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THE STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION APR 19 2001

BUREAU OF AIR REGULATION

In the Matter of an
Application for Permit by:
Florida Power Corporation,
Anclote Power Plant
Pasco County, Florida

OGC CASE NO. 00-0869
Draft Permit No.1010017-005-AV

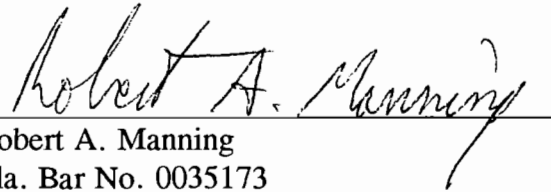
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NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF EXTENSION OF TIME

The Florida Power Corporation (FPC), by and through undersigned counsel, hereby withdraws its Request for Extension of Time to file a petition for formal administrative proceedings in accordance with Chapter 120, Florida Statutes. The Department granted FPC's last Request for Extension of Time until March 30, 2001, in response to the "Intent to Issue Title V Air Operation Permit" (Draft Permit No.1010017-005-AV) for the Anclote Power Plant located in Pasco County, Florida, to negotiate certain changes in the Draft Title V permit with the Department. Following discussions with Department representatives, FPC and the Department have come to agreement on the issues involved in the above-referenced Draft Title V permit revision, as reflected in the attached preliminary Proposed Revision to the Title V Permit. Conditioned upon the Department's issuance of the Proposed Revision to the Title V permit in accordance with our agreement, FPC hereby withdraws its Request for Extension of Time.

Respectfully submitted this 18 day of April, 2001.

HOPPING GREEN SAMS & SMITH, P.A.



Robert A. Manning
Fla. Bar No. 0035173
123 South Calhoun Street
Post Office Box 6526
Tallahassee, FL 32314
(850) 222-7500

Attorney for Florida Power Corporation

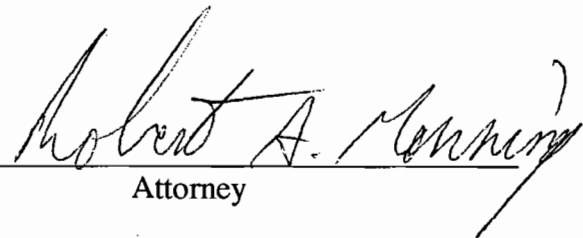
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing has been furnished to the following by

U.S. Mail on this 18 day of April, 2001.

Scott Sheplak
Bureau of Air Regulation
Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2600

Doug Beason
Office of General Counsel
Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2600



Attorney

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
PROPOSED Permit Revision No.: 1010017-005-AV

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Section I. Facility Information.
Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of two fuel oil fired steam electric generating stations, E.U. ID No. -001 (Unit No. 1) and -002 (Unit No. 2). Unit No. 1 consists of a Combustion Engineering, Inc., Type CCRR boiler/steam generator and steam turbine which drives a generator with a nameplate rating of 535(summer)/540(winter) Megawatts. Unit No. 2 consists of a Combustion Engineering, Inc., Type CCRR boiler/steam generator and steam turbine which drives a generator with a nameplate rating of 525(summer)/530(winter) Megawatts. Units No. 1 and No. 2 share a common stack. Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated and insignificant emissions units and/or activities. Relocatable diesel fired generator(s) with a maximum heat input of 25.74 MMBtu/hour and a maximum rating of 2460 Kilowatts are permitted to be located at this facility and may be relocated to other FPC facilities.

Based on the initial Title V permit application received on June 14, 1996, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Unit ID No(s). and Brief Description(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator # 1
-002	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator # 2
-7775047-001	Relocatable Diesel Fired Generator(s)

Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities

- 003 Surface Coating and Solvent Cleaning
- 004 Fuel Storage Tanks
- 005 Emergency Generators
- 006 General Purpose Engines
- 007 Helper Cooling Towers

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

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

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

These documents are provided to the permittee for information purposes only:

- Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms
- Table 1-2, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms
- Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements
- Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers
- Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:

Initial Title V Permit Application received June 14, 1996.

Letter from Mr. Scott H. Osbourn dated and received by fax on October 13, 1997.

Phase II Acid Rain Application submitted on December 14, 1995.

Petition for Formal Administrative Hearing received September 4, 1997.

Notice of Withdrawal of Petition for Formal Administrative Hearing received December 15, 1998.

Letter from Mr. Scott H. Osbourn dated February 11, 1999.

EPA's Objection Letter dated July 12, 1999.

Department's response to EPA Objection Letter dated November 24, 1999.

Air Construction Permit No. 1010017-004-AC issued October 13, 1998.

Title V Permit Revision Application dated February 11, 2000.

Letter from the Florida Power Corporation, dated May 12, 2000.

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS is a part of this permit.

{Permitting note: APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided a copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.}

2. **Not federally enforceable.** General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.

[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.]

3. General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard.

Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4., F.A.C.]

4. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).

a. The permittee shall submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable ; and

b. The permittee shall submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 68]

5. Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.

[Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

6. Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities, is a part of this permit.

[Rules 62-213.440(1), 62-213.430(6), and 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C.]

7. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall not store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.

[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

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

- a. Maintenance of paved areas as needed,
- b. Regular mowing of grass and care of vegetation, and
- c. Limiting access to plant property by unnecessary vehicles.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; Proposed by applicant in the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996]

9. When appropriate, any recording, monitoring, or reporting requirements that are time-specific shall be in accordance with the effective date of the permit, which defines day one.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

10. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the Department's Southwest District office:

Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District Office
3804 Coconut Palm Drive
Tampa, Florida 33619-8218
Telephone: 813/744-6100
Fax: 813/744-6458

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

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

12. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3), F.A.C., shall be submitted within sixty (60) days after the end of the calendar year.

{See condition No. 51., Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions}

[Rule 62-214.420(11), F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator # 1
-002	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator # 2

Fossil fuel fired steam generator # 1 is a nominal 535(summer)/540(winter) megawatt (electric) steam generator designated as Anclote Unit # 1. The emission unit is authorized to fire fuel oils Nos. 1 through No. 6, and on-specification used oil, with a maximum heat input of 4964 MMBtu per hour. Pipeline quality natural gas may be fired alone or co-fired with fuel oil and shall be limited to a maximum heat input of 2300 MMBtu per hour. Unit #1 is authorized to co-fire natural gas with fuel oils Nos. 1 through No. 6, and on-specification used oil, with a maximum heat input of 5073 MMBtu per hour.

Fossil fuel fired steam generator # 2 is a nominal 525(summer)/530(winter) megawatt (electric) steam generator designated as Anclote Unit # 2. The emission unit is authorized to fire fuel oils Nos. 1 through No. 6, and on-specification used oil, with a maximum heat input of 4850 MMBtu per hour. Pipeline quality natural gas may be fired alone or co-fired with fuel oil and shall be limited to a maximum heat input of 2300 MMBtu per hour. Unit #2 is authorized to co-fire natural gas with fuel oils Nos. 1 through No. 6, and on-specification used oil, with a maximum heat input of 4957 MMBtu per hour.

Each boiler/steam generator, units #1 and #2, drives a turbine generator and both units share a common 499 foot exhaust stack. Emissions from these units are uncontrolled.

{Permitting note(s): The emissions units are regulated under the Federal Acid Rain Program, and Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More than 250 million Btu per Hour Heat Input. Fossil fuel fired steam generator # 1 began commercial operation on October 16, 1974; and, fossil fuel fired steam generator # 2 began commercial operation on October 31, 1978.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1.1. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rates are as follows:

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr Heat Input	Fuel Type
1	4964	No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Fuel Oil, & On-Specification Used Oil*
1	2300	Natural Gas
1	5073	Natural Gas co-fired with No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Fuel Oil, & On-Specification Used Oil
2	4850	No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Fuel Oil, & On-specification Used Oil
2	2300	Natural Gas
2	4957	Natural Gas co-fired with No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Fuel Oil, & On-Specification Used Oil

* The on-specification used oil burned at this facility may be generated on or off-site.

[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-296.405, F.A.C.; and, 1010017-004-AC, Specific Condition A.2.]

{Permitting note: The heat input limitations have been placed in each permit to identify the capacity of each unit for the purposes of confirming that emissions testing is conducted within 90 to 100 percent of the unit's rated capacity (or to limit future operation to 110 percent of the test load), to establish appropriate emission limits and to aid in determining future rule applicability. Regular record keeping is not required for heat input. Instead the owner or operator is expected to determine heat input whenever emission testing is required, to demonstrate at what percentage of the rated capacity that the unit was tested. Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C., included in the permit, requires measurement of the process variables for emission tests. Such heat input determination may be based on measurements of fuel consumption by various methods including but not limited to fuel flow metering or tank drop measurements, using the heat value of the fuel determined by the fuel vendor or the owner or operator, to calculate average hourly heat input during the test.}
[Rule 62-4.160(2), and Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.1.2. Low load operation. To minimize acid smut, at low load operation (less than 80 MW per unit), the use of natural gas shall be at least 40% of the heat input to the unit or 7,000 MMBtu/day, whichever is less.
[0100017-004-AC, Specific Condition B.6.]

A.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing . See specific condition **A.22**.
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.3.1. Methods of Operation. Fuel(s).

- a. Startup: The only fuels allowed to be burned are pipeline quality natural gas and new No. 6 or lighter grades of fuel oils. On-specification used oil shall only be burned if the PCB's are less than 2 ppm and may be blended with new No. 6 or lighter grades of fuel oil. *Blending as means of achieving the 2-ppm level shall not be allowed.* The maximum sulfur content of fuel oils fired is 1.8 percent, by weight.
- b. Normal: The only fuels allowed to be burned are pipeline quality natural gas, new No. 6 or lighter grades of fuel oils, and on-specification used oil. The maximum sulfur content of fuel oils fired is 1.8 percent, by weight.
- c. The maximum amount of on-specification used oil, whether generated on or off-site, that can be burned facility-wide shall not exceed 10 percent of the heat input (monthly) or 30 million gallons per year cumulatively.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.; AO 51-254492A & 1010017-001-AO; and, 1010017-004-AC, Specific Conditions A.4. and B.4.]

A.3.2. Co-firing with Natural Gas. Co-firing natural gas with fuel oil having more than 1.8% sulfur content, by weight, as-fired, is prohibited.
[1010017-004-AC, Specific Condition D.3.]

A.4. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

A.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 40 percent opacity. Emissions units governed by this visible emissions standard shall conduct a compliance test for particulate matter emissions annually. Failure of the facility to demonstrate compliance with the particulate matter allowable in specific condition **A.7.** or the opacity standard of this condition shall constitute grounds for revocation of this condition.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; and, OGC File Nos. 86-1574 and 86-1575/Orders dated December 11, 1986.]

A.6. Visible Emissions - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Visible emissions shall not exceed 60 percent opacity during the 3-hours in any 24 hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change. Visible emissions above 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for not more than 4, six-minute averages during this 3-hour period. A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.7. Particulate Matter. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. See specific condition **A.18**. {Permitting note: The averaging time for the particulate matter standard corresponds to the cumulative sampling time of the specified test method.}
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C.]

A.8. Particulate Matter - Soot Blowing and Load Change. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 pound per million Btu heat input during the 3-hours in any 24-hour period of excess emissions allowed for boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change. {Permitting note: The averaging time for the particulate matter standard corresponds to the cumulative sampling time of the specified test method.}
[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.9. Sulfur Dioxide. When burning fuel oils, sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods. See specific conditions **A.19**. and **A.20**.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(c)1.j., F.A.C.]

A.10. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of fuel oils, on-specification used oil, or any combination of the two burned in these units, shall not exceed 1.8 percent, by weight, as-fired at the plant. The 12 month rolling average shall not exceed 1.5%, by weight. Co-firing natural gas with fuel oil having more than 1.8% sulfur content, by weight, as-fired, is prohibited. See specific condition **A.20**.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)3., F.A.C.; 1010017-004-AC, Specific Conditions B.4. and D.3.; and, requested by the applicant in Title V Application dated June 12, 1996.]

Excess Emissions

A.11. Excess emissions resulting from malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

A.12. Excess emissions resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.
[Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.]

A.13. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

A.14.1. Sulfur Dioxide. The permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or permittee upon each fuel delivery. This protocol is allowed because the emissions units do not have an operating flue gas desulfurization device. See specific conditions A.10., A.19. and A.20.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b., F.A.C.]

A.14.2. The following monitoring schedule for No. 1 – 6 fuel oil shall be followed: For all shipments of fuel oil received for the Anclote Power Plant Station, an analysis which reports the sulfur and ash content and heat content (HHV) of the fuel shall be provided by the fuel vendor or other sources which follow the appropriate fuel test methods listed in Specific Condition A.20.1. The analysis record shall specify the origin of the fuel sample, the methods by which the analyses were conducted, the person conducting the sampling and analysis, and the date of sampling and analysis.
[1010017-004-AC, Specific Condition F.2.]

A.15. Determination of Process Variables .

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

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

[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.16. Visible emissions. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated according to Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C. See specific condition A.17.
[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)1., F.A.C.]

A.17. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

1. EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen second intervals during the required period of observation.

2. EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g., 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible

for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:

- a. For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity) the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.
- b. For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.

In order to be valid, any required average (i.e., a six-minute or two-minute average) shall be based on all of the valid observations in the sequential subset of observations selected, and the selected subset shall contain at least 90 percent of the observations possible for the required averaging time. Each required average shall be calculated by summing the opacity value of each of the valid observations in the appropriate subset, dividing this sum by the number of valid observations in the subset, and rounding the result to the nearest whole number. The number of missing observations in the subset shall be indicated in parenthesis after the subset average value.

[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.18. Particulate Matter. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance. EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when the oxygen based F-factor, computed according to EPA Method 19, is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17.

[Rules 62-296.405(1)(e)2. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.19. Sulfur Dioxide. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure is incorporated into the operation permit for the emissions unit. If the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., the procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedances of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards. **The permittee may use the EPA test methods, referenced above, to demonstrate compliance; however, as an alternate sampling procedure authorized by permit, the permittee elected to demonstrate compliance by accepting a liquid fuel sulfur limit that will be verified with a fuel analysis provided by the vendor upon each fuel delivery.** See specific conditions A.9., A.10. and A.20.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; and, Permits 1010017-001-AO and AO 51-254492A.]

A.20.1. Sulfur Content of Liquid Fuel. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-94, ASTM D4294-90 (95), ASTM D1552-95, ASTM D1266-91, or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-95, or the latest edition(s).

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.405(1)(e)3, 62-296.405(1)(f)1.b. and 62-297.440, F.A.C.; and, 1010017-004-AC, Specific Conditions D.3. and D.6.]

A.20.2. Gross heating value of fuel oil. All fuel oil delivered to the facility shall be analyzed using ASTM D240-76 (or equivalent) to record the gross heating value (HHV). Analysis may be performed by the owner or operator, a service contractor retained by the owner or operator, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency. [1010017-004-AC, Specific Condition D.5.]

A.20.3. Compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit shall be verified by a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or performed by FPC upon each fuel delivery with the following exception: In cases where No. 6 fuel oil is received with a sulfur content exceeding 1.5%, by weight, and blending is required to obtain a fuel mix equal to the applicable percent sulfur limit, an analysis of a fuel sample representative of fuel from the fuel storage tanks shall be obtained by FPC prior to firing oil at the plant. Reports of percent sulfur content of these analyses shall be maintained at the power plant facility.
[1010017-004-AC, Specific Condition D.6.]

A.20.4. The owner or operator shall maintain records of the as-fired oil heating value, density or specific gravity, and the percent sulfur content.
[1010017-004-AC, Specific Condition D.6.]

A.21. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

A.22. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity, which is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rules 62-297.310(2) & (2)(b), F.A.C.]

A.23. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

A.24. Applicable Test Procedures.
(a) Required Sampling Time.

1. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.

2. Opacity Compliance Tests. The required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test

observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

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

(b) Minimum Sample Volume. The minimum sample volume per run shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Required Flow Rate Range. For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.

(d) Calibration of Sampling Equipment. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1.

(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.

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

A.25. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit. [Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

A.26. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

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

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

- a. Did not operate; or
- b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 297.310-1
 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE

ITEM	MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY	REFERENCE INSTRUMENT	TOLERANCE
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer or equivalent, or thermometric points	+/-2%
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass thermometer	5 degrees F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5 degrees F
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	+/-1% scale
Pitot Tube	When required or when damaged	By construction or measurements in wind tunnel D greater than 16" and standard pitot tube	See EPA Method 2, Fig. 2-2 & 2-3
Probe Nozzles	Before each test or when nicked, dented, or corroded	Micrometer	+/-0.001" mean of at least three readings Max. deviation between readings .004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, When 5% change observed, Annually 2. One Point: Semiannually 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

A.27. Compliance Testing for Visible Emissions . By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

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

A.28. Compliance Testing for PM . Annual and permit renewal compliance testing for particulate matter emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3. & 5., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.29. Excess Emissions Notification . In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department's Southwest District Office in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department's Southwest District Office.

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

A.30. Submit to the Department's Southwest District Office a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excess emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of five years.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

A.31. Test Reports.

(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the Department's Southwest District Office on the results of each such test.

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

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

1. The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.

2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.

3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.

4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.

5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission-limiting standard.

6. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.

7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.

8. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.

9. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.

10. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.

11. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
 12. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
 13. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
 14. Data on the identification, processing and weights of all filters used.
 15. Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
 16. Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.
 17. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
 18. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
 19. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
 20. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.
 21. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted are true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.
- [Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

A.32.1. COMS for Periodic Monitoring. The owner or operator is required to install continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) pursuant to 40 CFR Part 75. The owner or operator shall maintain and operate COMS and shall make and maintain records of opacity measured by the COMS, for purposes of periodic monitoring.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

A.32.2. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitor in the stack to measure and record the nitrogen oxides emissions, sulfur dioxide emissions, and opacity from Units 1 and 2. The continuous emissions monitoring systems must comply with the certification and quality assurance, and other applicable requirements from 40 CFR 75. Periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and fuel switching shall be monitored, recorded, and reported as excess emissions when emission levels exceed the standards in Specific Conditions **A.5.**, **A.7.**, and **A.10.** following the format of 40 CFR 60.7.

[1010017-004-AC, Specific Condition F.1.]

Additional limitations for On-Specification Used Oil

A.33. On-specification used oil generated at this facility or off-site may only be burned in these emissions units if compliance with all the conditions of this permit and the following additional conditions are demonstrated:

- a. **On-specification Used Oil Allowed as Fuel :** This permit allows the burning of used fuel oil meeting EPA "on-specification" used oil specifications, with a maximum sulfur content of 2.5 percent, by weight, and a PCB concentration of less than 50 ppm.
On-specification used oil shall meet the following specifications [40 CFR 279, Subpart B.]
 1. Arsenic shall not exceed 5.0 ppm;
 2. Cadmium shall not exceed 2.0 ppm;
 3. Chromium shall not exceed 10.0 ppm;

4. Lead shall not exceed 100.0 ppm;
5. Total halogens shall not exceed 1000 ppm;
6. Flash point shall not be less than 100 degrees F.

Used oil that does not meet the specifications for on-specification used oil shall not be burned at this facility.

- b. Quantity Limited: The maximum amount of on-specification used oil, whether generated on or off-site, that can be burned facility-wide shall not exceed 10 percent of the heat input (monthly) or 30 million gallons per year cumulatively.
- c. Used Oil Containing PCBs \geq 50 ppm Not Allowed: Used oil containing a PCB concentration of 50 ppm or greater shall not be burned at this facility. Used oil shall not be blended to meet this requirement or any part of this condition.
- d. PCB Concentration of 2 to 50 ppm: On-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm shall be burned only at normal source operating temperatures. On specification used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm shall not be burned during periods of startup or shutdown.

Before accepting from each marketer the first shipment of on-specification used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm, the owner or operator shall provide each marketer with a one-time written and signed notice certifying that the owner or operator will burn the used oil in a qualified combustion device. The notice must state that EPA or a RCRA-delegated state agency has been given a description of the used oil management activities at the facility and that an industrial boiler or furnace will be used to burn the used oil with a PCB concentration of 2 to less than 50 ppm. The description of the used oil management activities shall be submitted to the Administrator, Hazardous Waste Regulation Section, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400. [40 CFR 279 and 761.20(e)]

- e. Certification Required: The owner or operator shall receive from the marketer, for each load of used oil received, a certification that the used oil meets the specifications for on-specification used oil and contains a PCB concentration of less than 50 ppm. This certification shall also describe the basis for the certification, such as analytical results. Note that a claim that used oil does not contain quantifiable levels of PCBs (that is, that the used oil contains less than 2 ppm of PCBs) must be documented by testing or other information. The first person making the claim that the used oil does not contain PCBs is responsible for furnishing the documentation. The documentation can be tests, personal or special knowledge of the source and composition of the used oil, or a certification from the person generating the used oil claiming that the used oil contains no detectable PCBs.
- f. Testing Required: If the owner or operator does not receive certification from the marketer as described above, the owner or operator shall properly sample and test each load of used oil received for the following parameters:

Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halogens, flash point, PCBs*, and percent sulfur content by weight, ash, and BTU value (BTU per gallon).

Testing (sampling, extraction and analysis) shall be performed using approved methods specified in EPA Publication SW-846 (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods).

* Testing for PCB's is not necessary if quantifiable levels are less than 2 ppm
(Refer to specific condition A.33.e. above)

If the owner or operator relies on certification from the marketer, the owner or operator shall be responsible for ensuring that the certification complies with all the requirements of this condition and all conditions of this permit.

If the analytical results show that the used oil does not meet the specification for on-specification used oil, or that it contains a PCB concentration greater than or equal to 50 ppm, the owner or operator shall immediately notify and provide the analytical results to the Department's Southwest District Office. The owner or operator shall immediately cease burning of the used oil.

g. Special Recordkeeping Requirements: The owner or operator shall obtain, make, and keep the following records related to the use of used oil: [40 CFR 761.20(e)]

- (1) The gallons of on-specification used oil received and burned each month. (This record shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.)
- (2) The total gallons of on-specification used oil burned in the preceding calendar year.
- (3) The name and address of all marketers delivering used oil to the facility.
- (4) Copies of the marketer certifications, if obtained, and any supporting information.
- (5) Documentation that the used oil contains less than 2 ppm PCBs, if claimed, including the name and address of the person making the claim.
- (6) Results of the analyses required above.
- (7) A copy of the notice to EPA and a copy of the one-time written notice provided to each marketer.

The records shall be retained in a form suitable for inspection at the facility by the Department, and shall be retained for 5 years.

h. Reporting Required: The owner or operator shall submit, with the Annual Operation Report (AOR) form, the total amount of on-specification used oil burned during the previous calendar year to the Southwest District Office.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-212.400(2)(f)1. and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, AO 51-254492A & 1010017-001-AO]

Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions.

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-7775047-001	Relocatable Diesel Fired Generator(s)

The relocatable diesel generator(s) will have a maximum (combined) heat input of 25.74 MMBtu/hour while being fueled by 186.3 gallons of new No. 2 fuel oil per hour with a maximum (combined) rating of 2460 kilowatts. Emissions from the generator(s) are uncontrolled. These conditions were requested in the Initial Title V Permit Application for the Anclote Power Plant received June 14, 1996. The generator(s) may be relocated at this facility and any of the following facilities:

1. Crystal River Plant, Powerline Road, Red Level, Citrus County.
2. Bartow Plant, Weedon Island, St. Petersburg, Pinellas County.
3. Anclote Power Plant, 1729 Baileys Bluff Road, Holliday, Pasco County.
4. Bayboro Plant, 13th Ave. & 2nd St. South, St. Petersburg, Pinellas County.
5. Wildwood Reclamation Facility, State Road 462, 1 mi. east of U.S. 301, Wildwood, Sumter County.
6. Hines Energy Complex, County Road 555, 1 mi. southwest of Homeland, Polk County.

{Permitting notes: These emissions units are regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required. Each generator has its own stack.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. These conditions become active and enforceable once FPC has given notification to the SWD of the Department of Environmental Protection, if appropriate, that these units will be relocated to this facility.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; Anclote Power Plant Permit AC 09-202080; and, Initial Title V Permit Application for the Anclote Power Plant received June 14, 1996.]

B.2. Permitted Capacity. The maximum operation heat input rates are as follows:

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

Unit No.	MMBtu/hr/generator(s) Heat Input	Fuel Type
-7775047 -001	25.74	New Low Sulfur No. 2 Fuel Oil

B.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **B.14.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

B.4. Methods of Operation - Fuels. Only new low sulfur No. 2 fuel oil shall be fired in the diesel generator(s).
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

B.5. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation expressed as “engine-hours” shall not exceed 2970 hours in any consecutive 12 month period. The total hours of operation expressed as “engine-hours” shall be the summation of the individual hours of operation of each generator.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, Anclote Power Plant Permit AO 09-205952.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: The attached Table 1-4, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

B.6. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each generator shall not be equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; and, Anclote Power Plant Permit AO 09-205952.]

B.7. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the new No. 2 fuel oil shall not exceed 0.50 percent, by weight.
[Requested in initial Title V permit application dated June 14, 1996; and, Anclote Power Plant Permit AC 09-202080.]

Excess Emissions

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

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

Monitoring of Operations

B.10. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit by means of a fuel analysis provided by the vendor or permittee upon each fuel delivery. See specific condition **B.13**.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

B.11. Determination of Process Variables.

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

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

Test Methods and Procedures

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

B.12. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)4.a. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

B.13. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using either ASTM D2622-94, ASTM D4294-90, both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-95, or the latest edition(s).
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

B.14. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the generator(s) operating at 90 to 100 percent of the maximum fuel firing rate of 186.3 gallons per hour. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity (i.e., at less than 90 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit); in this case, subsequent emissions unit operations may be limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted, provided however, operations do not exceed 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. Once the emissions unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance

testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. Failure to submit the actual operating rate may invalidate the test.

[Rules 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.; and, Anclote Power Plant Permit AO 09-205952.]

B.15. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

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

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

[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2.c., F.A.C.]

B.16. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

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

- a. Did not operate; or
- b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

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

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

8. Any combustion turbine that does not operate for more than 400 hours per year shall conduct a visible emissions compliance test once per each five-year period, coinciding with the term of its air operation permit.

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

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

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

[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; SIP approved; and, Anclote Power Plant Permit AO 09-205952.]

B.17. Visible Emissions Testing - Annual. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning liquid fuels for less than 400 hours per year.

[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)4. & 8., F.A.C.]

B.18. After each relocation, each generator shall be tested within 30 days of startup for opacity and the fuel shall be analyzed for the sulfur content. See specific conditions **B.6.**, **B.7.**, **B.10.**, **B.13.**, and **B.14.**

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.; and, Anclote Power Plant Permit AO 09-205952.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.19. Malfunction Reporting. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the owner or operator shall notify the Southwest District Office of the Department of Environmental Protection in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested.

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

B.20. Test Reports.

(a) Each generator shall be tested on an annual basis within 30 days of the date October 25.

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

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

(d) The test reports for a unit that has been relocated shall be submitted to the Department office that will handle compliance issues for the new location within 45 days of testing.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, Anclote Power Plant Permit AO 09-25952.]

B.21. To demonstrate compliance with specific condition **B.5.**, records shall indicate the daily hours of operation for each diesel generator, the daily hours of operation expressed as “engine- hours”, and a cumulative total hours of operation expressed as “engine hours” for each month. The records shall be maintained for a minimum of 5 years and made available to the Southwest District Office upon request.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, Anclote Power Plant Permit AO 09-205952.]

B.22. To demonstrate compliance with specific condition **B.7.**, records of the sulfur content, in percent by weight, of all the fuel burned shall be kept based on either vendor provided as-delivered or as-received fuel sample analysis. The records shall be maintained for a minimum of 5 years and made available to the Southwest District Office upon request.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.; and, AO 09-205952.]

B.23. Although these emission units are relocatable, each facility is required to maintain all appropriate records at each site.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

Section IV. This section is the Acid Rain Part.

Operated by: Florida Power Corporation
ORIS code: 8048

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

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

E.U. ID No.	Description
-001	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator No. 1
-002	Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator No. 2

1. The Phase II permit application submitted for this facility, as approved by the Department, is a part of this permit. The owners and operators of these acid rain units must comply with the standard requirements and special provisions set forth in the application listed below:

a. DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), dated 07/01/95.

[Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. and Rule 62-214.320, F.A.C.]

2. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) allowance allocations for each Acid Rain unit:

E.U. ID No.	EPA I.D.	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
-001	1	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2 of 40 CFR 73	13022*	13022*	13022*	13022*	13022*
-002	2	SO ₂ allowances, under Table 2 of 40 CFR 73	12950*	12950*	12950*	12950*	12950*

*The number of allowances held by an Acid Rain source in a unit account may differ from the number allocated by the USEPA under Table 2 of 40 CFR 73.

3. Emission Allowances. Emissions from sources subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program (Title IV) shall not exceed any allowances that the source lawfully holds under the Federal Acid Rain Program. Allowances shall not be used to demonstrate compliance with a non-Title IV applicable requirement of the Act.

- a. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3), F.A.C.
- b. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source under the Federal Acid Rain program.

c. Allowances shall be accounted for under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(c), F.A.C.]

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

5. Comments, notes, and justifications: None.

6. Where an applicable requirement of the Act is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be enforceable by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 70.6(a)(4)(i); and, Rule 62-210.200, Definitions - Applicable Requirements, F.A.C.]