

One Energy Place  
Pensacola, Florida 32520

850.444.6111

RECEIVED

OCT 20 1999

October 18, 1999

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

CERTIFIED MAIL



Mr. Scott M. Sheplak , P.E.  
Bureau of Air Regulation  
Department of Environmental Protection  
2600 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Dear Mr. Sheplak:

RE: EPA Objection to Proposed Title V Permit  
Plant Scholz : Permit No: 0630014-001-V

Attached, please find Gulf Power's response to EPA's letter dated 9/30/99 as attached to your correspondence on October 11, 1999 (received 10/14/99) regarding EPA's formal objection of the Scholz Title V Permit No. 0630014-001-V. Gulf Power would like to make a written reply to EPA within the 45 day window allowed for an applicant to include supportive materials in the record relevant to the issues raised by the objection.

As you may recall from our meeting on August 6, 1999 regarding EPA's objection to Plant Crist, many of the issues identified by EPA address specific issues regarding format and errors that FDEP needs to directly address. Comments regarding these specific FDEP issues have been provided to us by Jonathan Holtom of your staff and have been incorporated with ours in the attached response. Please send the attached response with those by your staff to EPA before November 18, 1999. If possible, Gulf Power would like to review your final draft before it is routed to EPA.

Because these issues are similar to those recently resolved for Plant Crist, Gulf Power does not believe a face to face meeting with EPA is needed unless new issues arise. Gulf Power requests FDEP acquire EPA Region IV written comments regarding this response as soon as possible and before the deadline for permit issuance. If there are continuing issues on the Scholz Title V permit we will need to continue discussions regarding the de-coupling of the Title IV and V programs in Florida should it still be needed.

If you have any questions or need further information, please call me (850) 444-6527.

Sincerely,

G. Dwain Waters, Q.E.P.  
Air Quality Programs Coordinator

Mr. Scott M. Sheplak, P.E.

Page 2

October 18, 1999

cc/watt: Danny Herrin, Southern Company Services  
Robert G. Moore, Gulf Power Company  
James O Vick, Gulf Power Company  
Kim Flowers Gulf Power Company  
Ken Peacock, Gulf Power Company  
Angela Morrison, Hopping, Green, Sams & Smith  
Jonathan Holtom, FDEP (by email)  
Elizabeth Bartlett, EPA Region IV(by email)  
Katy Forny, EPA Region IV(by email)

**Gulf Power's Response to EPA's Region IV Letter of Objection dated  
September 30, 1999 regarding the Scholz Title V Permit  
(Permit No. 0630014-001-V)  
10/18/99**

**Background:** On October 14, 1999, Gulf Power received notification from FDEP that EPA issued a formal objection to the Scholz Title V permit. In accordance with Florida law, the FDEP can not issue a final Title V Crist permit until the objection is resolved or withdrawn. Gulf Power may file a written reply to the objection within 45 days from the day FDEP serves notice to the applicant (i.e. October 14). Within 90 days, FDEP will have to resolve the objection by issuing a permit that satisfies EPA or EPA will assume authority for the permit. At this point, FDEP's role is one of a mediator between Gulf Power and EPA. All correspondence with EPA must flow through FDEP. Outlined below are Gulf Power comments regarding the issues raised by EPA in the Scholz Title V Objection.

**U.S. EPA Region 4 Objection  
Proposed Part 70 Operating Permit  
Gulf Power Company  
Scholz Electric Generating Plant  
Permit no. 0630014-001-V**

**I. EPA Objection Issues**

1. **Periodic Monitoring:** Condition A.17 of the permit requires the source to conduct annual testing for particulate matter. The Statement of Basis for this permit states that this testing frequency "is justified by the low emission rate documented in previous emissions tests while firing coal" and "the Department and EPA have determined that sources without controls whose emissions are less than half the effective standard shall test annually."

While EPA has in the past accepted this approach as adequate periodic monitoring for particulate matter, it has done so only for uncontrolled natural gas and fuel oil fired units. The oil/coal fired units addressed in condition A.17 use add-on control equipment to comply with the applicable particulate matter standard. In order to provide reasonable assurance of compliance for these units, the results of annual stack testing will have to be supplemented with additional monitoring. Furthermore, the results of an annual test alone would not constitute an adequate basis for the annual certification of compliance that the facility will have to submit for these units.

The most common approach addressing periodic monitoring for particulate emission limits on units with add-on controls is to establish an opacity or a control device parameter indicator range that would provide evidence of proper control device operation. The primary goal of such monitoring is to provide reasonable assurance of compliance, and one way of achieving this goal is to use opacity data or control device operating parameter data from previous successful compliance tests to identify the range of values that has corresponded to compliance in the past. Operating within the range of values identified in this manner would provide assurance that the control device is operating properly and would serve as the basis for an annual certification. Depending upon the margin of compliance during the tests used to establish the opacity or control device indicator range, going outside the range could represent either a period of time when an exceedance of the applicable standard is likely or it could represent a trigger for initiating corrective action to prevent an exceedance of the standard. In order to avoid any confusion regarding the consequences of going

outside the indicator range, the permit must specify whether corrective action must be taken when a source operates outside the established indicator range.

One possible way of resolving this deficiency in the Scholz permit would be to use language similar to that found in the proposed Plant Crist Title V permit.

### **Gulf Power Response 1:**

In order to satisfy the periodic monitoring issue, Gulf Power recommends the following condition be added to the miscellaneous conditions in Section A:

**A.37. Periodic Monitoring Requirements.** Periodic monitoring for particulate matter shall be COMs. For any calendar quarter in which more than five percent of the COMs readings show 20% or greater opacity (excluding start-up, shut-down and periods of COMs outages), a steady state particulate matter stack test shall be performed and submitted within the following calendar quarter. The stack test shall comply with all of the testing and reporting requirements contained in the preceding specific conditions and, where practicable, shall be performed while operating at conditions representative to those showing greater than 20% opacity. Units are not required to be brought on-line solely for the purpose of performing this special compliance test. If the unit does not operate in the following quarter, the special compliance test may be postponed until the unit is brought back on-line. Once back on-line, the special test shall be performed within 20 days.

[Rule 62-213.440(4), F.A.C.]

2. **Compliance Testing:** This permit is not clear about the frequency of testing that the facility needs to follow for particulate matter (PM). Condition A.17. states that the source must conduct annual testing for PM. However, condition A.25. establishes that the facility will conduct testing once a year if liquid or solid fuel is burned more than 400 hours, and no other testing is required otherwise. The permit needs to be clear about which one of these conditions the facility must follow to demonstrate compliance with PM limits. Additionally, this permit needs to include the regulatory basis for condition A.17.

### **Gulf Power Response 2:**

Gulf Power recommends, Specific Condition A.17. to be changed:

From:

**A.17. Annual Tests Required.** Units -001 and -002 must be tested annually for SO<sub>2</sub> and PM emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

To:

**A.17. Annual Tests Required.** Except as provided in Specific Condition A.25., units -001 and -002 must be tested annually for SO<sub>2</sub> and PM emissions in accordance with the requirements listed below.

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

3. **Appropriate Averaging Times:** The particulate matter emission limits contained in conditions A.5 and A.7 do not contain averaging times. Because the stringency of emission limits is a function of both magnitude and averaging time, appropriate averaging times must be added to the permit in order for the limits to be practicably enforceable. An approach that may be used to address this deficiency is to include a general condition in the permit stating that the averaging times for all specified emission standards are tied to or based on the run time of the test method(s) used for determining compliance.

Additionally, condition A.18 does not contain an averaging time and should be revised. One possible resolution to this deficiency is to include a permitting note regarding the six minute averaging time of the visible emissions limit similar to the one in condition B.19. of the proposed Plant Crist permit.

### **Gulf Power Response 3:**

Gulf Power recommends the following permitting note be placed in the permit after Specific Condition A.7.:  
{Permitting Note: The averaging time shall correspond to the cumulative sample time, as specified in the reference test method (see specific condition A.20.)}

In addition, the following permitting note will be placed in the permit after Specific Condition A.18.:  
{Permitting Note: A transmissometer used to demonstrate compliance should record sufficient data so as to be equivalent to a Method 9 test. Method 9 requires determining an average based on 24 readings at 15-second intervals, thus, a six-minute average. The transmissometers in use at this facility make a permanent recording every six-minutes based on an average of readings taken every 15 seconds. After the 6-minute average is recorded, the individual readings are erased and a new 6-minute average is determined based on the next set of 24 individual readings. This 6-minute block recording is consistent with the requirements of Method 9.}

4. Acid Rain: Section IV, "Acid Rain Part", Condition A.2. contains NO<sub>x</sub> requirements for units 1 and 2. The requirement that the annual heat input for unit 2 shall not be "less than 1,864,795 MMBtu" appears to be in error. Please note that 40 CFR 76.11(d)(B) requires that for each unit in a NO<sub>x</sub> Averaging Plan with an alternative contemporaneous emission limit (ACEL) that is less stringent than the applicable emission limit in § 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7, the actual annual heat input for the calendar year should not exceed the annual heat input limit in the averaging plan. Since the ACEL chosen by the source for unit 2 in the averaging plan is less stringent than the applicable emission limit for this unit, the requirement contained in Condition A.2. should be revised to indicate that the unit shall not have an annual heat input "greater than 1,864,795 MMBtu."

### **Gulf Power Response 4:**

Gulf Power agrees with the requested correction.

5. Compliance with Emissions Standards: Conditions A.9. and A.10. contain the SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits of 6.17 lb/MMBtu and 2.75 lb/MMBtu when burning solid and liquid fuels, respectively. Condition A.22. indicates compliance will be demonstrated for the SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits using continuous emission monitoring based on 24-hour averages. It is unclear in the permit which emission standard applies when both solid and liquid fuels are burned in the same 24-hour period.

### **Gulf Power Response 5:**

Typically, when a permit allows the combustion of multiple fuels that have different emission limiting standards, a prorated emission limit, based on respective percentages of heat input from each fuel, would apply. However, since fuel oil is only used for start-up and flame stabilization at this facility, and since the maximum heat input capacity when firing fuel oil is less than 2% of the maximum heat input capacity when firing coal, the prorated change would be very small. This, coupled with the reality that, due to the Acid Rain requirements, actual emissions are likely going to be much less than the allowable 6.17 lb/MMBtu, a recordkeeping effort to verify the prorated limit would impose a needless burden on the permittee. As a result of this comment, no changes are justified.

## II. General Comments

1. Compliance Certification: Facility-wide Condition 12 of the permit should specifically reference the required components of Appendix TV-3, item 51, which lists the compliance certification requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii), to ensure that complete certification information is submitted to EPA.

### Gulf Power Response 6:

This requirement is contained in Condition A.8. of the Acid Rain section.

2. Section III, A.9: Condition A.9 specifies that, when burning solid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 6.17 lb/MMBtu. Although Condition A.16. indicates that continuous emissions monitors will be used to assure compliance with this limit, we recommend that condition A.16. be revised to clarify that the diluant (CO<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub>) concentration is also monitored to ensure compliance with A.9.

### Gulf Power Response 7:

The requirement for a CO<sub>2</sub> monitor is mentioned in the permitting note preceding Specific Condition A.15. and is required by A.15. A revision to Specific Condition A.16. is not necessary.

3. Section III, A.20: Condition A.20. states during the particulate matter emission test, there must be a minimum sample volume of 30 dry standard cubic feet. Condition A.30(b) states the minimum sample volume will be 25 dry standard cubic feet, unless otherwise specified. In order to clarify which condition is applicable, we recommend adding a permitting note to Condition A.20.

### Gulf Power Response 8:

In response to this comment, Gulf Power recommends the following permitting note be placed in the permit after Specific Condition A.30.(b):

{Permitting Note: Specific Condition A.20. specifies a minimum sample volume of 30 dry standard cubic feet.}

4. Section III, A.22: Condition A.22. states, when there is less than 18 hours of valid data from the CEMS, fuel sampling will be done to ensure compliance. Condition A.22. should be revised to clarify the need for fuel sampling when both solid and liquid fuel are burned in the same 24-hour period, yet one or more of the fuels are burned less than the required 18 hours.

### Gulf Power Response 9:

Specific Condition A.22. specifies requirements for operation of the continuous emissions monitor which measures stack gas concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub>. Fuel type has no bearing on this requirement. Further, since the liquid fuel is only used for start-up and flame stabilization purposes (which are typically short term activities), it does not make sense to require fuel sampling every time the units are in a start-up or flame stabilization mode. The liquid fuel properties are demonstrated by vendor delivery receipts (see Specific Condition A.16.). For used oil, sampling and analysis is required to demonstrate that the used oil qualifies as on-specification used oil before it can be combusted (see Specific Condition A.36.). No changes are needed as a result of this comment.

5. Acid Rain: Please note that the Phase II Averaging Plan submitted by the source is an enforceable part of this permit. The Averaging Plan, Phase II NO<sub>x</sub> Compliance Plan and Phase II Acid Rain permit application should be referenced and attached as enforceable parts of the Title V permit. We note that Phase II permit applications, Phase II NO<sub>x</sub> Compliance Plans and the Phase II Averaging Plans submitted by this source are referenced in Condition A.1. of the proposed permit and under the Section entitled, "Referenced attachments

made part of this permit” by the form number and a date. It is unclear, however, whether or not the dates referenced in these sections are dates in which the documents were received by Florida DEP or the date that the forms were signed by the respective designated representative. The signature dates on the documents do not correspond with the dates referenced in the permit body. In order to avoid confusion, particularly when there are revisions to original plans that are being incorporated into the permit, we recommend that the permit refer to the signature date as indicated on the specific document being referenced (e.g., DEP Form NO 62-210.900(1)(a)5, F.A.C., signed 08/17/99).

**Gulf Power Response 10:**

The dates referenced in the permit are the dates the forms were received by the Department. To help reduce confusion, Gulf Power recommends the date of signature also be reflected.

6. Acid Rain: Appendix CP-1, Section IV, Acid Rain Part, Condition A.2. indicates the NO<sub>x</sub> requirements for units 1 and 2. The citation indicated “40 CFR 76.5(a)(1)” appears to be in error. Since these units are listed as dry bottom wall-fired boilers the emission limit of 0.50 lb/MMBtu should be referenced as originating under 40 CFR 76.5(a)(2).

Also, we understand, that the Appendix CP-1 is only intended to address the initial issuance of the Title V/Acid Rain permit and that it does not address any future revisions to the plan. Future revisions will be subject to a different compliance plan.

**Gulf Power Response 11:**

Gulf Power agrees to correct the Rule citation to 40 CFR 76.5(a)(2).



Jeb Bush  
Governor

*Barbara/File*

# Department of Environmental Protection

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

David B. Struhs  
Secretary

October 11, 1999

**CERTIFIED MAIL – RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

Mr. Robert G. Moore  
Gulf Power Company  
One Energy Place  
Pensacola, Florida 32520-0100

Re: EPA Objection to PROPOSED Title V Permit No. 0630014-001-V  
Gulf Power Company – Scholz Electric Generating Plant

Dear Mr. Moore:

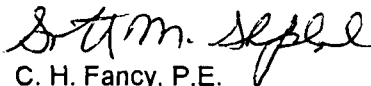
On September 30, the department received a timely written objection from the United States Environmental Protection Agency to the referenced proposed permit. A copy of EPA's objection is attached.

In accordance with Section 403.0872(8), Florida Statutes (F.S.), the department must not issue a final permit until the objection is resolved or withdrawn. Pursuant to Section 403.0872(8), F.S., the applicant may file a written reply to the objection with 45 days after the date on which the department serves the applicant with a copy of the objection. {Day 45 = November 13}. The written reply must include any supporting materials that the applicant desires to include in the record relevant to the issues raised by the objection. The written reply must be considered by the department in issuing a final permit to resolve the objection of EPA. Please submit any written comments you wish to have considered concerning the objection to Mr. Scott M. Sheplak, P.E. at the above letterhead address.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 70.8(c)(4) the department will have to resolve the objection by issuing a permit that satisfies EPA within 90 days of the objection, or EPA will assume authority for the permit. {Day 90 = December 28}.

If you should have any other questions, please contact Mr. Scott M. Sheplak, P.E. at 850/921-9532.

Sincerely,

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

CHF/sms/k

Enclosures

cc: Mr. James O. Vick, Gulf Power Company  
Patricia Comer, Esquire, OGC w/enclosures  
Douglas Neeley, USEPA w/o enclosures  
Carla Pierce, USEPA w/o enclosures

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
 REGION 4  
 ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER  
 61 FORSYTH STREET  
 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-8960

CLARK

SEP 30 1999

4APT-ARB

Howard L. Rhodes, Director  
 Department of Environmental Protection  
 Division of Air Resources Management  
 Mail Station 5500  
 2600 Blair Stone Road  
 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

SUBJ: EPA's Review of Proposed Title V Permit  
 Gulf Power Company  
 Scholz Electric Generating Plant  
 Permit No. 0630014-001-V

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OCT 04 1999  
 DIVISION OF AIR  
 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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OCT 04 1999

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

Dear Mr. Rhodes:

The purpose of this letter is to provide comments to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) on the proposed title V operating permit for Gulf Power Company - Scholz Electric Generating Plant, which was posted on DEP's web site on August 17, 1999. Based on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) review of the proposed permit and the supporting information for this facility, EPA formally objects, under the authority of Section 505(b) of the Clean Air Act (the Act) and 40 C.F.R. §70.8(c) (see also Florida Regulation 62-213.450), to the issuance of the title V permit for this facility. The basis of EPA's objection is that the permit does not fully meet the periodic monitoring requirements of 40 C.F.R. §70.6(a)(3)(i), and does not assure compliance with the applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. §70.6(a)(1).

Section 70.8(c) requires EPA to object to the issuance of a proposed permit in writing within 45 days of receipt of the proposed permit (and all necessary supporting information) if EPA determines that the permit is not in compliance with the applicable requirements under the Act or 40 C.F.R. Part 70. Section 70.8(c)(4) and Section 505(c) of the Act further provide that if the State fails to revise and resubmit a proposed permit within 90 days to satisfy the objection, the authority to issue or deny the permit passes to EPA and EPA will act accordingly. Because the objection issues must be fully addressed within the 90 days, we suggest that the revised permit be submitted in advance in order that any outstanding issues may be addressed prior to the expiration of the 90-day period.

Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. §70.8(c), this letter and its enclosure contain a detailed explanation of the objection issues and the changes necessary to make the permit consistent with the

requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 70. The enclosure also contains general comments applicable to the permit.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss this further, please contact Mr. Gregg Worley, Chief, Operating Source Section at (404) 562-9141. Should your staff need additional information they may contact Ms. Elizabeth Bartlett, Florida Title V Contact, at (404) 562-9122 or Ms. Angelia Souder-Blackwell, Associate Regional Counsel, at (404) 562-9527.

Sincerely,



Winston A. Smith  
Director  
Air, Pesticides & Toxics  
Management Division

Enclosure

cc: Mr. James O. Vick  
Mr. G. Dwain Waters  
Gulf Power Company

## Enclosure

**U.S. EPA Region 4 Objection  
Proposed Part 70 Operating Permit  
Gulf Power Company  
Scholz Electric Generating Plant  
Permit No. 0630014-001-AV**

### **I. EPA Objection Issues**

1. Periodic Monitoring: Condition A.17 of the permit requires the source to conduct annual testing for particulate matter. The Statement of Basis for this permit states that this testing frequency "is justified by the low emission rate documented in previous emissions tests while firing coal" and "the Department and EPA have determined that sources without controls whose emissions are less than half the effective standard shall test annually."

While EPA has in the past accepted this approach as adequate periodic monitoring for particulate matter, it has done so only for uncontrolled natural gas and fuel oil fired units. The oil/coal fired units addressed in condition A.17 use add-on control equipment to comply with the applicable particulate matter standard. In order to provide reasonable assurance of compliance for these units, the results of annual stack testing will have to be supplemented with additional monitoring. Furthermore, the results of an annual test alone would not constitute an adequate basis for the annual certification of compliance that the facility will have to submit for these units.

The most common approach addressing periodic monitoring for particulate emission limits on units with add-on controls is to establish an opacity or a control device parameter indicator range that would provide evidence of proper control device operation. The primary goal of such monitoring is to provide reasonable assurance of compliance, and one way of achieving this goal is to use opacity data or control device operating parameter data from previous successful compliance tests to identify the range of values that has corresponded to compliance in the past. Operating within the range of values identified in this manner would provide assurance that the control device is operating properly and would serve as the basis for an annual certification. Depending upon the margin of compliance during the tests used to establish the opacity or control device indicator range, going outside the range could represent either a period of time when an exceedance of the applicable standard is likely or it could represent a trigger for initiating corrective action to prevent an exceedance of the standard. In order to avoid any confusion regarding the consequences of going outside the indicator range, the permit must specify whether corrective action must be taken when a source operates outside the established indicator range.

One possible way of resolving this deficiency in the Scholz permit would be to use language similar to that found in the proposed Plant Crist Title V permit.

2. Compliance Testing: This permit is not clear about the frequency of testing that the facility needs to follow for particular matter (PM). Condition A.17 states that the source must conduct annual testing for PM. However, condition A.25 establishes that the facility will conduct testing once a year if liquid or solid fuel is burned more than 400 hours, and no other testing is required otherwise. The permit needs to be clear about which one of these conditions the facility must follow to demonstrate compliance with PM limits. Additionally, this permit needs to include the regulatory basis for condition A.17.
3. Appropriate Averaging Times: The particulate matter emission limits contained in conditions A.5 and A.7 do not contain averaging times. Because the stringency of emission limits is a function of both magnitude and averaging time, appropriate averaging times must be added to the permit in order for the limits to be practicably enforceable. An approach that may be used to address this deficiency is to include a general condition in the permit stating that the averaging times for all specified emission standards are tied to or based on the run time of the test method(s) used for determining compliance.

Additionally, condition A.18 does not contain an averaging time and should be revised. One possible resolution to this deficiency is to include a permitting note regarding the six minute averaging time of the visible emissions limit similar to the one in condition B.19 of the proposed Plant Crist permit.

4. Acid Rain: Section IV, "Acid Rain Part", Condition A.2. contains NO<sub>x</sub> requirements for units 1 and 2. The requirement that the annual heat input for unit 2 shall not be "less than 1,864,795 mmBtu" appears to be in error. Please note that 40 CFR 76.11(d)(B) requires that for each unit in a NO<sub>x</sub> Averaging Plan with an alternative contemporaneous emission limit (ACEL) that is less stringent than the applicable emission limit in § 76.5, 76.6, or 76.7, the actual annual heat input for the calendar year should not exceed the annual heat input limit in the averaging plan. Since the ACEL chosen by the source for unit 2 in the averaging plan is less stringent than the applicable emission limit for this unit, the requirement contained in Condition A.2. should be revised to indicate that the unit shall not have an annual heat input "greater than 1,864,795 mmBtu."
5. Compliance with Emissions Standards: Conditions A.9 and A.10 contain the SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits of 6.17 lb/mmBtu and 2.75 lb/mmBtu when burning solid and liquid fuels, respectively. Condition A.22 indicates compliance will be demonstrated for the SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits using continuous emission monitoring

based on 24-hour averages. It is unclear in the permit which emission standard applies when both solid and liquid fuels are burned in the same 24-hour period.

## II. General Comments

1. Compliance Certification: Facility-wide Condition 12 of the permit should specifically reference the required components of Appendix TV-3, item 51, which lists the compliance certification requirements of 40 C.F.R. 70.6(c)(5)(iii), to ensure that complete certification information is submitted to EPA.
2. Section III, A.9: Condition A.9 specifies that, when burning solid fuel, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 6.17 lb/mmBtu. Although Condition A.16 indicates that continuous emissions monitors will be used to assure compliance with this limit, we recommend that condition A.16 be revised to clarify that the dilutant (CO<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub>) concentration is also monitored to ensure compliance with A.9.
3. Section III, A.20: Condition A.20 states during the particulate matter emission test, there must be a minimum sample volume of 30 dry standard cubic feet. Condition A.30(b) states the minimum sample volume will be 25 dry standard cubic feet, unless otherwise specified. In order to clarify which condition is applicable, we recommend adding a permitting note to Condition A.20.
4. Section III, A.22: Condition A.22 states, when there is less than 18 hours of valid data from the CEMS, fuel sampling will be done to ensure compliance. Condition A.22 should be revised to clarify the need for fuel sampling when both solid and liquid fuel are burned in the same 24-hour period, yet one or more of the fuels are burned less than the required 18 hours.
5. Acid Rain: Please note that the Phase II Averaging Plan submitted by the source is an enforceable part of this permit. The Averaging Plan, Phase II NO<sub>x</sub> Compliance Plan and Phase II Acid Rain permit application should be referenced and attached as enforceable parts of the Title V permit. We note that Phase II permit applications, Phase II NO<sub>x</sub> Compliance Plans and the Phase II Averaging Plans submitted by this source are referenced in Condition A.1. of the proposed permit and under the Section entitled, "Referenced attachments made part of this permit" by the form number and a date. It is unclear, however, whether or not the dates referenced in these sections are dates in which the documents were received by Florida DEP or the date that the forms were signed by the respective designated representative. The signature dates on the documents do not correspond with the dates referenced in the permit body. In order to avoid confusion, particularly when there are revisions to original plans that are being incorporated into the permit, we recommend that the permit refer to the signature

date as indicated on the specific document being referenced (e.g., DEP Form NO 62-210.900(1)(a)5, F.A.C., signed 08/17/99).

- 6: Acid Rain: Appendix CP-1, Section IV, Acid Rain Part, Condition A.2. indicates the NOx requirements for units 1 and 2. The citation indicated "40 C.F.R. 76.5(a)(1)" appears to be in error. Since these units are listed as dry bottom wall-fired boilers the emission limit of 0.50 lb/mmBtu should be referenced as originating under 40 C.F.R. 76.5(a)(2).

Also, we understand, that the Appendix CP-1 is only intended to address the initial issuance of the Title V/Acid Rain permit and that it does not address any future revisions to the plan. Future revisions will be subject to a different compliance plan.