09/25/06 (revised permit condition)		
0310337-012-AC (Revision for ADS Units 1 and 2)	04/07/06	03/01/08		

ID Number Changes (for tracking purposes):

From: Facility ID No. 31DVL160337

To: Facility ID No. 0310337

APPENDIX TV-6, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 06/23/06)

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

{Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-6, 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.); and, 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.
(b) When an application is received without the required fee, the Department shall acknowledge receipt of the application and shall immediately notify the applicant by certified mail that the required fee was not received and advise the applicant of the correct fee. The Department shall take no further action until the correct fee is received. If a fee was received by the Department which is less than the amount required, the Department shall return the fee along with the written notification.
(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)(v), 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 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 403.987(6) and 403.722(5), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other Department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit.
(4) This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.
(5) This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of F.S. and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.
(6) The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.
(7) The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:

(a) Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;
(b) Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
(c) Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location 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 Florida Statutes 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 Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes 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. Unless exempted from permitting pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C., or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C., or unless specifically authorized by provision of Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., or Rule 62-213.300, F.A.C., the owner or operator of any facility or 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, reconstruction pursuant to 40 CFR 60.15 or 63.2, modification, or the addition of pollution control equipment; or to authorize initial or continued operation of the emissions unit; or to establish a PAL or Air Emissions Bubble. 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 a facility or 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, reconstructed, or modified facility or emissions unit, or any new pollution control equipment prior to the beginning of construction, reconstruction pursuant to 40 CFR 60,15 or 63.2, or modification of the facility or emissions unit or addition of the pollution control equipment; or to establish a PAL; 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., Chapters 62-212 and 62-4, F.A.C. The construction permit shall be issued for a period of time sufficient to allow construction, reconstruction or modification of the facility or emissions unit or addition of the air pollution control equipment; and operation while the owner or operator of the new, reconstructed or modified facility or emissions unit or the new pollution control equipment 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(11)(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(11)(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 air 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(8), F.A.C.

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

19. **Not federally enforceable.** Notification of Startup. The owners 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), (5), and (6), 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 or 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.

[Rules 62-210.350(1) thru (3), 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.

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

24. Emissions Computation and Reportsing.

(1) Applicability. This rule sets forth required methodologies to be used by the owner or operator of a facility for computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for computing emissions for purposes of the reporting requirements of subsection 62-210.370(3) and paragraph 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., or of any permit condition that requires emissions be computed in accordance with this rule. This rule is not intended to establish methodologies for determining compliance with the emission limitations of any air permit.

(2) Computation of Emissions. For any of the purposes set forth in subsection 62-210.370(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility shall compute emissions in accordance with the requirements set forth in this subsection.

(a) Basic Approach. The owner or operator shall employ, on a pollutant-specific basis, the most accurate of the approaches set forth below to compute the emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit; provided, however, that nothing in this rule shall be construed to require installation and operation of any continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS) not otherwise required by rule or permit, nor shall anything in this rule be construed to require performance of any stack testing not otherwise required by rule or permit.

1. If the emissions unit is equipped with a CEMS meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such CEMS to compute the emissions of the pollutant, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate because the CEMS represents still-emerging technology.

2. If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C, but emissions of the pollutant can be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(c), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such methodology, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

3. If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., and emissions cannot be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology, the owner or operator shall use an emission factor meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(d), F.A.C., unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

(b) Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS).

1. An owner or operator may use a CEMS to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided:

a. The CEMS complies with the applicable certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices B and F, or, for an acid rain unit, the certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, all adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; or

b. The owner or operator demonstrates that the CEMS otherwise represents the most accurate means of computing emissions for purposes of this rule.

2. Stack gas volumetric flow rates used with the CEMS to compute emissions shall be obtained by the most accurate of the following methods as demonstrated by the owner or operator:

a. A calibrated flowmeter that records data on a continuous basis, if available; or

b. The average flow rate of all valid stack tests conducted during a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

3. The owner or operator may use CEMS data in combination with an appropriate f-factor, heat input data, and any other necessary parameters to compute emissions if such method is demonstrated by the owner or operator to be more accurate than using a stack gas volumetric flow rate as set forth at subparagraph 62-210.370(2)(b)2., F.A.C., above.

(c) Mass Balance Calculations.

1. An owner or operator may use mass balance calculations to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the owner or operator:

a. Demonstrates a means of validating the content of the pollutant that is contained in or created by all materials or fuels used in or at the emissions unit; and

b. Assumes that the emissions unit emits all of the pollutant that is contained in or created by any material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process or in the capture and destruction of the pollutant by the unit's air pollution control equipment.

2. Where the vendor of a raw material or fuel which is used in or at the emissions unit publishes a range of pollutant content from such material or fuel, the owner or operator shall use the highest value of the range to compute the emissions, unless the owner or operator demonstrates using site-specific data that another content within the range is more accurate.

3. In the case of an emissions unit using coatings or solvents, the owner or operator shall document, through purchase receipts, records and sales receipts, the beginning and ending VOC inventories, the amount of VOC purchased during the computational period, and the amount of VOC disposed of in the liquid phase during such period.

(d) Emission Factors.

1. An owner or operator may use an emission factor to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the emission factor is based on site-specific data such as stack test data, where available, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative emission factor is more accurate. An owner or operator using site-specific data to derive an emission factor, or set of factors, shall meet the following requirements.

a. If stack test data are used, the emission factor shall be based on the average emissions per unit of input, output, or gas volume, whichever is appropriate, of all valid stack tests conducted during at least a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

b. Multiple emission factors shall be used as necessary to account for variations in emission rate associated with variations in the emissions unit's operating rate or operating conditions during the period over which emissions are computed.

c. The owner or operator shall compute emissions by multiplying the appropriate emission factor by the appropriate input, output or gas volume value for the period over which the emissions are computed. The owner or operator shall not compute emissions by converting an emission factor to pounds per hour and then multiplying by hours of operation, unless the owner or operator demonstrates that such computation is the most accurate method available.

2. If site-specific data are not available to derive an emission factor, the owner or operator may use a published emission factor directly applicable to the process for which emissions are computed. If no directly-applicable emission factor is available, the owner or operator may use a factor based on a similar, but different, process.

(e) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Missing Data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of missing data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS using other site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of such emissions.

(f) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Startup and Shutdown. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit.

(g) Fugitive Emissions. In computing the emissions of a pollutant from a facility or emissions unit, the owner or operator shall account for the fugitive emissions of the pollutant, to the extent quantifiable, associated with such facility or emissions unit.

(h) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall retain a copy of all records used to compute emissions pursuant to this rule for a period of five years from the date on which such emissions information is submitted to the department for any regulatory purpose.

(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 of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or DEP-approved local air pollution control program office by March 1 of the following year.

(d) Beginning with 2007 annual emissions, emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., for purposes of the annual operating report.

[Rules 62-210.370(1), (2) and (3)(a), (c) & (d), 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. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or by accessing the Division's website at www.dep.state.fl.us/air. The requirement of Rule 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate is waived if an air permit application is submitted using the Department's electronic application form.
(1) Application for Air Permit - Long Form, Form and Instructions (Effective 02-02-2006).
  (a) Acid Rain Part, Form and Instructions (Effective 06-16-2003).
    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 Source, (Effective 04/16/2001).
[Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

27. Responsible Official.
(1) Each Title V source must identify a responsible official on each application for Title V permit, permit revision, and permit renewal. For sources with only one responsible official, this is how the Title V source designates the responsible official.
(2) Each Title V source may designate more than one responsible official, provided a primary responsible official is designated as responsible for the certifications of all other designated responsible officials. Any action taken by the primary responsible official shall take precedence over any action taken by any other designated responsible official.
(3) Any facility initially designating more than one responsible official or changing the list of responsible officials must submit a Responsible Official Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-213.900(8)) designating all responsible officials for a Title V source, stating which responsible official is the primary responsible official, and providing an effective date for any changes to the list of responsible officials. Each individual listed on the Responsible Official Notification Form must meet the definition of responsible official given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.
(4) A Title V source with only one responsible official shall submit DEP Form No. 62-213.900(8) for a change in responsible official.
(5) No person shall take any action as a responsible official at a Title V source unless designated a responsible official as required by this rule, except that the existing responsible official of any Title V source which has a change in responsible official during the term of the permit and before the effective date of this rule may continue to act as a responsible official until the first submittal of DEP Form No. 62-213.900(8) or the next application for Title V permit, permit revision or permit renewal, whichever comes first.
[Rules 62-213.202(1) thru (5), F.A.C.]

28. 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.
(1)(g) If the Department has not received the fee by February 15 of the year following the calendar year for which the fee is calculated, the Department will send the primary responsible official of the Title V source a written warning of the consequences for failing to pay the fee by March 1. If the fee is not postmarked by March 1 of the year due, the Department shall impose, in addition to the fee, a penalty of 50 percent of the amount of the fee unpaid plus interest on such amount computed in accordance with Section 220.807, F.S. If the Department determines that a submitted fee was inaccurately calculated, the Department shall either refund to the permittee any amount overpaid or notify the permittee of any amount underpaid. The Department shall not impose a penalty or interest on any amount underpaid, provided that the permittee has timely remitted payment of at least 90 percent of the amount determined to be due and remits full payment within 60 days after receipt of notice of the amount underpaid. The Department shall waive the collection of underpayment and shall not refund overpayment of the fee, if the amount is less than 1 percent of the fee due, up to $50.00. The Department shall make every effort to provide a timely assessment of the adequacy of the submitted 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.

(1)(i) 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.

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

[Rules 62-213.205, (1)(g), (1)(i) & (1)(j), F.A.C.]

29. Reserved.

30. Reserved.

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., except those Title V sources permittable pursuant to Rule 62-213.300, F.A.C., Title V Air General Permits.

(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 Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., 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 Chapter 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;

[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:

(1) Permitted sources may change among those alternative methods of operation;

(2) 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;

(3) 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, 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 on the operation permit revision application 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. If any terms and conditions of the new or revised construction permit have not been complied with prior to the issuance of the draft operation permit revision, the operation permit shall include a compliance plan in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.

(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(s) from the currently effective Title V permit and any other requirements that become applicable at the time of application. 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)(n), 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 that includes all the provisions of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii), incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., 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., for Title V requirements and with Rule 62-214.350, F.A.C., for Acid Rain requirements. 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. In lieu of individually identifying all applicable requirements and specifying times of compliance with, non-compliance with, and deviation from each, the responsible official may use DEP Form No. 62-213.900(7) as such statement of compliance so long as the responsible official identifies all reportable deviations from and all instances of non-compliance with any applicable requirements and includes all information required by the federal regulation relating to each reportable deviation and instance of non-compliance.

(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 Resource 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 06/02/2002)
(8) Responsible Official Notification Form. (Effective 06/02/2002)
[Rule 62-213.900, F.A.C.: Forms (1), (7) and (8)]

Chapter 62-256, F.A.C.

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

Chapter 62-281, F.A.C.

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

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

57. Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.

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

3. Reasonable precautions include the following:

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

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

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

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

e. Landscaping or planting of vegetation.

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

g. Confining abrasive blasting where possible.

h. Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

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

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

[electronic file name: tv-6.doc]

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: _____

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 occasional 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.

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%

[electronic file name: 297310-1.doc]

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

Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
Cedar Bay Cogeneration Facility

Permit No. 0310337-013-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).

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

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 10/07/96)

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 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

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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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 2.100l (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

Friday, Barbara

To: tracypatterson@cogentrix.com

Subject: FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

Attachments: TV-6.pdf; 0310337-013-AV - Final Revision.pdf; 0310337-013-AV - SOB.pdf; 0310337-013FinalPermitSignaturePage.pdf; 0310337-013NoticeOfFinalPermit.pdf; 0310337 - History.pdf; 0310337 - Table 1.pdf; 0310337 - Table 2.pdf; Appendix A-1.pdf; Appendix CAM - Version 3.pdf; Appendix CP-1.pdf; Calibration Schedule.pdf; Figure 1.pdf; JEPB Rule 2.pdf; NSPS Subpart A.pdf; SS-1.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam:

Please send a "reply" message verifying receipt of the attached document(s); this may be done by selecting "Reply" on the menu bar of your e-mail software and then selecting "Send". We must receive verification of receipt and your reply will preclude subsequent e-mail transmissions to verify receipt of the document(s).

The document(s) may require immediate action within a specified time frame. Please open and review the document(s) as soon as possible.

The document is in Adobe Portable Document Format (pdf). Adobe Acrobat Reader can be downloaded for free at the following internet site: http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep.html.

The Bureau of Air Regulation is issuing electronic documents for permits, notices and other correspondence in lieu of hard copies through the United States Postal System, to provide greater service to the applicant and the engineering community. Please advise this office of any changes to your e-mail address or that of the Engineer-of-Record.

Thank you,

DEP, Bureau of Air Regulation

Friday, Barbara

From: Exchange Administrator
Sent: Thursday, March 22, 2007 9:44 AM
To: Friday, Barbara
Subject: Delivery Status Notification (Relay)

Attachments: ATT727736.txt; FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.


ATT727736.txt
(295 B)


FINAL Title V Permit
Revision ...

This is an automatically generated Delivery Status Notification.

Your message has been successfully relayed to the following recipients, but the requested delivery status notifications may not be generated by the destination.

tracypatterson@cogentrix.com

Friday, Barbara

From: Patterson, Tracy (Cedar Bay) [TracyPatterson@cogentrix.com]
To: Friday, Barbara
Sent: Thursday, March 22, 2007 10:02 AM
Subject: Read: FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

Your message

To: TracyPatterson@cogentrix.com
Subject:

was read on 3/22/2007 10:02 AM.

Friday, Barbara

From: Patterson, Tracy (Cedar Bay) [TracyPatterson@cogentrix.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 22, 2007 10:03 AM
To: Friday, Barbara
Subject: RE: FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

This is acknowledgement of receipt of the Title V Permit revision for Cedar Bay Generating.

Tracy L Patterson
General Manager
Cedar Bay Generating Co. LP

-----Original Message-----
From: Friday, Barbara [mailto:Barbara.Friday@dep.state.fl.us]
Sent: Thursday, March 22, 2007 9:44 AM
To: Patterson, Tracy (Cedar Bay)
Subject: FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

Dear Sir/Madam:

Please send a "reply" message verifying receipt of the attached document(s); this may be done by selecting "Reply" on the menu bar of your e-mail software and then selecting "Send". We must receive verification of receipt and your reply will preclude subsequent e-mail transmissions to verify receipt of the document(s).

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Thank you,

DEP, Bureau of Air Regulation

Friday, Barbara

To: martinkreft@cogentrix.com; Walker, Jeff; 'KKosky@Golder.com'; worley.gregg@epa.gov; Kirts, Christopher; pace@coj.net

Cc: Thomas, Bruce X.

Subject: FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

Attachments: TV-6.pdf; 0310337-013-AV - Final Revision.pdf; 0310337-013-AV - SOB.pdf; 0310337-013FinalPermitSignaturePage.pdf; 0310337-013NoticeOfFinalPermit.pdf; 0310337 - History.pdf; 0310337 - Table 1.pdf; 0310337 - Table 2.pdf; Appendix A-1.pdf; Appendix CAM - Version 3.pdf; Appendix CP-1.pdf; Calibration Schedule.pdf; Figure 1.pdf; JEPB Rule 2.pdf; NSPS Subpart A.pdf; SS-1.pdf

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DEP, Bureau of Air Regulation

Friday, Barbara

From: Exchange Administrator
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2007 2:47 PM
To: Friday, Barbara
Subject: Delivery Status Notification (Relay)

Attachments: ATT696960.txt; FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.


ATT696960.txt
(279 B)


FINAL Title V Permit
Revision ...

This is an automatically generated Delivery Status Notification.

Your message has been successfully relayed to the following recipients, but the requested delivery status notifications may not be generated by the destination.

pace@coj.net

Friday, Barbara

From: System Administrator
To: Thomas, Bruce X.; Kirts, Christopher
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2007 2:48 PM
Subject: Delivered:FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

Your message

To:	'martinkreft@cogentrix.com'; 'Walker, Jeff'; 'KKosky@Golder.com'; 'worley.gregg@epa.gov'; Kirts, Christopher; 'pace@coj.net'
Cc:	Thomas, Bruce X.
Subject:	FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
Sent:	3/21/2007 2:47 PM

was delivered to the following recipient(s):

Thomas, Bruce X. on 3/21/2007 2:48 PM
Kirts, Christopher on 3/21/2007 2:48 PM

Friday, Barbara

From: Exchange Administrator
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2007 2:48 PM
To: Friday, Barbara
Subject: Delivery Status Notification (Relay)

Attachments: ATT697021.txt; FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.


ATT697021.txt
(376 B)


FINAL Title V Permit Revision ...

This is an automatically generated Delivery Status Notification.

Your message has been successfully relayed to the following recipients, but the requested delivery status notifications may not be generated by the destination.

martinkreft@cogentrix.com
JeffWalker@cogentrix.com

Friday, Barbara

From: Mail Delivery System [MAILER-DAEMON@mseive01.rtp.epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2007 2:47 PM
To: Friday, Barbara
Subject: Successful Mail Delivery Report

Attachments: Delivery report; Message Headers


Delivery report.txt (467 B)


Message Headers.txt (2 KB)

This is the mail system at host mseive01.rtp.epa.gov.

Your message was successfully delivered to the destination(s) listed below. If the message was delivered to mailbox you will receive no further notifications. Otherwise you may still receive notifications of mail delivery errors from other systems.

The mail system

<worley.gregg@epa.gov>: delivery via 127.0.0.1[127.0.0.1]:10025: 250 OK, sent 46017DBE_9528_1555_16

Friday, Barbara

From: Mail Delivery System [MAILER-DAEMON@sophos.golder.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2007 2:48 PM
To: Friday, Barbara
Subject: Successful Mail Delivery Report

Attachments: Delivery report; Message Headers


Delivery report.txt (457 B)


Message Headers.txt (2 KB)

This is the mail system at host sophos.golder.com.

Your message was successfully delivered to the destination(s) listed below. If the message was delivered to mailbox you will receive no further notifications. Otherwise you may still receive notifications of mail delivery errors from other systems.

The mail system

<KKosky@Golder.com>: delivery via 127.0.0.1[127.0.0.1]:10025: 250 OK, sent 46017DC5_15046_142_4

Friday, Barbara

From: Walker, Jeff [JeffWalker@cogentrix.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2007 2:55 PM
To: Friday, Barbara
Subject: RE: FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

Ms. Friday
Cedar Bay is in receipt of the final version of the facility's Title V permit modification as issued by the Department.

Thank You
Jeff Walker
Environmental Manager
Cedar Bay Generating Plant

From: Friday, Barbara [mailto:Barbara.Friday@dep.state.fl.us]
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2007 2:47 PM
To: martinkreft@cogentrix.com; Walker, Jeff; KKosky@Golder.com; worley.gregg@epa.gov; Kirts, Christopher; pace@coj.net
Cc: Thomas, Bruce X.
Subject: FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

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Thank you,

DEP, Bureau of Air Regulation

Friday, Barbara

From: Kirts, Christopher
To: Friday, Barbara
Sent: Friday, March 23, 2007 8:18 AM
Subject: Read: FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

Your message

To:	'martinkreft@cogentrix.com'; 'Walker, Jeff'; 'KKosky@Golder.com'; 'worley.gregg@epa.gov'; Kirts, Christopher; 'pace@coj.net'
Cc:	Thomas, Bruce X.
Subject:	FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.
Sent:	3/21/2007 2:47 PM

was read on 3/23/2007 8:18 AM.

Friday, Barbara

From: Kirts, Christopher
Sent: Friday, March 23, 2007 8:19 AM
To: Friday, Barbara
Subject: RE: FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

I have received.

-----Original Message-----
From: Friday, Barbara
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2007 2:47 PM
To: 'martinkreft@cogentrix.com'; 'Walker, Jeff'; 'KKosky@Golder.com'; 'worley.gregg@epa.gov'; Kirts, Christopher; 'pace@coj.net'
Cc: Thomas, Bruce X.
Subject: FINAL Title V Permit Revision No.: 0310337-013-AV - Cedar Bay Generating Company, L.P.

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