

CARLTON FIELDS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

4000 INTERNATIONAL PLACE
100 S. E. SECOND STREET
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33131

MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. BOX 019101, MIAMI, FL 33131-9101
TEL (305) 530-0050 FAX (305) 530-0055

February 24, 2003

Ms. Teresa Heron
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

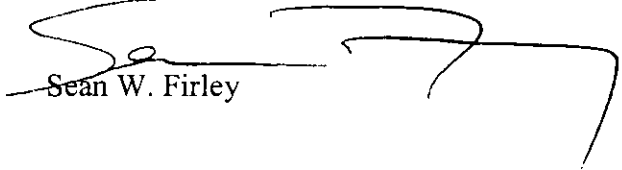
Re: **Caldwell Energy & Environmental, Inc. vs. Florida Power & Light Company**
Case No. CL 01-2415 AG, Palm Beach County Circuit Court
Our File No. 44087-98622

Dear Ms. Heron:

Enclosed please copies of the documents you supplied in response to the Subpoena Duces Tecum in this matter, which I have pre-marked with exhibit stickers for ease of reference.

By copy of this letter I am forwarding copies of the marked documents to the Court Reporter and to opposing counsel so that we all have a set for the telephonic deposition on February 26, 2003 at 9:30 a.m.

Sincerely,


Sean W. Firley

SWF:paw
Enclosures (Heron Deposition Exhibits 1 - 17)

cc: Accurate Stenotype, 100 Salem Court, Tallahassee, FL 32301
Attention: Kendra (w/enclosures)
Spencer Sax, Esq. (w/enclosures)

RECEIVED

FEB 25 2003

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

MIA#2234583.2
MIAMI

ORLANDO

ST. PETERSBURG

TALLAHASSEE

TAMPA

WEST PALM BEACH

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 15TH
JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NO. CL 01-2415 AG

CALDWELL ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL,
INC., a foreign corporation,

Plaintiff,

vs.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY,
a Florida corporation,

Defendant.

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FEB 25 2003

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

RE-NOTICE OF TAKING TELEPHONIC DEPOSITION DUCES TECUM
(Change in Date and Time)

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned attorneys will take the deposition of:

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Date and Time</u>	<u>Location</u>
Ms. Teresa Heron State of Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection	February 26, 2002 9:30 a.m.	State of Florida. Dept. of Environmental Protection 111 South Magnolia Drive - #4 Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

[Directions: 1 to 2 blocks North of US 27 on South Magnolia, in courtyard to the right of The Marketplace. There's a large parking lot and they are on the right side as you face the buildings. They are located on the bottom floor left hand side #4.

The deposition will be upon oral examination before Accurate Stenotype Reporters, or a Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large, or some other officer duly authorized by law to take depositions. The oral examination will continue from day to day until completed. The deposition is being taken for the purpose of discovery, for use at trial, or both of the foregoing, or for such other purposes as are permitted under the applicable and governing rules,

EXHIBIT

Heron Depo.

1

pursuant to Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. A list of the documents to be produced is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was faxed and mailed on this 19th day of February, 2003, to: Spencer Sax, Esq. and Rachelle R. McBride, Esquire, Sachs, Sax & Klein, P.A., Post Office Box 810037, Boca Raton, Florida 33481-0037.

CARLTON FIELDS, P.A.
Counsel for Caldwell Energy Environmental, Inc.
Bank of America Tower at International Place
100 Southeast Second Street, Suite 4000
Miami, Florida 33131
(305) 530-0050

By: 

MARIA C. MCGUINNESS
Florida Bar No. 858137
SEAN W. FIRLEY
Florida Bar No. 0118567

Co-counsel for Plaintiff:

Robert M. Connolly, Esq.
Stites & Harbison
400 West Market Street
Suite 1800
Louisville, KY 40202-3352

Copy via Facsimile to:

Accurate Stenotype Reporters (850) 878-2254 fax

CARLTON FIELDS, P.A.
Bank of America Tower at International Place - Suite 4000 - 100 Southeast Second Street - Miami - Florida 33131-9101 - (305) 530-0050

EXHIBIT A

All documents pertaining to Defendant Florida Power & Light Company's ("FPL") permit application, permit, construction and operation of inlet fogging systems at FPL's Martin County, Florida and Putnam County, Florida power generating plants, including but not limited to any documents discussing FPL's anticipated and estimated use of the fogging systems in hours and/or on an annual basis, expectations for increases in megawatt output through the use of the inlet fogging systems at these power plants and the effect of the fogging systems on NOx emissions.

CARLTON FIELDS, P. A .

Bank of America Tower at International Place - Suite 4000 - 100 Southeast Second Street - Miami - Florida 33131-9101 - (305) 530-0050

*** TX REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO 2058
CONNECTION TEL #44087#98622#18509226979
CONNECTION ID
ST. TIME 02/19 16:47
USAGE T 01'07
PGS. SENT 4
RESULT OK

CARLTON FIELDS, P.A.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

4000 INTERNATIONAL PLACE
100 S.E. SECOND STREET
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33131-9101

MAILING ADDRESS
P.O. BOX 019101, MIAMI FL 33131-9101
TEL (305) 530-0050 FAX (305) 530-0055

FAX COVER SHEET

Date:	February 19, 2003	Phone Number	Fax Number
To:	Teresa Heron	850-921-9529	850-922-6979
From:	Sean W. Firley	(305) 530-0050	(305) 530-0055

Client/Matter No.: 44087.98622

Employee No.: 648

Total Number of Pages Being Transmitted, Including Cover Sheet: 4

Message: Dear Ms. Heron: Per your conversation with my secretary earlier today, enclosed please find a copy of the Re-Notice of Deposition, rescheduling your deposition for Wednesday, February 26, 2003, at 9:30 a.m. Thank you.

Original to follow Via Regular Mail Original will Not be Sent Original will follow via Overnight Courier

*** TX REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO 2053
CONNECTION TEL #44087#98622#15619944985
CONNECTION ID
ST. TIME 02/19 16:37
USAGE T 01'28
PGS. SENT 4
RESULT OK

CARLTON FIELDS, P.A.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

4000 INTERNATIONAL PLACE
100 S.B. SECOND STREET
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33131-9101

MAILING ADDRESS
P.O. BOX 019101, MIAMI FL 33131-9101
TEL (305) 530-0050 FAX (305) 530-0055

FAX COVER SHEET

Date:	February 19, 2003	Phone Number	Fax Number
To:	Spencer Sax, Esq.		
and	Rachelle McBride, Esq.	(561) 994-4499	(561) 994-4985
From:	Sean W. Firley, Esq.	(305) 530-0050	(305) 530-0055

Client/Matter No.: 44087.98622

Employee No.: 648

Total Number of Pages Being Transmitted, Including Cover Sheet: 4

Message: Caldwell Energy & Environmental vs. Florida Power & Light Co. Case CL 01-2415 AG

Re-Notice of Deposition of Teresa Heron follows.

Original to follow Via Regular Mail Original will Not be Sent Original will follow via Overnight Courier

*** TX REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO 2086
CONNECTION TEL #44087#98622#18508782254
CONNECTION ID
ST. TIME 02/20 14:51
USAGE T 02'24
PGS. SENT 4
RESULT OK

CARLTON FIELDS, P.A.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

4000 INTERNATIONAL PLACE
100 S.E. SECOND STREET
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33131-9101

MAILING ADDRESS
P.O. BOX 019101, MIAMI FL 33131-9101
TEL (305) 530-0050 FAX (305) 530-0055

FAX COVER SHEET

Date:	February 20, 2003	Phone Number	Fax Number
To:	Accurate Stenotype ATTN: Kendra	850-878-2221	850-878-2254
From:	Patty Watson for Sean W. Firley	(305) 530-0050	(305) 530-0055

Client/Matter No.: 44087.98622

Employee No.: 256

Total Number of Pages Being Transmitted, Including Cover Sheet: 4

Message: Caldwell vs. Florida Power

Per our conversation yesterday, a copy of Re-Notice of Taking Telephonic Deposition Duces Tecum follows resetting the deposition of Teresa Heron for 2/26/03 at 9:30 a.m. Please calendar and arrange to have a court reporter present for this deposition. Both counsel will appear telephonically for this deposition. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Sean Firley or Patty Watson at 305-530-0050. Thank you.

Please note that this deposition was previously noticed for 2/20 by Corey Collins of our firm. Mr. Firley of our firm will be appearing telephonically for the rescheduled deposition on 2/26.

Please call me at 305-530-0050 if you have any questions.

Original to follow Via Regular Mail Original will Not be Sent Original will follow via Overnight Courier

501 / 237-6812 Spencey Sax

RECEIVED

MAR 29 1999

BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

APPLICATION FOR AIR PERMIT
INSTALLATION OF DIRECT WATER
SPRAY FOGGING SYSTEMS
MARTIN PLANT

Prepared For:

Florida Power & Light, Inc.
700 Universe Blvd.
Juno Beach, Florida 33408

Prepared By:

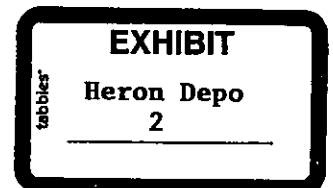
Golder Associates Inc.
6241 NW 23rd Street, Suite 500
Gainesville, Florida 32653

March 1999
9737572Y/F3

SE District

DISTRIBUTION:

6 Copies - Florida Power & Light, Inc. (4 signatures, 2 photocopy signatures)
2 Copies - Golder Associates Inc.



PART I
APPLICATION FOR AIR PERMIT
LONG FORM

RECEIVED

FEB 25 2003

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

Department of Environmental Protection

TIP
+ File

DIVISION OF AIR RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR AIR PERMIT - LONG FORM

RECEIVED

See Instructions for Form No. 62-210.900(1)

FEB 25 2003

I. APPLICATION INFORMATION

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

This section of the Application for Air Permit form identifies the facility and information on the scope and purpose of this application. This section also includes information on the owner or authorized representative of the facility (or the responsible official in the case of a Title V source) and the necessary statements for the applicant and professional engineer, where required, to sign and date for formal submittal of the Application for Air Permit to the Department. If the application form is submitted to the Department using ELSA, this section of the Application for Air Permit must also be submitted in hard-copy.

Identification of Facility Addressed in This Application

Enter the name of the corporation, business, governmental entity, or individual that has ownership or control of the facility; the facility site name, if any; and the facility's physical location. If known, also enter the facility identification number.

1. Facility Owner/Company Name: Florida Power & Light Company	
2. Site Name: Martin Plant	
3. Facility Identification Number: 0850001 [] Unknown	
4. Facility Location Information: Street Address or Other Locator: 7m N of Indiantown on SR 710 City: Indiantown County: Martin Zip Code: 34956	
5. Relocatable Facility? [] Yes [X] No	6. Existing Permitted Facility? [X] Yes [] No

Application Processing Information (DEP Use)

1. Date of Receipt of Application:	March 29, 1999
2. Permit Number:	0850001-005-AC
3. PSD Number (if applicable):	
4. Siting Number (if applicable):	

Owner/Authorized Representative or Responsible Official

1. Name and Title of Owner/Authorized Representative or Responsible Official: John Lindsay, Plant General Manager
2. Owner/Authorized Representative or Responsible Official Mailing Address: Organization/Firm: FPL - Martin Plant Street Address: P.O. Box 176 City: Indiantown State: FL Zip Code: 34956-0176
3. Owner/Authorized Representative or Responsible Official Telephone Numbers: Telephone: (561) 597-7106 Fax: (561) 597-7416
4. Owner/Authorized Representative or Responsible Official Statement: <i>I, the undersigned, am the owner or authorized representative* of the non-Title V source addressed in this Application for Air Permit or the responsible official, as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., of the Title V source addressed in this application, whichever is applicable. I hereby certify, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, that the statements made in this application are true, accurate and complete and that, to the best of my knowledge, any estimates of emissions reported in this application are based upon reasonable techniques for calculating emissions. The air pollutant emissions units and air pollution control equipment described in this application will be operated and maintained so as to comply with all applicable standards for control of air pollutant emissions found in the statutes of the State of Florida and rules of the Department of Environmental Protection and revisions thereof. I understand that a permit, if granted by the Department, cannot be transferred without authorization from the Department, and I will promptly notify the Department upon sale or legal transfer of any permitted emissions unit.</i> Signature <u><i>J.M. Lindsay</i></u> Date <u><i>3/10/99</i></u>

* Attach letter of authorization if not currently on file.

Scope of Application

This Application for Air Permit addresses the following emissions unit(s) at the facility. An Emissions Unit Information Section (a Section III of the form) must be included for each emissions unit listed.

Emissions Unit ID **Description of Emissions Unit** **Permit Type**

Unit #	Unit ID		
1	003	CT3A - Combustion Turbine with HRSG	AC1B
2	004	CT3B - Combustion Turbine with HRSG	AC1B
3	005	CT4A - Combustion Turbine with HRSG	AC1B
4	006	CT4B - Combustion Turbine with HRSG	AC1B

See individual Emissions Unit (EU) sections for more detailed descriptions.
Multiple EU IDs indicated with an asterisk (*). Regulated EU indicated with an "R".

Purpose of Application and Category

Check one (except as otherwise indicated):

Category I: All Air Operation Permit Applications Subject to Processing Under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

This Application for Air Permit is submitted to obtain:

-] Initial air operation permit under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., for an existing facility which is classified as a Title V source.
-] Initial air operation permit under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., for a facility which, upon start up of one or more newly constructed or modified emissions units addressed in this application, would become classified as a Title V source.

Current construction permit number: _____

-] Air operation permit renewal under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., for a Title V source.

Operation permit to be renewed: _____

-] Air operation permit revision for a Title V source to address one or more newly constructed or modified emissions units addressed in this application.

Current construction permit number: _____

Operation permit to be renewed: _____

-] Air operation permit revision or administrative correction for a Title V source to address one or more proposed new or modified emissions units and to be processed concurrently with the air construction permit application. Also check Category III.

Operation permit to be revised/corrected: _____

-] Air operation permit revision for a Title V source for reasons other than construction or modification of an emissions unit. Give reason for the revision e.g., to comply with a new applicable requirement or to request approval of an "Early Reductions" proposal.

Operation permit to be revised: _____

Reason for revision: _____

Category II: All Air Construction Permit Applications Subject to Processing Under Rule 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C.

This Application for Air Permit is submitted to obtain:

- Initial air operation permit under Rule 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C., for an existing facility seeking classification as a synthetic non-Title V source.

Current operation/construction permit number(s): _____

- Renewal air operation permit under Rule 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C., for a synthetic non-Title V source.

Operation permit to be renewed: _____

- Air operation permit revision for a synthetic non-Title V source. Give reason for revision; e.g., to address one or more newly constructed or modified emissions units.

Operation permit to be revised: _____

Reason for revision: _____

Category III: All Air Construction Permit Applications for All Facilities and Emissions Units.

This Application for Air Permit is submitted to obtain:

- Air construction permit to construct or modify one or more emissions units within a facility (including any facility classified as a Title V source).

Current operation permit number(s), if any: _____
0850001-004-AV

- Air construction permit to make federally enforceable an assumed restriction on the potential emissions of one or more existing, permitted emissions units.

Current operation permit number(s): _____

- Air construction permit for one or more existing, but unpermitted, emissions units.

Application Processing Fee

Check one:

[] Attached - Amount: _____

[] Not Applicable.

Construction/Modification Information

1. Description of Proposed Project or Alterations:

Installation of direct water spray inlet fogging systems. Since the facility holds a Title V permit pursuant to Chapter 62-213 F.A.C., a permit fee is not required. Refer to Part II for discussion.

2. Projected or Actual Date of Commencement of Construction :

3. Projected Date of Completion of Construction :

Professional Engineer Certification

1. Professional Engineer Name: Kennard F. Kosky
Registration Number: 14996

2. Professional Engineer Mailing Address:
Organization/Firm: Golder Associates Inc.
Street Address: 6241 NW 23rd Street, Suite 500
City: Gainesville State: FL Zip Code: 32653-1500

3. Professional Engineer Telephone Numbers:
Telephone: (352) 336-5600 Fax: (352) 336-6603

4. Professional Engineer's Statement:

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, except as particularly noted herein, that:*


(1) To the best of my knowledge, there is reasonable assurance that the air pollutant emissions unit(s) and the air pollution control equipment described in this Application for Air Permit, when properly operated and maintained, will comply with all applicable standards for control of air pollutant emissions found in the Florida Statutes and rules of the Department of Environmental Protection; and

(2) To the best of my knowledge, any emission estimates reported or relied on in this application are true, accurate, and complete and are either based upon reasonable techniques available for calculating emissions or, for emission estimates of hazardous air pollutants not regulated for an emissions unit addressed in this application, based solely upon the materials, information and calculations submitted with this application.

If the purpose of this application is to obtain a Title V source air operation permit (check here [] if so), I further certify that each emissions unit described in this Application for Air Permit, when properly operated and maintained, will comply with the applicable requirements identified in this application to which the unit is subject, except those emissions units for which a compliance schedule is submitted with this application.

If the purpose of this application is to obtain an air construction permit for one or more proposed new or modified emissions units (check here [X] if so), I further certify that the engineering features of each such emissions unit described in this application have been designed or examined by me or individuals under my direct supervision and found to be in conformity with sound engineering principles applicable to the control of emissions of the air pollutants characterized in this application.

If the purpose of this application is to obtain an initial air operation permit or operation permit revision for one or more newly constructed or modified emissions units (check here [] if so), I further certify that, with the exception of any changes detailed as part of this application, each such emissions unit has been constructed or modified in substantial accordance with the information given in the corresponding application for air construction permit and with all provisions contained in such permit.



Signature

(seal) 145

3/3/99

Date

* Attach any exception to certification statement.

Application Contact

1. Name and Title of Application Contact: Mr. Richard G. Piper, Repowering Licensing Manager
2. Application Contact Mailing Address: Organization/Firm: FPL Environmental Services Dep. Street Address: 700 Universe Blvd. City: Juno Beach State: FL Zip Code: 33408
3. Application Contact Telephone Numbers: Telephone: (561) 691-7058 Fax: (561) 691-7070

Application Comment

The existing combustion turbines (Units 3A,3B,4A & 4B) will be installed with direct water spray fogging systems that will reduce the turbine inlet air temperature. The temperature reduction will improve the heat rate and increase power due to the cooler-denser inlet air. The net emissions change from this project will not result in an increase of any regulated pollutant greater than the PSD significant emission rates. PSD review does not apply to proposed project. Discussed in Part II.

II. FACILITY INFORMATION

A. GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Location and Type

1. Facility UTM Coordinates: Zone: 17 East (km): 543.2 North (km): 2993.0			
2. Facility Latitude/Longitude: Latitude (DD/MM/SS): 27 / 3 / 29 Longitude: (DD/MM/SS): 80 / 33 / 54			
3. Governmental Facility Code: 0	4. Facility Status Code: A	5. Facility Major Group SIC Code: 49	6. Facility SIC(s): 4911
7. Facility Comment (limit to 500 characters): The existing Martin plant consists of 2 Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators (Units 1 and 2) and 2 Combined Cycle Units (Units 3 and 4). Each combined cycle unit consists of 2 combustion turbines and associated heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs). The primary fuel for the combustion turbines is natural gas with distillate oil as back-up. Refer to Part II for discussion			

Facility Contact

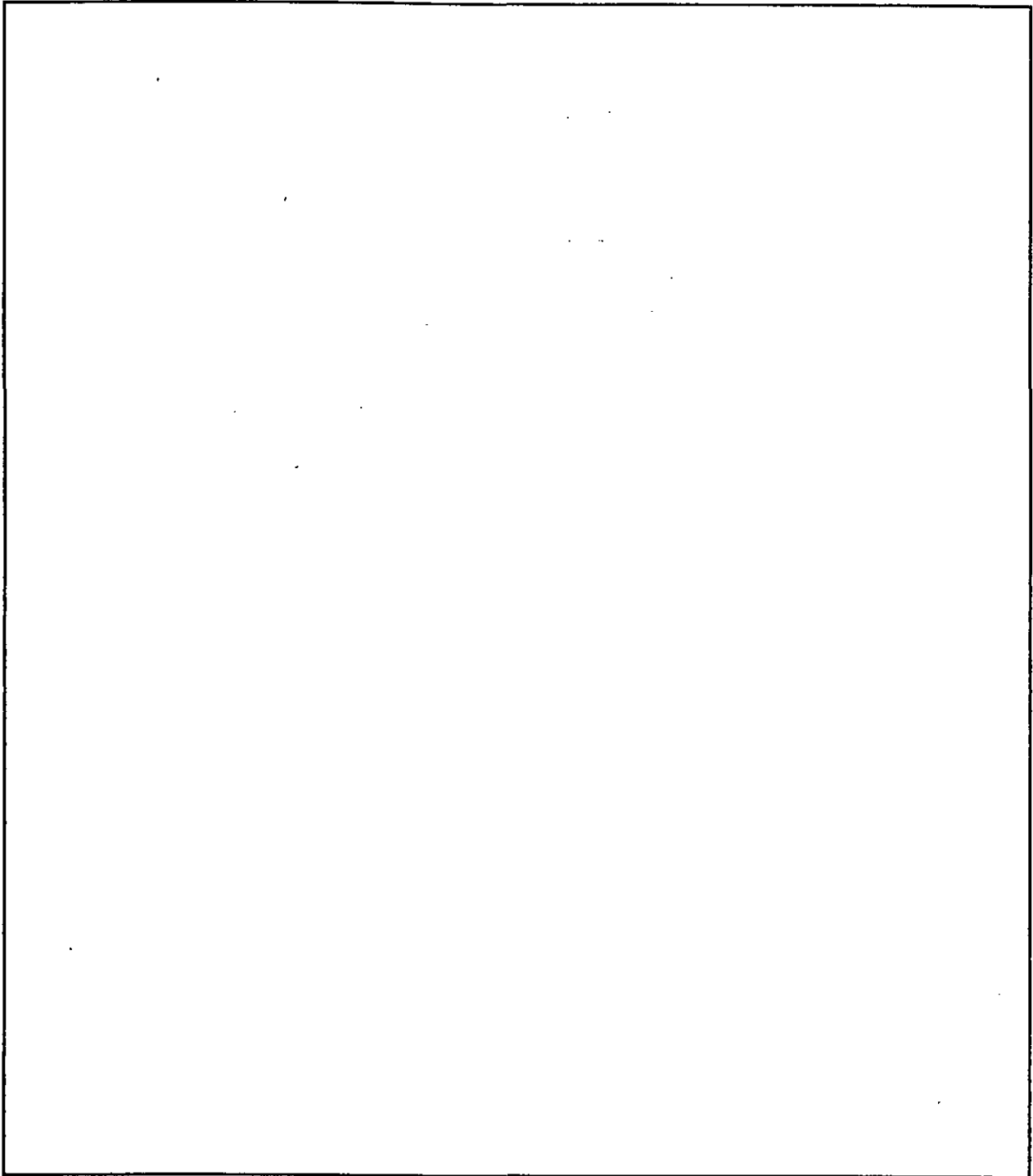
1. Name and Title of Facility Contact: Willie Welch, Environmental Specialist
2. Facility Contact Mailing Address: Organization/Firm: FPL - Martin Plant Street Address: P.O. Box 176 City: Indiantown State: FL Zip Code: 34956-0176
3. Facility Contact Telephone Numbers: Telephone: (561) 597-7106 Fax: (561) 597-7416

Facility Regulatory Classifications

1. Small Business Stationary Source? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
2. Title V Source? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3. Synthetic Non-Title V Source? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
4. Major Source of Pollutants Other than Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Synthetic Minor Source of Pollutants Other than HAPs? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
6. Major Source of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
7. Synthetic Minor Source of HAPs? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
8. One or More Emissions Units Subject to NSPS? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9. One or More Emissions Units Subject to NESHAP? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
10. Title V Source by EPA Designation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
11. Facility Regulatory Classifications Comment (limit to 200 characters): NSPS Subpart GG applies to the combustion turbines.

B. FACILITY REGULATIONS

Rule Applicability Analysis (Required for Category II applications and Category III applications involving non Title-V sources. See Instructions.)



List of Applicable Regulations (Required for Category I applications and Category III applications involving Title-V sources. See Instructions.)

Facility emissions covered under existing Title V permit, no additional facility or emission unit applicable requirements as a result of the proposed change.

C. FACILITY POLLUTANTS

Facility Pollutant Information

1. Pollutant Emitted	2. Pollutant Classification

D. FACILITY POLLUTANT DETAIL INFORMATION

Facility Pollutant Detail Information:

1. Pollutant Emitted:		
2. Requested Emissions Cap:	(lb/hr)	(tons/yr)
3. Basis for Emissions Cap Code:		
4. Facility Pollutant Comment (limit to 400 characters):		

Facility Pollutant Detail Information:

1. Pollutant Emitted:		
2. Requested Emissions Cap:	(lb/hr)	(tons/yr)
3. Basis for Emissions Cap Code:		
4. Facility Pollutant Comment (limit to 400 characters):		

E. FACILITY SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Requirements for All Applications

1. Area Map Showing Facility Location: <input type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver Requested
2. Facility Plot Plan: <input type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver Requested
3. Process Flow Diagram(s): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID(s): <u>Part II</u> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver Requested
4. Precautions to Prevent Emissions of Unconfined Particulate Matter: <input type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver Requested
5. Fugitive Emissions Identification: <input type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver Requested
6. Supplemental Information for Construction Permit Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID: <u>Part II</u> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable _____

Additional Supplemental Requirements for Category I Applications Only

7. List of Proposed Exempt Activities: <input type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable _____
8. List of Equipment/Activities Regulated under Title VI: <input type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment/Activities On site but Not Required to be Individually Listed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable _____
9. Alternative Methods of Operation: <input type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable _____
10. Alternative Modes of Operation (Emissions Trading): <input type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable _____

<p>11. Identification of Additional Applicable Requirements:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable</p>
<p>12. Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable</p>
<p>13. Risk Management Plan Verification:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Plan Submitted to Implementing Agency - Verification Attached Document ID: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Plan to be Submitted to Implementing Agency by Required Date</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable</p>
<p>14. Compliance Report and Plan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable</p>
<p>15. Compliance Statement (Hard-copy Required)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Attached, Document ID: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable</p>

PART II
SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Part II

Application for Air Permit Installation of Direct Water Spray Fogging Systems Martin Plant

Introduction

Florida Power & Light Company is proposing to install direct water spray fogging systems in the inlet ducts of the existing 4 combustion turbines in combined cycle configuration at the Martin Plant. The purpose of the inlet foggers to provide adiabatic inlet air cooling which increase turbine output and decreases heat rate. The project is part of increasing capacity in a cost effective manner.

Description

The direct inlet fogging systems achieve adiabatic cooling using water to form fine droplets (fog). The fog is produced by injection grids placed in the turbine inlet duct that use nozzles that produce a fine spray. The small fog particles (about 10 to 20 microns) extract the latent heat of vaporization from the gas stream when the water droplet is converted to gas. Heat is removed at a rate of 1,075 Btu/lb of water. The result of the fogging is a cooler more moisture laden air stream. Figure 1 presents a schematic of a typical fogging system.

The amount of heat removed is highly dependent upon the ambient air conditions. The two most important parameters are the dry bulb temperature and relative humidity. As moisture is added to the inlet air by the fogging, the vaporization of the fog droplets cools the air toward the wet-bulb temperature. For the proposed project, the design condition is 95°F and 50 percent relative humidity. The resultant wet bulb temperature, based on psychrometric charts is 79°F. At 100 percent saturation the inlet cooling system would result in a 16°F decrease of the turbine inlet air.

While adiabatic cooling is most efficient for dry climates, adiabatic cooling in Florida can be an effective means of inlet air cooling during the late morning to evening hours. This period is typically 8 to 10 hours per day from about 10 am to 8 pm. In the early morning hours and

evening hours, the typical relative humidity in Florida is 70 to 90 percent depending on the climatic conditions. Because of the highly variable nature of ambient air conditions, the annual average inlet cooling was assumed to be 8°F. This average was reviewed against a 30 year record of meteorological data for West Palm Beach and found to be representative of the range in conditions that occur over an annual period. This includes cooling associated with the typical mid-afternoon summer days and early morning/evening periods that occur year-round. The typical mid-afternoon cooling for West Palm Beach would be 11°F and would occur in August with a mid-afternoon temperature of 90°F and 64 percent relative humidity. During January, the mid-afternoon cooling would be about 9°F. The typical cooling that would occur in the early morning hours of evening hours with temperatures of about 80°F and a relative humidity of 80 percent would be 5°F. This cooling also assumes that the gas stream can be 100 percent saturated. The ambient air conditions that are modified by the fogging system occur naturally but are more frequent with the fogging system. For example, the average minimum temperatures for the months of November through April range from 55.5°F to 65.1°F with relative humidities ranging from 83 to 81 percent. The amount of adiabatic cooling would range from 3 to 4°F. The annual average temperature reduction used for gas firing was based on 24 hours operation would be about 5.5°F assuming 8°F for 12 hours during the day and 3°F for 12 hours during the night.

Turbine Performance and Emission Estimates

The effect of decreasing the turbine inlet air through the use of fogging will be to increase the mass flow of air that can go through the turbine which allows higher heat input and power output. The combustion turbine is also more efficient since the heat rate decreases with decreasing temperature. For the GE Model PG7221 (Frame 7FA) combustion turbines at the Martin plant, a 5.5°F average decrease in temperature for gas firing would result in a 2.1 percent increase in power and an associated 0.8 percent decrease in heat rate. Thus, while power increases, the production of power is more efficient with concomitant lower emissions per MW-hr generated. The increase in heat rate as a function of temperature decrease is a linear function and for the Fort Myers turbines would be 4.7 mmBtu/hr/°F. The data were determined using GE supplied data (see Attachment A).

Because the turbine is operating on its original power curve, the emission characteristics do not change from what would normally occur at that temperature and relative humidity. An evaluation of emissions from the fogging tests conducted at the FPL Putnam plant did not result in any statistically significant differences in emission rates (see Attachment B). The increase in emissions of criteria pollutants associated with fogging were determined using emission limits contained in the Title V Permit for the facility. This provides the maximum potential allowed and would conservatively estimate emission rates. Table 1 and 2 presents a summary of the operating conditions and emission increases resulting from fogging firing natural gas and distillate fuel oil, respectively. The annual emissions were determined by multiplying the heat input increase per degree Fahrenheit times the emissions rate in lb/mmBtu for the number of degrees Fahrenheit-hours proposed for the turbines. The degree F-hours/year is the total amount of annual temperature reduction proposed for fogging and was calculated by using the average temperature reduction multiplied by the hours of year assumed. For example, the degrees Fahrenheit-hours for gas firing are calculated by multiplying 6,240 hours times 5.5°F or 34,320°F-hours. Each turbine inlet fogging system will be equipped with temperature probes to determine the amount of inlet cooling. This reduction will be recorded for each hour of fogger operation. For the Martin turbines, a maximum of 34,320°F-hours of operation when firing natural gas and 4,000°F-hours of operation when firing distillate fuel oil was used as the basis for annual emission estimates for each turbine.

Regulatory Applicability

A modification is defined in Rule 62-210.200 Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) as any physical change in, or a change in the method of operation of, or addition to a facility which would result in an increase in the actual emissions of any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act. A modification to a major source of air pollution, such as the Martin Plant, may be subject to review under the Department's Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) rules codified in Rule 62-212.400 F.A.C.

The proposed installation of direct water spray fogging systems is a modification according to Rule 62-212.200 (188) F.A.C., since annual emissions will potentially increase as a result of the increased power and heat input. This has been confirmed by the Department in its December 31, 1998 correspondence to FPL.

Based on the available data, it is concluded that the emission rate does not change as a result of inlet fogging. Therefore, increase in annual potential emissions can be conservatively determined through the use of increases in heat input associated with the use of the fogging systems. For the 4 combustion turbines (CTs) the maximum potential annual increase in emissions is estimated as follows:

Summary of Maximum Annual Emissions - All 4 Units

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Gas-Firing Tons/Year</u>	<u>Oil-firing Tons/Year</u>	<u>Total (Oil & Gas)</u>
PM	2.95	1.23	4.19
NO _x	29.04	9.39	38.43
SO ₂	15.01	18.74	33.75
CO	15.47	2.15	17.63
VOC	0.49	0.22	0.72
Degrees Fahrenheit-Hours for Each Fuel	34,320	4,000	
Additional Degrees Fahrenheit-Hours on Gas	11,095	0	
Total Gas Only Degrees Fahrenheit-Hours	45,415	0	

These maximum potential emission rates are less than the significant emission rates in Table 62-212.400-2 in Rule 62-212.400 F.A.C. and therefore PSD would not apply. The pollutant closest to the PSD significant emission rates when firing natural gas is NO_x. Emissions of SO₂ are primarily associated with distillate fuel oil which is only used a backup to natural gas. For natural gas only, the maximum potential NO_x emissions would be 34.4 tons/year at 45,415°F-hours per year per CT. This is equivalent to 2.77°F-hours of gas firing for each degree Fahrenheit-hour of oil firing (i.e., 11,095°F hours/4,000°F hours = 2.77°F-hours). The emissions of the other pollutants would be 3.9 tons/year for PM, 19.9 tons/year for SO₂, 20.5 tons/year for CO and 0.65 tons/year for VOC.

FPL proposes that the amount of fogging allowed by the Department be based on a cumulative amount of operating hours for the 4 combustion turbines. This would amount to 181,661 hours of operation when firing only natural gas. If only natural gas is fired, the proposed amount of hours would be decreased by 2.77°F hours for each °F-hour when fuel oil was fired during an annual period. As described previously, the emission rates would not be affected.

In addition, during periods when the fogging system is not used, the operation of the CTs will not be affected by this request and will be operated according to the Department's previous approvals (e.g., authorized to operated 8,760 hours/year/CT).

As described previously, the inlet fogging systems will have temperature monitoring equipment which will record the actual temperature reduction for each hour of operation. These data will be summarized monthly and reported to the Department with the Annual Operating Reports demonstrating that the annual period does not exceed 181,661 degree F-hours for Units 3 and 4.

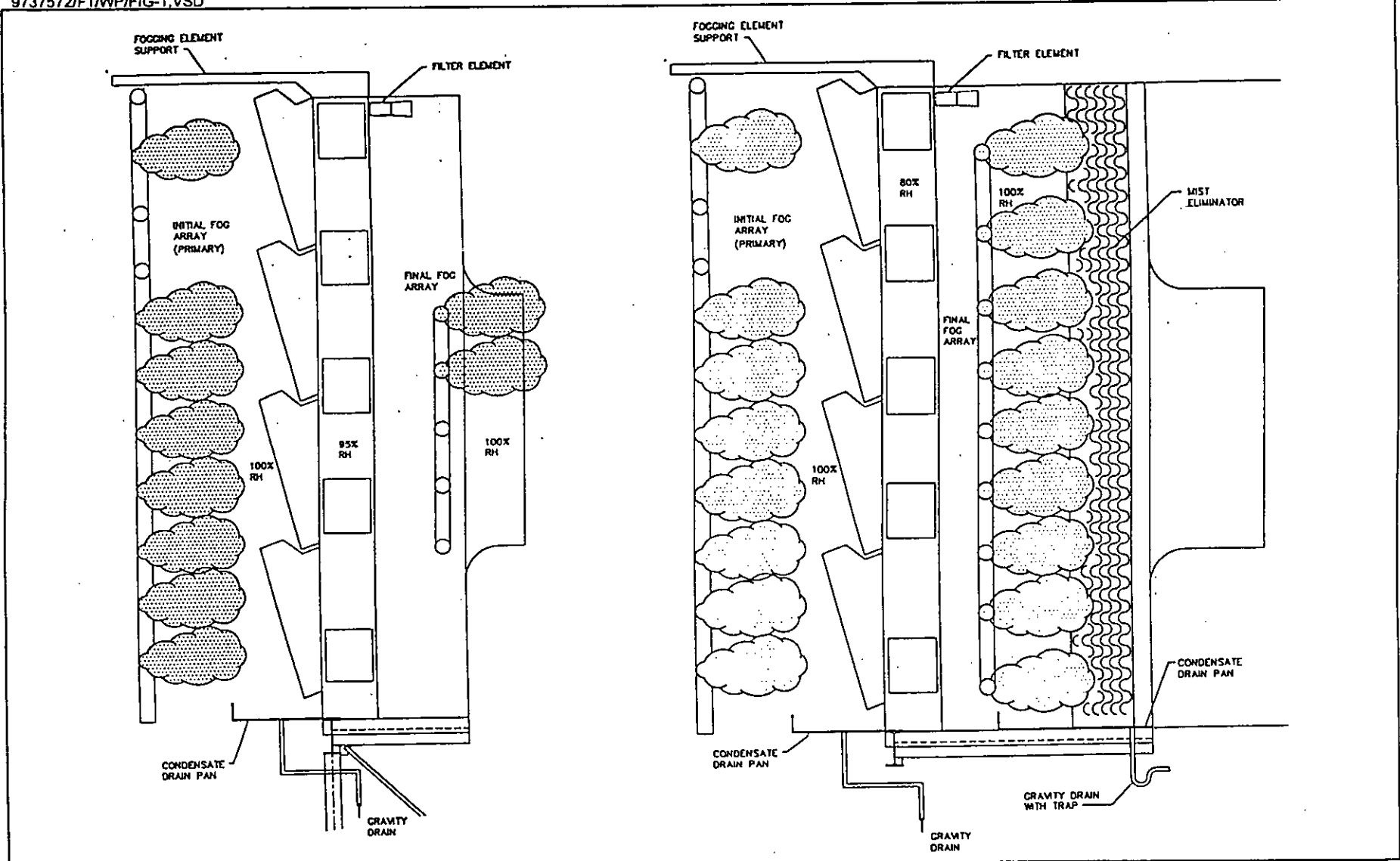


Figure 1. Illustrative Fogging System Schematic
 Florida Power & Light, Inc.

Source: Caldwell Energy and Environmental, Inc.



Table 1 Emission Estimates of the Martin Combined Cycle Combustion Turbines with Inlet Air Cooling System with Direct Water Spray Inlet Fogging (Natural Gas Combustion).			
Performance Basis			
Temperature Decrease	°F (1)	5.5	
Power Increase		2.09%	GE Curves
Heat Rate Decrease		1.22%	GE Curves
Heat Input Increase		1.44%	GE Curves
Heat Input Change	mmBtu/°F	4.7	GE Curves
Hours/year		6,240 (2)	
Hours-°F/year		34,320	hours/year times temperature decrease
Pollutants	Units	Emissions (3)	Comments
PM	lb/MMBtu	0.0092	Based on Title V Permit per machine
	TPY	0.74	
NO _x	lb/MMBtu	0.0900	Based on Title V Permit per machine
	TPY	7.26	
SO ₂	lb/MMBtu	0.0465	Based on Title V Permit per machine
	TPY	3.75	
CO	lb/MMBtu	0.0480	Based on Title V Permit per machine
	TPY	3.87	
VOC	lb/MMBtu	0.0015	Based on Title V Permit per machine
	TPY	0.12	
<p>Legend - TPY: tons per year</p> <p>(1) Temperature decrease is the annual average temperature differential of ambient temperature to compressor inlet temperature utilizing inlet fogger. Assumes 12 hours at 8 °F for daytime and 12 hours at 3 °F for nighttime.</p> <p>(2) Hours of fogger operation based on estimate of 24 hours per day, 5 days/week and 52 weeks per year.</p> <p>(3) Emission factor references - PSD-FL-146, Site Certification PA-89-27 and Title V Permit No. 0850001-004-AV.</p>			

Table 2 Emission Estimates of the Martin Combined Cycle Combustion Turbines with Inlet Air Cooling System with Direct Water Spray Inlet Fogging (No. 2 Fuel Oil Combustion).

Performance Basis			
Temperature Decrease	°F (1)	8	
Power Increase		3.04%	GE Curves
Heat Rate Decrease		1.22%	GE Curves
Heat Input Increase		2.10%	GE Curves
Heat Input Change	mmBtu/°F	4.7	GE Curves
Hours/year		500 (2)	
Hours-°F/year		4,000	hours/year times temperature decrease
Pollutants	Units	Emissions (3)	Comments
PM	lb/MMBtu TPY	0.0328	Based on Title V Permit per machine
		0.31	
NO _x	lb/MMBtu TPY	0.2497	Based on Title V Permit per machine
		2.35	
SO ₂	lb/MMBtu TPY	0.4984	Based on Title V Permit per machine
		4.68	
CO	lb/MMBtu TPY	0.0573	Based on Title V Permit per machine
		0.54	
VOC	lb/MMBtu TPY	0.0060	Based on Title V Permit per machine
		0.06	

Legend - TPY: tons per year
 (1) Temperature decrease is the annual average temperature differential of ambient temperature to compressor inlet temperature utilizing inlet fogger.
 (2) Distillate oil firing limited to 2000 hours per year for all 4 combustion turbines combined.
 (3) Emission factor references - PSD-FL-146, Site Certification PA-89-27 and Title V Permit No. 0850001-004-AV.

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment A

The following data were obtained from performance curves in the range that fogging would be most effective.

Plant Site: Martin Combined Cycle Units 3A, 3B, 4A and 4B
Turbine Model: GE Model PG7221 (FA)

Turbine Inlet Temperature (°F)	90	60
Difference (°F)		30
Heat Input (mmBtu/hr)	1,550	1,690
Difference (mmBtu/hr)		140
Rate (mmBtu/hr/ °F) ^a		4.67

Note: ^a heat input difference divided by temperature difference.

ATTACHMENT B

Golder Associates Inc.

6241 NW 23rd Street, Suite 500
Gainesville, FL 32653-1500
Telephone (352) 336-5600
Fax (352) 336-6603



December 15, 1998

9737572A/1

Florida Power & Light Company
700 Universe Blvd.
P.O. Box 14000
Juno Beach, Florida 33408

Attention: Mr. John Hampp, Environmental Specialist

RE: Putnam Inlet Fogging Emission Tests
Analysis of Data

Dear John:

Golder Associates Inc. has evaluated the emissions data taken during August 25 and 26, 1998 to determine the potential effect of inlet fogging on emission rates of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and carbon monoxide (CO). The data were obtained at the Putnam Plant using various inlet fogging conditions while operating the unit at nearly constant heat input. The heat input during testing on August 25, 1998 varied by less than 1.5 percent while heat input during testing on August 26, 1998 varied by about 2.5 percent. The data evaluated represented 178 individual 3 minute readings using continuous emission monitoring equipment. There were 72 data points when the inlet foggers were not operating (i.e., "off") while there were 106 data points where the various foggers were operating (i.e., "on").

The data were evaluated using the procedures in Appendix C to 40 CFR Part 60; Determination of Emission Rate Change. The data were also evaluated in terms of the potential effect of inlet fogging. Tables 1.1a and 1.1b present the results of Appendix C evaluation for NO_x and CO, respectively for the data recorded on August 25, 1998. Tables 1.2a and 1.2b present the results of Appendix C evaluation for NO_x and CO, respectively for the data recorded on August 26, 1998. Taken together, the analysis suggests that NO_x concentrations may decrease slightly while CO may increase slightly with the operation of inlet foggers. However, the trend was not always consistent and the differences are small (i.e., up to a few ppm). Other factors also likely played a role in the variability of the data such as the response in continuous emission monitoring equipment, fuel input, ambient temperature and combustion turbine operation variability. Such changes, which cannot be completely accounted for in the data, would make it inappropriate to develop a specific relationships regarding emission rates at this time. Please call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

GOLDER ASSOCIATES INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kennard F. Kosky".

Kennard F. Kosky, P.E.
Principal

KFK/arz

Table 1.1a Florida Power And Light (FP&L) Test data for the Combustion Turbine
Inlet Air Cooling System with Direct Water Spray Inlet Fogging (8/25/98)
NO_x Statistical Analysis (Unit 1GT2 - Putnam Plant, Palatka, FL.)

Hour Range	Fogger on/off	n	v (n-1)	Mean	Std Dev	t	95% C.I.	Upper C.I.	Lower C.I.
1345-1421	off (baseline)	13	12	87.8	0.98	1.782	0.485	88.3	87.4
1424-1521	on	20	19	86.5	1.33	1.729	0.514	87.0	85.9
1524	off	1	0	-	-	-	-		
1527-1533	on	3	2	89.0	0.35	2.92	0.592	89.6	88.4
1536-1539	off	2	1	88.5	0.78	1.86	1.023	89.5	87.4

Legend: n= sample size, v = sample size -1, t=t distribution

Table 1.1b Florida Power And Light (FP&L) Test data for the Combustion Turbine
Inlet Air Cooling System with Direct Water Spray Inlet Fogging (8/25/98)
CO Statistical Analysis (Unit 1GT2 - Putnam Plant, Palatka, FL.)

Hour Range	Fogger on/off	n	v (n-1)	Mean	Std Dev	t	95% C.I.	Upper C.I.	Lower C.I.
1345-1421	off (baseline)	13	12	75.9	2.90	1.782	1.433	77.4	74.5
1424-1521	on	20	19	81.0	1.43	1.729	0.554	81.5	80.4
1524	off	1	0	-	-	-	-		
1527-1533	on	3	2	78.0	2.00	2.92	3.372	81.4	74.6
1536-1539	off	2	1	79.5	2.12	1.86	2.790	82.3	76.7

Legend: n= sample size, v = sample size -1, t=t distribution

Table 1.2a Florida Power And Light (FP&L) Test data for the Combustion Turbine Inlet Air Cooling System with Direct Water Spray Inlet Fogging (8/26/98) NO_x Statistical Analysis (Unit 1GT2 - Putnam Plant, Palatka, FL.)

Hour Range	Fogger on/off	n	v (n-1)	Mean	Std Dev	t	z	95% C.I.	Upper C.I.	Lower C.I.
1103-1227	off (baseline)	29	28	89.1	0.7	1.701	-	0.236	89.4	88.9
1230-1430	on	41	-	90.5	1.3	-	1.645	0.334	90.8	90.2
1433-1539	off	23		96.8	1.3	1.717		0.466	97.3	96.4
1542-1745	on	42		92.4	2.2		1.645	0.561	93.0	91.9
1748-1800	off	5	4	97.7	0.4	2.132	-	0.429	98.1	97.3

Legend: n= sample size, v = sample size -1, t=t distribution, z = z distribution (used when sample size is >30)

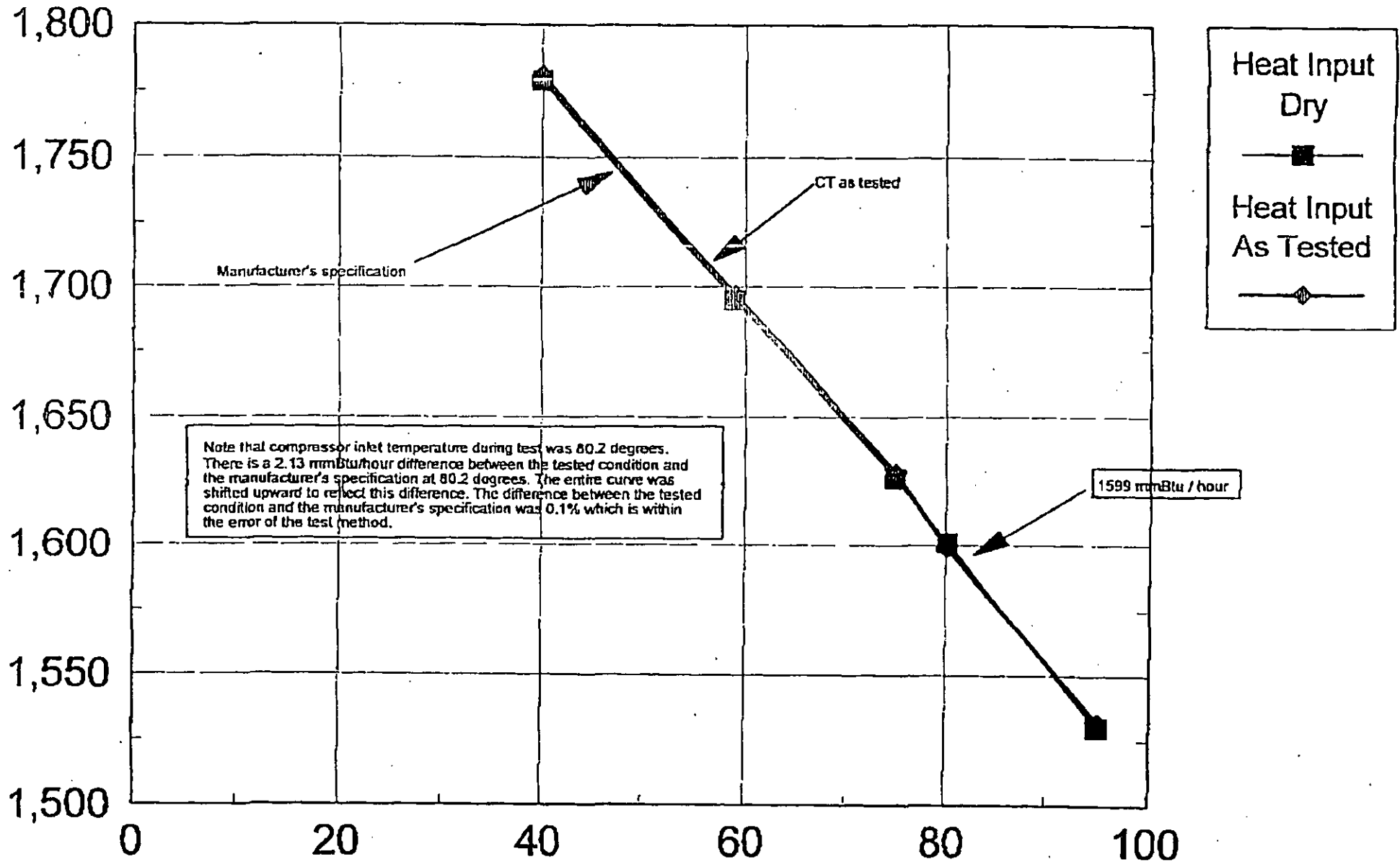
Table 1.2b Florida Power And Light (FP&L) Test data for the Combustion Turbine Inlet Air Cooling System with Direct Water Spray Inlet Fogging (8/26/98) CO Statistical Analysis (Unit 1GT2 - Putnam Plant, Palatka, FL.)

Hour Range	Fogger on/off	n	v (n-1)	Mean	Std Dev	t	z	95% C.I.	Upper C.I.	Lower C.I.
1103-1227	off (baseline)	29	28	72.6	2.3	1.701	-	0.728	73.3	71.9
1230-1430	on	41	-	70.9	1.9	-	1.645	0.494	71.4	70.4
1433-1539	off	23		67.2	1.9	1.717		0.688	67.9	66.5
1542-1745	on	42		69.5	3.3		1.645	0.828	70.4	68.7
1748-1800	off	5	4	63.4	0.9	2.132	-	0.853	64.3	62.5

Legend: n= sample size, v = sample size -1, t=t distribution, z = z distribution (used when sample size is >30)

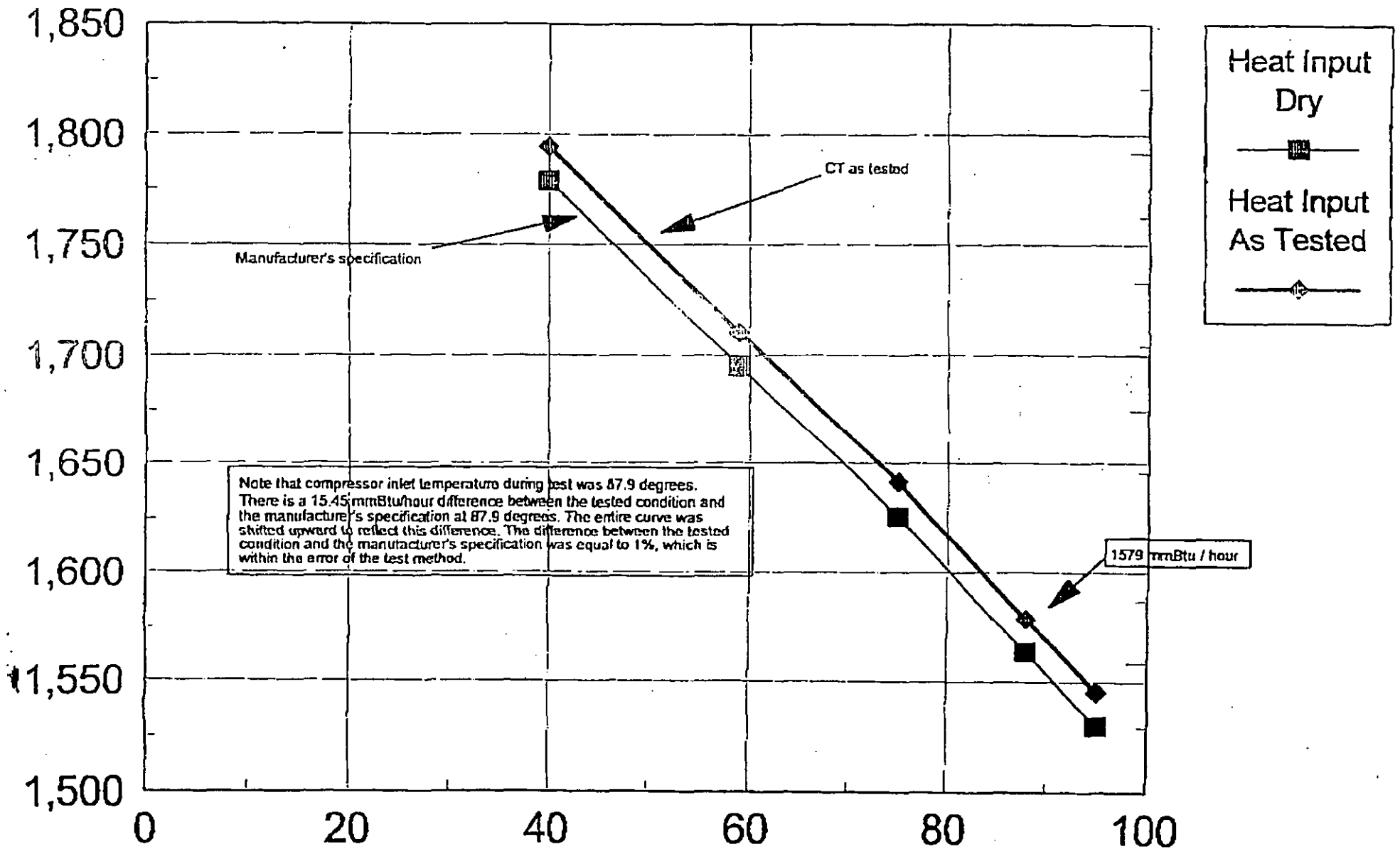
Martin Unit 4B

Heat Input vs. Ambient Temperature Curve

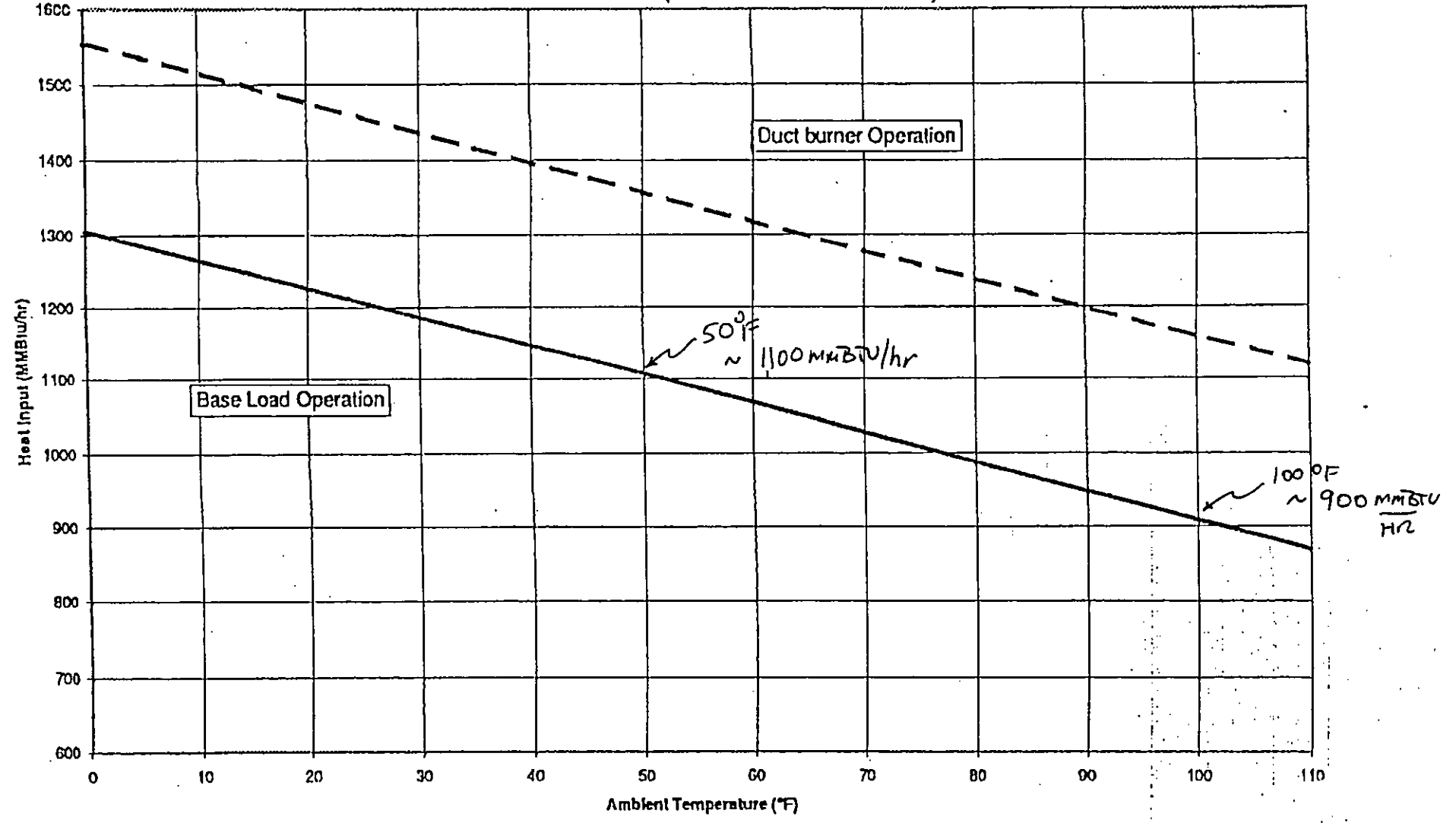


Martin Unit 4A

Heat Input vs. Ambient Temperature Curve

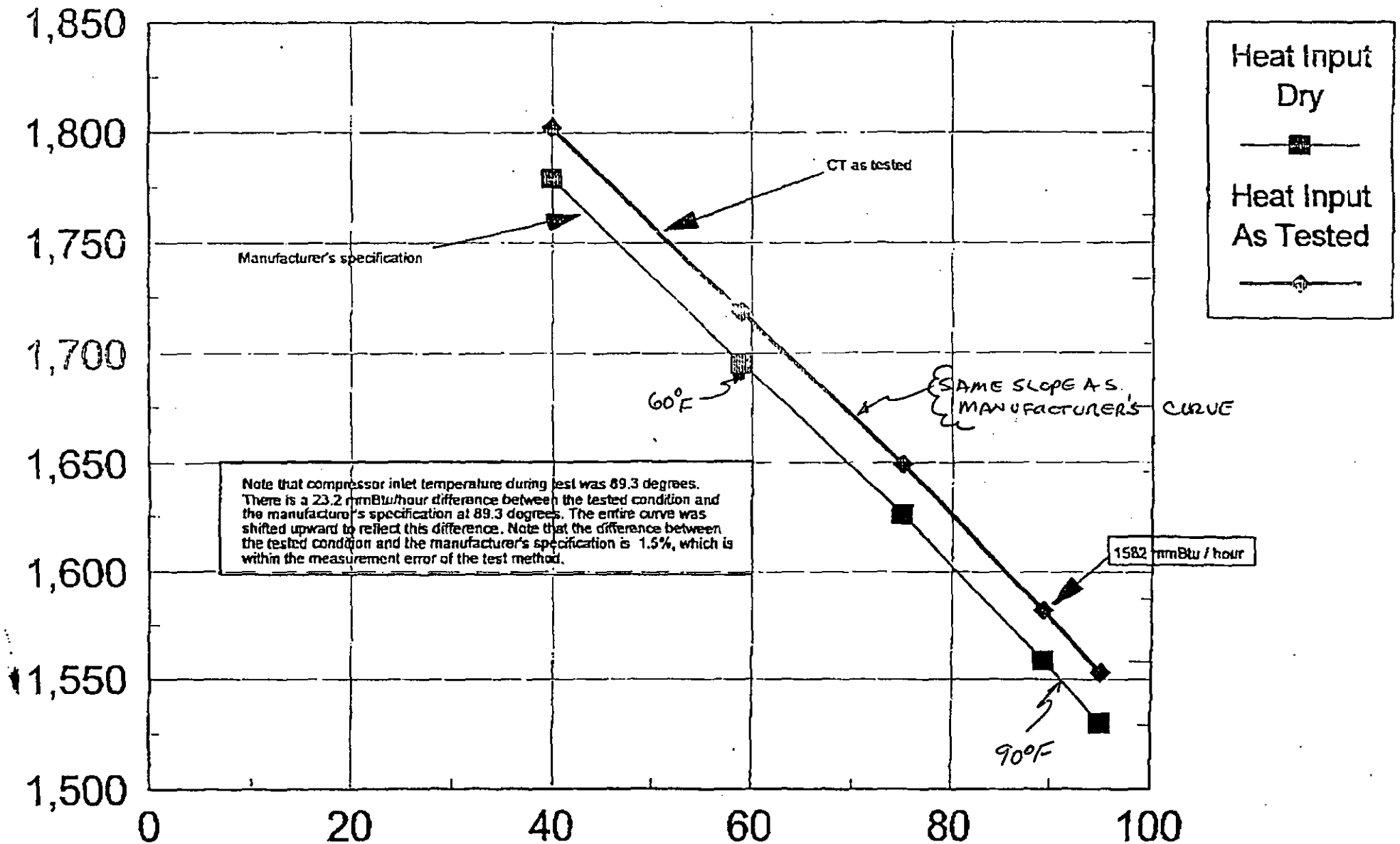


Pulnam Plant Unit 1 or 2
Heat Input Variation With Ambient Temperature
Each Combustion Turbine (with / without duct burners)



Martin Unit 3A

Heat Input vs. Ambient Temperature Curve



STATE OF FLORIDA
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 DEP File No. 1070014-003-AC
 Florida Power & Light - Putnam Plant
 Emissions Units 003-006 Inlet Foggers Project
 Putnam County

The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) gives notice of its intent to issue an air construction permit to Florida Power & Light (FP&L). The permit is to install inlet foggers at the compressor inlets of four 70-megawatt natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil-fired Westinghouse Model 501B5A combined cycle combustion turbine-electrical generators at the Putnam Power Plant in Putnam County. A Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determination was not required pursuant to Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. The applicant's name and address are Florida Power & Light, 392 US Highway 17 South, East Palatka, Florida 32131.

These units achieve their maximum rated output on cold days because the greater compressor inlet air density allows greater throughput in the rotor or expansion section of the combustion turbine. The maximum power output is lower on hot days because of the lower compressor inlet air density. The foggers increase hot-day power output by approximately 4-6 MW through evaporative cooling compressor inlet air. The foggers provide no benefit on very humid or cold days and will not be used under those conditions. Maximum power production and emissions will continue to occur during cold days with the foggers turned off. The result is that maximum achievable power production and maximum achievable hourly emissions will not increase, although actual annual emissions will increase because more fuel will be used on hot, relatively dry days.

Although the number of days during which the foggers can economically operate probably limits emissions increases to levels below significance for the purposes of PSD applicability, FPL proposes enforceable conditions to insure non-applicability. FPL asserts and the Department accepts that the modification will not cause any meaningful change in the actual hours of operation of these combined cycle units. They are allowed to operate continuously (8760 hours of operation per unit). The maximum increase in annual emissions caused by project in tons per year is summarized below along with the PSD-significant levels.

Pollutants	Annual Emission Increase	PSD Significant Levels
PM/PM ₁₀	2	25/15
SO ₂	4	40
NO _x	39	40
VOC	2	40
CO	9	100

An air quality impact analysis was not required or conducted. No significant impacts are expected to occur as a result of this project. It will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard or increment.

The Department will issue the FINAL permit with the attached conditions unless a response received in accordance with the following procedures results in a different decision or significant change of terms or conditions.

The Department will accept written comments concerning the proposed permit issuance action for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of publication of "Public Notice of Intent to Issue Air Construction Permit." Written comments should be provided to the Department's Bureau of Air Regulation at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station #5505, Tallahassee, FL 32399 2400. Any written comments filed shall be made available for public inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in the proposed agency action, the Department shall revise the proposed permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

The Department will issue the permit with the attached conditions unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to Sections 120.569 and 120.57 F.S., before the deadline for filing a petition. The procedures for petitioning for a hearing are set forth below. Mediation is not available in the proceeding.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting decision may petition for an administrative proceeding (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57 of the Florida Statutes. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000. Petitions filed by the permit applicant or any of the parties listed below must be filed within fourteen (14) days of receipt of this notice of intent. Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3) of the Florida Statutes must be filed within fourteen days of publication of the public notice or within fourteen days of receipt of this notice of intent, whichever occurs first. Under Section 120.60(3), however, any person who asked the Department for notice of agency action may file a petition within fourteen (14) days of receipt of that notice, regardless of the date of publication. A petitioner shall mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition within the appropriate time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57 F.S., or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-106.205 of the Florida Administrative Code.

A petition that disputes the material facts on which the Department's action is based must contain the following information: (a) The name and address of each agency affected and each agency's file or identification number, if known; (b) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner, the name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner's representative, if any, which shall be the address for service purposes during the course of the proceeding; and an explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests will be affected by the agency determination; (c) A statement of how and when petitioner received notice of the agency action or proposed action; (d) A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so indicate; (e) A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, as well as the rules and statutes which entitle the petitioner to relief; and (f) A demand for relief.

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

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the filing of a petition means that the Department's final action may be different from the position taken by it in this notice. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any such final decision of the Department on the application have the right to petition to become a party to the proceeding.

EXHIBIT
 Heron Depo.
 4

annual emissions will increase because more fuel will be used on hot, relatively dry days.

Although the number of days during which the foggers can economically operate probably limits emissions increases to levels below significance for the purposes of PSD applicability, FPL proposes enforceable conditions to insure non-applicability. FPL asserts and the Department accepts that the modification will not cause any meaningful change in the actual hours of operation of these combined cycle units. They are allowed to operate continuously (8760 hours of operation per unit). The maximum increase in annual emissions caused by project in tons per year is summarized below along with the PSD-significant levels.

Pollutants	Annual Emission Increase	PSD Significant Levels
PM ₁₀	2	25/15
SO ₂	4	40
NO _x	39	40
VOC	2	40
CO	9	100

An air quality impact analysis was not required or conducted. No significant impacts are expected to occur as a result of this project. It will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard or increment.

The Department will issue the FINAL permit with the attached conditions unless a response received in accordance with the following procedures results in a different decision or significant change of terms or conditions.

The Department will accept written comments concerning the proposed permit issuance action for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of publication of "Public Notice of Intent to Issue Air Construction Permit." Written comments should be provided to the Department's Bureau of Air Regulation at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station #5505, Tallahassee, FL 32399 2400. Any written comments filed shall be made available for public inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in the proposed agency action, the Department shall revise the proposed permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

The Department will issue the permit with the attached conditions unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to Sections 120.569 and 120.57 F.S. before the deadline for filing a petition. The procedures for petitioning for a hearing are set forth below. Mediation is not available in the proceeding.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting decision may petition for an administrative proceeding (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57 of the Florida Statutes. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #35, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000. Petitions filed by the permit applicant or any of the parties listed below must be filed within fourteen (14) days of receipt of this notice of intent. Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3) of the Florida Statutes must be filed within fourteen days of publication of the public notice or within fourteen days of receipt of this notice of intent, whichever occurs first. Under Section 120.60(3), however, any person who asked the Department for notice of agency action may file a petition within fourteen (14) days of receipt of that notice, regardless of the date of publication. A petitioner shall mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition within the appropriate time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57 F.S., or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-106.205 of the Florida Administrative Code.

A petition that disputes the material facts on which the Department's action is based must contain the following information: (a) The name and address of each agency affected and each agency's file or identification number, if known; (b) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner, the name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner's representative, if any, which shall be the address for service purposes during the course of the proceeding, and an explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests will be affected by the agency determination; (c) A statement of how and when petitioner received notice of the agency action or proposed action; (d) A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so indicate; (e) A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, as well as the rules and statutes which entitle the petitioner to relief; and (f) A demand for relief.

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

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the filing of a petition means that the Department's final action may be different from the position taken by it in this notice. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any such final decision of the Department on the application have the right to petition to become a party to the proceeding, in accordance with the requirements set forth above.

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

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Regulation
111 S. Magnolia Drive, Suite 4
Tallahassee, Florida, 32301
Telephone: 850/488-0114
Fax: 850/922-6979

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

The complete project file includes the application, technical evaluation, Draft Permit, and the information submitted by the responsible official, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S. Interested persons may contact the Administrator, New Resource Review Section at 111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 4, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, or call 850/488-0114, for additional information.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DEP File No. 1070014-003-AC
Florida Power & Light - Putnam Plant
Emissions Units 003-006 Inlet Foggers Project
Putnam County

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The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) gives notice of its intent to issue an air construction permit to Florida Power & Light (FP&L). The permit is to install inlet foggers at the compressor inlets of four 70-megawatt natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil-fired Westinghouse Model 501B5A combined cycle combustion turbine-electrical generators at the Putnam Power Plant in Putnam County. A Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determination was not required pursuant to Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. The applicant's name and address are Florida Power & Light, 392 US Highway 17 South, East Palatka, Florida 32131.

These units achieve their maximum rated output on cold days because the greater compressor inlet air density allows greater throughput in the rotor or expansion section of the combustion turbine. The maximum power output is lower on hot days because of the lower compressor inlet air density. The foggers increase hot-day power output by approximately 4-6 MW through evaporative cooling compressor inlet air. The foggers provide no benefit on very humid or cold days and will not be used under those conditions. Maximum power production and emissions will continue to occur during cold days with the foggers turned off. The result is that maximum achievable power production and maximum achievable hourly emissions will not increase, although actual annual emissions will increase because more fuel will be used on hot, relatively dry days.

Although the number of days during which the foggers can economically operate probably limits emissions increases to levels below significance for the purposes of PSD applicability, FPL proposes enforceable conditions to insure non-applicability. FPL asserts and the Department accepts that the modification will not cause any meaningful change in the actual hours of operation of these combined cycle units. They are allowed to operate continuously (8760 hours of operation per unit). The maximum increase in annual emissions caused by project in tons per year is summarized below along with the PSD-significant levels.

Pollutants	Annual Emission Increase	PSD Significant Levels
PM/PM ₁₀	2	25/15
SO ₂	4	40
NO _x	39	40
VOC	2	40
CO	9	100

An air quality impact analysis was not required or conducted. No significant impacts are expected to occur as a result of this project. It will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard or increment.

The Department will issue the FINAL permit with the attached conditions unless a response received in accordance with the following procedures results in a different decision or significant change of terms or conditions.

The Department will accept written comments concerning the proposed permit issuance action for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of publication of "Public Notice of Intent to Issue Air Construction Permit." Written comments should be provided to the Department's Bureau of Air Regulation at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station #5505, Tallahassee, FL 32399 2400. Any written comments filed shall be made available for public inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in the proposed agency action, the Department shall revise the proposed permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

The Department will issue the permit with the attached conditions unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to Sections 120.569 and 120.57 F.S., before the deadline for filing a petition. The procedures for petitioning for a hearing are set forth below. Mediation is not available to the permittee.

EXHIBIT
Heron Depo.
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NOTICE TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER

PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE PSD PERMIT MODIFICATION

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

DEP File No. 0850001-005-AC (PSD-FL-146G)

Florida Power & Light Martin Plant
Inlet Fogger Project
Martin County

The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) gives notice of its intent to issue a PSD permit modification to Florida Power & Light (FP&L). The permit is to install foggers at the compressor inlets of four natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil-fired General Electric PG7221FA combined cycle combustion turbine-electrical generators at the Martin Plant in Martin County. A Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determination was not required pursuant to Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. The applicant's name and address are Florida Power & Light, Post Office Box 176, Indiantown, Florida 34956.

The primary movers are the combustion turbines, which are typically nominally rated by General Electric at approximately 160 MW at 59 degrees when firing gas. The combustion turbines (exclusive of the steam cycle) normally achieve their maximum rated output of approximately 170 MW on cold (32 degrees) days because the greater compressor inlet air density allows greater throughput in the rotor or expansion section of the combustion turbine. The maximum power output is only about 140 MW on hot (95 degrees) days because of the lower compressor inlet air density. The foggers can increase hot-day power output (under very dry conditions) by as much as 15 MW, thus almost restoring the units to their nominal rating. Under the design conditions for this Florida site, an improvement of about 8 MW can be expected.

The foggers provide no benefit under humid or cold (less than approximately 50 degrees) conditions and will not be used when they occur. The maximum output of approximately 170 MW will continue to occur at low ambient temperature. The result is that maximum hourly emissions will not increase although actual annual emissions will increase within their permitted limits because more fuel will be used on hot, relatively dry days.

Although the number of days during which the foggers can economically operate probably limits emissions increases to levels below significance for the purposes of PSD applicability, FP&L proposes enforceable conditions to insure non-applicability. FP&L asserts and the Department accepts that the modification will not cause any meaningful change in the actual hours of operation of these combined cycle units. The units are allowed to operate continuously and already have a very high availability factor. The maximum increase in annual emissions caused by the project in tons per year is summarized below along with the PSD-significant levels.

<u>Pollutants</u>	<u>Annual Emission Increase</u>	<u>PSD Significant Levels</u>
PM/PM ₁₀	4	25/15
SO ₂	34	40
NO _x	38	40
VOC	1	40
CO	18	100

An air quality impact analysis was not required or conducted. No significant impacts are expected to occur as a result of this project. It will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard or increment.

The Department will issue the FINAL permit modification with the attached conditions unless a response received in accordance with the following procedures results in a different decision or significant change of terms or conditions.

The Department will accept written comments concerning the proposed permit issuance action for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of publication of "Public Notice of Intent to Issue a PSD Permit Modification." Written comments should be provided to the Department's Bureau of Air Regulation at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station #5505, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400. Any written comments filed shall be made available for public

EXHIBIT
Heron Depo.

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NOTICE TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER

inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in the proposed agency action, the Department shall revise the proposed permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

The Department will issue the permit with the attached conditions unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to Sections 120.569 and 120.57 F.S., before the deadline for filing a petition. The procedures for petitioning for a hearing are set forth below. Mediation is not available in this proceeding.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting decision may petition for an administrative proceeding (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57 of the Florida Statutes. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station # 35, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000. Petitions filed by the permit applicant or any of the parties listed below must be filed within fourteen (14) days of receipt of this notice of intent. Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3) of the Florida Statutes must be filed within fourteen days of publication of the public notice or within fourteen days of receipt of this notice of intent, whichever occurs first. Under Section 120.60(3), however, any person who asked the Department for notice of agency action may file a petition within fourteen (14) days of receipt of that notice, regardless of the date of publication. A petitioner shall mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition within the appropriate time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57 F.S., or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-106.205 of the Florida Administrative Code.

A petition that disputes the material facts on which the Department's action is based must contain the following information: (a) The name and address of each agency affected and each agency's file or identification number, if known; (b) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner, the name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner's representative, if any, which shall be the address for service purposes during the course of the proceeding; and an explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests will be affected by the agency determination; (c) A statement of how and when petitioner received notice of the agency action or proposed action; (d) A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so indicate; (e) A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, as well as the rules and statutes which entitle the petitioner to relief; and (f) A demand for relief.

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

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the filing of a petition means that the Department's final action may be different from the position taken by it in this notice. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any such final decision of the Department on the application have the right to petition to become a party to the proceeding, in accordance with the requirements set forth above.

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

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Regulation
111 S. Magnolia Drive, Suite 4
Tallahassee, Florida, 32301
Telephone: 850/488-0114
Fax: 850/922-6979

Department of Environmental Protection
Southeast District Office
400 North Congress Avenue
West Palm Beach, Florida 33401
Telephone: 561/681-6600
Fax: 561/681-6790

The complete project file includes the application, technical evaluation, Draft PSD Permit Modification, and the information submitted by the responsible official, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S. Interested persons may contact the Administrator, New Resource Review Section at 111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 4, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, or call 850/488-0114, for additional information.

TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

1. Applicant

Florida Power & Light
Environmental Services Department
700 Universe Blvd
Juno Beach, FL 33408

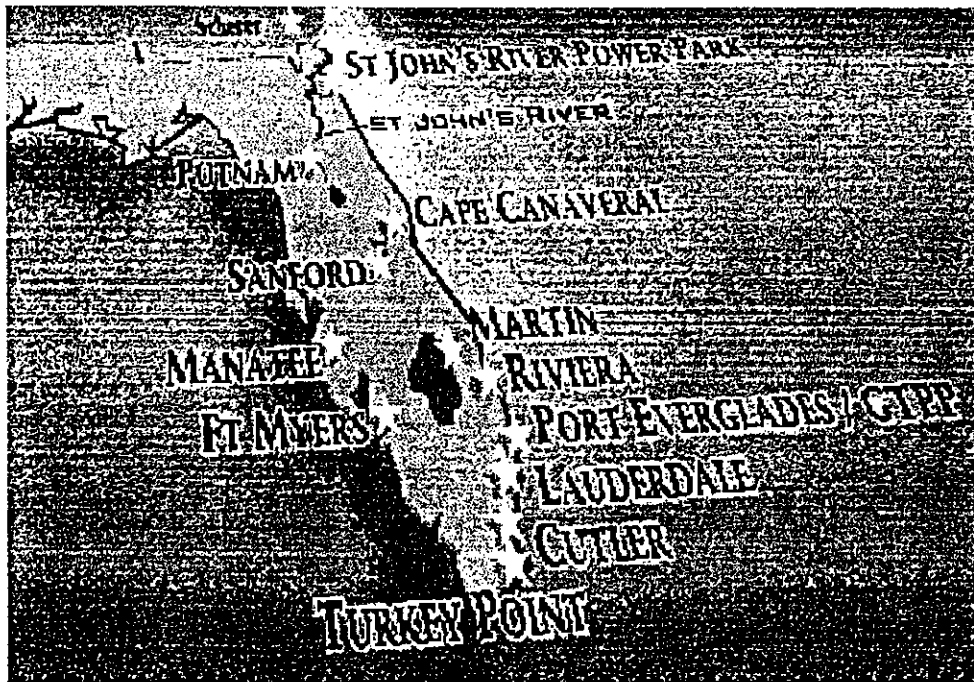
Authorized Representative: John Lindsay, FP&L Martin Plant General Manager

2. Source Name and Location

FP&L Martin Plant
Post Office Box 176
Indiantown, Florida 32956

UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 543.2 km East and 2993.0 km North

The plant is located 7 miles North of Indiantown, Martin County. The location the Martin Plant within the FP&L system is shown below followed by a photograph of the site downloaded from the FP&L website:



3. Source Description

The Florida Power & Light (FP&L) Martin Plant consists of two oil and natural gas fired conventional steam generating stations, and two oil and natural gas fired combined cycle units. In addition, the facility includes one auxiliary boiler, and two diesel generators (one unregulated). Also included in this permit are two unregulated emissions units identified as facility-wide particulate matter emissions and facility-wide VOC emissions. Based on the Title V application, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

FP&L Martin Plant
0850001-005-AC (PSD-FL-146G)

Combustion Turbines 3A&B, 4A&B
Emissions Units 003 through 006

EXHIBIT

Heron Depo.
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TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

Each conventional steam unit has the maximum capacity of 863.3 megawatts (MW) and consists of a boiler/steam generator which drives a single reheat turbine generator, and is equipped with low NO_x dual fuel firing burners to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides; and, multicyclones, with fly ash reinjection, to control particulate matter emissions. In addition, the units have a continuous emission monitoring system for measuring opacity, NO_x, and sulfur dioxide. Unit 1 (ARMS Emission Unit 001) commenced commercial operation in December 1980. Unit 2 (ARMS Emission Unit 002) commenced commercial operation in June 1981.

Each combined cycle unit consists of two General Electric PG7221FA combustion turbine-electrical generator with unfired heat recovery steam generators. A single steam electrical turbine serves each combined cycle unit. Each combined cycle unit has a net hot weather capacity of roughly 400 MW. Nitrogen oxide emissions are controlled by dry low NO_x (DLN-2) combustors for natural gas with steam injection for fuel oil firing. Based on information contained in the Title V Permit Application, only natural gas has been fired in the units to date. Units 3A and 3B (ARMS Emissions Units 003 and 004) commenced commercial operation in February 1994. Units 4A and 4B (ARMS Emissions Unit 005 and 006) commenced commercial operation in April 1994.

4. Current Permit and Major Regulatory Program Status

Construction of the Martin Power Plant Units 1 and 2 was authorized by the Department under permits AC43-4037 and 4038. Units 3 and 4 were authorized under Site Certification PA89-27 and Permit.PSD-FL-146.

The facility operates under Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0850001-004-AV issued in June 1998. This facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) based on information submitted in the Title V application.

The combustion turbines are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Gas Turbines. The combined cycle units and the fossil fuel steam generators are regulated under the Title IV of the Clean Air Act, Acid Rain, Phase II.

5. Permit Modification Request

On March 29, 1999 the Department received a request from FPL for modification of its permits to install direct water spray fogging systems in the inlet ducts of Combustion Turbines (CT) 3A/B and 4A/B (ARMS Emissions Units 003 through 006). The project is a performance enhancement that can improve both the turbine power output and the heat rate of the unit. The principle is based on evaporative cooling of the incoming, filtered, ambient air to lower its temperature and increase its density.

The individual combustion turbines are typically rated by General Electric at approximately 160 MW each at 59 degrees when firing gas. The combustion turbines (exclusive of the steam cycle) normally achieve their maximum rated output of approximately 170 MW on cold (32 degrees) days because the greater compressor inlet air density allows greater throughput in the rotor or expansion section of the combustion turbine. The maximum power output is only about 140 MW on hot (95 degrees) days because of the lower compressor inlet air density. The foggers can increase hot-day power output (under dry conditions) by around 15 MW, thus almost restoring the units to their nominal rating. The foggers provide no benefit under humid or cold (less than approximately 50 degrees) conditions and will not be used when they occur. The maximum output of approximately 170 MW will continue to occur at low ambient temperature.

TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

Inlet foggers are routinely included in new combustion turbine projects and have not affected the Department's decisions regarding Best Available Control Technology.

6. Emissions Increases Due to Modification/Method of Operation

The foggers are physical pieces of equipment whose addition and use can increase emissions on hot or dry days. The use of the foggers can also be considered a change in method of operation of the inlet "air conditioning system" that is already used to filter incoming air.

Assuming a design condition for Florida of 95 degrees (°F) and 50 percent (%) relative humidity, evaporative cooling to the point of saturation of the incoming gas stream results in a temperature decrease of approximately 16 °F to 79 °F. This represents an increase of roughly 5% in power output or on the order of 7 MW per unit. Under average annually averaged conditions, the reduction typically possible is on the order of 5.5 °F, with an associated power increase of about 3 MW.

Refer to attached Heat Input versus Ambient Temperature Curve. FP&L estimated that that heat input to each combustion turbine will increase by approximately 4.7 mmBtu per hour per degree of temperature reduction (mmBtu/hr/°F) by evaporative cooling. If emissions rates are known in terms of pounds per mmBtu (lb/mmBtu), the increase on hourly emissions can be estimated.

FP&L assumed that each unit will be operated 6240 hours per year gas and 125 hours on oil with the fogger on and that the average temperature decrease will be 5.5 °F when the foggers are on. Annual emissions are estimated as detailed in the following table.

TOTAL EMISSIONS INCREASES DUE TO USE OF INLET FOGGERS AT FOUR UNITS

Pollutant	Emission Rate lb/mmBtu (gas)	Emission Rate lb/mmBtu (oil)	Emission Increase ton/yr (gas)	Emission Increase ton/yr (oil)	Annual Increase tons/yr (Oil & Gas)	PSD Threshold tons/yr
NO _x	0.0900	0.2497	29.04	9.39	38.43	40
PM/PM ₁₀	0.0092	0.0328	2.95	1.23	4.19	25/15
CO	0.0480	0.0573	15.47	2.15	17.63	100
VOC	0.0015	0.0060	0.491	0.22	0.72	40
SO ₂	0.0465	0.4984	15.01	18.74	33.75	40

Source: Application and additional information submitted on March 29 and May 7, 1999 respectively.

Limiting each unit to 6240 hours of operation on gas and 125 hours of operation on oil will not effectively insure that annual emissions increases will not exceed the values given above. This is because the hours of operation will be chosen with a bias toward the days when the possible temperature decrease is greater than 5.5.

To insure enforceability of a limit on annual emissions increases, FP&L proposes to limit the annual "degree-hours (°F-hr)" that the foggers operate. Degrees during a given hour can be calculated by measuring the temperature difference between the ambient and cooled air, while hours are easily documented. These values can be integrated over a year to calculate annual degree hours. Actual annual °F-hr can be directly multiplied by the lb/mmBtu of each pollutant and the 4.7 mmBtu/hr/°F factor and converted to tons to calculate actual annual emissions increases.

TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

The emissions increases calculated are the direct result from the physical change in or change in method of operation such as is the installation of the inlet foggers. These assume that the ability to achieve greater power output when the foggers are used does not result in emissions increases outside the turbines original power curve. The rationale is discussed below.

The emissions characteristics (GE performance curves) do not change as a result of the use of the foggers from what would normally occur throughout the entire range of temperatures and relative humidity. Rather, the foggers move the operating points along the same curve toward the power and emissions that normally occur at lower temperatures. The worst case emissions scenario will still occur during the winter months and will occur with the foggers off. According to GE (reference: Brooks, 1996), evaporative cooling is limited to ambient temperatures of 59 °F and above because of the potential for icing the compressor.

7. Evaluation of PSD Applicability

As a major source, a modification or change in method of operation of CTs 3A&B and 4A&B resulting in **significant net emissions increases** is subject to PSD review. Significant net emissions increase is defined in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C as follows:

Significant Net Emissions Increase – A significant net emissions increase of a pollutant regulated under the Act is a net emissions increase equal to or greater than the applicable significant emission rate listed in Table 212.400-2, Regulated Air Pollutants – Significant Emission Rates.

The significant emission rates are included (see PSD Threshold) in the Table above. The meaning of a net emissions increase is given in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. as:

Net Emissions Increase - A modification to a facility results in a net emissions increase when, for a pollutant regulated under the Act, the sum of all of the contemporaneous creditable increases and decreases in the actual emissions of the facility, including the increase in emissions of the modification itself and any increases and decreases in quantifiable fugitive emissions, is greater than zero.

The definition of actual emissions is given in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (definitions) as follows:

Actual Emissions - The actual rate of emission of a pollutant from an emissions unit as determined in accordance with the following provisions:

- (a) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of the normal operation of the emissions unit. The Department may allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of the normal operation of the emissions unit. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the emissions unit's actual operating hours, production rates and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.*
- (b) The Department may presume that unit-specific allowable emissions for an emissions unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the emissions unit provided that, for any regulated air pollutant, such unit-specific allowable emissions limits are federally enforceable.*

TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

- (c) For any emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam-generating unit specified in subparagraph (d) of this definition) which has not begun normal operations on a particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential emissions of the emissions unit on that date.
- (d) For an electric utility steam generating unit (other than a new unit or the replacement of an existing unit) actual emissions of the unit following a physical or operational change shall equal the representative actual annual emissions of the unit following the physical or operational change, provided the owner or operator submits to the Department on an annual basis, for a period of 5 years representative of normal post-change operations of the unit, within the period not longer than 10 years following the change, information demonstrating that the physical or operational change did not result in an emissions increase. The definition of "representative actual annual emissions" found in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(33) is adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

The term electric utility steam-generating unit is defined as:

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

Based on Department records, actual hours of operation since 1993 are as follows:

Unit/Year	Annual Operating Hours 1993 - 1998					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
3A (003)	786	7554	8334	7977	8121	8067
3B (004)	804	7789	8172	8281	8551	8301
4A (005)	91	5181	5974	8305	8243	8417
4B (006)	91	6780	8315	8310	8254	8345

As expected, there was a rapid increase in annual hours of operation after these very efficient units were installed in 1993. Their operation can presently be characterized as "baseload." The foggers will be allowed to operate continuously but will be limited in terms of "degree-hours." As previously mentioned, if the average temperature drop is in fact 5.5 °F, they can operate 6240 hours on gas and 125 hours on oil each.

The combustion turbines have clearly begun *normal operation*. As modern combined cycle units, they are very efficient in comparison with conventional boiler-based steam-electrical units. Each combustion turbine-electrical generator produces 160 MW (nominal) of electrical power excluding the power produced through the steam cycle. The steam cycle associated with each combustion turbine, including the unfired HRSG and steam turbine-electrical generator produces about 70 MW (well in excess of 25 MW) so that the units are clearly steam electrical units. Therefore, the correct approach to determine the magnitude of a net emissions increase is to compare actual emissions from preceding years with representative actual annual emissions as described for steam electrical units.

TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

FP&L asserts and the Department accepts that use of the inlet foggers will not affect the hours of operation of the units. As mentioned previously, they are already baseload units and any downtime is more likely due to maintenance than to demand. Most likely the Martin combined cycle units will continue their normal baseload operation within the recent historical hours per year per unit. The emissions are directly related to the hours of operation.

The modification project can be isolated from the normal operation of the units and its effects can be directly predicted and measured without having to make annual comparisons of actual emissions from the combined cycle units before and after the change. The modification itself (i.e. installation and operation of the foggers), however, has not yet begun normal operation. The future actual emissions caused by the modification are equal to the potential-to-emit, which is based on the increases in heat input associated with the use of the fogging system.

The number of days during which the foggers can economically operate probably limits actual emissions increases to levels below significance for the purposes of PSD applicability. However, FP&L proposes to limit operation of the foggers to the equivalent of 6240 (gas) and 125 (oil) hours per combustion turbine per year on the basis of a 5.5 °F average compressor. This equates to 34,320 °F-hr on gas and 4000 °F-hr on oil per combustion turbine. If, for example, the average temperature drop is actually 11 °F, the foggers will only be allowed to operate half as many hours as the base case. Emissions will increase under these limitations (as previously tabulated) by levels less than the significant emissions rates. The Department concludes, therefore, that PSD does not apply to this project.

8. Proposed Addition of New Conditions to Power Plant Siting Certification No. PA 74-01 and PSD-FL-146

The combustion turbines were constructed under the authority of the Power Plant Siting Certification No. PA89-27 issued on 2/20/91. These conditions of certification PA 89-27 were been modified on 2/20/91, 9/28/94 and 9/06/96. The Department will amend PSD-FL-146 and the conditions of certification by adding a new condition authorizing installation and operation of the inlet foggers.

The new condition applicable to the inlet foggers proposed for CTs 3A&B and 4A&B (ARMS Units 003-006) are shown in the draft PSD permit modifications. It limits operation of each inlet fogger to 34,320 °F-hr on gas and 4000 °F-hr on oil. Monitoring and compliance procedures are included to insure the temperature drop and hours of operations are properly measured, documented and reported.

9. Conclusions

The project will not increase the maximum short-term emission rates as these are already achieved under natural conditions of low ambient temperatures without the use of the foggers.

The Department concludes that PSD is not applicable to this project since this project as presented will not result in significant net emissions increase to major facility. The changes will not cause a significant impact or cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard or PSD increment.

The Department's conclusion does not set a precedent for projects implemented at any facilities other than combined cycle unit inlet fogger installations. It does not set precedents related to any physical changes within the compressors, combustors, rotors, or other key components at such units.

TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

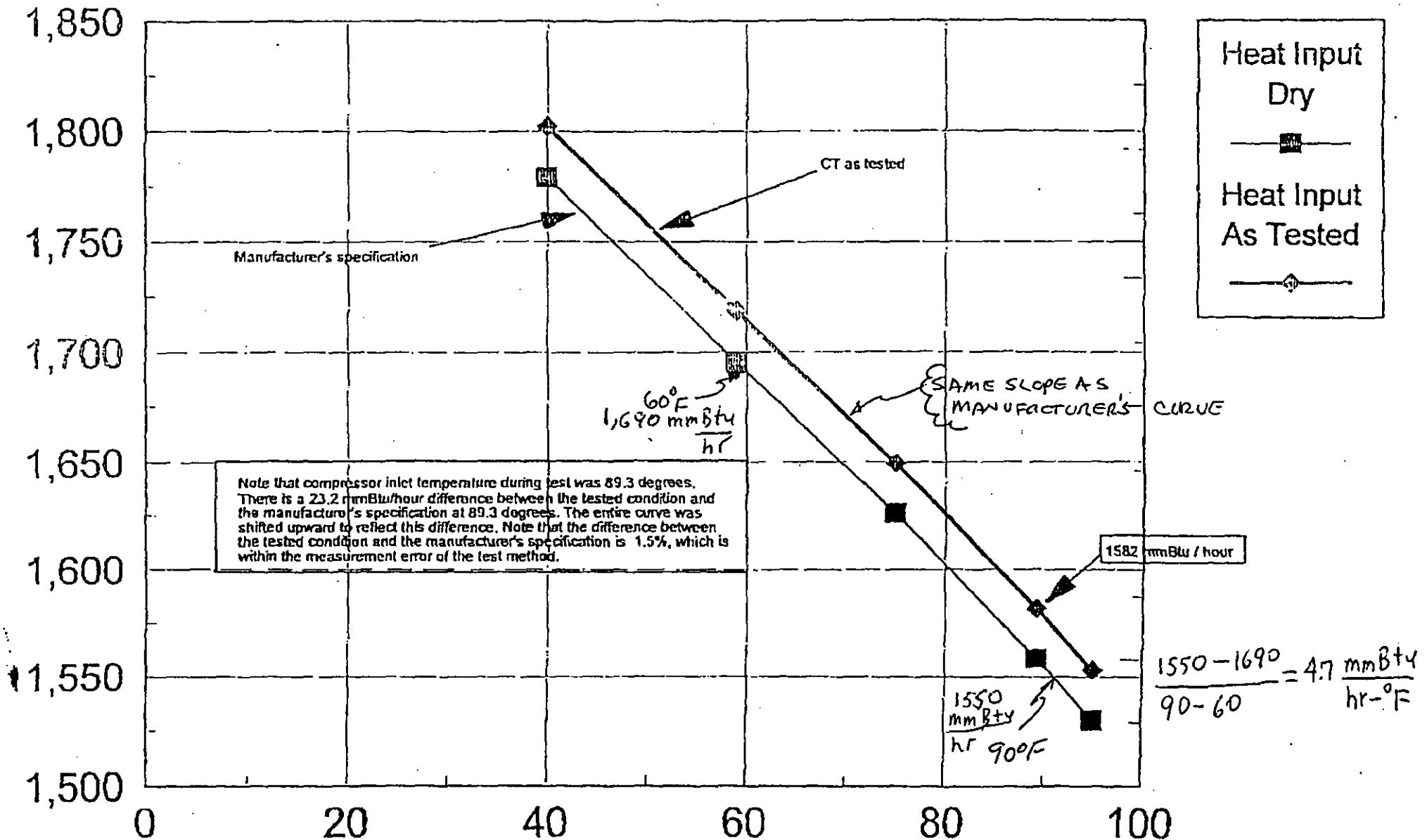
The application and determination of the Department's rules does not constitute an interpretation of the EPA rules under 40CFR52.21, Prevention of Significant Deterioration or 40CFR60, New Source Performance Standards.

For further details regarding this review, contact:

A.A. Linero, P.E. Administrator
Teresa Heron, Review Engineer
New Source Review Section
Bureau of Air Regulation
850/488-0114

Martin Unit 3A

Heat Input vs. Ambient Temperature Curve



Memorandum

Florida Department of
Environmental Protection

TO: ~~C. H. Fancy~~
THRU: Al Linero *aal 6/15*
FROM: Teresa Heron *T.H.*
DATE: June 15, 1999
SUBJECT: FP&L Martin Plant
DEP File No. 0850001-005-AC

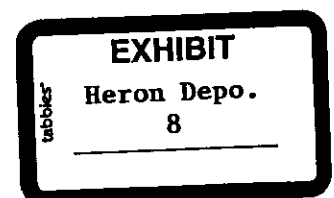
Attached is the draft public notice package including the Intent to Issue and the Technical Evaluation and Preliminary Determination for the compressor inlet fogger project at the FP&L Martin Plant. The application is to install inlet foggers ahead of the compressor inlets of four combined cycle combustion turbines. The foggers will operate on hot days and days of relatively low humidity. The evaporative cooling effected by the foggers will allow the units to operate closer to their rated capacity.

Both short-term and annual emissions will increase because the heat rate through the units will increase when the foggers. Maximum short-term emissions will still occur during cold days when use of the foggers is not feasible. The units already comply with 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG, so NSPS applicability is not an issue. FP&L proposes to limit operation of the coolers to 34,320 degrees F-hour on gas and 4000 degrees F-hour on oil to insure PSD is not triggered by their use.

I recommend your signature and approval of the cover letter and Intent to Issue.

AAL/th

Attachments



PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

DEP File No. 1070014-003-AC

Florida Power & Light - Putnam Plant
Emissions Units 003-006 Inlet Foggers Project
Putnam County

The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) gives notice of its intent to issue an air construction permit to Florida Power & Light (FP&L). The permit is to install inlet foggers at the compressor inlets of four 70-megawatt natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil-fired Westinghouse Model 501B5A combined cycle combustion turbine-electrical generators at the Putnam Power Plant in Putnam County. A Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determination was not required pursuant to Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. The applicant's name and address are Florida Power & Light, 392 US Highway 17 South, East Palatka, Florida 32131.

These units achieve their maximum rated output on cold days because the greater compressor inlet density allows greater throughput in the rotor or expansion section of the combustion turbine. The maximum power output is lower on hot days because of the lower compressor inlet density. The foggers increase hot-day power output by approximately 4-6 MW through evaporative cooling of the compressor inlet air. The foggers provide no benefit on very humid or cold days and will not be used under those conditions. Maximum power production and emissions will continue to occur during cold conditions with the foggers turned off. The result is that maximum achievable power production and maximum achievable hourly emissions will not increase, although actual annual emissions will increase because more fuel will be used on hot, relatively dry days.

Although the number of days during which the foggers can economically operate probably limits emissions increases to levels below significance for the purposes of PSD applicability, FPL proposes enforceable conditions to insure non-applicability. FPL asserts and the Department accepts that the modification will not cause any meaningful change in the actual hours of operation of these combined cycle units. They are allowed to operate continuously (8760 hours of operation per unit). The maximum increase in annual emissions caused by project in tons per year is summarized below along with the PSD-significant levels.

<u>Pollutants</u>	<u>Annual Emission Increase</u>	<u>PSD Significant Levels</u>
PM/PM ₁₀	2	25/15
SO ₂	4	40
NO _x	39	40
VOC	2	40
CO	9	100

An air quality impact analysis was not required or conducted. No significant impacts are expected to occur as a result of this project. It will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard or increment.

The Department will issue the FINAL permit with the attached conditions unless a response received in accordance with the following procedures results in a different decision or significant change of terms or conditions.

The Department will accept written comments concerning the proposed permit issuance action for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of publication of "Public Notice of Intent to Issue Air Construction Permit." Written comments should be provided to the Department's Bureau of Air Regulation at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station #5505, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400. Any written comments filed shall be made available for public inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in the proposed agency action, the Department shall revise the proposed permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

The Department will issue the permit with the attached conditions unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to Sections 120.569 and 120.57 F.S., before the deadline for filing a petition. The procedures for petitioning for a hearing are set forth below. Mediation is not available in this proceeding.

EXHIBIT
Heron Depo.
9

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the proposed permitting decision may petition for an administrative proceeding (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57 of the Florida Statutes. The petition must contain the information set forth below and must be filed (received) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station # 35, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000. Petitions filed by the permit applicant or any of the parties listed below must be filed within fourteen (14) days of receipt of this notice of intent. Petitions filed by any persons other than those entitled to written notice under Section 120.60(3) of the Florida Statutes must be filed within fourteen days of publication of the public notice or within fourteen days of receipt of this notice of intent, whichever occurs first. Under Section 120.60(3), however, any person who asked the Department for notice of agency action may file a petition within fourteen (14) days of receipt of that notice, regardless of the date of publication. A petitioner shall mail a copy of the petition to the applicant at the address indicated above at the time of filing. The failure of any person to file a petition within the appropriate time period shall constitute a waiver of that person's right to request an administrative determination (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57 F.S., or to intervene in this proceeding and participate as a party to it. Any subsequent intervention will be only at the approval of the presiding officer upon the filing of a motion in compliance with Rule 28-106.205 of the Florida Administrative Code.

A petition that disputes the material facts on which the Department's action is based must contain the following information: (a) The name and address of each agency affected and each agency's file or identification number, if known; (b) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner, the name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner's representative, if any, which shall be the address for service purposes during the course of the proceeding; and an explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests will be affected by the agency determination; (c) A statement of how and when petitioner received notice of the agency action or proposed action; (d) A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so indicate; (e) A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, as well as the rules and statutes which entitle the petitioner to relief; and (f) A demand for relief.

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

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the filing of a petition means that the Department's final action may be different from the position taken by it in this notice. Persons whose substantial interests will be affected by any such final decision of the Department on the application have the right to petition to become a party to the proceeding, in accordance with the requirements set forth above.

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

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Regulation
111 S. Magnolia Drive, Suite 4
Tallahassee, Florida, 32301
Telephone: 850/488-0114
Fax: 850/922-6979

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

The complete project file includes the application, technical evaluation, Draft Permit, and the information submitted by the responsible official, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S. Interested persons may contact the Administrator, New Resource Review Section at 111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 4, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, or call 850/488-0114, for additional information.

Memorandum

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

TO: Howard L. Rhodes

THRU: C. H. Fancy *ok*
Al Linero *aj 7/15*

FROM: Teresa Heron *T.H.*

DATE: July 15, 1999

SUBJECT: FP&L Putnam Spray Fogging Systems
DEP File No. 1070014-003-AC

Attached is the final permit package for the compressor inlet fogger project at the FP&L Putnam Plant. The application is to install inlet foggers ahead of the compressor inlets of four combined cycle combustion turbines. The foggers will operate on hot days and days of relatively low humidity. The evaporative cooling effected by the foggers will allow the units to operate closer to their rated capacity.

Both short-term and annual emissions will increase because the heat rate through the units will increase when the foggers. However, maximum short-term emissions will still occur during cold days when use of the foggers is not feasible anyway. For this reason, we believe that 40CFR60, Subpart GG will not be triggered. FP&L proposes to limit operation of the coolers to 1,280 hours per unit per year while firing gas and 100 hours per unit per year while firing fuel oil to insure PSD is not triggered by their use. The issue of making a future potential to past actual annual emission increase calculation is extensively addressed in the Technical Evaluation.

We recommend your signature and approval.

AAL/aal

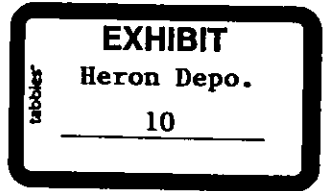
Attachments

COMPLETE PLAN 7
INTENT JUNE 3 (DAY 27)

DRAFT JULY 13
CLOCK STARTS JULY 26 (DAY 27)
TODAY JULY 15

DAY 00 SEPT 27

ACTUALLY SUB-3PSD ON JUNE 10 - SINCE
> 15 DAYS HAVE
ELAPSED, WE CAN...



TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

1. Applicant

Florida Power & Light Company
Environmental Services Department
700 Universe Blvd
Juno Beach, FL 33408

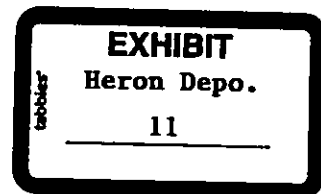
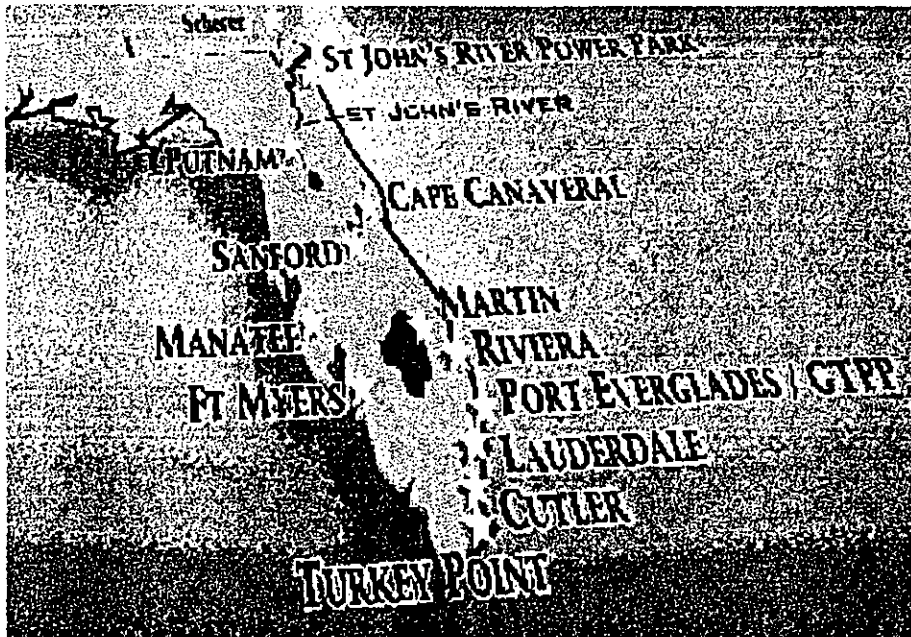
Authorized Representative: Robert Bergstrom, FP&L Putnam Plant General Manager

2. Source Name and Location

FP&L Putnam Power Plant
392 US Highway 17 South
East Palatka, Florida 32131

UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 443.3 km East and 3277.80 km North

The location of the site within the FP&L grid is shown below:



3. Source Description

The Florida Power and Light (FP&L) Putnam Plant consists of four combustion turbines, each with an associated heat recovery steam generator equipped with a duct burner; an auxiliary boiler, and "unregulated or insignificant" emissions units. This facility emission units identification in the ARMS system includes the four combustion turbines, ARMS Emissions Units 003 to 006 and four Duct Burners for Combined Cycle Heat Recovery Steam Generators (HRSGs), ARMS Emissions Units 007 to 010 and an auxiliary boiler, ARMS Emission Unit 011.

TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

Each combustion turbine is a Westinghouse unit Model 501B5A rated at 70 MW generating capacity (at 85 degrees F ambient temperature), with a maximum heat input for natural gas and fuel oil of 968.3 mm Btu/hr and 910.6 mmBtu/hr, respectively. The duct burners for each HRSG are rated at a maximum heat input of 250 mmBtu/hr, and are fired with natural gas and No. 2. fuel oil. The auxiliary boiler is manufactured by VA-Power and has a maximum heat input for natural gas and number 2 fuel oil of 16.275 mmBtu/hr and 14.28 mmBtu/hr, respectively.

4. Current Permit and Major Regulatory Program Status

Construction of the Putnam power plant facility was authorized by the Department's under the Power Plant Siting Certification No. PA74-01 ordered 10/16/74, and the modified conditions of PA 74-01 modified 5/20/80, 3/15/84, 7/16/91 and 5/28/92. The four combustion turbines & HRSGs along with an auxiliary boiler, identified in ARMS as Emissions Units 003 through 011, and other unregulated or "insignificant emissions units" are operated under Title V Air Operation Permit No. 1070014-001-AV issued in June 1998.

The HRSGs and the combustion turbines are regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C. Permits Required. Based on information submitted by the applicant in the Title V application, the combustion turbines are not subject to 40CFR 60, Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Gas Turbines. The HRSGs are subject to 40CFR 60, Subpart Db, Standard of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units. ARMS Emissions units 003, 004, 007 and 008 began commercial operations in 1978. ARMS Emissions Units 005, 006, 009 and 010 began commercial operations in 1977.

5. Permit Modification Request

On March 29, 1999 the Department received a request from FPL for modification of its permits to install inlet foggers at the compressor inlets of Units 003 through 006. These units normally achieve their maximum rated output on cold days because the greater compressor inlet air density allows greater throughput in the rotor or expansion section of the combustion turbine. The maximum power output is lower on hot days because of the lower compressor inlet density. The foggers increase hot-day power output by approximately 4-6 MW through evaporative cooling of the compressor inlet air although maximum output over all temperatures will remain 70 MW or below. The foggers provide little or no benefit on humid or cold days and will not be used under those conditions.

Inlet foggers are routinely included in new combustion turbine projects and have not affected the Department's decisions regarding Best Available Control Technology.

6. Emissions Increases Due to Modification/Method of Operation

The foggers are physical pieces of equipment whose addition and use can increase emissions on hot or dry days. The use of the foggers can also be considered a change in method of operation of the inlet "air conditioning system" that is already used to filter incoming air.

The maximum short-term emissions increases were estimated by FPL using the heat input associated with a 16 degree F decrease in compressor inlet temperature. The maximum annual increases were estimated FP&L using the annual average inlet cooling of 8 degrees F. The increase in heat rate as a function of temperature was estimated by the applicant as 4 mmBtu per degree F when firing natural gas and 3.2 mmBtu per degree F when firing fuel oil. This was then used with the hours of operation to calculate the increases of each pollutant in tons per year. The results were estimated by FPL and are summarized below together with annual emission increase estimates. These are based on 1280

TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

(gas) and 100 (oil) hours of operation per fogger per year [5120 hr/yr (gas) and 400 hr/yr (oil) for all 4 units].

TOTAL EMISSIONS INCREASES DUE TO USE OF INLET FOGGERS AT FOUR UNITS

Pollutant	Emission Rate lb/mmBtu (gas)	Emission Rate lb/mmBtu (oil)	Emission Increase ton/yr (Oil)	Emission Increase Ton/yr (Gas)	Annual Increase tons/yr (Oil & Gas)	PSD Threshold tons/yr
NO _x	0.44	0.698	3.60	36.0	39.6	40
PM/PM ₁₀	0.0168	0.0293	0.15	1.38	1.5	25/15
CO	0.11	0.048	0.25	9.01	9.3	100
VOC	0.024	0.017	0.09	1.97	2.1	40
SO ₂	0.00286	0.7	3.58	0.23	3.8	40

The emissions increases calculated are the direct result from the physical change in or change in method of operation, i.e. the installation and use of the inlet foggers. These assume that the ability to achieve greater power output when the foggers are used does not result in emissions increases outside the turbines original power curve. The rationale is discussed below.

The emissions characteristics (see Appendix W of attached draft permit) do not change as a result of the use of the foggers from what would normally occur throughout the entire range of temperatures and relative humidity. Rather, the foggers move the operating points along the same curve toward the power and emissions that normally occur at lower temperatures. The worst case emissions scenario will still occur during the winter months and will occur with the foggers off. This is because of the higher air density and massflow during cold weather allows higher heat input and power output. At low temperature, very little cooling can be attained because cold air cannot evaporate and hold much moisture. Under such conditions, icing can occur which is detrimental to the units.

7. Evaluation of PSD Applicability

As a major source, a modification or change in method of operation of Units 003-006 resulting in **significant net emissions increases** is subject to PSD review. Significant net emissions increase is defined in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C as follows:

***Significant Net Emissions Increase** – A significant net emissions increase of a pollutant regulated under the Act is a net emissions increase equal to or greater than the applicable significant emission rate listed in Table 212.400-2, Regulated Air Pollutants – Significant Emission Rates.*

The significant emission rates are included (see PSD Threshold) in the Table above. The meaning of a net emissions increase is given in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. as:

***Net Emissions Increase** - A modification to a facility results in a net emissions increase when, for a pollutant regulated under the Act, the sum of all of the contemporaneous creditable increases and decreases in the actual emissions of the facility, including the increase in emissions of the modification itself and any increases and decreases in quantifiable fugitive emissions, is greater than zero.*

The definition of actual emissions is given in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (definitions) as follows:

***Actual Emissions** - The actual rate of emission of a pollutant from an emissions unit as determined in accordance with the following provisions:*

TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

- (a) *In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of the normal operation of the emissions unit. The Department may allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of the normal operation of the emissions unit. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the emissions unit's actual operating hours, production rates and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.*
- (b) *The Department may presume that unit-specific allowable emissions for an emissions unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the emissions unit provided that, for any regulated air pollutant, such unit-specific allowable emissions limits are federally enforceable.*
- (c) *For any emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam-generating unit specified in subparagraph (d) of this definition) which has not begun normal operations on a particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential emissions of the emissions unit on that date.*
- (d) *For an electric utility steam generating unit (other than a new unit or the replacement of an existing unit) actual emissions of the unit following a physical or operational change shall equal the representative actual annual emissions of the unit following the physical or operational change, provided the owner or operator submits to the Department on an annual basis, for a period of 5 years representative of normal post-change operations of the unit, within the period not longer than 10 years following the change, information demonstrating that the physical or operational change did not result in an emissions increase. The definition of "representative actual annual emissions" found in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(33) is adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.*

The term electric utility steam-generating unit is defined as:

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

Based on Department records, actual hours of operation since 1993 for these units are as follows:

Unit/Year	Annual Operating Hours 1993 - 1998					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
003	7649	5585	7085	6528	6498	6410
004	7649	5585	7085	6528	6498	6410
005	7727	5963	6490	6607	6255	6601
006	7727	5963	6490	6607	6255	6601

Note: In 1998, the annual hours of operation of the duct burners are reported as 2414 (Unit 007), 2302 (Unit 008), 2579 (Unit 009), and 2579 (Unit 010). These were not recorded in ARMS during previous years.

TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

These units have each operated approximately 6500 ± 1000 hours per year since 1993. The duct burners within the HRSGs operate roughly 40 percent of the time when the combustion turbines operate. The foggers will operate no more than 1280 hours per year when the units burn gas and 100 hours when the units burn oil. This equates to roughly 20 percent of the time when the combustion turbines operate.

The combustion turbines have clearly begun *normal operation*. As combined cycle units, they are fairly efficient in comparison with conventional boiler-based steam-electrical units. They are not, however, baseload units. By comparison, the larger Westinghouse 501F and General Electric 7FA combined cycle units that were installed during the early 1990s in Fort Lauderdale and Martin County and are dispatched much like baseload units.

Each combustion turbine-electrical generator produces approximately 70 MW of electrical power excluding the power produced through the steam cycle. The steam cycle associated with each combustion turbine, including the supplementally-fired HRSG and steam turbine-electrical generator produces well in excess of 25 MW of power. Therefore the correct approach to determine the magnitude of a net emissions increase is to compare actual emissions from preceding years with representative actual annual emissions as described for steam electrical units.

FP&L asserts and the Department accepts that use of the inlet foggers will not affect the hours of operation of the units. Usage of the combustion turbines will depend on the system-wide growth in electrical demand and the impacts of major projects such as the planned 1500 and 2000 megawatt repowering projects at Fort Myers and Sanford. Most likely the Putnam units will continue their normal operation within the historical 6500 ± 1000 hours per year per unit. The emissions are directly related to the hours of operation. Any increases from the fogger project would be dwarfed by the annual swings in usage of the units.

The modification project can, however, be isolated from the normal operation of the units and its effects can be directly predicted and measured without having to make annual comparisons of actual emissions from the combined cycle units before and after the change. The modification itself (i.e. installation and operation of the foggers), however, has not yet begun normal operation. Therefore the future actual emissions caused by the modification are equal to the potential-to-emit, which is based on the increases in heat input associated with the use of the fogging system.

The number of days during which the foggers can economically operate probably limits actual emissions increases to levels below significance for the purposes of PSD applicability. However, FPL proposes to limit operation of the foggers to 1,280 (gas) and 100 (oil) hours per unit per year. This value is approximately 20 % of the permitted hours of operation for each unit. It is also a clear indication that compressor air inlet cooling will not cause the units to operate all of the permitted hours during this mode. Emissions will increase under these limitations (as previously tabulated) by levels less than the significant emissions rates given in Table 212.400-2, F.A.C. The Department concludes, therefore, that PSD does not apply to this project.

8. Evaluation of NSPS Subpart GG Applicability

As a major source, a physical change in or change in the method of operation resulting in an increase in the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) is subject to applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources. Modification under 40 CFR 60.2 [Rule 62.204.800 F.A.C.] is defined as follows:

TECHNICAL EVALUATION AND PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

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

The installation of the foggers do not change maximum short-term emissions rates as these are already achieved under natural conditions of low ambient temperatures without the use of the foggers. The inlet fogger installations only change the ambient conditions that occur during the normal operation of the turbines. Therefore, the inlet fogger installations do not make the combustion turbines subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart GG because, the *physical* change in or change in the method of operation of, caused by the foggers installation do not increase the (maximum short-term) amount of any air pollutant. The Department will request EPA concurrence on this matter.

9. Proposed Addition of New Conditions to Power Plant Siting Certification No. PA 74-01 and Issuance of an Air Construction Permit.

These emissions units were constructed under the authority of the Power Plant Siting Certification No. PA74-01 ordered in 10/16/74, and the modified conditions of PA 74-01 modified 5/20/80, 3/15/84, 7/16/91 and 5/28/92. The Department will amend these conditions of certification by adding a new condition authorizing installation and operation of the inlet foggers and will issue a new air construction permit for these units.

The new conditions applicable to the inlet foggers proposed for Emissions Units 003 -006 are shown in the draft air construction permit. It limits operation of the inlet foggers to 1,280 (gas) and 100 (oil) hours per unit per year.

10. Conclusions

The project will not increase the maximum short-term emission rates as these are already achieved under natural conditions of low ambient temperatures without the use of the foggers. Therefore, the Department believes that the 40 CFR60 NSPS Subpart GG is not applicable to these units as a result of the installation of the foggers.

The Department concludes that PSD is not applicable to this project since this project as presented will not result in significant net emissions increases to a major facility. The changes will not cause a significant impact or cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard or PSD increment.

The Department's conclusion does not set a precedent for projects implemented at any facilities other than combined cycle unit inlet fogger installations. It does not set precedents related to any physical changes within the compressors, combustors, rotors, heat recovery steam generators, or other key components at such units. The application and determination of the Department's rules does not constitute an interpretation of the EPA rules under 40CFR52.21, Prevention of Significant Deterioration or 40CFR60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources.

For further details regarding this review, contact:

*A.A. Linero, P.E. Administrator
Teresa Heron, Review Engineer
New Source Review Section
Bureau of Air Regulation
850/488-0114*

PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE AIR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

DEP File No. 1070014-003-AC

Florida Power & Light - Putnam Plant
Emissions Units 003-006 Inlet Foggers Project
Putnam County

The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) gives notice of its intent to issue an air construction permit to Florida Power & Light (FP&L). The permit is to install inlet foggers at the compressor inlets of four 70-megawatt natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil-fired Westinghouse Model 501B5A combined cycle combustion turbine-electrical generators at the Putnam Power Plant in Putnam County. A Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determination was not required pursuant to Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. The applicant's name and address are Florida Power & Light, 392 US Highway 17 South, East Palatka, Florida 32131.

These units achieve their maximum rated output on cold days because the greater compressor inlet density allows greater throughput in the rotor or expansion section of the combustion turbine. The maximum power output is lower on hot days because of the lower compressor inlet density. The foggers increase hot-day power output by approximately 4-6 MW through evaporative cooling of the compressor inlet air. The foggers provide no benefit on very humid or cold days and will not be used under those conditions. Maximum power production and emissions will continue to occur during cold conditions with the foggers turned off. The result is that maximum achievable power production and maximum achievable hourly emissions will not increase, although actual annual emissions will increase because more fuel will be used on hot, relatively dry days.

Although the number of days during which the foggers can economically operate probably limits emissions increases to levels below significance for the purposes of PSD applicability, FPL proposes enforceable conditions to insure non-applicability. FPL asserts and the Department accepts that the modification will not cause any meaningful change in the actual hours of operation of these combined cycle units. They are allowed to operate continuously (8760 hours of operation per unit). The maximum increase in annual emissions caused by project in tons per year is summarized below along with the PSD-significant levels.

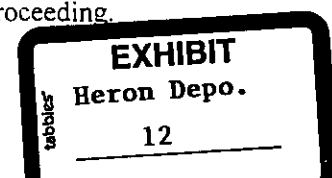
<u>Pollutants</u>	<u>Annual Emission Increase</u>	<u>PSD Significant Levels</u>
PM/PM ₁₀	2	25/15
SO ₂	4	40
NO _x	39	40
VOC	2	40
CO	9	100

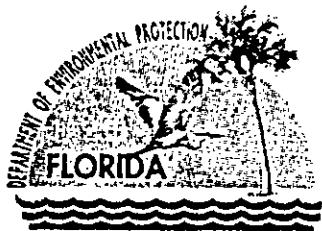
An air quality impact analysis was not required or conducted. No significant impacts are expected to occur as a result of this project. It will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard or increment.

The Department will issue the FINAL permit with the attached conditions unless a response received in accordance with the following procedures results in a different decision or significant change of terms or conditions.

The Department will accept written comments concerning the proposed permit issuance action for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of publication of "Public Notice of Intent to Issue Air Construction Permit." Written comments should be provided to the Department's Bureau of Air Regulation at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station #5505, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400. Any written comments filed shall be made available for public inspection. If written comments received result in a significant change in the proposed agency action, the Department shall revise the proposed permit and require, if applicable, another Public Notice.

The Department will issue the permit with the attached conditions unless a timely petition for an administrative hearing is filed pursuant to Sections 120.569 and 120.57 F.S., before the deadline for filing a petition. The procedures for petitioning for a hearing are set forth below. Mediation is not available in this proceeding.





Jeb Bush
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

June 2, 1999

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. R. Douglas Neeley, Chief
Air, Radiation Technology Branch
US EPA Region IV
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: DEP File No. 1070014-003-AC
Putnam Plant Units 3-6, Inlet Foggers
Subpart GG Non-Applicability

Dear Mr. Neeley:

Enclosed is a copy of our Intent to Issue a permit to Florida Power and Light (FP&L) for the installation of inlet foggers for use during the summer season on the combined cycle units at the Putnam Plant. We request your concurrence with our preliminary determination or your own separate determination regarding the non-applicability of the 40CFR 60, NSPS Subpart GG for these units.

There are presently 4 Westinghouse 501B5A combustion turbines on the site. Each has a nominal simple cycle capacity of 70 megawatts. The units are permitted to operate continuously. These units normally achieve their maximum rated output on cold days because the greater compressor inlet air density allows greater throughput in the rotor or expansion section of the combustion turbine. The maximum power output is lower on hot days because of the lower compressor inlet density. The foggers increase hot-day power output by approximately 2-4 MW through evaporative cooling of the compressor inlet air. The foggers provide little or no benefit on humid or cold days and will not be used under those conditions.

The foggers will not increase the maximum short-term emission rates for the units, as these are already achieved under natural conditions of low ambient temperatures without the use of the foggers. Therefore the Department believes that Subpart GG is not triggered by the project. The foggers are physical pieces of equipment whose addition and use can increase emissions on hot or dry days. The use of the foggers can also be considered a change in method of operation of the inlet "air conditioning system" that is already used to filter incoming air.

We would appreciate your early review and concurrence. If you have any questions on these matters please call Teresa Heron at 850/921-9529 or me at 850/921-9523.

Sincerely,

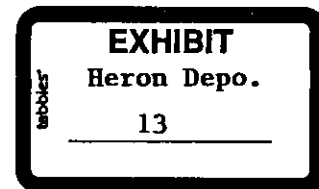
A. A. Linero, P.E., Administrator
New Source Review Section

AAL/aal

Enclosures

"Protect, Conserve and Manage Florida's Environment and Natural Resources"

Printed on recycled paper.



Memorandum

Florida Department of
Environmental Protection

TO: ~~C. H. Fancy~~ *aaf for CHF*
THRU: Al Linero *aa L 6/2*
FROM: Teresa Heron *T.H.*
DATE: June 2, 1999
SUBJECT: FP&L Putnam Spray Fogging Systems
DEP File No. 1070014-003-AC

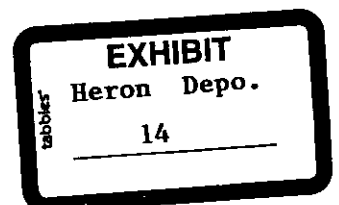
Attached is the draft public notice package including the Intent to Issue and the Technical Evaluation and Preliminary Determination for the compressor inlet fogger project at the FP&L Putnam Plant. The application is to install inlet foggers ahead of the compressor inlets of four combined cycle combustion turbines. The foggers will operate on hot days and days of relatively low humidity. The evaporative cooling effected by the foggers will allow the units to operate closer to their rated capacity.

Both short-term and annual emissions will increase because the heat rate through the units will increase when the foggers. However, maximum short-term emissions will still occur during cold days when use of the foggers is not feasible anyway. For this reason, we believe that 40CFR60, Subpart GG will not be triggered. FP&L proposes to limit operation of the coolers to 1,280 hours per unit per year while firing gas and 100 hours per unit per year while firing fuel oil to insure PSD is not triggered by their use. The issue of making a future potential to past actual annual emission increase calculation is extensively addressed in the Technical Evaluation.

We recommend your signature and approval of the cover letter and Intent to Issue.

AAL/aal

Attachments



Golder Associates Inc.

6241 NW 23rd Street, Suite 500
Gainesville, FL 32653-1500
Telephone (352) 336-5600
Fax (352) 336-6603



May 6, 1999

9737572-0100

Mr. C.H. Fancy, P.E., Chief
Bureau of Air Regulation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 4
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

RECEIVED

MAY 07 1999

BUREAU OF
AIR REGULATION

Attention: Ms. Teresa Heron

RE: Inlet Foggers – Putnam Plant Combustion Turbines DEP File 1070014-003-AC
Inlet Foggers – Martin Plant Combustion Turbines DEP File 0850001-005-AC
Florida Power & Light Company (FPL)

Dear Teresa:

This correspondence is submitted to address the Department's information request related to the installation of direct water spray fogging system to the inlet of the Putnam and Martin combustion turbines. The information requested is presented below and in the attachments to this correspondence.

1. Information Requested: Please submit additional data to support the statement that the emission rate does not change as a result of inlet fogging.

Information Submitted: As discussed in the application, the use of the direct water spray fogging systems will increase the relative humidity of the gas stream while concomitantly reducing the temperature due to adiabatic cooling of the inlet air. This effect is no different than when the turbine is operated under the same ambient conditions that occurs during the normal course of operation in any year. However, it allows the turbine to operate under such ambient conditions more frequently and thus can effect annual emissions. The influence on the emission rate of increasing the relative humidity and temperature is explained in EPA's Alternative Control Techniques Document – NO_x Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines (EPA-453/R-93-007, January 1993). In Section 4.2.1.3 the report provides information that indicates emissions of NO_x decrease with increasing relative humidity. Also, the mass emission of NO_x decreases per mass of fuel input. This is also the same as lower emissions per amount electric power generated (since power and fuel input are directly related). The lower NO_x emissions with increasing relative humidity and lower temperature can be shown using the equation in Section 4.2.1.3; the adjustment equation in 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Subpart GG, Section 60.335(c)(1).

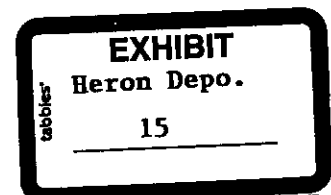


Table 1 presents calculation of relative NO_x concentrations for various temperatures and relative humidity. As can be seen from the table the relative NO_x concentration decreases with increasing humidity and decreasing temperature. The combined effect can be seen in the last column. Please find attached relevant pages from the EPA cited document. This EPA information is supported by the results of the testing performed at the Putnam Plant that indicated no change in emission rate (concentration) when the fogging system was used. These data also demonstrated no statistical change in CO concentrations as well.

The potential applicability of New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart GG to the Putnam turbines would be dependant on whether the installation of a fogging system is considered a modification under Section 60.14 of 40 C.F.R. 60. (Note: The NSPS already apply to the Martin turbines; these turbines meet lower emission levels as BACT.) The determination is based on whether a physical change resulted in an increase in the emission rate that is expressed in kilograms per hour. The emission rate can be determined using AP-42, materials balance, CEMs or manual/stack tests [see paragraphs (1) and (2) of Section 60.14]. The tests must conducted under representative performance of the facility and that all operating which can effect emissions must be held constant to the maximum degree feasible. As described above, the inlet foggers only changes the ambient conditions that do occur during the normal operation of the turbine. Testing under the requirement to maintain all operating which may effect emissions (i.e., in this case temperature and relative humidity) constant would produce the same result. Thus, the short-term emission rates do not change. Nonetheless, the fogging system does increase the long-term emissions for which a limit on the operation of the fogging system has been requested to keep the increase below the PSD significant emission rate.

2. Information Requested: In reference to Table 1 and 2. (Part II of the Supporting Information), indicate the nominal values for power out, heat rate and heat input.

Information Submitted: The information presented in Table 1 presents the *rate of change* of power, heat rate and heat input for the turbine. The basis of the information is the attached performance curves. As noted from the curves the performance (fuel input and power) is a linear function of inlet temperature. The primary purpose of using the performance curves is to determine the increase in heat rate as a function of temperature. This was determined from the performance curves as 4 mmBtu per °F for Putnam and as 4.7 mmBtu per °F shown in Table 1. Note that the Putnam calculations have been updated to reflect as 4 mmBtu per °F rather than 3 mmBtu per °F in the original submittal. This was then used with the hours of operation to calculate the tons per year. An example for Putnam: 4 mmBtu / °F x 0.44 lb/mmBtu x 8 °F/hour x 1,280 hours x 1 ton/2,000 lb = 9.01 tons/year for NO_x. As noted in the application, AP-42 emission factors were used which for NO_x are from 17 to 25 percent higher than the actual observed emissions. The 4 mmBtu / °F was determined from the performance curves as follows: At 50 °F the heat input is 1,100 mmBtu/hr based on high heating value (HHV). At 100 °F, the heat input is 900 mmBtu/hr (HHV). The difference is 200 mmBtu/hr (1,100 –

900) over 41 °F (100 – 59) or 4 mmBtu / °F. For oil firing the rate was determined to be 3.2 mmBtu / °F using the same procedure.

An example for Martin: $4.7 \text{ mmBtu} / ^\circ\text{F} \times 0.09 \text{ lb/mmBtu} \times 5.5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}/\text{hour} \times 6,240 \text{ hours} \times 1 \text{ ton}/2,000 \text{ lb} = 7.26 \text{ tons/year}$ for NO_x . The Martin emission rates, as noted in Tables 1 and 2, are based on maximum potential rate in the PSD permit. For NO_x , the maximum emission rate is 177 lb/hour at maximum heat input of 1,966 mmBtu/hr which is 0.09 mmBtu/hr (177/1,966). The 4.7 mmBtu / °F was determined from the heat rate curves as follows: At 60 °F the heat input is 1,550 mmBtu/hr based on high heating value (HHV). At 90 °F, the heat input is 1,690 mmBtu/hr (HHV). The difference is 140 mmBtu/hr (1,690 – 1,550) over 30 °F (90 – 60) or 4.66 mmBtu / °F; this value was rounded to 4.7 mmBtu / °F. This rate was used for both gas and oil firing.

3. Information Requested: Submit the heat input curves for these units.

Information Submitted: The heat input curves for the Martin Units are attached. The heat input curves for the Putnam Plant are attached.

4. Information Requested: Estimate actual emissions for each facility's turbines and worst case emission rate scenario.

Information Submitted: The actual emission for each facility is presented in the Annual Operating Report (these will be forwarded separately). As noted in the information supplied in Item 2 above, the emission estimates are based the maximum potential emission rate based on either AP-42 in the case of Putnam and the PSD permit in the case of Martin. Since the requested is based on an incremental increase in annual emissions using the maximum potential emission rates and a maximum amount of fogging (°F-hours per year), the worst case emission estimate is presented in the application.

5. Information Requested: Submit hours of operation for each turbine.

Information Submitted: The AOR contain the hours of operation.

Your prompt review of the application is appreciated. If there are any further questions, please call.

Sincerely,

GOLDER ASSOCIATES INC.



Kennard F. Kosky, P.E.
Principal
Professional Engineer No. 14996

SEAL 

KFK/jkk

Enclosures

cc: Rich Piper, Repowering Licensing Manager
Robert Bergstrom, Putnam Plant General Manager
John Lindsay, Martin Plant General Manager
Bob Burgess, FPL
Jay Blum, FPL

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Table 1a Emission Estimates of the Putnam Facility Combined Cycle Combustion Turbines with Inlet Air Cooling System with Direct Water Spray Inlet Fogging (Natural Gas Combustion).

Performance Basis

Temperature Decrease °F (1)	8	
Power Increase	3.28%	PPN Charts
Heat Rate Decrease	1.06%	Westinghouse
Heat Input Increase	2.22%	
Heat Input Change mmBtu/ °F	4	
Hours/year	1280 (2)	
Hours-°F/year	10,240	hours/year times temperature decrease

Pollutants Units Emissions(3) Comments

PM	lb/MMBtu	0.0168	AP-42 Section 3.1 per machine
	TPY	0.34	
NO _x	lb/MMBtu	0.44	AP-42 Section 3.1 per machine
	TPY	9.01	
SO ₂	lb/MMBtu	0.00286	1 grain/100 cf natural gas per machine
	TPY	0.06	
CO	lb/MMBtu	0.11	AP-42 Section 3.1 per machine
	TPY	2.25	
VOC	lb/MMBtu	0.024	AP-42 Section 3.1 per machine
	TPY	0.49	

Legend - TPY: tons per year

- (1) Temperature decrease is annual average temperature differential of ambient temperature to compressor inlet temperature utilizing inlet fogger.
- (2) Hours of fogger operation based on estimate of 8 hours per day and 160 days per year.
- (3) Emission factor references - Title V Permit No. 1070014-001-AV, PPSC PA 74-0, EPA AP-42 Emission Factors Section 3.1 "Stationary Gas Turbines".

Table 2a Emission Estimates of the Putnam Facility Combined Cycle Combustion Turbines with Inlet Air Cooling System with Direct Water Spray Inlet Fogging (No. 2 Fuel Oil Combustion).

Performance Basis			
Temperature Decrease	°F (1)	8	
Power Increase		3.28%	PPN Charts
Heat Rate Decrease		1.06%	Westinghouse
Heat Input Increase		2.22%	
Heat Input Change	mmBtu/ °F	3.2	
Hours/year		100 (2)	
Hours-°F/year		800	hours/year times temperature decrease

Pollutants	Units	Emissions (3)	Comments
PM	lb/MMBtu	0.0293	AP-42 Section 3.1 per machine
	TPY	0.04	
NO _x	lb/MMBtu	0.698	AP-42 Section 3.1 per machine
	TPY	0.89	
SO ₂	lb/MMBtu	0.7	Based on Title V Permit per machine
	TPY	0.90	
CO	lb/MMBtu	0.048	AP-42 Section 3.1 per machine
	TPY	0.06	
VOC	lb/MMBtu	0.017	AP-42 Section 3.1 per machine
	TPY	0.02	

Legend - TPY: tons per year

(1) Temperature decrease is annual average temperature differential of ambient temperature to compressor inlet temperature utilizing inlet fogger.

(2) Hours of fogger operation.

(3) Emission factor references - Title V Permit No. 1070014-001-AV, PPSC PA 74-01, EPA AP-42 Emission Factors Section 3.1 "Stationary Gas Turbines".

Part II

Application for Air Permit Installation of Direct Water Spray Fogging Systems Putnam Plant

Introduction

Florida Power & Light Company is proposing to install direct water spray fogging systems in the inlet ducts of the existing 4 combustion turbines in combined cycle configuration at the Putnam Plant. The purpose of the inlet foggers to provide adiabatic inlet air cooling which increase turbine output and decreases heat rate. The project is part of increasing capacity in a cost effective manner.

Description

The direct inlet fogging systems achieve adiabatic cooling using water to form fine droplets (fog). The fog is produced by injection grids placed in the turbine inlet duct that use nozzles that produce a fine spray. The small fog particles (about 10 to 20 microns) extract the latent heat of vaporization from the gas stream when the water droplet is converted to gas. Heat is removed at a rate of 1,075 Btu/lb of water. The result of the fogging is a cooler more moisture laden air stream. Figure 1 presents a schematic of a typical fogging system.

The amount of heat removed is highly dependent upon the ambient air conditions. The two most important parameters are the dry bulb temperature and relative humidity. As moisture is added to the inlet air by the fogging, the vaporization of the fog droplets cools the air toward the wet-bulb temperature. For the proposed project, the design condition is 95°F and 50 percent relative humidity. The resultant wet bulb temperature, based on psychrometric charts is 79°F. At 100 percent saturation the inlet cooling system would result in a 16°F decrease of the turbine inlet air.

While adiabatic cooling is most efficient for dry climates, adiabatic cooling in Florida can be an effective means of inlet air cooling during the late morning to evening hours. This period is typically 8 to 10 hours per day from about 10 am to 8 pm. In the early morning hours and

evening hours, the typical relative humidity in Florida is 70 to 90 percent depending on the climatic conditions. Because of the highly variable nature of ambient air conditions, the annual average inlet cooling was assumed to be 8°F. This average was reviewed against a 30 year record of meteorological data for Jacksonville and found to be representative of the range in conditions that occur over an annual period. This includes cooling associated with the typical mid-afternoon summer days and early morning/evening periods that occur year-round. The typical mid-afternoon cooling for Jacksonville would be 14°F and would occur in July with a mid-afternoon temperature of 91°F and 58 percent relative humidity. During January, the mid-afternoon cooling would be about 7°F. The typical cooling that would occur in the early morning hours of evening hours with temperatures of about 80°F and a relative humidity of 80 percent would be 5°F. This cooling also assumes that the gas stream can be 100 percent saturated. The ambient air conditions that are modified by the fogging system occur naturally but are more frequent with the fogging system. For example, the average minimum temperatures for the months of November through April range from 41.7°F to 55.7°F with relative humidities ranging from 83 to 88 percent. The amount of adiabatic cooling would range from 1 to 2°F. For the Putnam Plant, an 8°F average reduction was assumed in the calculations for primarily daytime operation.

Turbine Performance and Emission Estimates

The effect of decreasing the turbine inlet air through the use of fogging will be to increase the mass flow of air that can go through the turbine which allows higher heat input and power output. The combustion turbine is also more efficient since the heat rate decreases with decreasing temperature. For the Westinghouse Model 501B5A combustion turbines at the Putnam plant, an 8°F average decrease in temperature would result in a 3.3 percent increase in power and an associated 1.1 percent decrease in heat rate. Thus, while power increases, the production of power is more efficient with concomitant lower emissions per MW-hr generated. The increase in heat rate as a function of temperature decrease is a linear function and for the Putnam turbines would be 4 mmBtu/hr/°F for gas firing and 3.2 mmBtu/hr/°F for oil firing. The data were determined using Westinghouse supplied data (see Attachment A).

Because the turbine is operating on its original power curve, the emission characteristics do not change from what would normally occur at that temperature and relative humidity. An evaluation of emissions from the fogging tests conducted at the FPL Putnam plant did not result in any statistically significant differences in emission rates (see Attachment B). The increase in emissions of criteria pollutants associated with fogging were determined using emission limits contained in the Title V Permit for the facility. This provides the maximum potential allowed and would conservatively estimate emission rates. Table 1 and 2 presents a summary of the operating conditions and emission increases resulting from fogging firing natural gas and distillate fuel oil, respectively. The annual emissions were determined by multiplying the heat input increase per degree Fahrenheit times the emissions rate in lb/mmBtu for the number of hours of proposed for the turbines. The degree F-hours/year is the total amount of annual temperature reduction proposed for fogging and was calculated by using the average temperature reduction multiplied by the hours of year assumed. For example, the degree F-hours for gas firing are calculated by multiplying 1,280 hours times 8°F or 10,240°F-hours. Each turbine inlet fogging system will be equipped with temperature probes to determine the amount of inlet cooling. This reduction will be recorded for each hour of fogger operation. For the Putnam turbines, a maximum of 10,240°F-hours of operation when firing natural gas and 800°F-hours of operation when firing distillate fuel oil was used as the basis for annual emission estimates for each turbine.

The use of AP-42 emission factors is appropriate for estimating maximum potential annual emissions since there are no emission limits for NO_x. This is especially conservative for NO_x since actual emissions are much lower. Over the last two years, quarterly emissions reported from CEM data ranged from 0.322 lb/mmBtu to 0.398 lb/mmBtu. The annual averages from CEM data ranged from 0.351 to 0.371 lb/mmBtu for 1997 and 0.354 to 0.375 lb/mmBtu for 1998. Using an emission factor of 0.44 lb/mmBtu to estimate maximum potential annual emissions, would overestimate annual emissions from 17 to 25 percent greater than that actual observed. Thus, the annual estimated emissions based on AP-42 emission factors are conservative.

Regulatory Applicability

A modification is defined in Rule 62-210.200 Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) as any physical change in, or a change in the method of operation of, or addition to a facility which would result in an increase in the actual emissions of any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act. A modification to a major source of air pollution, such as the Putnam Plant, may be subject to review under the Department's Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) rules codified in Rule 62-212.400 F.A.C.

The proposed installation of direct water spray fogging systems is a modification according to Rule 62-212.200 (188) F.A.C., since annual emissions will potentially increase as a result of the increased power and heat input. This has been confirmed by the Department in its December 31, 1998 correspondence to FPL.

Based on the available data, it is concluded that the emission rate does not change as a result of inlet fogging. Therefore, increase in annual potential emissions can be conservatively determined through the use of increases in heat input associated with the use of the fogging systems. For the 4 combustion turbines (CTs) the maximum potential annual increase in emissions is estimated as follows:

Summary of Maximum Annual Emissions - All Units

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Gas</u> <u>Tons/Year</u>	<u>Oil</u> <u>Tons/Year</u>	<u>Oil & Gas</u> <u>Total</u>
PM	1.38	0.15	1.53
NO _x	36.04	3.57	39.62
SO ₂	0.23	3.58	3.82
CO	9.01	0.25	9.26
VOC	1.97	0.09	2.08
Degree Fahrenheit-Hours per year	10,240	800	
Additional Degree Fahrenheit-Hours on Gas	1,015	0	
Total Degree Fahrenheit-Hours Gas Only	11,255	0	

These maximum potential emission rates are less than the significant emission rates in Table 62-212.400-2 in Rule 62-212.400 F.A.C. and therefore PSD would not apply. The pollutant closest to the PSD significant emission rates when firing natural gas is NO_x . Emissions of SO_2 are primarily associated with distillate fuel oil which is only used as a backup to natural gas. For natural gas only, the maximum potential NO_x emissions would be 39.62 tons/year at 11,255°F-hours per year per CT. This is equivalent to 1.6°F-hours of gas firing for each hour of oil firing (i.e., $1,015^\circ\text{F-hours}/800^\circ\text{F-hours} = 1.27^\circ\text{F-hours}$). The emissions of the other pollutants would be 1.52 tons/year for PM, 0.25 tons/year for SO_2 , 9.9 tons/year for CO and 2.16 tons/year for VOC.

FPL proposes that the amount of fogging allowed by the Department be based on a cumulative amount of operating hours for the 4 combustion turbines. This would amount to 45,020°F-hours of operation when firing only natural gas. If only natural gas is fired, the proposed amount of hours would be decreased by 1.27°F-hours for each °F-hour when fuel oil was fired during an annual period. As described previously, the emission rates would not be affected. In addition, during periods when the fogging system is not used, the operation of the CTs will not be affected by this request and will be operated according to the Department's previous approvals (e.g., authorized to operate 8,760 hours/year/CT).

As described previously, the inlet fogging systems will have temperature monitoring equipment which will record the actual temperature reduction for each hour of operation. These data will be summarized monthly and reported to the Department with the Annual Operating Reports demonstrating that the annual period does not exceed 45,020°F-hours for the facility.

Attachment A

The following data were obtained from performance curves in the range that fogging would be most effective (gas firing shown).

Plant Site: Putnam Plant; GTs 11, 12, 21 and 22
Turbine Model: Westinghouse 501B5A

Turbine Inlet Temperature (°F)	100	50
Difference (°F)		50
Heat Input (mmBtu/hr)	900	1,100
Difference (mmBtu/hr)		200
Rate (mmBtu/hr/ °F) ^a		4.00

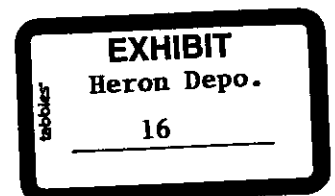
Note: ^a heat input difference divided by temperature difference.

Alternative Control Techniques Document-- NO_x Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines

Emission Standards Division

U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Air and Radiation
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711
January 1993

REPRODUCED BY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
SPRINGFIELD, VA 22161



substantially lower thermal NO_x emissions than natural gas or DF-2.¹⁸ For fuels containing FBN, the fuel NO_x production increases with increasing levels of FBN.

4.2.1.3 Ambient Conditions. Ambient conditions that affect NO_x formation are humidity, temperature, and pressure. Of these ambient conditions, humidity has the greatest effect on NO_x formation.¹⁹ The energy required to heat the airborne water vapor has a quenching effect on combustion temperatures, which reduces thermal NO_x formation. At low humidity levels, NO_x emissions increase with increases in ambient temperature. At high humidity levels, the effect of changes in ambient temperature on NO_x formation varies. At high humidity levels and low ambient temperatures, NO_x emissions increase with increasing temperature. Conversely, at high humidity levels and ambient temperatures above 10°C (50°F), NO_x emissions decrease with increasing temperature. This effect of humidity and temperature on NO_x formation is shown in Figure 4-4. A rise in ambient pressure results in higher pressure and temperature levels entering the combustor and so NO_x production levels increase with increases in ambient pressure.¹⁹

The influence of ambient conditions on measured NO_x emission levels can be corrected using the following equation:²⁰

$$NO_x = (NO_{xO}) (P_r/P_o)^{0.5} e^{19(HO-0.00633)} (288^\circ K/T_a)^{1.53}$$

where:

NO_x = emission rate of NO_x at 15 percent O₂ and International Standards Organization (ISO) ambient conditions, volume percent;

NO_{xO} = observed NO_x concentration, parts per million by volume (ppmv) referenced to 15 percent O₂;

P_r = reference compressor inlet absolute pressure at 101.3 kilopascals ambient pressure, millimeters mercury (mm Hg);

P_o = observed compressor inlet absolute pressure at test, mm Hg;

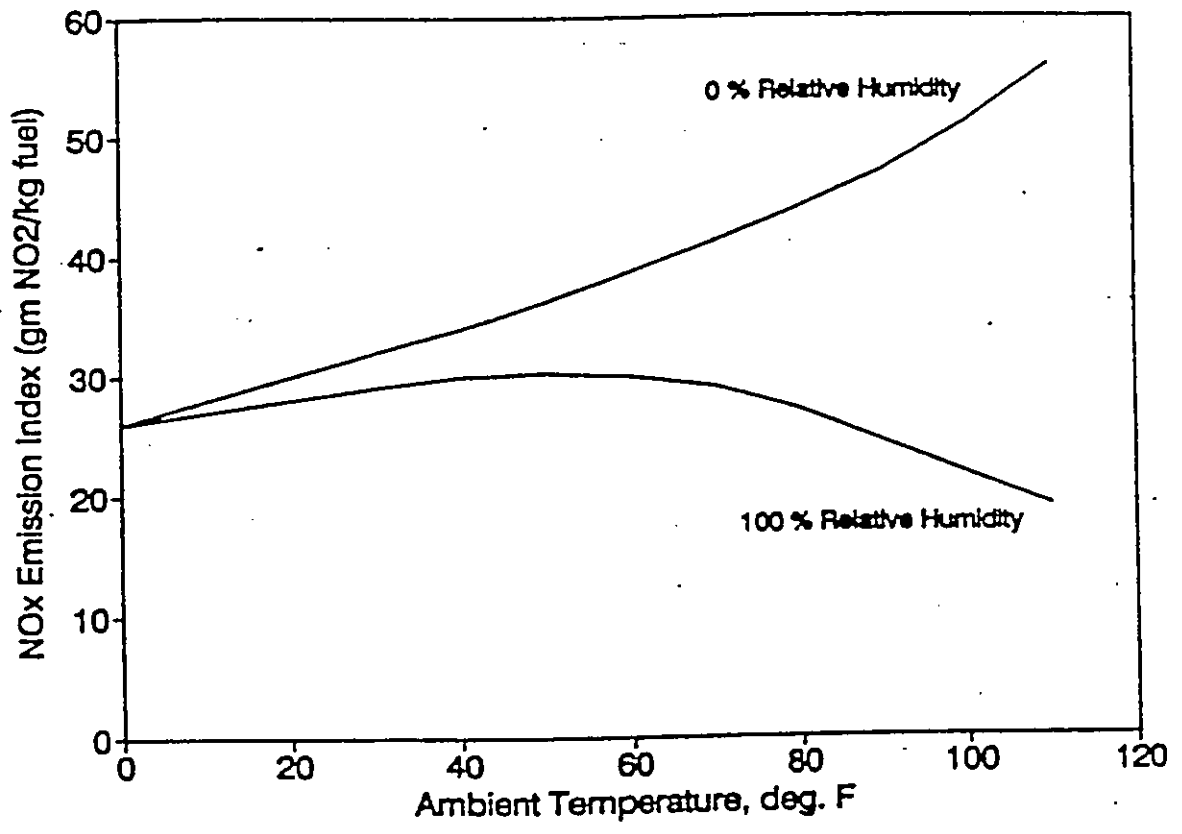


Figure 4-4. Influence of relative humidity and ambient temperature on NO_x formation.¹⁹

H_0 = observed humidity of ambient air, g H_2O /g air;

e = transcendental constant, 2.718; and

T_a = ambient temperature, K.

At least two manufacturers state that this equation does not accurately correct NO_x emissions for their turbine models.^{8,12}

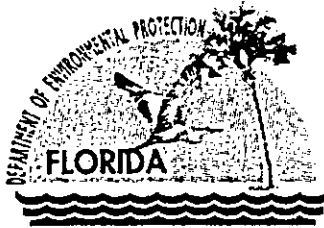
It is expected that these turbine manufacturers could provide corrections to this equation that would more accurately correct NO_x emissions for the effects of ambient conditions based on test data for their turbine models.

4.2.1.4 Operating Cycles. Emissions from identical turbines used in simple and cogeneration cycles have similar NO_x emissions levels, provided no duct burner is used in heat recovery applications. The NO_x emissions are similar because, as stated in Section 4.2, NO_x is formed only in the turbine combustor and remains at this level regardless of downstream temperature reductions. A turbine operated in a regenerative cycle produces higher NO_x levels, however, due to increased combustor inlet temperatures present in regenerative cycle applications.²¹

4.2.1.5 Power Output Level. The power output level of a gas turbine is directly related to the firing temperature, which is directly related to flame temperature. Each gas turbine has a base-rated power level and corresponding NO_x level. At power outputs below this base-rated level, the flame temperature is lower, so NO_x emissions are lower. Conversely, at peak power outputs above the base rating, NO_x emissions are higher due to higher flame temperature. The NO_x emissions for a range of firing temperatures are shown in Figure 4-3 for one manufacturer's gas turbine.¹⁷

4.2.2 NO_x Emissions From Duct Burners

In some cogeneration and combined cycle applications, the exhaust heat from the gas turbine is not sufficient to produce the desired quantity of steam from the HRSG, and a supplemental burner, or duct burner, is placed in the exhaust duct between the



Jeb Bush
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

April 26, 1999

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Richard Piper
Repowering Licensing Manager
Florida Power & Light Company
Post Office Box 14000
Juno Beach, Florida 33408

Re: Inlet Foggers – Putnan Plant Combustion Turbines DEP File 1070014-003- AC
Inlet Foggers – Martin Plant Combustion Turbines DEP File 0850001-005- AC

Dear Mr. Piper:

The Department received your applications for the installation of the direct water spray fogging system at the FPL's Martin and Putnan Plants. Based on a technical review, the applications are incomplete. Pursuant to Rules 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296 and 62-297, F.A.C., please submit the following information, including all relevant reference materials and calculations:

1. Please submit additional data to support the statement that the emission rate does not change as a result of inlet fogging.
2. In reference to Table 1 and 2. (Part II of the Supporting Information), indicate the nominal values for power output, heat rate and heat input increase.
3. Submit the heat input curves for these units.
4. Estimate actual emissions for each facility's turbines and worst case emission rate scenario.
5. Submit hours of operations for each turbine.

Please contact Teresa Heron at 850/921-9529 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

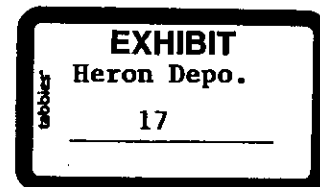
C. H. Fancy, P.E., Chief
Bureau of Air Regulation

CHF/th

cc: Ken Kosky, P.E
Chris Kirts, NED
Isidore Goldman, SED

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Inlet air Temperature

- Increase Power output
- Improve efficiency