Department of
Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

PROPOSED Permit Electronic Posting Courtesy Notification

Pinellas County Utilities Administration
Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility
Facility ID No.: 1030117
Pinellas County

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
PROPOSED Permit No.: 1030117-002-AV

The electronic version of the PROPOSED permit was posted on the Division of Air Resources Management's world wide web site for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 4 office's review on June 5, 2000.

USEPA's review period ends on the 45th day after the permit posting date. Day 45 is July 20, 2000. If an objection (veto) is received from USEPA, the permitting authority will provide a copy of the objection to the applicant.

Provided an objection is not received from USEPA, the PROPOSED permit will become a FINAL permit by operation of law on the 55th day after the permit posting date. Day 55 is July 30, 2000.

The web site address is http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air.

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Secretary

May 26, 2000

Pick Talley
Director of Utilities, Pinellas County
Pinellas County Utilities Administration
14 South Fort Harrison Avenue, 5th Floor
Clearwater, FL 33756

Re: PROPOSED Title V Permit No.: 1030117-002-AV
Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility

Dear Mr. Talley:

One copy of the "PROPOSED PERMIT DETERMINATION" for the Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility located at 3001 110th Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, is enclosed. This letter is only a courtesy to inform you that the DRAFT permit has become a PROPOSED permit.

An electronic version of this determination has been posted on the Division of Air Resources Management's world wide web site for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 4 office's review. The web site address is http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air.

Pursuant to Section 403.0872(6), Florida Statutes, if no objection to the PROPOSED permit is made by the USEPA within 45 days, the PROPOSED permit will become a FINAL permit no later than 55 days after the date on which the PROPOSED permit was mailed (posted) to USEPA. If USEPA has an objection to the PROPOSED permit, the FINAL permit will not be issued until the permitting authority receives written notice that the objection is resolved or withdrawn.

If you should have any questions, please contact Wendy Alexander, at 850/921-9527.

Sincerely,

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

CHF/wa

Enclosures

Copy furnished to:
Pick Talley, Director of Utilities, Pinellas County Utilities Administration
R. Peter Stasis, P.E., Pinellas County Utilities Administration
Donald F. Elias, RTP Environmental Associates, Inc.
Bill Thomas, P.E., DEP, Southwest District Office
Peter Hessling, Pinellas County Department of Environmental Management
Gregg Worley, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)
Elizabeth Bartlett, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (INTERNET E-mail Memorandum)

PROPOSED PERMIT DETERMINATION

Pinellas County Utilities Administration
Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility
Proposed Permit No.: 1030117-002-AV

I. Public Notice.

An "INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" to the Pinellas County Utilities Administration for the Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility (PCRRF) located at 3001 110th Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, was clerked on October 01, 1999. The "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was published in The St. Petersburg Times on October 21, 1999. The DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit was available for public inspection at the Pinellas County Department of Environmental Management's Air Quality Division and the Department of Environmental Protection's Southwest District Office in Tampa and the permitting authority's office in Tallahassee. Proof of publication of the "PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE TITLE V AIR OPERATION PERMIT" was received on October 26, 1999.

II. Public Comment(s).

Comments were received and the DRAFT Title V Operation Permit was changed. The comments were not considered significant enough to reissue the DRAFT Title V Permit and require another Public Notice. Comments were received from 1 respondent during the 30 (thirty)-day public comment period. Listed below is the comment letter and a response to each comment in the order that the comment was received. The comments will not be restated, but are attached for reference. Where duplicative comments exist, the original response is referenced. For each response, strikethrough indicates deleted text and underlining indicates added text.

A. Letter from Mr. Pick Talley, dated November 17, 1999, and received on November 19, 1999.

1. Facility Address.
   The Department agrees with the comment and will change the facility address listed on p. 1 of the DRAFT permit (Title V Air Operation Permit Placard Page) as follows:

   FROM:
   This permit is for the operation of the Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility located at ~~3095 114th~~ Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Pinellas County. UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 335.20 km East and 3084.10 km North; Latitude: 27° 52' 23" North and Longitude: 82° 40' 25" West.

   TO:
   This permit is for the operation of the Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility located at 3001 110th Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Pinellas County. UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 335.20 km East and 3084.10 km North; Latitude: 27° 52' 23" North and Longitude: 82° 40' 25" West.

2. Units 1 & 2 Retrofit Status.
   a. **Unit 2.** The Department acknowledges that retrofit compliance tests for Unit 2 have already been completed, agrees with the comment, and will remove Unit 2 from Section III, Subsection A (MWC Combustor Units Before Retrofit). All revised language/specific conditions are given below.

FROM:
Municipal Waste Combustor Units 1 ~~and 2~~, Before Retrofit

TO:
Municipal Waste Combustor Unit 1, Before Retrofit

FROM:

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	1050 TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners - Unit 1
~~-002~~	~~1050 TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners - Unit 2~~

Emissions units numbers -001 ~~and -002 are~~ ~~identical~~ Riley Stoker manufactured municipal solid waste (MSW) combustors designated as "Unit 1" ~~and "Unit 2", respectively~~. ~~Each~~ unit consists of a mass burn waterwall boiler with a rated capacity of 87,500 pounds (lbs) MSW per hour and 438 MMBtu/hr heat input, when burning solid waste with a heat content of 5,000 British thermal units (Btu) per pound (lb). Two auxiliary natural gas fired burners are associated with each MSW combustor. The burners are used to fire the MSW combustors during start-up, shutdown, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices. The maximum permitted steam production rate of each unit is 250,000 lbs/hr when firing municipal solid waste. Steam flow is the main process throughput parameter to be monitored ~~for these units~~.

Units 1 ~~and 2~~ began commercial operation May 4, 1983. Particulate matter emissions from Units 1 ~~and 2 are~~ controlled by ~~separate~~ electrostatic precipitators (ESPs), while CO and NO_X emissions are controlled by good combustion practices. Following retrofit to comply with NSPS – 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, spray dry absorbers (SDA) and baghouses will be used for control of acid gases and particulates, Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) for control of NO_X, and activated carbon injection systems (ACI) for control of Hg and certain organic emissions. Odor is controlled by drawing combustion air from the refuse tipping area. Units 1 and 2 share a common ~~stack and~~ turbine (Stack height = 161 feet, exit diameter = 10.0 feet, exit temperature = 540 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 680,000 acfm).

{Permitting notes. ~~These~~ emissions units ~~are~~ regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart E, Standards of Performance for Incinerators, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) (PSD-FL-011(A)); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT); Rule 62-296.401(2), F.A.C., Incinerators; Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C., Waste-to-Energy Facilities; and, PA 78-11 & 83-18 (A,B,&C).}

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

{Permitting note: The following specific conditions contained in this subsection (subsection A) shall apply to Units 1 ~~and 2~~ until the Electrostatic Precipitator Controls (ESPs) are replaced with new air pollution control (APC) systems and compliance testing is completed. Thereafter, the specific conditions contained in subsection B. shall apply and subsection A. shall be obsolete.}

TO:

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	1050 TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor - Unit 1

Emissions unit number -001 is a Riley Stoker manufactured municipal solid waste (MSW) combustor designated as "Unit 1". The unit consists of a mass burn waterwall boiler with a rated capacity of 87,500 pounds (lbs) MSW per hour and 438 MMBtu/hr heat input, when burning solid waste with a heat content of 5,000 British thermal units (Btu) per pound (lb). Two auxiliary natural gas fired burners are associated with the MSW combustor. The burners are used to fire the MSW combustors during start-up, shutdown, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices. The maximum permitted steam production rate of the unit is 250,000 lbs/hr when firing municipal solid waste. Steam flow is the main process throughput parameter to be monitored.

Unit 1 began commercial operation May 4, 1983. Particulate matter emissions from Unit 1 are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator (ESP), while CO and NO_X emissions are controlled by good combustion practices. Following retrofit to comply with NSPS – 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, spray dry absorbers (SDA) and baghouses will be used for control of acid gases and particulates, Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) for control of NO_X, and activated carbon injection systems (ACI) for control of Hg and certain organic emissions. Odor is controlled by drawing combustion air from the refuse tipping area. Units 1 and 2 share a common turbine. Unit 1 has a separate stack. (Stack height = 161 feet, exit diameter = 10.0 feet, exit temperature = 540 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 680,000 acfm).

{Permitting notes. This emissions unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart E, Standards of Performance for Incinerators, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) (PSD-FL-011(A)); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT); Rule 62-296.401(2), F.A.C., Incinerators; Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C., Waste-to-Energy Facilities; and, PA 78-11 & 83-18 (A,B,&C).}

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

{Permitting note: The following specific conditions contained in this subsection (subsection A) shall apply to Unit 1 until the Electrostatic Precipitator Controls (ESPs) are replaced with new air pollution control (APC) systems and compliance testing is completed. Thereafter, the specific conditions contained in subsection B. shall apply and subsection A. shall be obsolete.}

FROM:

A.5. Electrostatic Precipitator Controls. For Units 1 ~~and 2~~, the three-field electrostatic precipitators (ESPs) shall have been designed and constructed to allow the installation of a fourth field in the event that the three-field ESPs fail to perform as specified, or if the other parameters of the Facility's operation are subsequently modified, necessitating additional control.
[PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

TO:

A.5. Electrostatic Precipitator Controls. For Unit 1, the three-field electrostatic precipitator (ESP) shall have been designed and constructed to allow the installation of a fourth field in the event that the three-field ESP fails to perform as specified, or if the other parameters of the Facility's operation are subsequently modified, necessitating additional control.
[PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

FROM:
A.6. Units 1 ~~and 2 are~~ subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart E; except that where requirements within this permit are more restrictive, the requirements of this permit shall apply.
[PSD-FL-011]

TO:
A.6. Unit 1 is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart E; except that where requirements within this permit are more restrictive, the requirements of this permit shall apply.
[PSD-FL-011]

FROM:
A.7. Permitted Capacity.
(1) Municipal Solid Waste. Units 1 ~~and 2~~ shall not be loaded in excess of ~~their~~ rated capacity of 87,500 lbs/hr ~~each~~ of municipal solid waste.
(2) Steam. Units 1 ~~and 2~~ shall not exceed the maximum steam production rate of 250,000 lbs/hr ~~each~~.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

TO:
A.7. Permitted Capacity.
(1) Municipal Solid Waste. Unit 1 shall not be loaded in excess of its rated capacity of 87,500 lbs/hr of municipal solid waste.
(2) Steam. Unit 1 shall not exceed the maximum steam production rate of 250,000 lbs/hr.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

FROM:
A.10. Hours of Operation. MWC Units 1~~, 2, and 3 are~~ allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year, each.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

TO:
A.10. Hours of Operation. MWC Unit 1 is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

FROM:
A.13. Emission Limits. Stack emissions from Units 1 ~~or 2~~ shall not exceed the following:
(1) Particulate Matter – 0.08 gr/dscf, corrected to 12% CO_2, ~~each unit~~.
(2) SO_2 – 170 lbs/hr, ~~each unit~~.
[PSD-FL-011; 40 CFR 60.52(a); and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

TO:
A.13. Emission Limits. Stack emissions from Unit 1 shall not exceed the following:
(1) Particulate Matter – 0.08 gr/dscf, corrected to 12% CO_2.
(2) SO_2 – 170 lbs/hr.
[PSD-FL-011; 40 CFR 60.52(a); and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

FROM:
A.14. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions (VE) from Units 1 ~~and 2~~ shall not exceed 20 percent opacity. ~~Because Units 1 and 2 share a common stack, visible emissions violations from the stack will be attributed to both units unless opacity meter results show the specific unit causing the violation.~~
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

TO:
A.14. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions (VE) from Unit 1 shall not exceed 20 percent opacity.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

FROM:
A.32. Annual Tests Required. Compliance tests shall be performed for PM, SO_2, and VE for Units 1 ~~and 2~~ annually.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

TO:
A.32. Annual Tests Required. Compliance tests shall be performed for PM, SO_2, and VE for Unit 1 annually.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

FROM:
Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

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Particulate matter emissions from Units 1 ~~and 2~~ are controlled by separate electrostatic precipitators (ESPs), while CO and NO_X emissions are controlled by good combustion practices. Odor is controlled by drawing combustion air from the refuse tipping area. Following retrofit to comply with NSPS – 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, spray dry absorbers and baghouses will be used for control of acid gases and particulates, Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) for control of NO_X, and activated carbon injection systems (ACI) for control of Hg and certain organic emissions. Unit 3 has already been retrofitted with the above air pollution controls and resumed commercial operation September 24, 1998. ~~Initial compliance of retrofitted Unit 3 was demonstrated December 4, 1998.~~ Units 1 ~~and 2 are~~ still being retrofitted.

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

{Permitting note: The following specific conditions currently apply to Unit 3 and will apply to Units 1 ~~and 2~~ following completion of retrofit with new air pollution controls and compliance testing in accordance with the approved compliance schedule (see specific conditions **A.65.** and **A.66.**)}

TO:
Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

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Particulate matter emissions from Unit 1 are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator (ESP), while CO and NO_X emissions are controlled by good combustion practices. Odor is controlled by drawing combustion air from the refuse tipping area. Following retrofit to comply with NSPS – 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, spray dry absorbers and baghouses will be used for control of acid gases and particulates, Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) for control of NO_X, and activated carbon injection systems (ACI) for control of Hg and certain organic emissions. Units 2 and 3 have already been retrofit with the above air pollution controls and resumed commercial operation on July 19, 1999 and September 24, 1998, respectively. Initial compliance was demonstrated December 4, 1998 for retrofitted Unit 3 and September 18,1999 for retrofitted Unit 2. Unit 1 is still being retrofit.

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

{Permitting note: The following specific conditions currently apply to Units 2 and 3 and will apply to Unit 1 following completion of retrofit with new air pollution controls and compliance testing in accordance with the approved compliance schedule (see specific conditions **A.65.** and **A.66.**)}

b. **Unit 1.** The Department acknowledges the comment but will not delay issuance of the FINAL Title V permit until retrofits to Unit 1 are complete. The following permitting note from Section III, Subsection **A.** of the DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit addresses the permitting transition for Unit 1 from Subsection A. to Subsection **B.** following completion of both retrofit and compliance testing:

{Permitting note: The following specific conditions contained in this subsection (subsection **A.**) shall apply to Unit 1 until the Electrostatic Precipitator Controls (ESPs) are replaced with new air pollution control (APC) systems and compliance testing is completed. Thereafter, the specific conditions contained in subsection **B.** shall apply and subsection **A.** shall be obsolete.}

3. Specific Condition **B.9.** - Capacity.
The Department agrees with the comments and will change the description paragraphs for Section III, Subsections **A.** and **B.**, Specific Condition **A.8.**, and Specific Condition **B.9.** based on the revised Title V application operating capacity page (received April 26, 2000) as follows :

{Note: The **FROM** sections for Section III, Subsection **A.** reflect the changes made in Response No. 2., above.}
FROM:
Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	~~1050 TPD (maximum)~~ Municipal Waste Combustor - Unit 1

Emissions unit number -001 is a Riley Stoker manufactured municipal solid waste (MSW) combustor designated as "Unit 1". The unit consists of a mass burn waterwall boiler with a rated capacity of 87,500 pounds (lbs) MSW per hour ~~and 438 MMBtu/hr heat input, when burning solid waste with a heat content of 5,000 British thermal units (Btu) per pound (lb)~~. Two auxiliary natural gas fired burners are associated with the MSW combustor. The burners are used to fire the MSW combustor during start-up, shutdown, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices. The maximum permitted steam production rate of the unit is ~~250,000~~ lbs/hr when firing municipal solid waste. Steam flow is the main process throughput parameter to be monitored.

TO:

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Municipal Waste Combustor - Unit 1

Emissions unit number -001 is a Riley Stoker manufactured municipal solid waste (MSW) combustor designated as "Unit 1". The unit consists of a mass burn waterwall boiler with a rated capacity of 87,500 pounds (lbs) MSW per hour. Two auxiliary natural gas fired burners are associated with the MSW combustor. The burners are used to fire the MSW combustor during start-up, shutdown, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices. The maximum permitted steam production rate of the unit is 275,000 lbs/hr when firing municipal solid waste. Steam flow is the main process throughput parameter to be monitored.

FROM:

A.8. Permitted Capacity.

(1) Municipal Solid Waste. Unit 1 shall not be loaded in excess of its rated capacity of 87,500 lbs/hr of municipal solid waste.

(2) Steam. Unit 1 shall not exceed the maximum steam production rate of ~~250,000~~ lbs/hr.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

TO:

A.8. Permitted Capacity.

(1) Municipal Solid Waste. Unit 1 shall not be loaded in excess of its rated capacity of 87,500 lbs/hr of municipal solid waste.

(2) Steam. Unit 1 shall not exceed the maximum steam production rate of 275,000 lbs/hr.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B); and, applicant request in Draft Title V comments received November 19, 1999]

FROM:

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	~~1050~~ TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners – Unit 1
-002	~~1050~~ TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners – Unit 2
-003	~~1050~~ TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners – Unit 3

~~{Note: Each of the three municipal waste combustors (MWCs) has a maximum capacity of 1050 tons MSW per day and 438 MMBtu/hr heat input (with MSW having a heating value of 5000 Btu/lb). Short term capacity is limited by limiting steam production, which effectively limits heat input. The maximum steam production rate is 250,000 lbs/hr (determined by a 4 hour block average), with a net steam energy of 1158 Btu/lb of steam (the net steam energy may be calculated as the difference in enthalpy between the steam at the superheater outlet and the feedwater at the inlet).}~~

~~Emissions unit numbers -001, -002, and -003 are Riley Stoker manufactured municipal solid waste (MSW) combustors designated as "Unit 1", "Unit 2", and "Unit 3", respectively. Each unit consists of a mass burn waterwall boiler with a combustion capacity of 1050 tons MSW per day (TPD) and 438 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) heat input when burning MSW, with a heat content of 5000 British thermal units per pound (Btu/lb). Therefore, the facility has a total waste processing rate of 3150 TPD. Two auxiliary natural gas fired burners are associated with each MSW combustor. The burners are used to fire the MSW combustors during start-up, shutdown, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices. The maximum permitted steam production rate of each unit is 250,000 lbs/hr when firing MSW. Steam flow is the main process throughput parameter to be monitored for these units.~~

TO:

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	1100 TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners – Unit 1
-002	1100 TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners – Unit 2
-003	1100 TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners – Unit 3

Emissions unit numbers -001, -002, and -003 are Riley Stoker manufactured municipal solid waste (MSW) combustors designated as "Unit 1", "Unit 2", and "Unit 3", respectively. Each unit consists of a mass burn waterwall boiler with two auxiliary natural gas fired burners. The burners are used to fire the MSW combustors during start-up, shutdown, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices.

Each of the three municipal waste combustors (MWCs) shall have a nominal design rate capacity of 1000 tons MSW per day, 417 MMBtu per hour, and 250,000 pounds steam per hour with MSW having a heating value of 5000 Btu per pound. The "operating window" of 110 percent (%) over the nominal design rate of 417 MMBtu heat input corresponds to 458 MMBtu/hr heat input and 275,000 lbs steam/hour per each boiler. Short term capacity is limited by limiting steam production (275,000 lb/hr), which effectively limits heat input. The net design steam enthalpy for useful work is 1,158 Btu/lb.

FROM:

B.9. Capacity.

(a) ~~Each of the three municipal waste combustor (MWC) units shall have a maximum capacity of 250,000 pounds of steam produced per hour based on a 4-hour block averaged measurement. The individual MWC unit throughput shall not exceed 1050 tons MSW per day (3150 tons per day entire facility) and 438 MMBtu per hour, as determined monthly~~ (see specific condition **B.100.**).....

[40 CFR 60.31b and 40 CFR 60.58b(j); Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

TO:

B.9. Capacity.

(a) The maximum individual MWC throughput shall not exceed 1100 tons MSW per day (3300 tons per day entire facility), 458 MMBtu per hour and 275,000 pounds steam per hour (on a 4-hour block arithmetic average). The MWCs shall not be loaded in excess of their maximum operating capacity, equivalent to 3300 tons MSW per day total, but no more than 3000 tons MSW per day on a rolling 12 month average (see specific condition **B.100.**).....

[40 CFR 60.31b and 40 CFR 60.58b(j); Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B); applicant request in Draft Title V comments received November 19, 1999; and, revised Title V application received April 26, 2000]

{Permitting note: Nothing in the following two conditions shall be construed to imply that maximum capacity, as defined in specific condition **B.9.**, can be exceeded.}

Units 1, 2, and 3 are identical MWC units. The Power Plant Siting Act Conditions of Certification (Certification Numbers PA 78-11 and PA 83-18, last modified 05/19/98) limits the MSW charging rate to 87,500 lbs/hour MSW, which equates to 1,050 tons/day MSW, for Units 1, 2, and 3. Also, the Initial Title V Air Operation Permit Application received June 14, 1996 described the maximum design incinerator rate as 1,050 tons/day MSW with a maximum heat input of 458 MMBtu/hr for Units 1, 2, and 3. The revised Title V Air Operation Permit Application received April 26, 2000 described the maximum incinerator rate as 1,100 tons/day MSW with a maximum heat input of 458-1/3 MMBtu/hr for Units 1, 2, and 3 following retrofit. The Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit (PSD-FL-098, dated June 9, 1987) for Unit 3 limited the maximum steam rate to 275,000 lbs/hr. The PSD permit (PSD-FL-011, dated September 27, 1979) for Units 1 and 2 did not limit the steam rate. Consistent with identical Unit 3, the maximum steam rate for Units 1 and 2 is set to 275,000 lbs/hr in this DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit.

4. Section III, Subsection **B.** Permitting Note under List of Emissions Units.
The Department disagrees with the comment and no change will be made. See Response No. 3. for new Subsection **B.** description language.

5. Section III, Subsection **B.** Description Paragraph.
The Department agrees with the comment and will change the third description paragraph for Section III, Subsection **B.** (on page 25) as follows:

FROM:
Units 1 and 2 began commercial operation May 4, 1983; Unit 3 began commercial operation August 1, 1986. ~~Units 1 and 2 share a common stack and turbine. Stack height = 161 feet, exit diameter = 10.0 feet, exit temperature = 540°F, actual volumetric flow rate = 680,000 acfm. Unit 3 has a separate stack and turbine.~~ Stack height = 165 feet, exit diameter = 8.5 feet, exit temperature = 270 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 243,117 acfm. Following retrofit, all three units will exhaust to a common stack consisting of three separate flues. ~~The generation equipment and configuration will not change. Units 1 and 2 will still provide steam to the existing #1 steam turbine and Unit 3 will provide steam to the existing #2 steam turbine.~~

TO:
Units 1 and 2 began commercial operation May 4, 1983; Unit 3 began commercial operation August 1, 1986. Units 2 and 3 exhaust through a common stack with separate flues and Unit 1 currently exhausts through a separate stack. Units 1 and 2 share a common turbine and Unit 3 has a separate turbine. Following retrofit, all three units will exhaust to a common stack consisting of three separate flues. Stack height = 165 feet, exit diameter = 8.5 feet, exit temperature = 270 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 243,117 acfm. Also, the existing generation equipment will be maintained and operated such that the existing three (3) steam generating units supply the existing two (2) turbine/generator (T/G) sets which have a combined electrical output of 75 MW.

6. Section III, Subsection A. Natural Gas Recordkeeping.
The Department agrees with the comments and will remove all language relating to auxiliary burners and natural gas from Section III, Subsection **A.** The complete list of revised/deleted text is given below:

a. Description Paragraph on Page 7 is changed as follows:
{Note: The **FROM** section for Section III, Subsection **A.** reflects the changes made in Responses Nos. 2. and 3., above.}
FROM:
Emissions unit number -001 is a Riley Stoker manufactured municipal solid waste (MSW) combustor designated as "Unit 1". The unit consists of a mass burn waterwall boiler with a rated capacity of 87,500 pounds (lbs) MSW per hour. ~~Two auxiliary natural gas fired burners are associated with the MSW combustor. The burners are used to fire the MSW combustor during start-up, shutdown, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices.~~ The maximum permitted steam production rate of the unit is 275,000 lbs/hr when firing municipal solid waste. Steam flow is the main process throughput parameter to be monitored.

TO:
Emissions unit number -001 is a Riley Stoker manufactured municipal solid waste (MSW) combustor designated as "Unit 1". The unit consists of a mass burn waterwall boiler with a rated capacity of 87,500 pounds (lbs) MSW per hour. The maximum permitted steam production rate of the unit is 275,000 lbs/hr when firing municipal solid waste. Steam flow is the main process throughput parameter to be monitored.

b. Specific Condition **A.9.** is changed as follows:
FROM:
A.9. Methods of Operation - Fuels.

.
.
.

~~(7) Natural Gas. Auxiliary burners for each MSW unit shall be fired only with natural gas. Natural gas may be used as a supplemental fuel during startups, shutdowns, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices.~~
~~(8)~~ Other fuels or wastes shall not be burned in the MSW combustors without prior specific written approval of the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200, and 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.; PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

TO:
A.9. Methods of Operation - Fuels.

.
.
.

(7) Other fuels or wastes, <u>not listed above</u>, shall not be burned in the MSW combustor without prior specific written approval of the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200, and 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.; PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

c. Specific Condition **A.62.** is deleted.
DELETED:
~~**A.62.** Monthly records shall be maintained of the amount of natural gas used by the auxiliary burners of each MSW unit and the equivalent heat input from natural gas (calculated using the heat value for natural gas provided by the natural gas supplier).~~
~~[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]~~

d. Specific Condition **A.67.** is deleted.
DELETED:
~~**A.67.** Acid Rain Part Application. For any unit which was a solid waste incinerator, burning less than 20 percent fossil fuel as described in 40 CFR 72.6(b)(7), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. the designated representative of the source containing the unit shall submit a complete Acid Rain Part application governing such unit to the Department before the later of January 1, 1998, or March 1 of the year following the three calendar year period in which the incinerator consumed 20 percent or more fossil fuel on a British thermal unit (Btu) basis.~~
~~[Rule 62-214.320(1)(h), F.A.C.]~~

7. Specific Condition **B.99.** Natural Gas Recordkeeping.
The Department disagrees with the comment and no change will be made. The permittee is authorized to burn natural gas in the auxiliary burners in Specific Condition **B.3.** and the Department is required to add a recordkeeping requirement for each permitted fuel. The Department recognizes that the MWC units are not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db and the basis of the natural gas recordkeeping requirement are Rules 62-213.440, F.A.C. (Permit Content) and 62-214.320(1)(h), F.A.C. (Acid Rain Part Application) and the Title V program's operating agreement with EPA.

8. Section III, Subsection **B.** 40 CFR 61, Subpart C Applicability.
The Department agrees with the comment and will remove 40 CFR 61, Subpart C as described below:

a. Subsection **B.** Rule Applicability Permitting Note is changed as follows:
FROM:
{Permitting notes.....~~Unit 3 is also regulated under NESHAP - 40 CFR 61, Subpart C, NESHAP for Beryllium, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.~~ Also, please note that conditions in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, are contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb.}

TO:
{Permitting notes.....Also, please note that conditions in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, are contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb.}

b. Specific Conditions **A.9.** and **B.13.** – Unauthorized Fuels. Beryllium containing waste shall be added to the list of unauthorized fuels. To be consistent with other MWC permits, biomedical and biological waste shall also be added to the list of unauthorized fuels as follows:
ADD:
A.9./B.13. Methods of Operation - Fuels. .....
(2) Unauthorized Fuel. .....However, the facility

(a) shall not burn:
(i) those materials that are prohibited by state or federal law;

.

.

(ix) beryllium-containing waste, as defined in 40 CFR 61, Subpart C;

(b) and shall not knowingly burn:
(i) untreated biomedical waste;
(ii) segregated loads of biological waste.

In addition, paragraph (8) of Specific Condition **B.13.** shall be revised as follows:

FROM:
(8) Other fuels or wastes shall not be burned in the MSW combustors without prior specific written approval of the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.

TO:
(8) Other fuels or wastes, not listed above, shall not be burned in the MSW combustors without prior specific written approval of the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.

c. The permitting note for Specific Condition **B.37.** is deleted:
DELETED:
~~{Permitting Note: Meeting the PSD-FL-098(A) beryllium emissions limit ensures compliance with the beryllium NESHAP.}~~

d. Specific Conditions **B.38.** and **B.39.** are deleted:
DELETED:
~~**B.38.** Emissions to the atmosphere from stationary sources subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 61 Subpart C (Unit 3) shall not exceed 10 grams of beryllium over a 24-hour period, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.
[40 CFR 61.32(a)]~~

~~**B.39.** The burning of beryllium and/or beryllium-containing waste, except propellants, is prohibited except in incinerators, emissions from which must comply with the standard in 40 CFR 61.32.
[40 CFR 61.32(c)]~~

e. Specific Condition **B.61.** is changed as follows:
FROM:
B.61. ~~(a) Unless a waiver of emission testing is obtained under 40 CFR 61.13, each owner or operator required to comply with 40 CFR 61.32(a) shall test emissions from the source according to Method 104 of Appendix B to 40 CFR 61. Method 103 of Appendix B to 40 CFR 61 is approved by the Administrator as an alternative method for sources subject to 40 CFR 61.32(a). The emission test shall be performed~~
~~(1) Within 90 days of the effective date in the case of an existing source or a new source which has an initial startup date preceding the effective date; or~~
~~(2) Within 90 days of startup in the case of a new source which did not have an initial startup date preceding the effective date.~~
~~(b) The Administrator shall be notified at least 30 days prior to an emission test so that he may at his option observe the test.~~
~~(c) Samples shall be taken over such a period or periods as are necessary to accurately determine the maximum emissions which will occur in any 24-hour period. Where emissions depend upon the relative frequency of operation of different types of processes, operating hours, operating capacities, or other factors, the calculation of maximum 24-hour period emissions will be based on that combination of factors which is likely to occur during the subject period and which result in the maximum emissions. No changes in the operation shall be made, which would potentially increase emissions above that determined by the most recent source test, until a new emission level has been estimated by calculation and the results reported to the Administrator.~~

~~(d) All samples shall be analyzed and beryllium emissions shall be determined within 30 days after the source test. All determinations shall be reported to the Administrator by a registered letter dispatched before the close of the next business day following such determination.~~
~~(e) Records of emission test results and other data needed to determine total emissions shall be retained at the source and made available, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 5 years.~~
~~[40 CFR 61.33; Rule 62-213.440(b), F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-098]~~
TO:
B.61. The test method for beryllium emissions shall be EPA method 29 or 104, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. One sample shall constitute one test run. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-098]

9. Specific Condition **B.6.** PM Emission Control Device
The Department agrees with the comment and will change Specific Condition **B.6.** as follows:

FROM:
B.6. The permittee shall have installed, shall continuously operate, and shall maintain a particulate emission control device for the control of particulates ~~from Unit 3~~.
[PSD-FL-098]

TO:
B.6. The permittee shall have installed, shall continuously operate, and shall maintain a particulate emission control device for the control of particulates.
[PSD-FL-098]

10. Specific Condition **B.9.** MWC Capacity
The Department agrees that Specific Condition **B.9.(b)** describes the method to determine whether a unit is a large MWC (greater than 250 TPD) for regulation under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb or Subpart Eb, but will not remove this condition because it is applicable to Units 1, 2, and 3. The Department chooses to incorporate all applicable federal regulations verbatim into the Title V Air Operation Permit for consistency.

11. Specific Condition **B.17.** Operating Requirements
The Department agrees with the comment and will change Specific Condition **B.17.** as follows:

FROM:
B.17. Operating Requirements. The procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (12) shall be used for determining compliance with the operating requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b.
(1) Compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a) shall be determined using a 4-hour block arithmetic average ~~for all types of affected facilities except mass burn rotary waterwall municipal waste combustors and refuse derived fuel stokers~~.
~~(2) For affected mass burn rotary waterwall municipal waste combustors and refuse derived fuel stokers, compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a) shall be determined using a 24 hour daily arithmetic average.~~
(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system for measuring carbon monoxide at the combustor outlet and record the output of the system and shall follow the procedures and methods specified in paragraphs(i) through (iii).
.....
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(i)]

TO:

B.17. Operating Requirements. The procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (12) shall be used for determining compliance with the operating requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b.

(1) Compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a) shall be determined using a 4-hour block arithmetic average.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system for measuring carbon monoxide at the combustor outlet and record the output of the system and shall follow the procedures and methods specified in paragraphs(i) through (iii).

.....

[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(i)]

12. Specific Condition **B.43.** Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction.
The Department agrees with the comment and will change Specific Condition **B.43.** as follows:

FROM:

B.43. Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction. The provisions for startup, shutdown, and malfunction are provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) .

(1) ~~Except as provided by 40 CFR 60.56b, the standards under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb~~ apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. .....

[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(a)]

TO:

B.43. Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction. The provisions for startup, shutdown, and malfunction are provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) .

(1) The standards under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, as incorporated in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C., apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. .....

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.38b; and 40 CFR 60.58b(a)]

13. Specific Condition **B.44.** Excess Emissions.
The Department disagrees with the comment, but will authorize a longer duration of excess emissions based on a request letter received March 27, 2000. Specific Condition **B.44.** will be changed as follows:

FROM:

B.44. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed ~~two~~ hours in any 24 hour period ~~unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.~~

[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and PSD FL-098(A)]

TO:

B.44. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed three hours in any 24 hour period.

[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; PSD FL-098(A); and, authorized by Department on March 27, 2000]

14. Specific Condition **B.57.** Dioxin/Furans Testing.
The Department agrees with the comment and will change Specific Condition **B.57.** as follows:

FROM:
B.57. .....

.

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(iii) Where all performance tests over a 2-year period indicate that dioxin/furan emissions are less than or equal to ~~7~~ nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass) for all affected facilities located within a municipal waste combustor plant, the owner or operator of the municipal waste combustor plant may elect to conduct annual performance tests for one affected facility (i.e., unit) per year at the municipal waste combustor plant. At a minimum, a performance test for dioxin/furan emissions shall be conducted annually (no more than 12 months following the previous performance test) for one affected facility at the municipal waste combustor plant. Each year a different affected facility at the municipal waste combustor plant shall be tested, and the affected facilities at the plant shall be tested in sequence (e.g., Unit 1, Unit 2, Unit 3, as applicable). If each annual performance test continues to indicate a dioxin/furan emission level less than or equal to ~~7~~ nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), the owner or operator may continue conducting a performance test on only one affected facility per year. If any annual performance test indicates a dioxin/furan emission level greater than ~~7~~ nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), performance tests thereafter shall be conducted annually on all affected facilities at the plant until and unless all annual performance tests for all affected facilities at the plant over a 2-year period indicate a dioxin/furan emission level less than or equal to ~~7~~ nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass).

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.

[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(g)]

TO:
B.57. .....

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(iii) Where all performance tests over a 2-year period indicate that dioxin/furan emissions are less than or equal to 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen, for all affected facilities located within a municipal waste combustor plant, the owner or operator of the municipal waste combustor plant may elect to conduct annual performance tests for one affected facility (i.e., unit) per year at the municipal waste combustor plant. At a minimum, a performance test for dioxin/furan emissions shall be conducted annually (no more than 12 months following the previous performance test) for one affected facility at the municipal waste combustor plant. Each year a different affected facility at the municipal waste combustor plant shall be tested, and the affected facilities at the plant shall be tested in sequence (e.g., Unit 1, Unit 2, Unit 3, as applicable). If each annual performance test continues to indicate a dioxin/furan emission level less than or equal to 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen, the owner or operator may continue conducting a performance test on only one affected facility per year. If any annual performance test indicates a dioxin/furan emission level greater than 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen, performance tests thereafter shall be conducted annually on all affected facilities at the plant until and unless all annual performance tests for all affected facilities at the plant over a 2-year period indicate a dioxin/furan emission level less than or equal to 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

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[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(g)]

15. Specific Condition **B.97.** Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction CEM Data.
The Department disagrees with the comment and no change will be made. This condition was stated in PSD-FL-098(A), which only applies to Unit 3, and cannot be modified in the Title V permitting process.

16. Specific Condition **C.16.** Particulate Matter Emissions.
The Department disagrees with the comment and no change will be made. Granting that the Method 5 test be waived for minor particulate sources equipped with scrubbers in Power Plant Siting Act Conditions of Certification (Certification Numbers PA 78-11 and PA 83-18, last modified 05/19/98) was a misapplication of Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C. This rule applies to any emissions unit with the potential to emit less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter equipped with a baghouse. The Department is required to correct this error in the Title V Air Operation permitting process.

17. Specific Condition **C.8.** Visible Emissions.
The Department agrees with the comment for the hydrated lime storage silo (E.U. ID No. 004), activated carbon storage silo (E.U. ID No. 006), and the lime storage silo (E.U. ID No. 007) and will change Specific Condition **C.8.** as follows:

FROM:
C.8. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each emissions unit shall not exceed ~~5~~% opacity. ~~[AC52-259351(E.U. ID No. 004); and, Rules 62-297.620(4) (E.U. ID Nos. 004, 006, 007) and 62-296.711(2) (E.U. ID Nos. 005 and 008), F.A.C.]~~

TO:
C.8. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.]

For the storage silos, an alternative standard of 5% opacity (instead of 20% opacity) is accepted in lieu of performing a Method 5 test for particulate matter. The particulate matter standard for each unit still applies at all times. The alternative standard language of Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C. is given in Specific Condition **C.16.**

18. Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.
The Department acknowledges the comments and will change Appendix I-1 as follows:

FROM:
Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities:

RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY AREA

.
.
.

11. ~~2000~~ Gallon Urea Storage Tank .
12. (5) 1-ton Chlorine Cylinders.

LANDFILL, MULCHING, AND OTHER AREAS AT THE PINELLAS COUNTY COMPLEX

.
.
.

11. (7) 1-ton Chlorine Cylinders.

TO:
Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities:

RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY AREA

.
.
.

11. 25,000 Gallon Urea Storage Tank .
12. (5) 1-ton Chlorine Cylinders.

LANDFILL, MULCHING, AND OTHER AREAS AT THE PINELLAS COUNTY COMPLEX

.
.
.

11. (7) 1-ton Chlorine Cylinders.
12. 100 Gallon Above Ground Diesel Storage Tank At Mulch Area.
13. 250 Gallon Mixed Waste Gasoline Tank At Landfill Contractor Area.

19. Specific Condition **B.98.** Test Reports.
The Department agrees with the comment and will add a condition before specific condition **B.98.** and change specific condition **B.98.** as follows:

ADD:
B.97. Two copies of the results of the stack tests shall be submitted within 60 days of testing to the DEP Southwest District Office.
[PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

FROM:
B.98. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the DEP Southwest District Office on the results of each such test.
~~(b) The required test report shall be filed with the DEP Southwest District Office as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.~~
.
.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

TO:
B.98. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the DEP Southwest District Office on the results of each such test.
.
.
.
[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

20. Section III, Subsection A. Description Paragraph.
The Department agrees with the comment and will change the second description paragraph for Section III, Subsection **A.** (on page 7). See response No. 2 for changes.

21. Specific Conditions **A.9.(3)** and **B.13.(3)** Segregated MSW.
The Department agrees with the comment and will change the identical language in Specific Conditions **A.9.(3)** and **B.13.(3)** as follows:

FROM:
The facility operator shall prepare and maintain records concerning the description and quantities of all segregated loads of non-MSW material which are received and used as fuel at the facility, and subject to a percentage weight limitation, below, (5 and 6). For the purposes of this permit, a segregated load is defined to mean a container or truck that is almost completely or exclusively filled with a single item or homogeneous composition of waste material, as determined by visual observation.

TO:
The facility <u>owner or</u> operator shall prepare and maintain records concerning the description and quantities of all segregated loads of non-MSW material which are received and used as fuel at the facility, and subject to a percentage weight limitation, below, (5 and 6). For the purposes of this permit, a segregated load is defined to mean a container or truck that is almost completely or exclusively filled with a single item or homogeneous composition of waste material, as determined by visual observation.

22. Specific Condition **A.37.** 40 CFR 60.8(c)]
The Department disagrees with the comment and no change will be made. This condition states 40 CFR 60.8(c) verbatim and the Department cannot alter the language of a federal regulation.

23. Section III, Subsection C. Emissions Unit –005 Description.
The Department agrees with the comment and will change the description for Emissions Unit –005 as follows:

FROM:
Emissions unit -005 is the Metal Recovery System (MRS). The MRS separates up to 112 tons per hour MWC ~~ash~~ into ferrous and nonferrous ~~ash streams~~. The ~~nonferrous ash~~ is later deposited in a landfill. A cyclone/wet scrubber is used to .....

TO:
Emissions unit -005 is the Metal Recovery System (MRS). The MRS separates up to 112 tons per hour of MWC <u>residue</u> into ferrous and nonferrous <u>metal streams and an aggregate stream</u>. The <u>aggregate</u> is later deposited in a landfill. A cyclone/wet scrubber is used to .....

24. Section II. Facility Wide Condition **8.**
The Department agrees with the comment and will change Facility Wide Condition **8.** as follows:

FROM:
8. **Not federally enforceable.** ...
Resource Recovery Facility Area
.
.
c) Periodic washing of roads and other paved areas to remove particulate matter and to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas, to prevent particulate from becoming airborne.
d) Landscaping or planting of vegetation.
e) Wetting of bottom ash and fly ash prior to conveyor systems.
Landfill, Mulching, and Other Areas at the Pinellas County Complex
.
.
.
e) Covering transport vehicles for ash and metals.
f) ~~Keeping metal stockpiles damp~~.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; and, Proposed by applicant in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996.]

TO:
8. ...
Resource Recovery Facility Area
.
.
c) Sweeping of roads and periodic washing of roads and other paved areas to remove particulate matter and to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas, to prevent particulate from becoming airborne.
d) Landscaping or planting of vegetation.
e) Wetting of bottom ash and fly ash prior to conveyor systems.
f) Keeping metal stockpiles damp.
Landfill, Mulching, and Other Areas at the Pinellas County Complex
.
.
.
e) Covering transport vehicles for ash and metals.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; Proposed by applicant in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996; and, Proposed by applicant in initial DRAFT Title permit comments received November 19, 1999]

25. Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements.

The Department agrees with the comments and will change Table 2-1 as follows:

FROM:

E. U. ID No	Brief Description	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS[1]	See Permit Condition(s)
-004	Hydrated Lime	VE	EPA Method ~~6~~	Annually[5]	15-Feb	30 minutes	No	C.14.
	Storage Silo	PM	EPA Method ~~9~~	~~Every 5 years~~[4]		1 hour	No	C.15.
-005	Metal Recovery	VE	EPA Method ~~6~~	Annually		30 minutes	No	C.14.
	System (MRS)	PM	EPA Method ~~9~~	Every 5 years		1 hour	No	C.15.
-006	Activated Carbon	VE	EPA Method ~~6~~	Annually		30 minutes	No	C.14.
	Storage Silo	PM	EPA Method ~~9~~	~~Every 5 years~~[4]		1 hour	No	C.15.
-007	Lime	VE	EPA Method ~~6~~	Annually		30 minutes	No	C.14.
	Storage Silo	PM	EPA Method ~~9~~	~~Every 5 years~~[4]		1 hour	No	C.15.
-008	Ash Conditioning	VE	EPA Method ~~6~~	Annually		30 minutes	No	C.14.
	Building (ACB)	PM	EPA Method ~~9~~	Every 5 years		1 hour	No	C.15.
-009	MSW Landfill	NMOC	EPA Method 18 or 25C	~~Annually~~[6]		~~1 hour~~	No	D.10.

Notes:

1. CMS [=] continuous monitoring system used for monitoring requirement in lieu of fuel sampling and analysis if marked 'yes'.
   (Acceptable as long as CMS is maintained and calibrated as required.)
2. Applies only to Unit 3.
3. Test at least one unit annually, subject to 40 CFR 60.58b(g) requirements.
4. Particulate matter tests are not required unless visible emissions tests indicate standards have been violated.
5. Within 60 days prior to or on February 15.
6. If Tier II testing is used to determine site-specific NMOC emission rate.

TO:

E. U. ID No	Brief Description	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS[1]	See Permit Condition(s)
-004	Hydrated Lime	VE	EPA Method 9	Annually[5]	15-Feb	30 minutes	No	C.14.
	Storage Silo	PM	EPA Method 5	As required[4]		1 hour	No	C.15.
-005	Metal Recovery	VE	EPA Method 9	Annually		30 minutes	No	C.14.
	System (MRS)	PM	EPA Method 5	Every 5 years		1 hour	No	C.15.
-006	Activated Carbon	VE	EPA Method 9	Annually		30 minutes	No	C.14.
	Storage Silo	PM	EPA Method 5	As required[4]		1 hour	No	C.15.
-007	Lime	VE	EPA Method 9	Annually		30 minutes	No	C.14.
	Storage Silo	PM	EPA Method 5	As required[4]		1 hour	No	C.15.
-008	Ash Conditioning	VE	EPA Method 9	Annually		30 minutes	No	C.14.
	Building (ACB)	PM	EPA Method 5	Every 5 years		1 hour	No	C.15.
-009	MSW Landfill	NMOC	EPA Method 18 or 25C	Every 5 years[6]			No	D.10.

Notes:

1. CMS [=] continuous monitoring system used for monitoring requirement in lieu of fuel sampling and analysis if marked 'yes'.
   (Acceptable as long as CMS is maintained and calibrated as required.)
2. Applies only to Unit 3.
3. Test at least one unit annually, subject to 40 CFR 60.58b(g) requirements.
4. Particulate matter tests are not required unless visible emissions tests indicate standards may have been violated.
5. Within 60 days prior to or on February 15 or within 12 months of previous test.
6. If Tier II testing is used to determine site-specific NMOC emission rate.

B. Department corrections to DRAFT Permit

1. Section III., Subsection C. PM RACT
The Department has determined that none of the emissions units in Section III, Subsection C. are subject to Rules 62-296.700 or 62-296.711, F.A.C. because all of these units were permitted after 1988. For Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C., an "existing emissions unit" is a unit permitted prior to 1981 and a "new emissions unit" is a unit permitted between 1981 and 1988. All references to Rules 62-296.700 and 62-296.711, F.A.C. and all specific conditions based only on these rules in Section III, Subsection C. are deleted as follows:

a. Permitting Note: RACT references deleted.
FROM:
{Permitting note(s): Emissions unit -004 is a minor source regulated under AC52-259351 (January 24, 1995); Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required; ~~Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C., Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Particulate Matter;~~ and, PA 78-11(B, C) and PA 83-18 (B, C). ~~Emissions unit -005 (MRS) is a minor source regulated under PA 78-11(B, C) and PA 83-18 (B, C); Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C., Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Particulate Matter; and, Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing, and Grinding Operations. Emissions unit -006 is a minor source regulated under PA 78-11(B, C) and PA 83-18 (B, C). Emissions unit -007 is a minor source regulated under PA 78-11(B, C) and PA 83-18 (B, C). Emissions unit -008 (ACB) is a minor source regulated under PA 78-11(B, C) and PA 83-18 (B, C); Rule 62-296.700, F.A.C., Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Particulate Matter; and, Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing, and Grinding Operations.~~}

TO:
{Permitting note(s): Emissions unit -004 is a minor source regulated under AC52-259351 (January 24, 1995); Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required; and, PA 78-11(B, C) and PA 83-18 (B, C). Emissions units -005 through –008 are minor sources regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required; and, PA 78-11(B, C) and PA 83-18 (B, C).}

b. RACT Circumvention language is deleted. The emissions units in Section III, Subsection C are still subject to the Circumvention language of Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C. given in Condition 24 of TV-3
DELETED:
~~**General**~~

~~**C.1.** Circumvention. No owner or operator of an emissions unit subject to the requirements of Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.414, F.A.C., or Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., establishing maximum concentrations of emissions of particulate matter in the exhaust gas from the emissions unit shall circumvent the provisions of an applicable emission limitation by increasing the volume of gas in any exhaust or group of exhausts for the purpose of reducing the stack gas concentration. This includes allowing dilution air to enter the system through leaks, open vents, or similar means.~~
~~[Rule 62-296.700(5), F.A.C.]~~

c. Capacity. RACT reference is removed and the capacity language for all units is combined into one condition as follows:

FROM:

~~C.2. Permitted Capacity – RACT Units.~~

~~(1)~~ The charging rate for the MRS shall not exceed 112 tons/hr ash.

~~(2)~~ The charging rate for the ACB shall not exceed 41.7 tons/hr fly ash.

~~[Rule 62-296.700(4)(a)1., F.A.C.]~~

~~C.3.~~ Permitted Capacity.

(1) The normal filling rate for the hydrated lime storage silo shall be at least 25 tons/hour and occur in less than one hour.

(2) The filling rate for the activated carbon and lime storage silos shall not exceed 40,000 lbs/hr, each.

[(1) AC52-259351; (2) Revised Initial Title V Application received 03/25/99]

TO:

C.1. Permitted Capacity.

(1) The normal filling rate for the hydrated lime storage silo shall be at least 25 tons/hour and occur in less than one hour.

(2) The filling rate for the activated carbon and lime storage silos shall not exceed 40,000 lbs/hr, each.

(3) The charging rate for the ACB shall not exceed 41.7 tons/hr fly ash.

(4) The charging rate for the MRS shall not exceed 112 tons/hr ash.

[(1) AC52-259351; (2-3) Revised Initial Title V Application received 03/25/99; (4) Initial Title V Application received June 14, 1996]

d. Hours of Operation. The RACT references are removed as follows:

FROM:

C.5. Hours of Operation. Each unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hrs/yr.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-210.200(PTE), ~~and 62-296.700(4)(a)7., F.A.C.~~]

TO:

C.4. Hours of Operation. Each unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hrs/yr.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

e. Particulate Matter Emissions. RACT references are removed and the equivalent particulate matter emissions rates from Specific Condition **C.7.** are transferred to Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms.

FROM:

C.6. Particulate Matter Emissions.

(1) Hydrated lime storage silo. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.005 gr/dscf from the baghouse outlet at the hydrated lime storage silo.

(2) MRS. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.0102 gr/dscf from the cyclone/wet scrubber system outlet at the MRS.

(3) Activated carbon and lime storage silos. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.005 gr/dscf from the baghouse outlet at each silo.

(4) ACB. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf from the wet scrubber system outlet at the ACB.

[(1) ~~Rule 62-296.700(2)(c), F.A.C.;~~ and, revised Title V application pages received September 15, 1999.

(2) ~~Rule 62-296.711(2), F.A.C.;~~ applicant request; and, PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C).

(3) ~~Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.;~~ applicant request; and, PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C).

(4) ~~Rule 62-296.711(2), F.A.C.; and,~~ PA 78-11(C) & PA 83-18(C).]

~~**C.7.** RACT Units Maximum Emission Rates.~~

~~(1) MRS. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 3.50 lbs/hr, 83.9 lbs/day, and 15.3 tons/yr from the cyclone/wet scrubber system outlet at the MRS.~~

~~(2) ACB. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 1.3 lbs/hr, 31 lbs/day, and 5.6 tons/yr from the wet scrubber system outlet at the ACB.~~

~~[Rule 62-296.700(4)(b), F.A.C.]~~

TO:

C.5. Particulate Matter Emissions.

(1) Hydrated lime storage silo. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.005 gr/dscf from the baghouse outlet at the hydrated lime storage silo.

(2) MRS. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.0102 gr/dscf from the cyclone/wet scrubber system outlet at the MRS.

(3) Activated carbon and lime storage silos. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.005 gr/dscf from the baghouse outlet at each silo.

(4) ACB. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf from the wet scrubber system outlet at the ACB.

[(1) Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; and, Revised Title V application pages received September 15, 1999.

(2) Applicant request; and, PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C).

(3) Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; applicant request; and, PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C).

(4) PA 78-11(C) & PA 83-18(C).]

f. O&M Plans. RACT references are removed as follows:

FROM:

C.12. Operation and Maintenance Plans. A separate Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan shall be on file with DEP Southwest District Office for the hydrated lime storage silo and associated baghouse, the MRS and associated scrubber, and the ACB and associated scrubber. These emissions units and associated control devices shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the submitted O&M plans. The O&M documentation logs shall be maintained for a minimum of the most recent **5** years and be made available for inspection upon request.
[AO52-268853 (E.U. ID No 004); Rules ~~62-296.700(6) and~~ 62-213.440(b), F.A.C.; and, Pinellas County Ordinance 97-05, Section 22, Sec. 58-128]

TO:

C.10. Operation and Maintenance Plans. A separate Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan shall be on file with DEP Southwest District Office for the hydrated lime storage silo and associated baghouse, the MRS and associated scrubber, and the ACB and associated scrubber. These emissions units and associated control devices shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the submitted O&M plans. The O&M documentation logs shall be maintained for a minimum of the most recent **5** years and be made available for inspection upon request.
[AO52-268853; Rule 62-213.440(b), F.A.C.; and, Pinellas County Ordinance 97-05, Section 22, Sec. 58-128]

g. Visible Emissions. RACT references are removed as follows:

FROM:

C.14. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions for all emissions units shall be EPA Method 9, adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
[AC52-259351 (E.U. ID No. 004); ~~Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C. (E.U. ID Nos. 005 and 008);~~ and, PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C) (all units)]

TO:

C.12. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions for all emissions units shall be EPA Method 9, adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
[AC52-259351 (E.U. ID No. 004); and, PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C) (all units)]

h. Table 1-1. RACT references are removed as follows:

FROM:

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Hours / Year	Allowable Emissions Standard(s)	lbs./ hour	TPY	Equivalent Emissions* lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition
-004	Hydrated Lime	VE	8760	shall not exceed ~~5~~%			N/A	N/A	~~AC52-259351~~	C.8.
	Storage Silo	PM	8760	0.005 gr/dscf			0.043	0.19	~~Rule 62-296.700(2)(c), F.A.C.~~	C.6.
-005	Metal Recovery	VE	8760	shall not exceed ~~5~~%			N/A	N/A	~~Rule 62-296.711(2), F.A.C.~~	C.8.
	System (MRS)	PM	8760	0.0102 gr/dscf			3.50	15.3	~~Rule 62-296.711(2), F.A.C.~~ and applicant request	C.6.
-006	Activated Carbon	VE	8760	shall not exceed ~~5~~%			N/A	N/A	~~Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.~~	C.8.
	Storage Silo	PM	8760	0.005 gr/dscf			0.0514	0.225	Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., and applicant request	C.6.
-007	Lime	VE	8760	shall not exceed ~~5~~%			N/A	N/A	~~Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.~~	C.8.
	Storage Silo	PM	8760	0.005 gr/dscf			0.0514	0.225	Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., and applicant request	C.6.
-008	Ash Conditioning	VE	8760	shall not exceed ~~5~~%			N/A	N/A	~~Rule 62-296.711(2), F.A.C.~~	C.8.
	Building (ACB)	PM	8760	0.03 gr/dscf			1.29	5.63	~~Rule 62-296.711(2), F.A.C.~~	C.6.

TO:

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Hours / Year	Allowable Emissions Standard(s)	lbs./ hour	TPY	Equivalent Emissions* lbs./hour	TPY	Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition
-004	Hydrated Lime	VE	8760	shall not exceed 20%			N/A	N/A	Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.	C.5.
	Storage Silo	PM	8760	0.005 gr/dscf			0.043	0.19	Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; and, Revised Title V application pages received September 15, 1999.	C.4.
-005	Metal Recovery	VE	8760	shall not exceed 20%			N/A	N/A	Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.	C.5.
	System (MRS)	PM	8760	0.0102 gr/dscf			3.50	15.3	Applicant request; and, PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C)	C.4.
-006	Activated Carbon	VE	8760	shall not exceed 20%			N/A	N/A	Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.	C.5.
	Storage Silo	PM	8760	0.005 gr/dscf			0.0514	0.225	Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., and applicant request	C.4.
-007	Lime	VE	8760	shall not exceed 20%			N/A	N/A	Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.	C.5.
	Storage Silo	PM	8760	0.005 gr/dscf			0.0514	0.225	Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., and applicant request	C.4.
-008	Ash Conditioning	VE	8760	shall not exceed 20%			N/A	N/A	Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.	C.5.
	Building (ACB)	PM	8760	0.03 gr/dscf			1.29	5.63	PA 78-11(C) & PA 83-18(C)	C.4.

2. Operation and Maintenance Plans.
The Department has determined that each emissions unit at the facility is subject to Pinellas County Ordinance 97-05, Section 22, Sec. 58-128 (Operation and Maintenance Plans) and is required to have an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan. The following specific conditions are added/changed to include O&M requirements for all emissions units as follows:

ADDED:

A.68. Operation and Maintenance Plans. A separate Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan shall be on file with DEP Southwest District Office for each MWC unit and associated air pollution control devices. These emissions units and associated control devices shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the submitted O&M plans. The O&M documentation logs shall be maintained for a minimum of the most recent **5** years and be made available for inspection upon request.
[Rule 62-213.440(b), F.A.C.; and, Pinellas County Ordinance 97-05, Section 22, Sec. 58-128]

ADDED:

B.104. Operation and Maintenance Plans. A separate Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan shall be on file with DEP Southwest District Office for each MWC unit and associated air pollution control devices. These emissions units and associated control devices shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the submitted O&M plans. The O&M documentation logs shall be maintained for a minimum of the most recent **5** years and be made available for inspection upon request.
[Rule 62-213.440(b), F.A.C.; and, Pinellas County Ordinance 97-05, Section 22, Sec. 58-128]

{Note: The **FROM** Section for the following condition reflects changes made in Response B.1., above.}

FROM:

C.10. Operation and Maintenance Plans. A separate Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan shall be on file with DEP Southwest District Office for the hydrated lime storage silo and associated baghouse, the MRS and associated scrubber, and the ACB and associated scrubber. These emissions units and associated control devices shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the submitted O&M plans. The O&M documentation logs shall be maintained for a minimum of the most recent **5** years and be made available for inspection upon request.
[AO52-268853; Rule 62-213.440(b), F.A.C.; and, Pinellas County Ordinance 97-05, Section 22, Sec. 58-128]

TO:

C.10. Operation and Maintenance Plans. A separate Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan shall be on file with DEP Southwest District Office for the hydrated lime storage silo and associated baghouse, lime storage silo and associated baghouse, activated carbon storage silo and associated baghouse, the MRS and associated scrubber, and the ACB and associated scrubber. These emissions units and associated control devices shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the submitted O&M plans. The O&M documentation logs shall be maintained for a minimum of the most recent **5** years and be made available for inspection upon request.
[AO52-268853; Rule 62-213.440(b), F.A.C.; and, Pinellas County Ordinance 97-05, Section 22, Sec. 58-128]

3. Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C.
The MWC Units are subject to Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C., Waste-to-Energy Facilities, before and after retrofit. Applicable sections of Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C. shall be added to Subsection **A.** as given below.

ADDED:
A.15. Mercury Emissions Inventory. For emissions inventory purposes, all waste-to-energy facilities with charging rates of 40 tons or more per day shall perform annual individual emissions unit mercury emissions tests and report the results to the Department. This testing shall begin during calendar year 1993 and end upon initiation of mercury testing pursuant to Rule 62-296.416(3)(a), F.A.C. (See Specific Condition **B.25.**)
[Rule 62-296.416(3)(c), F.A.C.]

A.34. Mercury Emissions Test Method and Procedures. All mercury emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C. shall comply with the following provisions.
1. The test method for mercury shall be EPA Method 29 adopted in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
2. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.416(3)(d), F.A.C.]

4. Compliance Schedule and Closure Schedule.
EPA's approval of the Section 111(d) State Plan for Florida was published in the Federal Register on November 13, 1997 with an effective approval date of January 12, 1998. The compliance schedule and closure schedule specific conditions in Subsection **A.** shall be changed as follows:

FROM:
A.64. Compliance Schedule.....

E.U. ID. No.	Milestone	Milestone Date
.	.	.
.	.	.
1	Final Compliance	~~November 13~~, 2000
.	.	.
.	.	.

[40 CFR 60.21(h); 40 CFR 60.39b; and, State Plan approved ~~11/13/97~~]

TO:
A.64. Compliance Schedule.....

E.U. ID. No.	Milestone	Milestone Date
.	.	.
.	.	.
1	Final Compliance	December 19, 2000
.	.	.
.	.	.

[40 CFR 60.21(h); 40 CFR 60.39b; and, State Plan approved 01/12/98]

FROM:
A.65. Closure Agreement. The permittee shall cease operation of any unit that has not completed on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment and is not involved in performance testing ~~by November 13, 2000~~. .....
[40 CFR 60.39b; and, State Plan approved ~~11/13/97~~]

TO:

A.65. Closure Agreement. The permittee shall cease operation of any unit that has not completed on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment and is not involved in performance testing within 36 months after EPA approves the State of Florida's Section 111(d) plan. .....
{Permitting Note: The State of Florida's Section 111(d) plan was effectively approved by EPA January 12, 1998.}
[40 CFR 60.39b; and, State Plan approved 01/12/98]

5. Subsection **B.** Emission Limits.
MWC unit emission limits were expressed in lbs/hr/unit, lbs/MMBtu/unit, and tons/year/unit in PA 78-11 (B,C) & 83-18 (B,C) in addition to the 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb values. These values are being placed in a permitting note at the end of the Emissions Limits section for Subsection **B.** as follows:

ADDED:

{Permitting Note: Listed below are equivalent emissions for the MWC units:

Pollutant	**lb/MMBtu/unit**	**lbs/hr/unit**	**tons/year/unit**
Particulate Matter (PM/PM_{10})	0.031	14.4	63.1
Cadmium (Cd)	4.6×10^{-5}	0.021	0.092
Mercury (Hg)	1.2×10^{-4}	5.24×10^{-2}	0.23
Lead (Pb)	5.0×10^{-4}	0.230	1.01
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	0.372	170.0	744.6
Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)	0.174	79.8	349.5
Dioxins/Furans	3.44×10^{-8}	1.6×10^{-5}	6.9×10^{-5}
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X)	0.450	205.3	899.2
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.133	61.0	267.2

These values are given in PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18 (B,C) and are determined using a maximum flowrate of 139, 792 dscfm @ 7% O_2 and a maximum heat input of 458 MMBtu/hr.}

C. Documents on file with the permitting authority:
-Letter received November 19, 1999, from Mr. Pick Talley.

III. Conclusion.

The enclosed PROPOSED Title V Air Operation Permit includes the aforementioned changes to the DRAFT Title V Air Operation Permit.

The permitting authority will issue the PROPOSED Permit No.: 1030117-002-AV, with the changes noted above.

DRAFT TITLE V PERMIT COMMENTS

November 17, 1999

Mr. Scott M. Sheplak, P.E.
Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Regulation
111 South Magnolia Drive, Suite 4
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

RE: Pinellas County Draft Permit No.: 1030017-002-AV

Dear Mr. Sheplak:

Pinellas County has reviewed DEP's Draft Title V Permit (Permit No.: 1030017-002-AV), for the Pinellas County solid waste complex.

The County appreciates the time and effort expended by the Department staff in developing the draft permit. However, there are several issues which the County believes should be revised prior to finalizing the permit. These issues are summarized in the attached document.

Thank you for your consideration. The County looks forward to working with the Department to complete a permit acceptable to both parties.

Sincerely,
Pinellas County

Pick Talley
Director of Utilities

CC: W. Thomas, FDEP - SW District

Clarifications, Draft Permit No.: 1030017-002-AV
Pinellas County, Florida

Specific comments from the County are listed below in bold face type. Suggested permit language is included below each comment where applicable.

(1) **In the draft permit (p. 1), the facility address is listed as 3095 114th Avenue North (i.e., the mailing address for the Department of Solid Waste). In permit applications, we have listed the facility location as 3001 110th Avenue North. Please revise the draft permit to state:**

> This permit is for the operation of the Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility located at ***3001 110th*** Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Pinellas County. UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 335.20 km East and 3084.10 km North; Latitude: 27° 52' 23" North and Longitude: 82° 40' 25" West.

(2) **Retrofit compliance tests for Unit 2 have already been completed. Unit 2 is therefore subject to the requirements in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb and not the previous, superseded permit conditions. The draft permit should be revised accordingly, to remove Unit 2 from Part A.**

Retrofits to Unit 1 should be completed in six to nine months. Therefore, if the Department delays the issuance of the final Title V permit, all the previous permit conditions will be superseded by the Subpart Cb requirements and can be excluded from the final permit.

(3) **In the Statement of Basis and elsewhere throughout the Draft Permit, it is stated that Units 1, 2, and 3 are rated at a maximum steam production of 250,000 lbs./hr when firing MSW at a maximum MSW charging rate of 1,050 tons per day. The revised PPSA Conditions of Certification for the Pinellas County Municipal Waste Combustors do not contain any restrictions on throughput for the retrofit units based on a tonnage limit. Instead, as noted by the Department on pages 7 and 25 of the draft permit, steam flow is the main process throughput parameter to be monitored for these units. The maximum steaming rate is 275,000 lbs./hr, as shown on the top of page 19 of the May 22, 1987 USEPA PSD Permit.**

However, in an attempt to be responsive to Departmental concerns, Pinellas County is willing to accept restrictions similar to those proposed for the City of Tampa. Specifically the County will accept a throughput limit of 1,050 tons per day, as determined by a rolling 12-month average, (See Statement of Basis, first paragraph, City of Tampa Title V Draft Permit, No.0570127-001-AV). Compliance with this condition can be determined from the requirements of Condition B.100 and B.101 in the existing permit.

The maximum gross heat input for each unit should also be revised to 458 MMBtu/hr everywhere in the draft permit to be consistent with the construction permit application for the retrofit units which was approved by the Department on October 11, 1995 and is reflected

in the revised PPSA Conditions of Certification. Since the MWC capacity is limited by heat release rates (which is related to gross heat input). The MWC Emission Unit descriptions should be revised from "1050 TPD (maximum) MWCs" to either "458 MMBtu/hr (maximum) MWCs" or "275,000 lbs. Steam/hour (maximum) MWCs."

As noted above, Pinellas County is requesting that short-term tonnage and gross heat input limits be dropped similar to the City of Tampa draft permit, since short-term capacity is limited only by steam production. Condition B.9.(a) should be revised as follows.

B.9. Capacity.

(a) Each of the three municipal waste combustor (MWC) units shall have a maximum capacity of ~~250,000~~ ***275,000*** pounds of steam produced per hour based on a 4-hour block averaged measurement. ~~The individual MWC unit throughput shall not exceed~~ ***The maximum short-term capacity is*** 1050 tons MSW per day (3150 tons per day entire facility), and ~~438~~ ***458*** MMBtu per hour. ***These capacities are not limited by this permit. Instead the nominal capacity is limited to 1050 tons of waste per day per unit, as determined by a 12-month rolling average*** as determined monthly (see specific condition B.100). ***Short term capacity is limited only by limiting steam production.***

(4) **On page 25, first paragraph, the net steam energy is listed as 1158 Btu/lb of steam. Good engineering practice dictates that the net steam energy be maximized. The County requests that the 1158 Btu/lb value be cited as a nominal value.**

{Note: Each of the three municipal waste combustors (MWCs) has a maximum capacity of 1050 tons MSW per day and ~~438~~ ***458*** MMBtu/hr heat input (with MSW having a heating value of 5000 Btu/lb). ***These short-term capacities are not limited by this permit.*** Short-term capacity is limited ***only*** by limiting steam production, which effectively limits heat input. The maximum steam production rate is ~~250,000~~ ***275,000*** lbs/hr (determined by a 4-hour block average). ***The design net enthalpy at MCR is nominally 1158 Btu/lb of steam*** (the net steam energy may be calculated as the difference in enthalpy between the steam at the superheater outlet and the feedwater at the inlet).}

(5) **On page 25, third paragraph, the description of the steam supply to the turbines should be revised to allow the use of steam from any of the Units to be used in either turbine. Also the stack characteristics for Units 1 and 2 should reflect retrofit conditions.**

Units 1 and 2 began commercial operation May 8, 1983; Unit 3 began commercial operation

August 1, 1986. ~~Units 1 and 2 share a common stack and turbine. Stack height = 161 feet, exit diameter = 10.0 feet, exit temperature = 540°F, actual volumetric flow rate = 680000 acfm. Unit 3 has a separate stack and turbine. Stack height = 165 feet, exit diameter = 8.5 feet, exit temperature = 270 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 243117 acfm~~. Following retrofit, all three units will exhaust to a common stack consisting of three separate flues. ~~The generation equipment and configuration will not change. Units 1 and 2 will still provide steam to the existing #1 steam turbine and Unit 3 will provide steam to the existing #2 steam turbine.~~ ***The existing generation equipment will be maintained and operated such that the existing three (3) steam generating units supply the existing two (2) T/G sets which have a combined electrical output of 75MW."***

(6) **Unit No.1 will not burn fossil-fuel (natural gas) until after completion of the retrofit, therefore, we question the value of including Conditions A.62 on p. 23 and A.67 on p. 24 for existing units. Conditions A.62 and A.67 are not applicable to Pinellas County and should be deleted. Also, the auxiliary burners can be removed from the top of page 7 and Condition A.9.(7) can be deleted.**

A.62. ~~Monthly records shall be maintained of the amount of natural gas used by the auxiliary burners of each MSW unit and the equivalent heat input from natural gas (calculated using the heat value for natural gas provided by the natural gas supplier).~~ [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

A.67. ~~Acid Rain Part Application. For any unit which was a solid waste incinerator, burning less than 20 percent fossil fuel as described in 40 CFR 72.6(b)(7), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. the designated representative of the source containing the unit shall submit a complete Acid Rain Part application governing such unit to the Department before the later of January 1, 1998, or March 1 of the year following the three calendar year period in which the incinerator consumed 20 percent or more fossil fuel on a British thermal unit (BTU) basis.~~ [Rule 62-214.320(1)(h), F.A.C.]

(7) **Condition B.99 on p. 61 requires the facility to track monthly natural gas usage. It should be noted that this requirement has nothing to do with the NSPS Subpart Db exemption (limiting fossil-fuel to 10% or less of nominal total gross heat input) from NO_x emission limits because the units are not subject to NSPS Subpart Db (construction on all units commenced prior to June 19, 1984 and the retrofits were not modifications for NSPS purposes). Condition B.99 is not applicable to Pinellas County and should be deleted**

~~**B.99.** Monthly records shall be maintained of the amount of natural gas used by the auxiliary burners of each MSW unit and the equivalent heat input from natural gas (calculated using the heat value for natural gas provided by the natural gas supplier).~~ [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

(8) **40 CFR 61 Subpart C is not applicable to any of the units because the MWCs do not accept beryllium-containing wastes generated by any of the regulated source categories (extraction plants, ceramic plants, foundries, and propellant plants which process beryllium or beryllium compounds). Accordingly the Permitting notes on page 26 should be revised and Conditions B.38., and B.39. Should be deleted.**

{Permitting notes. These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That Are Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994, adopted and incorporated by reference, subject to provisions, in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.; NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart E, Standards of Performance for Incinerators, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) (PSD-FL-011(A) for Units 1 & 2; PSD FL-098(A) for Unit 3); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT); Rule 62-296.401(2), F.A.C., Incinerators; Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C., Waste-to-Energy Facilities; and, PA 78-11 & 83-18 (A, B, & C). ~~Unit 3 is also regulated under NESHAP - 40 CFR 61, Subpart C. NESHAP for Beryllium, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7). F.A.C.~~ Also, please note that conditions in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, are contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb.}

Beryllium

B.37.
~~{Permitting Note: Meeting the PSD-FL-098(A) beryllium emissions limit ensures compliance with the beryllium NESHAP.}~~
[PSD-FL-098(A)]

~~**B.38.** Emissions to the atmosphere from stationary sources subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 61 Subpart C (Unit 3) shall not exceed 10 grams of beryllium over a 24-hour period, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.~~
~~[40 CFR 61.32(a)]~~

~~**B.39.** The burning of beryllium and/or beryllium-containing waste, except propellants, is~~

~~prohibited except in incinerators, emissions from which must comply with the standard in 40 CFR 61.32.~~
~~[40 CFR 61.32(c)]~~

(9) **The phrase "from Unit 3" should be dropped from Condition B.6 on p. 27.**

B.6. The permittee shall have installed, shall continuously operate, and shall maintain a particulate emission control device for the control of particulates ~~from Unit 3.~~ [PSD-FL-098]

(10) **Condition B.9(b) on p. 27 describes the method by which to determine whether a unit is a large or small MWC (greater than or less than 250 tpd) for regulation under Subpart Eb or Subpart Cb. Since the Pinellas County units are large MWC units, Condition B.9(b) should be replaced as shown below.**

B.9. Capacity.

~~(b) The procedures specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be used for calculating municipal waste combustor unit capacity as defined under 40 CFR 60.51b.~~
~~(1) For municipal waste combustor units capable of combusting municipal solid waste continuously for a 24 hour period, municipal waste combustor unit capacity shall be calculated based on 24 hours of operation at the maximum charging rate. The maximum charging rate shall be determined as specified in paragraphs (i) and(ii) as applicable.~~
~~(i) For combustors that are designed based on heat capacity, the maximum charging rate shall be calculated based on the maximum design heat input capacity of the unit and a heating value of 12,800 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing refuse derived fuel and a heating value of 10,500 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing municipal solid waste that is not refuse derived fuel.~~
~~(ii) For combustors that are not designed based on heat capacity, the maximum charging rate shall be the maximum design charging rate.~~
~~(2) For batch feed municipal waste combustor units, municipal waste combustor unit capacity shall be calculated as the maximum design amount of municipal solid waste that can be charged per batch multiplied by the maximum number of batches that could be processed in a 24 hour period. The maximum number of batches that could be processed in a 24 hour period is calculated as 24 hours divided by the design number of hours required to process one batch of municipal solid waste, and may include fractional batches (e.g., if one batch requires 16 hours, then 24/16, or 1.5 batches, could be combusted in a 24 hour period). For batch combustors that are designed based on heat capacity, the design heating value of~~

~~12,800 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing refuse-derived fuel and a heating value of 10,500 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing municipal solid waste that is not refuse-derived fuel shall be used in calculating the municipal waste combustor unit capacity.~~ [40 CFR 60.31b and 40 CFR 60.58b(j); Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

B.9.(b) Each of the three MWC units are large MWCs for the purpose of regulation under 40 CFR 60.51b.

(11) **Condition B.17 on p. 30 should be revised to reflect the actual configuration of the facility -- i.e., the end of part (1), beginning with "for all types", and all of part (2) should be deleted.**

B.17. Operating Requirements. The procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (12) shall be used for determining compliance with the operating requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b.

(1) Compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a) shall be determined using a 4-hour block arithmetic average ~~for all types of affected facilities except mass burn rotary waterwall municipal waste combustors and refuse-derived fuel stokers.~~

~~(2) For affected mass burn rotary waterwall municipal waste combustors and refuse-derived fuel stokers, compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a) shall be determined using a 24-hour daily arithmetic average.~~

(12) **Condition B.43 on page 37 should be revised to be consistent with language, intent and requirements of the Emission Guidelines as follows.**

B.43. Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction. The provisions for startup, shutdown, and malfunction are provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) .

(1) ~~Except as provided by 40 CFR 60.56b, the~~ ***The*** standards under 40 CFR 60, Subpart ~~Eb~~ ***Cb*** apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. Duration of startup, shutdown or malfunction periods are limited to 3 hours per occurrence.

(13) **In Condition B.44 on p. 38 of the draft permit (and any other applicable locations in the draft permit), Pinellas County requests that the period of allowable excess emissions under FAC 62-210.700 be authorized by the Department for three hours (rather than two hours in any 24 hour period) consistent with EPA's determination in the MWC regulations that 3 hours is necessary for startup and shutdown of MWCs. Further, the draft permit should expressly state that excess emission measured during startup, shutdown and malfunctions shall not be considered when determining compliance with emission limits. See Comment 15.**

B.44. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed ~~two~~ ***three*** hours ~~in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.~~ [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; and PSD FL-098(A)]

(14) **At Condition B.57(5)(iii) on pp. 44 and 45 of the draft permit (and other locations, if any), the emission limit allowing the alternative testing schedule for dioxins/furans should be corrected to 15 ng/dscm at 7% O_2, consistent with Subpart Cb at 40 CFR 60.38b(b). The value of 7 ng/dscm currently listed at four locations in this draft permit condition is the NSPS requirement, which is not applicable.**

B.57. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (9) shall be used to determine compliance with the limits for dioxin/furan emissions.

(iii) Where all performance tests over a 2-year period indicate that dioxin/furan emissions are less than or equal to ~~7~~ ***15*** nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass) ***at 7% O_2*** for all affected facilities located within a municipal waste combustor plant, the owner or operator of the municipal waste combustor plant may elect to conduct annual performance tests for one affected facility (i.e., unit) per year at the municipal waste combustor plant. At a minimum, a performance test for dioxin/furan emissions shall be conducted annually (no more than 12 months following the previous performance test) for one affected facility at the municipal waste combustor plant. Each year a different affected facility at the municipal waste combustor plant shall be tested, and the affected facilities at the plant shall be tested in sequence (e.g., Unit 1, Unit 2, Unit 3, as applicable). If each annual performance test continues to indicate a dioxin/furan emission level less than or equal to ~~7~~ ***15*** nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass) ***at 7% O_2*** , the owner or operator may continue conducting a performance test on only one affected facility per year. If any annual performance test indicates a dioxin/furan emission level greater than ~~7~~ ***15*** nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass) ***at 7% O_2***, performance tests thereafter shall be conducted annually on all affected facilities at the plant until and unless all annual performance tests for all affected facilities at the plant over a 2-year period indicate a dioxin/furan emission level less than or equal to ~~7~~ ***15*** nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass) ***at 7% O_2***.

(15) **Condition B.97 on p. 60 excluding startup, shutdown, and malfunction periods from compliance averaging periods is applicable as written only to Unit 3. Since this exclusion**

should apply to all units after retrofits, the phrase "For Unit 3," should be removed. Further, the draft permit should expressly state that excess emission measured during startup, shutdown and malfunctions shall not be considered when determining compliance with emission limits.

B.97. ~~For Unit 3,~~ CEM data recorded during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall be reported but excluded from compliance averaging periods for ~~carbon monoxide and opacity.~~ ***all parameters monitored by the CEMS.***
[PSD-FL-098(A)]

(16) **Condition C.16 on p. 66 waives PM stack test requirements only for the minor particulate sources equipped with a baghouse. In the 1995 construction permit application, Pinellas County requested that the Method 5 test be waived for the minor particulate sources equipped with scrubbers as well (being functionally equivalent to baghouses). This request was granted, as reflected in the revised PPSA Conditions of Certification. The final permit should be revised as shown below to be consistent with the current permit requirements.**

C.16. Particulate Matter Emissions – ~~storage silos~~ (E.U. ID Nos. 004, ***005***, 006, 007, and ***008)***. ~~In the case of an emissions unit which has the potential to emit less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and is equipped with a baghouse.~~ The Department waives any particulate matter compliance test requirements for ***these*** emissions units specified in any otherwise applicable rule, and specifies an alternative standard of 5% opacity.
If the Department has reason to believe that the particulate weight emission standard applicable to such an emissions unit (see specific condition C.6.) is not being met, it shall require that compliance be demonstrated by the test method specified in the applicable rule (see specific condition C.15.).
[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; AC52-259351; and, PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C)]

(17) **For the minor particulate sources, Condition C.8. on page 65 of the draft permit lists a visible emissions limit of 5%. This is inconsistent with AO52-268853 for the hydrated lime silo and the PPSA Conditions of Certification for the lime and carbon silo dust collectors and the MRS/ACB scrubbers, which list 5% as as "alternative" standard to the gr/dscf emission limits. The PPSA Conditions of Certification go on to state that "A visible emission reading greater than 5% opacity does not create a presumption that the emission limit (i.e., in gr/dscf) is being violated, but would require the permittee to perform a particulate stack test in accordance with EPA Methods contained in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A." This language was included in the Chapter III, Section D, Part 10 forms submitted in March 1999 for these sources. Therefore, this section of the draft permit should be revised as follows.**

C.8. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each emissions unit shall not exceed ***an alternative emissions limit of*** 5% opacity. ***A visible emission reading greater than 5% opacity does not create a presumption that the actual emission limit (i.e., in gr/dscf) is being violated, but may require the permittee to perform a particulate stack test in accordance with Conditions C.15. And C.16.***
[AC52-259351(E.U. ID No. 004); and, Rules 62-297.620(4) (E.U. ID Nos. 004, 006, 007) and 62-296.711(2) (E.U. ID Nos. 005 and 008), F.A.C.]

(18) **In Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units/Activities, the Urea Storage Tank is given as 2,000 gallons. The actual name plate size of the tank is 25,000 gallons. In addition, a 100 gallon diesel storage tank and a 250 gallon waste gasoline tank should be added to the list.**

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities:

RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY AREA

1. 500 & 250 Gallon Diesel Oil Storage Tanks.
2. 250 Gallon Unleaded Gasoline Storage Tank.
3. 250 Gallon Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank.
4. (2) 2000 Gallon Turbine Oil Storage Tanks .
5. 2000 Gallon Turbine Oil Collection Tank.
6. Welding Station Vent in Maintenance Building
7. 20,000 & 7800 Gallon Phosphoric Acid Storage Tanks.
8. 5200 Gallon Caustic Storage Tank.
9. 5200 & 5000 Gallon Sulfuric Acid Storage Tanks.
10. 8000 Gallon Sodium Carbonate Storage Tank.
11. ***25,000*** Gallon Urea Storage Tank .
12. (5) 1-ton Chlorine Cylinders.

LANDFILL, MULCHING, AND OTHER AREAS AT THE PINELLAS COUNTY COMPLEX

1. 500 Gallon Diesel Oil Storage Tank at Chlorine Treatment Area
2. 500 Gallon In-ground Diesel Oil Storage Tank at Scale Station
3. 12,000 Gallon In-ground Gasoline Storage Tank at Mosquito Control Area.
4. 12,000 Gallon In-ground Diesel Storage Tank at Mosquito Control Area.
5. (2) 1000 Gallon Pesticide Storage Tanks.
6. (2) 1000 Gallon Aboveground Diesel Storage Tanks at Landfill Contractor.
7. 1000 Gallon Waste Oil Storage Tank at Landfill Contractor.
8. 275 Gallon Gasoline Storage Tank at Landfill Contractor.
9. 275 Gallon Oil Storage Tank at Landfill Contractor.

10. 275 Gallon Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank at Landfill Contractor.
11. (7) 1-ton Chlorine Cylinders.
12. ***100 Gallon above ground diesel storage tank at Mulch area.***
13. ***250 Gallon mixed waste gasoline tank at Landfill Contractor area.***

(19) **Condition B.98.(b) on p. 60 (and any other locations in the draft permit) which require test reports to be submitted within 45 days should be changed to 60 days consistent with the PPSA Conditions of Certification.**

B.98. Test Reports.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the DEP Southwest District Office as soon as practical but no later than ~~45~~ ***60*** days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.

(20) **Since Unit 1 and 2 no longer share a common stack, the language in paragraph 2, page 7 should be revised to reflect this.**

Units 1 and 2 began commercial operation May 8, 1983. Particulate matter emissions from ***Unit 1 are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator (ESP)***, while CO and NO_X emissions are controlled by good combustion practices. Following retrofit to comply with NSPS – 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, spray dry absorbers (SDA) and baghouses will be used for control of acid gases and particulates, Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) for control of NO_X, and activated carbon injection systems (ACI) for control of Hg and certain organic emissions. Odor is controlled by drawing combustion air from the refuse tipping area. ***Units 1 and 2 share a common turbine. Unit 1 has a separate stack.*** ~~(Stack height = 161 feet, exit diameter = 10.0 feet, exit temperature = 540 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 680,000 acfm).~~

(21) **Condition A.9.(3) page 9 and Condition B.13.(3) page 28, should refer to the facility owner and operator.**

The facility ***owner or*** operator shall prepare and maintain records concerning the description and quantities of all segregated loads of non-MSW material which are received and used as fuel at the facility, and subject to a percentage weight limitation, below, (5 and 6). For the purposes of this permit, a segregated load is defined to mean a container or truck that is almost completely or exclusively filled with a single item or homogeneous composition of waste material, as determined by visual observation.

(22) **Condition A.37. page 15 and Condition B.48. page 38, should refer to the plant owner or operator.**

A.37. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the plant ***owner or*** operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard. [40 CFR 60.8(c)]

(23) **On page 63 the description of Emissions unit-005 should be revised as follows to reflect the actual recovered material streams.**

Emissions unit -005 is the Metal Recovery System (MRS). The MRS separates up to 112 tons per hour ***of*** MWC ~~ash~~ ***residue*** into ferrous and nonferrous ***metal streams and an aggregate stream***. The ***aggregate*** is later deposited in a landfill. A cyclone/wet scrubber is used to capture the lighter, non-metallic ash fugitives that separate from the ash stream in the MRS and reduce fugitive ash emissions. The MRS is located inside the Ash Storage and Processing Building. This building has 4 roof ventilation fans and an attached conveyor enclosure with 2 roof ventilation fans. Since emissions from the MRS are controlled by the cyclone/wet scrubber and the ash is wetted before conveying and processed and stored in a wet state, no emissions controls are on the Ash Storage and Processing Building. Particulate matter and visible emissions are controlled by a Newell Industries, Inc. cyclone/wet scrubber (Model No. 80104). The scrubber parameters are as follows: stack height = 54 feet; exit diameter = 0.7 feet; exit temperature = 77 °F, actual volumetric flowrate = 40,000 acfm. The initial startup date of the scrubber was November 1, 1989.

(24) **On page 6 the list of reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of uncontrolled particulate matter should be revised to reflect actual operating procedures.**

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

Resource Recovery Facility Area

(1) Paving and maintenance of roads and parking areas.

(2) Employment of proper dust-control techniques to prevent fugitive dust emissions during construction activities such as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing (construction to be experienced during facility improvements to air pollution control equipment to meet the Emission Guideline

requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb).

(3) ***Sweeping of roads and*** periodic washing of roads and other paved areas to remove particulate matter and to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas, to prevent particulate from becoming airborne.

(4) Landscaping or planting of vegetation.

(5) Wetting of bottom ash and fly ash prior to conveyor systems.

(1) Keeping metal stockpiles damp.

Landfill, Mulching, and Other Areas at the Pinellas County Complex

(6) Operation of the landfill in accordance with all applicable portions of Chapter 62-7, F.A.C.

(7) Putrescible wastes receive a daily cover of a six inch layer of compacted earth or other approved material at the end of each day to prevent odors.

(8) Landscaping or planting of vegetation.

(9) Sweeping of roads and periodic washing of roads.

(10) Covering transport vehicles for ash and metals.

(11) Keeping metal stockpiles damp.

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

(25) In Table 2-1 the compliance method for EU ID 004, 005, 006, 007, and 008 should be revised as shown in the attached Table 2-1.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Pinellas County, Solid Waste Management Department
Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility
Facility ID No.: 1030117
Pinellas County

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
PROPOSED Permit No.: 1030117-002-AV

This Title V air operation permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

This facility consists of three municipal solid waste (MSW)-fired steam generators (boilers) with auxiliary natural gas-fired burners, lime storage and processing facilities, activated carbon storage, ash storage and processing facilities, a metal recovery system, a cooling tower, ancillary support equipment, and a contiguous municipal solid waste landfill. The nominal electric generating capacity of the facility is 75 megawatts (MW), which is sold to Florida Power Corporation (FPC). Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

Emissions unit numbers -001, -002, and -003 are Riley Stoker manufactured MSW combustors with mass burn waterwall boilers designated as "Unit 1", "Unit 2", and "Unit 3", respectively. Units 1 and 2 began commercial operation May 4, 1983 and Unit 3 began commercial operation August 1, 1986. The principal fuel for all three boilers is MSW. Units 1, 2, and 3 are each rated at a maximum steam production rate of 275,000 pounds per hour (lbs/hr) when firing MSW and a maximum MSW charging rate of 1100 tons per day (TPD). Each unit is equipped with two auxiliary natural gas-fired burners for periods of start-up, shutdown, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices. These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That Are Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994 and NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart E, Standards of Performance for Incinerators.

Particulate matter emissions from Unit 1 are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator (ESP), while CO and NO_X emissions are controlled by good combustion controls. Following retrofit to comply with NSPS – 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, spray dry absorbers and baghouses will be used for control of SO_2, acid gases, and particulates, Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) for control of NO_X, and activated carbon injection systems (ACI) for control of Hg and certain organic emissions. Also, continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) for SO_2, NO_X, CO and opacity will be used for compliance. Units 2 and 3 have already been retrofit with the above air pollution controls and CEMS. Odor is controlled by drawing combustion air from the refuse tipping area.

Emissions unit -004 is a hydrated lime storage silo in the water softening treatment facility. It is part of a lime system designed to mix lime with water to produce lime slurry and store and transfer the lime slurry to the clarifier in the water treatment facility. A baghouse is used to control particulate matter emissions during silo filling.

Emissions unit –005 is a Metal Recovery System (MRS) located inside the Ash Storage and Processing Building. The MRS separates ash from Units 1-3 into ferrous and nonferrous streams. A cyclone/wet scrubber is used to control particulate matter emissions.

Emissions unit –006 is an activated carbon storage silo. It is part of the activated carbon injection (ACI) system for control of mercury emissions from Units 1-3. A baghouse is used to control particulate matter emissions during silo filling.

Emissions unit –007 is a lime storage silo. It is part of the spray dry absorber (SDA) system used for control of acid gases and sulfur dioxide emissions from the municipal waste combustion units. A baghouse is used to control particulate matter emissions during silo filling.

Emissions unit –008 is an Ash Conditioning Building (ACB). It contains two fly ash surge bins. Stabilizers such as lime and phosphoric acid are added to condition the fly ash. A high energy wet venturi scrubber system is used to control particulate matter emissions.

Emissions unit –009 is the Bridgeway Acres landfill. It has a maximum design capacity of 8.4 million Megagrams. This site began modification/reconstruction in 1985 and first accepted waste in 1976. This unit is regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cc, Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. The landfill does not have a gas collection and control system because NMOC emissions are below the 50 Mg/yr threshold of Subpart Cc.

The facility was authorized to construct an auxiliary boiler and associated fuel oil storage tank on July 29, 1996, through Power Plant Site Certification (PPSC) PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18 (B). A letter dated July 2, 1996, from the DEP New Source Review Section, allowed this site certification to "constitute issuance of the necessary authorizations with respect to preconstruction review for a minor source." To insure that PSD did not apply to the auxiliary boiler, the facility accepted nitrogen oxide limits of 8.95 lbs/hr and 39.20 tons/yr. A BACT analysis for PM and SO_2 for the auxiliary boiler was also done in accordance with Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C, which allowed burning of natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.05%, by weight. Maximum heat input for both natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil were set below 100 MMBtu/hr, which made the emission unit subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units.

Currently, the auxiliary boiler and fuel oil storage tank have not been constructed, but are still authorized to do so by PPSC PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18 (B). A Title V permit revision will be required to incorporate these emissions units after the permittee constructs them, completes initial performance testing, and submits Title V permit revision application pages. At that time, the permittee must provide information about the NO_x CEMs to be used for compliance and/or periodic monitoring or a detailed plan of how they intend to demonstrate continuous compliance with the nitrogen oxide limits contained in PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B), Section XV, to satisfy Rule 62-212.400(2)(g), F.A.C.

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

Pinellas County Utilities Administration
Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility
Facility ID No.: 1030117
Pinellas County

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit
PROPOSED Permit No.: 1030117-002-AV

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

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

Compliance Authority
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District Office
8497 Laurel Fair Circle
Tampa, Florida 33619
Telephone: 813/744-6100
Fax: 813/744-6458

Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1030117-002-AV

Table of Contents

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility consists of three municipal solid waste combustors (Unit Nos. 1, 2, and 3) with auxiliary burners, lime storage and processing facilities, an activated carbon storage facility, ash storage and processing facilities, a metals recovery system, a cooling tower, ancillary support equipment, and a contiguous municipal solid waste landfill. The gross nominal electric generating capacity of the facility is 75 megawatts (MW), which is sold to Florida Power Corporation (FPC). Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities.

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

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

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

REGULATED:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	1100 TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners - Unit 1
-002	1100 TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners - Unit 2
-003	1100 TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners - Unit 3
-004	Hydrated Lime Storage Silo
-005	Metals Recovery System
-006	Activated Carbon Storage Silo
-007	Lime Storage Silo
-008	Ash Conditioning Building
-009	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill

UNREGULATED:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity
-010	3 Diesel Fuel-Fired Internal Combustion Engines – drive Yard Waste Trommel Mulching Machine, Resource Recovery Facility Emergency Diesel Fire Pump, and Lift Station Emergency Diesel Fire Pump.
-011	3 Diesel Fuel-Fired Generators - at Chlorine Treatment Area, Scale Station, and Maintenance Service Building.
-012	2 Gasoline-Fired Generators - at Mosquito Control Area and Maintenance Service Building.

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

Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

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

David B. Struhs
Secretary

Permittee:
Pinellas County Utilities Administration
14 South Fort Harrison Avenue, 5th Floor
Clearwater, Florida 33756

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1030117-002-AV
Facility ID No.: 1030117
SIC Nos.: 49, 4953
Project: Initial Title V Air Operation Permit

This permit is for the operation of the Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility located at 3001 110th Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Pinellas County. UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 335.20 km East and 3084.10 km North; Latitude: 27° 52' 23" North and Longitude: 82° 40' 25" West.

STATEMENT OF BASIS: This Title V air operation permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:
Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96)
Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions (version dated 04/30/99)
Figure 1: Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance (40 CFR 60)
Table 297.310-1, Calibration Schedule

Effective Date:
Renewal Application Due Date:
Expiration Date:

Howard L. Rhodes, Director,
Division of Air Resources Management

HLR/sms/wa

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

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

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

These documents are on file with the permitting authority:
Initial Title V Permit Application Received June 14, 1996
40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb Closure Agreement Received October 25, 1996
Initial Title V Permit Revised Application Received March 25, 1999
Department's Request for Additional Information Letter Sent June 21, 1999
Permittee's Response to Request for Additional Information Letter Received September 15, 1999
Initial Title V Permit Revised Application Page Received April 26, 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 one copy when requested or otherwise appropriate. If desired, a copy of Appendix TV-3, Title V Conditions can be downloaded from the Division of Air Resources Management's Internet Web site located at the following address:
"http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/permitting/TitleVperm.htm".}

2. Not federally enforceable. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.
[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.; and Pinellas County Ordinance 97-05, Section 33, Sec. 58-178]

3. 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]

4. 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.]

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. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions or Organic Solvents Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.

{Permitting Note: No vapor emission control devices or systems are deemed necessary nor ordered by the Department as of the issuance date of this permit.}
[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

7. General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard. Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
[Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4., F.A.C.]

8. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

Resource Recovery Facility Area

a) Paving and maintenance of roads and parking areas.
b) Employment of proper dust-control techniques to prevent fugitive dust emissions during construction activities such as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing (construction to be experienced during facility improvements to air pollution control equipment to meet the Emission Guideline requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb).
c) Sweeping of roads and periodic washing of roads and other paved areas to remove particulate matter and to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas, to prevent particulate from becoming airborne.
d) Landscaping or planting of vegetation.
e) Wetting of bottom ash and fly ash prior to conveyor systems.
f) Keeping metal stockpiles damp.

Landfill, Mulching, and Other Areas at the Pinellas County Complex

a) Operation of the landfill in accordance with all applicable portions of Chapter 62-7, F.A.C.
b) Putrescible wastes receive a daily cover of a six inch layer of compacted earth or other approved material at the end of each day to prevent odors.
c) Landscaping or planting of vegetation.
d) Sweeping of roads and periodic washing of roads.
e) Covering transport vehicles for ash and metals.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; Proposed by applicant in initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996; and, Proposed by applicant in initial DRAFT Title permit comments received November 19, 1999]

{Permitting Note: This condition presents the reasonable precautions to be implemented in accordance with Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., in lieu of the requirements of Condition No. 58 of Appendix TV-3.}

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 of Environmental Protection, Southwest District Office:

Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District Office
8497 Laurel Fair Circle
Tampa, Florida 33619
Telephone: 813/744-6100
Fax: 813/744-6458

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

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

Section III. Emissions Units and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Municipal Waste Combustor - Unit 1

Emissions unit number -001 is a Riley Stoker manufactured municipal solid waste (MSW) combustor designated as "Unit 1". The unit consists of a mass burn waterwall boiler with a rated capacity of 87,500 pounds (lbs) MSW per hour. The maximum permitted steam production rate of the unit is 275,000 lbs/hr when firing municipal solid waste. Steam flow is the main process throughput parameter to be monitored.

Unit 1 began commercial operation May 4, 1983. Particulate matter emissions from Unit 1 are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator (ESP), while CO and NO_X emissions are controlled by good combustion practices. Following retrofit to comply with NSPS – 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, spray dry absorbers (SDA) and baghouses will be used for control of acid gases and particulates, Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) for control of NO_X, and activated carbon injection systems (ACI) for control of Hg and certain organic emissions. Odor is controlled by drawing combustion air from the refuse tipping area. Units 1 and 2 share a common turbine. Unit 1 has a separate stack. (Stack height = 161 feet, exit diameter = 10.0 feet, exit temperature = 540 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 680,000 acfm).

{Permitting notes. This emissions unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart E, Standards of Performance for Incinerators, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) (PSD-FL-011(A)); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT); Rule 62-296.401(2), F.A.C., Incinerators; Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C., Waste-to-Energy Facilities; and, PA 78-11 & 83-18 (A,B,&C).}

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

{Permitting note: The following specific conditions contained in this subsection (subsection A) shall apply to Unit 1 until the Electrostatic Precipitator Controls (ESPs) are replaced with new air pollution control (APC) systems and compliance testing is completed. Thereafter, the specific conditions contained in subsection B. shall apply and subsection A. shall be obsolete.}

General

A.1. The Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. and the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(9), F.A.C. shall be controlling over other standards in the air pollution rules of the Department except that any emissions limiting standard contained in or determined pursuant to the air pollution rules of the Department which is more stringent than one contained in a Standard of Performance or a National Emission Standard, or which regulates emissions of pollutants or emissions units not regulated by an applicable Standard of Performance or National Emission Standard, shall apply. [Rules 62-204.800(7)(c) and (9)(c), F.A.C.]

A.2. Definitions. For the purposes of Rules 62-204.800(7) and (9), F.A.C., the definitions contained in the various provisions of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, adopted herein shall apply except that the term

"Administrator" when used in 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, shall mean the Secretary or the Secretary's designee except as noted in 40 CFR 61.157.
[40 CFR 60.2; and, Rules 62-204.800(7)(a) and (9)(a), F.A.C.]

A.3. Circumvention. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere.
[40 CFR 60.12]

A.4. The incinerator boilers shall have a metal name plate affixed in a conspicuous place on the shell showing manufacturer, model number, type waste, rated capacity and certification number.
[PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

A.5. Electrostatic Precipitator Controls. For Unit 1, the three-field electrostatic precipitator (ESP) shall have been designed and constructed to allow the installation of a fourth field in the event that the three-field ESP fails to perform as specified, or if the other parameters of the Facility's operation are subsequently modified, necessitating additional control.
[PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

A.6. Unit 1 is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart E; except that where requirements within this permit are more restrictive, the requirements of this permit shall apply.
[PSD-FL-011]

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters:

A.7. Permitted Capacity.
(1) Municipal Solid Waste. Unit 1 shall not be loaded in excess of its rated capacity of 87,500 lbs/hr of municipal solid waste.
(2) Steam. Unit 1 shall not exceed the maximum steam production rate of 275,000 lbs/hr.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B); and, applicant request in Draft Title V comments received November 19, 1999]

A.8. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **A.47.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

A.9. Methods of Operation - Fuels.
(1) Municipal Solid Waste. The primary fuel for the Resource Recovery Facility is municipal solid waste (MSW), including the items and materials that fit within the definition of MSW contained in either 40 CFR 60.51b or Section 403.706(5), F.S.
(2) Unauthorized Fuel. Subject to the limitations contained in this permit, the authorized fuels for the facility also include the other solid wastes that are not MSW which are described in (4), (5), and (6), below. However, the facility

(a) shall not burn:
  (i) those materials that are prohibited by state or federal law;
  (ii) those materials that are prohibited by this permit;
  (iii) lead acid batteries;
  (iv) hazardous waste;

(v) nuclear waste;
(vi) radioactive waste;
(vii) sewage sludge;
(viii)explosives;
(ix) beryllium-containing waste, as defined in 40 CFR 61, Subpart C.

(b) and shall not knowingly burn:
(i) untreated biomedical waste;
(ii) segregated loads of biological waste.

(3) The fuel may be received either as a mixture or as a single-item stream (segregated load) of discarded materials. If the facility intends to use an authorized fuel that is segregated non-MSW material, the fuel shall be either:

(a) well mixed with MSW in the refuse pit; or
(b) alternately charged with MSW in the hopper.

The facility owner or operator shall prepare and maintain records concerning the description and quantities of all segregated loads of non-MSW material which are received and used as fuel at the facility, and subject to a percentage weight limitation, below, (5 and 6). For the purposes of this permit, a segregated load is defined to mean a container or truck that is almost completely or exclusively filled with a single item or homogeneous composition of waste material, as determined by visual observation.

(4) Other Solid Waste. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste may be used as fuel at the facility:

(a) Confidential, proprietary or special documents (including but not limited to business records, lottery tickets, event tickets, coupons and microfilm);
(b) Contraband which is being destroyed at the request of appropriately authorized local, state or federal governmental agencies, provided that such material is not an explosive, a propellant, a hazardous waste, or otherwise prohibited at the facility. For the purposes of this section, contraband includes but is not limited to drugs, narcotics, fruits, vegetables, plants, counterfeit money, and counterfeit consumer goods;
(c) Wood pallets, clean wood, and land clearing debris;
(d) Packaging materials and containers;
(e) Clothing, natural and synthetic fibers, fabric remnants, and similar debris, including but not limited to aprons and gloves; or
(f) Rugs, carpets, and floor coverings, but not asbestos-containing materials or polyethylene or polyurethane vinyl floor coverings.

(5) Waste Tires. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, waste tires may be used as fuel at the facility. The total quantity of waste tires received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 3%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined by using a rolling 30 day average in accordance with specific condition **A.63.** below.

(6) Other Solid Waste/Segregated Loads. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste materials may be used as fuel at the facility (i.e. the following are authorized fuels that are non-MSW material). The total quantity of the following non-MSW material received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 5%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined by using a rolling 30 day average in accordance with specific condition **A.63.** below.

(a) Construction and demolition debris.
(b) Oil spill debris from aquatic, coastal, estuarine or river environments. Such items or materials include but are not limited to rags, wipes, and absorbents.

(c) Items suitable for human, plant or domesticated animal use, consumption or application where the item's shelf-life has expired or the generator wishes to remove the items from the market. Such items or materials include but are not limited to off-specification or expired consumer products, pharmaceuticals, medications, health and personal care products, cosmetics, foodstuffs, nutritional supplements, returned goods, and controlled substances.
(d) Consumer-packaged products intended for human or domesticated animal use or application but not consumption. Such items or materials include but are not limited to carpet cleaners, household or bathroom cleaners, polishes, waxes and detergents.
(e) Waste materials that:
(i) are generated in the manufacture of items in categories (c) or (d), above and are functionally or commercially useless (expired, rejected or spent); or
(ii) are not yet formed or packaged for commercial distribution. Such items or materials must be substantially similar to other items or materials routinely found in MSW.
(f) Waste materials that contain oil from:
(i) the routine cleanup of industrial or commercial establishments and machinery; or
(ii) spills of virgin or used petroleum products. Such items or materials include but are not limited to rags, wipes, and absorbents.
(g) Used oil and used oil filters. Used oil containing a PCB concentration equal or greater than 50 ppm shall not be burned, pursuant to the limitations of 40 CFR 761.20(e).
(h) Waste materials generated by manufacturing, industrial or agricultural activities, provided that these items or materials are substantially similar to items or materials that are found routinely in MSW, subject to prior approval of the Department.
(7) Other fuels or wastes, not listed above, shall not be burned in the MSW combustor without prior specific written approval of the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200, and 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.; PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

A.10. Hours of Operation. MWC Unit 1 is allowed to 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. When subject to different federal, state, local, and/or permit limits, the most stringent limit takes precedence. For PM, meeting the PSD limit assures compliance with 40 CFR 60.52(a) and Rule 62-296.401(2), F.A.C.}

A.11. Emission Limits. Stack emissions from Unit 1 shall not exceed the following:
(1) Particulate Matter – 0.08 gr/dscf, corrected to 12% CO_2.
(2) SO_2 – 170 lbs/hr.
[PSD-FL-011; 40 CFR 60.52(a); and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

A.12. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions (VE) from Unit 1 shall not exceed 20 percent opacity.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.; and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

A.13. On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by 40 CFR 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.18 g/dscm (0.08 gr/dscf) corrected to 12 percent CO_2.
[40 CFR 60.52(a)]

A.14. Particulate Matter. Existing incinerators, other than those which are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste, with a charging rate equal to or greater than 50 tons per day.
(a) Particulate matter - 0.1 grains per standard cubic foot dry gas corrected to 50 percent excess air.
[Rule 62-296.401(2), F.A.C.]

A.15. Mercury Emissions Inventory. For emissions inventory purposes, all waste-to-energy facilities with charging rates of 40 tons or more per day shall perform annual individual emissions unit mercury emissions tests and report the results to the Department. This testing shall begin during calendar year 1993 and end upon initiation of mercury testing pursuant to Rule 62-296.416(3)(a), F.A.C. (See Specific Condition **B.25.**)
[Rule 62-296.416(3)(c), F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

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

A.16. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

A.17. 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.]

A.18. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.
[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

Monitoring of Operations

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

A.20. The permittee shall have installed and shall continuously operate stack monitoring devices for oxygen and opacity. The monitoring devices shall meet the applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. (see specific conditions **A.19.** & **A.23.**) and 40 CFR 60.13 (see specific conditions **A.24.** - **A.30.**), including certification of each device.
[PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

A.21. Ambient Air Monitors. The permittee shall operate two continuous SO_2 monitors and one continuous wind direction and velocity monitor in the immediate vicinity of the site. The monitors shall be specifically located as designated by the DEP and shall conform to 40 CFR 53 (see specific condition **A.22.**). Monitoring shall have begun upon commencement of operation.
[PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

A.22. Designation of reference and equivalent methods.
(a) A candidate method determined by the Administrator to satisfy the applicable requirements of this part shall be designated as a reference method or equivalent method (as applicable), and a notice of the designation shall be submitted for publication in the Federal Register not later than 15 days after the determination is made.
(b) A notice indicating that the method has been determined to be a reference method or an equivalent method shall be sent to the applicant. This notice shall constitute proof of the determination until a notice of designation is published in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.
(c) The Administrator will maintain a current list of methods designated as reference or equivalent methods in accordance with this part and will send a copy of the list to any person or group upon request. A copy of the list will be available for inspection or copying at EPA Regional Offices.
[40 CFR 53.8]

A.23. Continuous Monitor Performance Specifications. If continuous monitoring systems are required by rule or permit to be used for demonstrating compliance with the standards of the Department, they must be installed, maintained and calibrated in accordance with the EPA performance specifications listed below. These Performance Specifications are contained in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, and are adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The EPA performance specifications that are adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., are adopted in their entirety except for those provisions referring to approval of alternative procedures by the Administrator. For purposes of this rule, such alternative procedures may only be approved by the Secretary or his or her designee in accordance with Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.
(1) Performance Specification 1--Specifications and Test Procedures for Opacity Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
(3) Performance Specification 3--Specifications and Test Procedures for O_2 and CO_2 Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources.
[Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.]

A.24. For the purposes of 40 CFR 60.13, all continuous monitoring systems (CMS) required under applicable subparts shall be subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.13 upon promulgation of performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems under Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 and, if the continuous monitoring system is used to demonstrate compliance with emission limits on a continuous basis, Appendix F of 40 CFR 60, unless otherwise specified in an applicable subpart or by the Administrator. Appendix F is applicable December 4, 1987.
[40 CFR 60.13(a)]

A.25. If the owner or operator of an affected facility elects to submit continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data for compliance with the opacity standard as provided under 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), he

shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as specified in Performance Specification 1, Appendix B, of 40 CFR 60 before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Otherwise, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS or continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 or within 30 days thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specification in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct COMS or CEMS performance evaluations at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act.
(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS to determine opacity compliance during any performance test required under 60.8 and as described in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5) shall furnish the Administrator two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the COMS performance evaluation described in 40 CFR 60.13(c) at least 10 days before the performance test required under 60.8 is conducted.
[40 CFR 60.13(c)(1)]

A.26. (1) Owners and operators of all continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) installed in accordance with the provisions of this part shall check the zero (or low-level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (50 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts at least once daily in accordance with a written procedure. The zero and span shall, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications in Appendix B. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified, whenever specified. For continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions, the optical surfaces exposed to the effluent gases shall be cleaned prior to performing the zero and span drift adjustments except that for systems using automatic zero adjustments. The optical surfaces shall be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity.
(2) Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, the following procedures shall be followed for continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions. Minimum procedures shall include a method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale (span) opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. Such procedures shall provide a system check of the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry including the lamp and photo detector assembly.
[40 CFR 60.13(d)(1) and (2)]

A.27. Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under 40 CFR 60.13(d), all continuous monitoring systems (CMS) shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:
(1) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring opacity of emissions shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.
(2) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring emissions, except opacity, shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.
[40 CFR 60.13(e)(1) and (2)]

A.28. All continuous monitoring systems (CMS) or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. Additional procedures for location of continuous monitoring systems contained in the applicable Performance Specifications of Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 shall be used.
[40 CFR 60.13(f)]

A.29. When the effluents from a single affected facility or two or more affected facilities subject to the same emission standards are combined before being released to the atmosphere, the owner or operator may install applicable continuous monitoring systems (CMS) on each effluent or on the combined effluent. When the affected facilities are not subject to the same emission standards, separate continuous monitoring systems shall be installed on each effluent. When the effluent from one affected facility is released to the atmosphere through more than one point, the owner or operator shall install an applicable continuous monitoring system on each separate effluent unless the installation of fewer systems is approved by the Administrator. When more than one continuous monitoring system is used to measure the emissions from one affected facility (e.g., multiple breechings, multiple outlets), the owner or operator shall report the results as required from each continuous monitoring system.
[40 CFR 60.13(g)]

A.30. Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems for measurement of opacity shall reduce all data to 6-minute averages and for continuous monitoring systems other than opacity to 1-hour averages for time periods as defined in 40 CFR 60.2. Six-minute opacity averages shall be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. For continuous monitoring systems other than opacity, 1-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each 1-hour period. Data recorded during periods of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this paragraph. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used. The data may be recorded in reduced or non reduced form (e.g., ppm pollutant and percent O_2 or ng/J of pollutant). All excess emissions shall be converted into units of the standard using the applicable conversion procedures specified in subparts. After conversion into units of the standard, the data may be rounded to the same number of significant digits as used in the applicable subparts to specify the emission limit (e.g., rounded to the nearest 1 percent opacity).
[40 CFR 60.13(h)]

Required Tests, Test Methods and Procedures

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

A.31. Annual Tests Required. Compliance tests shall be performed for PM, SO_2, and VE for Unit 1 annually.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

A.32. The following test methods and procedures, or equivalent methods after obtaining prior written Department approval, shall be used for compliance testing:

Purpose / Substance	Test Methods
Selection of sample site and sample traverses	EPA Method 1
Determining stack gas flow rate	EPA Method 2
Gas analysis for calculation of percent O_2 and CO_2	EPA Method 3
Determining stack gas moisture content to convert the flow rate from actual standard cubic feet (ascf) to dry standard cubic feet (dscf) for use in converting concentrations in dry gases to or from mass emission limits	EPA Method 4
PM and associated moisture content	EPA Method 5
SO_2	EPA Method 6
VE	EPA Method 9

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.320(4)(b)4. and 62-297.401, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60 and 61; and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

A.33. The minimum sample volume for EPA Method 5 shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.
[Rule 62-296.400(2)(c)1., F.A.C.]

A.34. Mercury Emissions Test Method and Procedures. All mercury emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C. shall comply with the following provisions.

1. The test method for mercury shall be EPA Method 29 adopted in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
2. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

[Rules 62-296.416(3)(d), F.A.C.]

A.35. Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility and at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act, the owner or operator of such facility shall conduct performance test(s) and furnish the Administrator a written report of the results of such performance test(s).
[40 CFR 60.8(a)]

A.36. Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in each applicable subpart unless the Administrator (1) specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology, (2) approves the use of an equivalent method, (3) approves the use of an alternative method the results of which he has determined to be adequate for indicating whether a specific source is in compliance, (4) waives the requirement for performance tests because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the Administrator's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard, or (5) approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under section 114 of the Act.
[40 CFR 60.8(b)]

A.37. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.8(c)]

A.38. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:
(1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. This includes (i) constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures and (ii) providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.
(2) Safe sampling platform(s).
(3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).
(4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

{Permitting note: See specific condition **A.50.** and Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96) for State of Florida Stack Sampling Requirements.}

[40 CFR 60.8(e)]

A.39. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Administrator's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.
[40 CFR 60.8(f)]

A.40. Compliance with standards in 40 CFR 60, other than opacity standards, shall be determined only by performance tests established by 40 CFR 60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.11(a)]

A.41. Compliance with opacity standards in 40 CFR 60 shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with Reference Method 9 in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5).
[40 CFR 60.11(b)]

A.42. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard may submit, for compliance purposes, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data results produced during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of EPA Method 9 observation data. If an owner or operator elects to submit COMS data for compliance with the opacity standard, he or she shall notify the Administrator of that decision, in writing, at least 30 days before any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Once the owner or operator of an affected facility has notified the Administrator to that effect, the COMS data results will be used to determine opacity compliance during subsequent tests required under 40 CFR 60.8 until the owner or operator notifies the Administrator, in writing, to the contrary. For the purpose of determining compliance with the opacity standard during a performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 using COMS data, the minimum total time of COMS data collection shall be averages of all 6-minute continuous periods within the duration of the mass emission performance test. Results of the COMS opacity determinations shall be submitted along with the results of the performance test required under 60.8. The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS for compliance purposes is responsible for demonstrating that the COMS meets the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.13(c), that the COMS has been properly maintained and operated, and that the resulting data have not been altered in any way. If COMS data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which EPA Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the EPA Method 9 data will be used to determine opacity compliance.
[40 CFR 60.11(e)(5)]

A.43. Special provisions set forth under an applicable subpart shall supersede any conflicting provisions in 40 CFR 60.11(a) through (e).
[40 CFR 60.11(f)]

A.44. For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any standard in 40 CFR 60, nothing in 40 CFR 60 shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.
[40 CFR 60.11(g)]

A.45. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standard in 40 CFR 60.52 (see specific condition **A.13.**) as follows:
(1) The emission rate (c_{12}) of particulate matter, corrected to 12 percent CO_2, shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$c_{12} = c_s (12/\%CO_2)$

where:
c_{12}=concentration of particulate matter, corrected to 12 percent CO_2, g/dscm (gr/dscf).
c_s=concentration of particulate matter, g/dscm (gr/dscf).
$\%CO_2$=CO_2 concentration, percent dry basis.

(2) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration (c_s). The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf).
(3) The emission rate correction factor, integrated or grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine CO_2 concentration ($\%CO_2$).

(i) The CO_2 sample shall be obtained simultaneously with, and at the same traverse points as, the particulate run. If the particulate run has more than 12 traverse points, the CO_2 traverse points may be reduced to 12 if Method 1 is used to locate the 12 CO_2 traverse points. If individual CO_2 samples are taken at each traverse point, the CO_2 concentration ($\%CO_2$) used in the correction equation shall be the arithmetic mean of all the individual CO_2 sample concentrations at each traverse point.

[40 CFR 60.54(b)]

Compliance Test Requirements

A.46. 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.47. Operating Rate During Testing.
Unless otherwise stated in the applicable emission limiting standard rule, testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity, defined as 90 to 100 percent of the

maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impractical to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the maximum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test rate until a new test is conducted. Once the 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.48. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

A.49. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

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

2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.

b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.

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

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

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

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

(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

A.50. 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.51. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
a. Did not operate; or
b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the DEP 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 DEP Southwest District Office, 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 DEP Southwest District 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, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

Reporting and Recordkeeping

A.52. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the DEP 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 DEP Southwest District Office. [Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C]

A.53. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the DEP Southwest District Office on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the DEP 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 DEP 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.54. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit the written reports required under 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, to the DEP Southwest District Office for every calendar quarter. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.
[Rule 62-213.440(b)(3)(a), F.A.C.; and, PA 78-11(B) & 83-18(B)]

A.55. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall furnish the Administrator written notification as follows:
(4) A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in 40 CFR 60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.
[40 CFR 60.7(a)(4)]

A.56. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or, any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.
[40 CFR 60.7(b)]

A.57. Each owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring system (CMS) or monitoring device shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts) and/or a summary report form [see 40 CFR 60.7(d)] to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or, the CMS data are to be used directly for compliance determination, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted; or, the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half (or quarter, as appropriate). Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:
(1) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.
(2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.
(3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
(4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.
[40 CFR 60.7(c)(1), (2), (3), and (4)]

A.58. The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in Figure 1 (attached) unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. One summary report form shall be submitted for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility.
(1) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 5 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.
(2) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary report form and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) shall both be submitted.

{See attached Figure 1: Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance}
[40 CFR 60.7(d)(1) and (2)]

A.59. (1) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c), an owner or operator who is required by an applicable subpart to submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports (and summary reports) on a quarterly (or more frequent) basis may reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard to semiannual if the following conditions are met:
(i) For 1 full year (e.g., 4 quarterly or 12 monthly reporting periods) the affected facility's excess emissions and monitoring systems reports submitted to comply with a standard under this part continually demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with the applicable standard;
(ii) The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, and the applicable standard; and
(iii) The Administrator does not object to a reduced frequency of reporting for the affected facility, as provided in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(2).
(2) The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance (and summary) reports may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the required recordkeeping period prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgment about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future. If the Administrator disapproves the owner or operator's request to reduce the frequency of reporting, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.
(3) As soon as monitoring data indicate that the affected facility is not in compliance with any emission limitation or operating parameter specified in the applicable standard, the frequency of reporting shall revert to the frequency specified in the applicable standard, and the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (and summary report, if required) at the next appropriate reporting period following the noncomplying event. After demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for another full year, the owner or operator may again request approval from the Administrator to reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard as provided for in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(1) and (e)(2).
[40 CFR 60.7(e)(1),(2), and (3)]

A.60. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and, all other information required by 40 CFR 60 recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least **5 (five)** years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.
[40 CFR 60.7(f); and, Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

A.61. The owner or operator of any incinerator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart E shall record the daily charging rates and hours of operation.
[40 CFR 60.53(a); and PSD-FL-011]

A.62. Charging Rate Monitoring. The average daily solid waste charging rate shall be determined on a monthly basis and recorded for each MWC unit. The daily charging rate shall be determined each month on an average daily basis for each MWC unit using the Facility's truck scale weight data, refuse pit inventory data and MWC operating data for the preceding calendar month. Monthly truck scale weight records of the weight of solid waste received and processed at the Facility, and refuse pit inventory data, shall be used to determine the amount of solid waste charged during the preceding calendar month on an average daily basis. The MWC load level measurements or other operating data shall be used to determined the number of operating hours per MWC unit for each day during the preceding calendar month.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.53(a)]

A.63. Segregated Solid Waste Record Keeping. The following records shall be made and kept to demonstrate compliance with the segregated non-MSW percentage limitations of specific condition **A.9.**
(1) Each segregated load of non-MSW materials, that is subject to the percentage weight limitations of specific condition **A.9.**, which is received for processing shall be documented as to waste description and weight. The weight of all waste materials received for processing shall be measured using the facility truck scale and recorded.
(2) Each day the total weight of segregated tires received shall be computed, and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the previous 29 days. The resultant 30 day total weight of tires shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received in the same 30 day period, and the resultant number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio in percentage terms. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 3% limitation.
(3) Each day the total weight of segregated non-MSW materials received that are subject to the 5% restriction shall be computed, and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the previous 29 days. The resultant 30 day total weight of segregated non-MSW materials shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received in the same 30 day period, and the resultant number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio in percentage terms. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 5% limitation.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous

A.64. Compliance Schedule. The following dates shall be/have been met to satisfy measurable progress milestones to come into compliance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb:

E.U. ID. No.	Milestone	Milestone Date
1, 2, 3	Submittal of a final control plan to DEP	January 1, 1997
1, 2, 3	Awarding of contracts for emission control systems or process modifications, or issuance of orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification	January 1, 1997
1, 2, 3	Initiation of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change	June 19, 1997
1	Completion of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change.	June 19, 2000
2	Completion of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change.	December 19, 1999
3	Completion of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change.	June 19, 1999
1	Final Compliance	December 19, 2000
2	Final Compliance	June 19, 2000
3	Final Compliance	December 19, 1999

[40 CFR 60.21(h); 40 CFR 60.39b; and, State Plan approved 01/12/98]

A.65. Closure Agreement. The permittee shall cease operation of any unit that has not completed on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment and is not involved in performance testing within 36 months after EPA approves the State of Florida's Section 111(d) plan.. After closure, said units may commence startup, shakedown, and performance/compliance testing per the closure agreement on file with the Department. Performance /compliance tests must be completed within 180 days of startup.
{Permitting Note: The State of Florida's Section 111(d) plan was effectively approved by EPA January 12, 1998.}
[40 CFR 60.39b; and, State Plan approved 01/12/98]

A.66. Operation and Maintenance Plans. A separate Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan shall be on file with DEP Southwest District Office for each MWC unit and associated air pollution control devices. These emissions units and associated control devices shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the submitted O&M plans. The O&M documentation logs shall be maintained for a minimum of the most recent **5** years and be made available for inspection upon request.
[Rule 62-213.440(b), F.A.C.; and, Pinellas County Ordinance 97-05, Section 22, Sec. 58-128]

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	1100 TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners - Unit 1
-002	1100 TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners - Unit 2
-003	1100 TPD (maximum) Municipal Waste Combustor & Auxiliary Burners - Unit 3

Emissions unit numbers -001, -002, and -003 are Riley Stoker manufactured municipal solid waste (MSW) combustors designated as "Unit 1", "Unit 2", and "Unit 3", respectively. Each unit consists of a mass burn waterwall boiler with two auxiliary natural gas fired burners. The burners are used to fire the MSW combustors during start-up, shutdown, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices.

Each of the three municipal waste combustors (MWCs) shall have a nominal design rate capacity of 1000 tons MSW per day, 417 MMBtu per hour, and 250,000 pounds steam per hour with MSW having a heating value of 5000 Btu per pound. The "operating window" of 110 percent (%) over the nominal design rate of 417 MMBtu heat input corresponds to 458 MMBtu/hr heat input and 275,000 lbs steam/hour per each boiler. Short term capacity is limited by limiting steam production (275,000 lb/hr), which effectively limits heat input. The net design steam enthalpy for useful work is 1,158 Btu/lb.

Units 1 and 2 began commercial operation May 4, 1983; Unit 3 began commercial operation August 1, 1986. Units 2 and 3 exhaust through a common stack with separate flues and Unit 1 currently exhausts through a separate stack. Units 1 and 2 share a common turbine and Unit 3 has a separate turbine. Following retrofit, all three units will exhaust to a common stack consisting of three separate flues. Stack height = 165 feet, exit diameter = 8.5 feet, exit temperature = 270 °F, actual volumetric flow rate = 243,117 acfm. Also, the existing generation equipment will be maintained and operated such that the existing three (3) steam generating units supply the existing two (2) turbine/generator (T/G) sets which have a combined electrical output of 75 MW.

Particulate matter emissions from Unit 1 are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator (ESP), while CO and NO_X emissions are controlled by good combustion practices. Odor is controlled by drawing combustion air from the refuse tipping area. Following retrofit to comply with NSPS – 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, spray dry absorbers and baghouses will be used for control of acid gases and particulates, Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) for control of NO_X, and activated carbon injection systems (ACI) for control of Hg and certain organic emissions. Units 2 and 3 have already been retrofit with the above air pollution controls and resumed commercial operation July 19, 1999 and September 24, 1998, respectively. Initial compliance was demonstrated December 4, 1998 for retrofitted Unit 3 and September 18,1999 for retrofitted Unit 2. Unit 1 is still being retrofit.

The new limits imposed in Subpart Cb are more stringent than PA 78-11 and PA 83-18 limits for SO_2, PM, and VE emissions for Units 1 and 2 and for SO_2, PM, VE, CO, NO_X, Pb, and Hg emissions for Unit 3. Pollutants regulated by Subpart Cb that were not regulated in PA 78-11 and PA 83-18 are given below for each unit: CO, NO_X, Pb, Cd, HCl, Hg, and dioxins/furans for Units 1 and 2; Cd, HCl, and dioxins/furans for Unit 3.

{Permitting notes. These emissions units are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That Are Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994, adopted and incorporated by reference, subject to provisions, in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.; NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart E, Standards of Performance for Incinerators, adopted

and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) (PSD-FL-011(A) for Units 1 & 2; PSD FL-098(A) for Unit 3); Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT); Rule 62-296.401(2), F.A.C., Incinerators; Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C., Waste-to-Energy Facilities; and, PA 78-11 & 83-18 (A, B, & C). Also, please note that conditions in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, are contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb.}

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

{Permitting note: The following specific conditions currently apply to Units 2 and 3 and will apply to Unit 1 following completion of retrofit with new air pollution controls and compliance testing in accordance with the approved compliance schedule (see specific conditions **A.64.** and **A.65.**)}

General

B.1. The Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., the Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C., and the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(9), F.A.C. shall be controlling over other standards in the air pollution rules of the Department except that any emissions limiting standard contained in or determined pursuant to the air pollution rules of the Department which is more stringent than one contained in a Standard of Performance, an Emission Guideline, or a National Emission Standard, or which regulates emissions of pollutants or emissions units not regulated by an applicable Standard of Performance, Emission Guideline, or National Emission Standard, shall apply.
[Rules 62-204.800(7)(c), (8)(a)1., and (9)(c), F.A.C.]

B.2. Definitions. For the purposes of Rules 62-204.800(7), (8), and (9), F.A.C., the definitions contained in the various provisions of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, adopted herein shall apply except that the term "Administrator" when used in 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, shall mean the Secretary or the Secretary's designee except as noted in 40 CFR 61.157.
[40 CFR 60.2; and, Rules 62-204.800(7)(a), (8)(a)2., and, (9)(a), F.A.C.]

B.3. Definitions – Subpart Cb. For purposes of Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C., the definitions in 40 CFR 60.51b shall apply except for the term "municipal waste combustor plant" which shall have the same meaning as defined in 40 CFR 60.31b.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)2., F.A.C.]

B.4. Circumvention. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere.
[40 CFR 60.12]

B.5. Each MWC shall have a metal name plate affixed in a conspicuous place on the shell showing manufacturer, model number, type waste, rated capacity, efficiency (Unit 3 only), and certification number.
[PSD-FL-098; and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

B.6. The permittee shall have installed, shall continuously operate, and shall maintain a particulate emission control device for the control of particulates.
[PSD-FL-098]

B.7. After the modifications to the Resource Recovery Facility are complete, the height of the boiler stack shall not be less than 165 feet above the ground level at the base of the stack.
[PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

B.8. Units 1, 2, and 3 are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart E; except that where requirements within this permit are more restrictive, the requirements of this permit shall apply.
[PSD-FL-011 and PSD-FL-098]

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.9. Capacity.
(a) The maximum individual MWC throughput shall not exceed 1100 tons MSW per day (3300 tons per day entire facility), 458 MMBtu per hour and 275,000 pounds steam per hour (on a 4-hour block arithmetic average). The MWCs shall not be loaded in excess of their maximum operating capacity, equivalent to 3300 tons MSW per day total, but no more than 3000 tons MSW per day on a rolling 12 month average (see specific condition **B.99.**).
(b) The procedures specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be used for calculating municipal waste combustor unit capacity as defined under 40 CFR 60.51b.

(1) For municipal waste combustor units capable of combusting municipal solid waste continuously for a 24-hour period, municipal waste combustor unit capacity shall be calculated based on 24 hours of operation at the maximum charging rate. The maximum charging rate shall be determined as specified in paragraphs (i) and(ii) as applicable.

(i) For combustors that are designed based on heat capacity, the maximum charging rate shall be calculated based on the maximum design heat input capacity of the unit and a heating value of 12,800 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing refuse-derived fuel and a heating value of 10,500 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing municipal solid waste that is not refuse-derived fuel.

(ii) For combustors that are not designed based on heat capacity, the maximum charging rate shall be the maximum design charging rate.

(2) For batch feed municipal waste combustor units, municipal waste combustor unit capacity shall be calculated as the maximum design amount of municipal solid waste that can be charged per batch multiplied by the maximum number of batches that could be processed in a 24-hour period. The maximum number of batches that could be processed in a 24-hour period is calculated as 24 hours divided by the design number of hours required to process one batch of municipal solid waste, and may include fractional batches (e.g., if one batch requires 16 hours, then 24/16, or 1.5 batches, could be combusted in a 24-hour period). For batch combustors that are designed based on heat capacity, the design heating value of 12,800 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing refuse-derived fuel and a heating value of 10,500 kilojoules per kilogram for combustors firing municipal solid waste that is not refuse-derived fuel shall be used in calculating the municipal waste combustor unit capacity.

[40 CFR 60.31b and 40 CFR 60.58b(j); Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE), and 62-213.440, F.A.C.; PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B); applicant request in Draft Title V comments received November 19, 1999; and, revised Title V application received April 26, 2000]

{Permitting note: Nothing in the following two conditions shall be construed to imply that maximum capacity, as defined in specific condition **B.9.**, can be exceeded.}

B.10. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **B.62.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

B.11. Maximum Demonstrated Municipal Waste Combustor Unit Load. Maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load means the highest 4-hour arithmetic average municipal waste combustor unit load achieved during four consecutive hours during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable limit for municipal waste combustor organics specified in specific condition **B.32.**
[40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.51b]

B.12. Maximum Demonstrated Particulate Matter Control Device Temperature. Maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature means the highest 4-hour arithmetic average flue gas temperature measured at the particulate matter control device inlet during four consecutive hours during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable limit for municipal waste combustor organics specified in specific condition **B.32.**
[40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.51b]

B.13. Methods of Operation - Fuels.
(1) Municipal Solid Waste. The primary fuel for the Resource Recovery Facility is municipal solid waste (MSW), including the items and materials that fit within the definition of MSW contained in either 40 CFR 60.51b or Section 403.706(5), F.S.
(2) Unauthorized Fuel. Subject to the limitations contained in this permit, the authorized fuels for the facility also include the other solid wastes that are not MSW which are described below. However, the facility

(a) shall not burn:
  (i) those materials that are prohibited by state or federal law;
  (ii) those materials that are prohibited by this permit;
  (iii) lead acid batteries;
  (iv) hazardous waste;
  (v) nuclear waste;
  (vi) radioactive waste;
  (vii) sewage sludge;
  (viii)explosives;
  (ix) beryllium-containing waste, as defined in 40 CFR 61, Subpart C.
(b) and shall not knowingly burn:
  (i) untreated biomedical waste;
  (ii) segregated loads of biological waste.

(3) The fuel may be received either as a mixture or as a single-item stream (segregated load) of discarded materials. If the facility intends to use an authorized fuel that is segregated non-MSW material, the fuel shall be either:

(a) well mixed with MSW in the refuse pit; or
(b) alternately charged with MSW in the hopper.

The facility owner or operator shall prepare and maintain records concerning the description and quantities of all segregated loads of non-MSW material which are received and used as fuel at the facility, and subject to a percentage weight limitation, below, (5 and 6). For the purposes of this permit, a segregated load is defined to mean a container or truck that is almost completely or exclusively filled with a single item or homogeneous composition of waste material, as determined by visual observation.

(4) Other Solid Waste. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste may be used as fuel at the facility:

(a) Confidential, proprietary or special documents (including but not limited to business records, lottery tickets, event tickets, coupons and microfilm);
(b) Contraband which is being destroyed at the request of appropriately authorized local, state or federal governmental agencies, provided that such material is not an explosive, a propellant, a hazardous waste, or otherwise prohibited at the facility. For the purposes of this section, contraband includes but is not limited to drugs, narcotics, fruits, vegetables, plants, counterfeit money, and counterfeit consumer goods;
(c) Wood pallets, clean wood, and land clearing debris;
(d) Packaging materials and containers;
(e) Clothing, natural and synthetic fibers, fabric remnants, and similar debris, including but not limited to aprons and gloves; or
(f) Rugs, carpets, and floor coverings, but not asbestos-containing materials or polyethylene or polyurethane vinyl floor coverings.

(5) Waste Tires. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, waste tires may be used as fuel at the facility. The total quantity of waste tires received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 3%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined by using a rolling 30 day average in accordance with specific condition **B.100.** below.
(6) Other Solid Waste/Segregated Loads. Subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this permit, the following other solid waste materials may be used as fuel at the facility (i.e. the following are authorized fuels that are non-MSW material). The total quantity of the following non-MSW material received as segregated loads and burned at the facility shall not exceed 5%, by weight, of the facility's total fuel. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined by using a rolling 30 day average in accordance with specific condition **B.100.** below.

(a) Construction and demolition debris.
(b) Oil spill debris from aquatic, coastal, estuarine or river environments. Such items or materials include but are not limited to rags, wipes, and absorbents.
(c) Items suitable for human, plant or domesticated animal use, consumption or application where the item's shelf-life has expired or the generator wishes to remove the items from the market. Such items or materials include but are not limited to off-specification or expired consumer products, pharmaceuticals, medications, health and personal care products, cosmetics, foodstuffs, nutritional supplements, returned goods, and controlled substances.
(d) Consumer-packaged products intended for human or domesticated animal use or application but not consumption. Such items or materials include but are not limited to carpet cleaners, household or bathroom cleaners, polishes, waxes and detergents.
(e) Waste materials that:
  (i) are generated in the manufacture of items in categories (c) or (d), above and are functionally or commercially useless (expired, rejected or spent); or
  (ii) are not yet formed or packaged for commercial distribution. Such items or materials must be substantially similar to other items or materials routinely found in MSW.
(f) Waste materials that contain oil from:
  (i) the routine cleanup of industrial or commercial establishments and machinery; or
  (ii) spills of virgin or used petroleum products. Such items or materials include but are not limited to rags, wipes, and absorbents.
(g) Used oil and used oil filters. Used oil containing a PCB concentration equal or greater than 50 ppm shall not be burned, pursuant to the limitations of 40 CFR 761.20(e).

(h) Waste materials generated by manufacturing, industrial or agricultural activities, provided that these items or materials are substantially similar to items or materials that are found routinely in MSW, subject to prior approval of the Department.

(7) Natural Gas. Auxiliary burners for each MSW unit shall be fired only with natural gas. Natural gas may be used as a supplemental fuel during startups, shutdowns, and at other times when necessary and consistent with good combustion practices.
(8) Other fuels or wastes, not listed above, shall not be burned in the MSW combustors without prior specific written approval of the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200, and 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.; PSD-FL-098; and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

B.14. Hours of Operation. MWC units 1, 2, and 3 are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year, each.
[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Operating Practices and Requirements

B.15. No owner or operator of an affected facility shall cause such facility to operate at a load level greater than 110 percent of the maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load as defined in specific condition **B.11.**, except as specified below. The averaging time is specified in specific condition **B.17.**
(1) During the annual dioxin/furan performance test and the two weeks preceding the annual dioxin/furan performance test, no municipal waste combustor unit load limit is applicable.
(2) The municipal waste combustor unit load limit may be waived in accordance with permission granted by the Administrator or delegated State regulatory authority for the purpose of evaluating system performance, testing new technology or control technologies, diagnostic testing, or related activities for the purpose of improving facility performance or advancing the state-of-the-art for controlling facility emissions.
[40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.53b(b)]

B.16. No owner or operator of an affected facility shall cause such facility to operate at a temperature, measured at the particulate matter control device inlet, exceeding 17°C above the maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature as defined in specific condition **B.12.**, except as specified below. The averaging time is specified in specific condition **B.17.** These requirements apply to each particulate matter control device utilized at the affected facility.
(1) During the annual dioxin/furan performance test and the two weeks preceding the annual dioxin/furan performance test, no particulate matter control device temperature limitations are applicable.
(2) The particulate matter control device temperature limits may be waived in accordance with permission granted by the Administrator or delegated State regulatory authority for the purpose of evaluating system performance, testing new technology or control technologies, diagnostic testing, or related activities for the purpose of improving facility performance or advancing the state-of-the-art for controlling facility emissions.
[40 CFR 60.34b(b) and 40 CFR 60.53b(c) ; and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

B.17. Operating Requirements. The procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (12) shall be used for determining compliance with the operating requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b.
(1) Compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limits in 40 CFR 60.53b(a) shall be determined using a 4-hour block arithmetic average.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system for measuring carbon monoxide at the combustor outlet and record the output of the system and shall follow the procedures and methods specified in paragraphs(i) through(iii).

(i) The continuous emission monitoring system shall be operated according to Performance Specification 4A in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60.

(ii) During each relative accuracy test run of the continuous emission monitoring system required by Performance Specification 4A in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60, carbon monoxide and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in paragraphs (A) and(B).

(A) For carbon monoxide, EPA Reference Method 10, 10A, or 10B shall be used.

(B) For oxygen (or carbon dioxide), EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable shall be used.

(iii) The span value of the continuous emission monitoring system shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential carbon monoxide emissions of the municipal waste combustor unit.

(4) The 4-hour block and 24-hour daily arithmetic averages specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be calculated from 1-hour arithmetic averages expressed in parts per million by volume corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis). The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points generated by the continuous emission monitoring system. At least two data points shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).

(6) The procedures specified in paragraphs (i) through (v) shall be used to determine compliance with load level requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b(b).

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility with steam generation capability shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a steam flow meter or a feedwater flow meter; measure steam (or feedwater) flow in kilograms per hour (or pounds per hour) on a continuous basis; and record the output of the monitor. Steam (or feedwater) flow shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages.

(ii) The method included in the "American Society of Mechanical Engineers Power Test Codes: Test Code for Steam Generating Units, Power Test Code 4.1-1964 (R1991)" section 4 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used for calculating the steam (or feedwater) flow required under paragraph (6)(i). The recommendations in "American Society of Mechanical Engineers Interim Supplement 19.5 on Instruments and Apparatus: Application, Part II of Fluid Meters, 6th edition (1971)," chapter 4 (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be followed for design, construction, installation, calibration, and use of nozzles and orifices except as specified in (iii).

(iii) Measurement devices such as flow nozzles and orifices are not required to be recalibrated after they are installed.

(iv) All signal conversion elements associated with steam (or feedwater flow) measurements must be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions before each dioxin/furan performance test, and at least once per year.

(7) To determine compliance with the maximum particulate matter control device temperature requirements under 40 CFR 60.53b(c), the owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a device for measuring on a continuous basis the temperature of the flue gas stream at the inlet to each particulate matter control device utilized by the affected facility. Temperature shall be calculated in 4-hour block arithmetic averages.

(8) The maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load shall be determined during the initial performance test for dioxins/furans and each subsequent performance test during which compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit specified in 40 CFR 60.52b(c) is achieved. The maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load shall be the highest 4-hour arithmetic average load achieved during four consecutive hours during the most recent test during which compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit was achieved.
(9) For each particulate matter control device employed at the affected facility, the maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature shall be determined during the initial performance test for dioxins/furans and each subsequent performance test during which compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit specified in 40 CFR 60.52b(c) is achieved. The maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature shall be the highest 4-hour arithmetic average temperature achieved at the particulate matter control device inlet during four consecutive hours during the most recent test during which compliance with the dioxin/furan limit was achieved.
(10) At a minimum, valid continuous emission monitoring system hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraphs (i) and (ii) for 75 percent of the operating hours per day for 90 percent of the operating days per calendar quarter that the affected facility is combusting municipal solid waste.

(i) At least two data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(ii) At a minimum, each carbon monoxide 1-hour arithmetic average shall be corrected to 7 percent oxygen on an hourly basis using the 1-hour arithmetic average of the oxygen (or carbon dioxide) continuous emission monitoring system data.

(11) All valid continuous emission monitoring system data must be used in calculating the parameters specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(i) even if the minimum data requirements of paragraph (10) are not met. When carbon monoxide continuous emission data are not obtained because of continuous emission monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained using other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator or EPA Reference Method 10 to provide, as necessary, the minimum valid emission data.
(12) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests for the carbon monoxide continuous emission monitoring system shall be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in Appendix F of 40 CFR 60.
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(i)]

Operator Training and Certification

B.18. Standards for municipal waste combustor operator training and certification.
(a) No later than the date 6 months after the date of startup of an affected facility or 12 months after State plan approval [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(ii)], whichever is later, each chief facility operator and shift supervisor shall obtain and maintain a current provisional operator certification from either the American Society of Mechanical Engineers [QRO-1-1994 (incorporated by reference - see 40 CFR 60.17 of Subpart A)] or a State certification program.
(b) No later than the date 6 months after the date of startup of an affected facility or 12 months after State plan approval [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(ii)], whichever is later, each chief facility operator and shift supervisor shall have completed full certification or shall have scheduled a full certification exam with either the American Society of Mechanical Engineers [QRO-1-1994 (incorporated by reference - see 40 CFR 60.17 of Subpart A)] or a State certification program.
(c) No owner or operator of an affected facility shall allow the facility to be operated at any time unless one of the following persons is on duty and at the affected facility: A fully certified chief facility operator, a provisionally certified chief facility operator who is scheduled to take the full certification exam according to the schedule specified in paragraph (b), a fully certified shift supervisor, a

provisionally certified shift supervisor who is scheduled to take the full certification exam according to the schedule specified in paragraph (b).

(1) The requirement specified in paragraph (c) shall take effect 6 month after the date of startup of the affected facility or 12 months after State plan approval [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(ii)], whichever is later.

(2) If one of the persons listed in paragraph (c) must leave the affected facility during their operating shift, a provisionally certified control room operator who is onsite at the affected facility may fulfill the requirement in paragraph (c).

(d) All chief facility operators, shift supervisors, and control room operators at affected facilities must complete the EPA or State municipal waste combustor operator training course no later than the date 6 months after the date of startup of the affected facility, or by 12 months after State plan approval [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(iii)], whichever is later.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall develop and update on a yearly basis a site-specific operating manual that shall, at a minimum, address the elements of municipal waste combustor unit operation specified in paragraph (e)(1) through (e)(11).

(1) A summary of the applicable standards;
(2) A description of basic combustion theory applicable to a municipal waste combustor unit;
(3) Procedures for receiving, handling, and feeding municipal solid waste;
(4) Municipal waste combustor unit startup, shutdown, and malfunction procedures;
(5) Procedures for maintaining proper combustion air supply levels;
(6) Procedures for operating the municipal waste combustor unit within the standards established;
(7) Procedures for responding to periodic upset or off-specification conditions;
(8) Procedures for minimizing particulate matter carryover;
(9) Procedures for handling ash;
(10) Procedures for monitoring municipal waste combustor unit emissions; and
(11) Reporting and recordkeeping procedures.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall establish a training program to review the operating manual according to the schedule specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) with each person who has responsibilities affecting the operation of an affected facility including, but not limited to, chief facility operators, shift supervisors, control room operators, ash handlers, maintenance personnel, and crane/load handlers.

(1) Each person specified in paragraph (f) shall undergo initial training no later than the date specified in paragraph (f)(1)(i), (f)(1)(ii), or (f)(1)(iii), whichever is later.

(i) The date 6 months after the date of startup of the affected facility;

(ii) The date prior to the day the person assumes responsibilities affecting municipal waste combustor unit operation; or

(iii) 12 months after State plan approval [40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(iii)].

(2) Annually, following the initial review required by paragraph (f)(1).

(g) The operating manual required by paragraph (e) shall be kept in a readily accessible location for all persons required to undergo training under paragraph (f). The operating manual and records of training shall be available for inspection by the EPA or its delegated enforcement agency upon request.
[40 CFR 60.35b, 40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(ii) & (iii), and 40 CFR 60.54b]

B.19. The requirement specified in 40 CFR 60.54b(d) does not apply to chief operators, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have obtained full certification from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on or before the date of State plan approval.
[40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(iii)(A)]

B.20. The owner or operator of a designated facility may request that the EPA Administrator waive the requirement specified in 40 CFR 60.54b(d) for chief operators, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have obtained provisional certification from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on or before the date of State plan approval.
[40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(iii)(B)]

B.21. The initial training requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.54b(f)(1) shall be completed no later than the date specified in (1), (2), or (3), whichever is later.
(1) The date six (6) months after the date of startup of the affected facility;
(2) Twelve (12) months after State plan approval; or
(3) The date prior to the day when the person assumes responsibilities affecting municipal waste combustor unit operation.
[40 CFR 60.39b(c)(4)(iii)(C)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting note: Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit. Also, Subpart Cb does not impose limits for Be and total fluorides, which are limited for Unit 3 by PSD-FL-098}

Particulate Matter

B.22. The emission limit for particulate matter (PM/PM_{10}) contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 27 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
[40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(i); and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

Visible Emissions

B.23. The emission limit for opacity exhibited by the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 10 percent (6-minute block average).
[40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(iii); and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

Cadmium

B.24. The emission limit for cadmium contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 0.040 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
[40 CFR 60.33b(a)(2)(i)]

Mercury

B.25. The emission limit for mercury contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is,
(1) 0.070 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or
(2) 15 percent of the potential mercury emission concentration (85-percent reduction by weight), corrected to 7 percent oxygen, with a not-to-exceed cap of 0.10 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent.
[40 CFR 60.33b(a)(3); Rule 62-296.416(3)(a)1., F.A.C.; and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

B.26. Facilities with sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride control equipment in place or under construction as of July 1, 1993, and which choose to control mercury emissions through the use of

mercury control equipment, shall comply with the mercury emissions limiting standard of Rule 62-296.416(3)(a)1., F.A.C., by July 1, 1995. All other facilities choosing to control mercury emissions through the use of mercury control equipment shall comply with the mercury emissions limiting standard of Rule 62-296.416(3)(a)1., F.A.C., by the date that the facility is required to demonstrate compliance with sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride emission limits, which limits are established at Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.
[Rule 62-296.416(3)(a)2., F.A.C.]

B.27. Facilities subject to the mercury emissions limiting standard of Rule 62-296.416(3)(a)1., F.A.C., shall demonstrate individual emissions unit compliance by the compliance date specified in Rule 62-296.416(3)(a)2., F.A.C., and annually thereafter.
[Rule 62-296.416(3)(a)3., F.A.C.]

B.28. Mercury Emissions Inventory. For emissions inventory purposes, all waste-to-energy facilities with charging rates of 40 tons or more per day shall perform annual individual emissions unit mercury emissions tests and report the results to the Department. This testing shall begin during calendar year 1993 and end upon initiation of mercury testing pursuant to Rule 62-296.416(3)(a), F.A.C.
[Rule 62-296.416(3)(c), F.A.C.]

Lead

B.29. The emission limit for lead contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 0.44 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
[40 CFR 60.33b(a)(4)]

Sulfur Dioxide

B.30. The emission limit for sulfur dioxide contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is,
(1) 29 parts per million by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis); or
(2) 25 percent of the potential sulfur dioxide emission concentration (75-percent reduction by weight or volume), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), with a not-to-exceed cap of 122 parts per million by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis),whichever is less stringent. Compliance with this emission limit is based on a 24-hour daily geometric mean.
[40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(i); and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

Hydrogen Chloride

B.31. The emission limit for hydrogen chloride contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is,
(1) 29 parts per million by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis); or
(2) 5 percent of the potential hydrogen chloride emission concentration (95-percent reduction by weight or volume), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), with a not-to-exceed cap of 100 parts per million by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), whichever is less stringent.
[40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(ii); and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

Dioxins/Furans

B.32. The emission limit for dioxins/furans contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere that do not employ an electrostatic precipitator-based emission control system is 30 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
[40 CFR 60.33b(c)(1)(ii); and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

Nitrogen Oxides

B.33. The emission limit for nitrogen oxides contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 205 parts per million by volume, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis. The permittee may request authorization from the Department to conduct nitrogen oxides emissions averaging pursuant to 40 CFR 60.33b.
[40 CFR 60.33b(d); and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

Carbon Monoxide

B.34. The emission limit for carbon monoxide contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere is 100 parts per million by volume, measured at the combustor outlet in conjunction with a measurement of oxygen concentration, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis, and calculated as a 4-hour block average.
[40 CFR 60.34b(a); and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

Fugitive Ash Emissions

B.35. Fugitive Ash Emissions. (a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 of Subpart A (see specific condition **B.46.**), no owner or operator of an affected facility shall cause to be discharged to the atmosphere visible emissions of combustion ash from an ash conveying system (including conveyor transfer points) in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (i.e., 9 minutes per 3-hour period), as determined by EPA Reference Method 22 observations as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(k), except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c). See specific condition **B.57.**
(b) The emission limit specified in paragraph (a) does not cover visible emissions discharged inside buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems; however, the emission limit specified in paragraph (a) does cover visible emissions discharged to the atmosphere from buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems.
(c) The provisions of paragraph (a) do not apply during maintenance and repair of ash conveying systems.
[40 CFR 60.36b and 40 CFR 60.55b]

B.36. For Unit 3, there shall be a 10% opacity limit for emissions from the refuse bunker and ash handling loadout. The potential for dust generation by ash handling activities will be mitigated by quenching the ash prior to loading in ash transport trucks and/or scrap piles.
[PSD-FL-098]

Beryllium

B.37. Emissions of beryllium to the atmosphere from Unit 3 shall not exceed 9.0×10^{-5} lbs/hr. EPA and the permittee mutually agree that actual test data may demonstrate that a higher emission limit is required because the unit's emission controls are for particulate (PM) control only, without regard to the composition of the particulate matter. Any request for modification shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Florida PSD regulations (Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.).
[PSD-FL-098(A)]

Total Fluorides

B.38. Total fluorides emissions from Unit 3 shall not exceed 8.31 lbs/hr. EPA and the permittee mutually agree that actual test data may demonstrate that a higher emission limit is required . Any request for modification shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Florida PSD regulations (Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.).
[PSD-FL-098(A)]

{Permitting Note: Listed below are equivalent emissions for the MWC units:

Pollutant	lbs/MMBtu/unit	lbs/hr/unit	tons/year/unit
Particulate Matter (PM/PM_{10})	0.031	14.4	63.1
Cadmium (Cd)	4.6×10^{-5}	0.021	0.092
Mercury (Hg)	1.2×10^{-4}	5.24×10^{-2}	0.23
Lead (Pb)	5.0×10^{-4}	0.230	1.01
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	0.372	170.0	744.6
Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)	0.174	79.8	349.5
Dioxins/Furans	3.44×10^{-8}	1.6×10^{-5}	6.9×10^{-5}
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X)	0.450	205.3	899.2
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.133	61.0	267.2

These values are given in PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18 (B,C) and are determined using a maximum flowrate of 139, 792 dscfm @ 7% O_2 and a maximum heat input of 458 MMBtu/hr.}

Excess Emissions

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

B.39. The opacity standards set forth in 40 CFR 60 shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.11(c)]

B.40. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.
[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

B.41. Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction. The provisions for startup, shutdown, and malfunction are provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) .
(1) The standards under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb, as incorporated in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C., apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. Duration of startup, shutdown, or malfunction periods are limited to 3 hours per occurrence.

(i) The startup period commences when the affected facility begins the continuous burning of municipal solid waste and does not include any warm-up period when the affected facility is

combusting fossil fuel or other nonmunicipal solid waste fuel, and no municipal solid waste is being fed to the combustor.

(ii) Continuous burning is the continuous, semicontinuous, or batch feeding of municipal solid waste for purposes of waste disposal, energy production, or providing heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. The use of municipal solid waste solely to provide thermal protection of the grate or hearth during the startup period when municipal solid waste is not being fed to the grate is not considered to be continuous burning.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.38b; and 40 CFR 60.58b(a)]

B.42. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed three hours in any 24 hour period.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; PSD FL-098(A); and, authorized by Department on March 27, 2000]

B.43. 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 malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

B.44. Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility and at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act, the owner or operator of such facility shall conduct performance test(s) and furnish the Administrator a written report of the results of such performance test(s).
[40 CFR 60.8(a)]

B.45. Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in each applicable subpart unless the Administrator (1) specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology, (2) approves the use of an equivalent method, (3) approves the use of an alternative method the results of which he has determined to be adequate for indicating whether a specific source is in compliance, (4) waives the requirement for performance tests because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the Administrator's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard, or (5) approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under section 114 of the Act.
[40 CFR 60.8(b)]

B.46. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be

considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.8(c)]

B.47. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the Administrator at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test, except as specified under other subparts, to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present.
[40 CFR 60.8(d)]

B.48. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:
(1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. This includes (i) constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures and (ii) providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.
(2) Safe sampling platform(s).
(3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).
(4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

{Permitting note: See specific condition **B.65.** and Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities (version dated 10/7/96) for State of Florida Stack Sampling Requirements.}

[40 CFR 60.8(e)]

B.49. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Administrator's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.
[40 CFR 60.8(f)]

Particulate Matter and Opacity

B.50. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (11) shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limits for particulate matter and opacity.
(1) The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used to select sampling site and number of traverse points.
(2) The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable shall be used for gas analysis.
(3) The EPA Reference Method 5 shall be used for determining compliance with the particulate matter emission limit. The minimum sample volume shall be 1.7 cubic meters. The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sample train shall be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than 160 $\pm$14 °C. An oxygen or carbon dioxide measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 5 run.
(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the particulate matter emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in paragraph 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).

(5) As specified under 40 CFR 60.8, all performance tests shall consist of three test runs. The average of the particulate matter emission concentrations from the three test runs is used to determine compliance.
(6) In accordance with paragraphs (7) and (11), EPA Reference Method 9 shall be used for determining compliance with the opacity limit except as provided under 40 CFR 60.11(e)
(7) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for particulate matter emissions and opacity as required under 40 CFR 60.8.
(8) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous opacity monitoring system for measuring opacity and shall follow the methods and procedures specified in paragraphs (8)(i) through (8)(iv).

(i) The output of the continuous opacity monitoring system shall be recorded on a 6-minute average basis.
(ii) The continuous opacity monitoring system shall be installed, evaluated, and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13.
(iii) The continuous opacity monitoring system shall conform to Performance Specification 1 in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60.
(iv) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of the initial startup of the municipal waste combustor unit, as specified under 40 CFR 60.8.

(9) Following the date that the initial performance test for particulate matter is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 for an affected facility, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for particulate matter on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test).
(10) [reserved]
(11) Following the date that the initial performance test for opacity is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 for an affected facility, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for opacity on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test) using the test method specified in paragraph (6).
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(c)]

Cadmium, Lead and Mercury

B.51. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limits for cadmium, lead, and mercury.
(1) The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(ix) shall be used to determine compliance with the emission limits for cadmium and lead.

(i) The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used for determining the location and number of sampling points.
(ii) The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable, shall be used for flue gas analysis.
(iii) The EPA Reference Method 29 shall be used for determining compliance with the cadmium and lead emission limits.
(iv) An oxygen or carbon dioxide measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 29 test run for cadmium and lead required under paragraph (1)(iii).
(v) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the cadmium or lead emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in paragraph 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).
(vi) All performance tests shall consist of a minimum of three test runs conducted under representative full load operating conditions. The average of the cadmium or lead emission concentrations from three test runs or more shall be used to determine compliance.

(vii) Following the date of the initial performance test or the date on which the initial performance test is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance test for compliance with the emission limits for cadmium and lead on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test).
(viii)[reserved]
(ix) [reserved]

(2) The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (2)(xi) shall be used to determine compliance with the mercury emission limit.
(i) The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used for determining the location and number of sampling points.
(ii) The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable, shall be used for flue gas analysis.
(iii) The EPA Reference Method 29 shall be used to determine the mercury emission concentration. The minimum sample volume when using Method 29 for mercury shall be 1.7 cubic meters.
(iv) An oxygen (or carbon dioxide) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 29 test run for mercury required under paragraph (2)(iii).
(v) The percent reduction in the potential mercury emissions ($\%P_{Hg}$) is computed using equation 1:

$$\left[\%P_{HG}\right] = \left[\frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i}\right] X\ 100 \qquad \text{(equation 1)}$$

where:

$\%P_{HG}$ = percent reduction of the potential mercury emissions achieved.

E_i = potential mercury emission concentration measured at the control device inlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

E_o = controlled mercury emission concentration measured at the mercury control device outlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(vi) All performance tests shall consist of a minimum of three test runs conducted under representative full load operating conditions. The average of the mercury emission concentrations or percent reductions from three test runs or more is used to determine compliance.
(vii) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the mercury emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in paragraph 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).
(viii)The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for mercury emissions as required under 40 CFR 60.8.
(ix) Following the date that the initial performance test for mercury is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance test for mercury emissions on a annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months from the previous performance test).
(x) [reserved]
(xi) The owner or operator of an affected facility where activated carbon injection is used to comply with the mercury emission limit shall follow the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(m) (see specific condition **B.101.**) for measuring and calculating carbon usage.

[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(d)]

B.52. Mercury Emissions Test Method and Procedures. All mercury emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following provisions.

1. The test method for mercury shall be EPA Method 29 adopted in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
2. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(4) Flue Gas Temperature Standard. Waste-to-energy facilities choosing to control mercury emissions through the use of post-combustion control equipment designed to remove mercury from flue gases shall comply with the flue gas temperature standard of Rule 62-296.416(4)(a), F.A.C.

(a) Temperature Standard. The flue gas temperature standard set forth in 40 CFR 60.53b(c) (see specific condition **B.16.**), incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

(b) Temperature Monitoring. The temperature monitoring requirements set forth in 40 CFR 60.58b(i) (see specific condition **B.17.**), incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

(5) Carbon Usage Rate. The carbon injection rate operating standard and monitoring requirements set forth in 40 CFR 60.58b(m) (see specific condition **B.101.**), incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. shall apply.

[Rules 62-296.416(3)(d),(4), and (5), F.A.C.]

Sulfur Dioxide

B.53. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (14) shall be used for determining compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission.

(1) The EPA Reference Method 19, section 4.3, shall be used to calculate the daily geometric average sulfur dioxide emission concentration.

(2) The EPA Reference Method 19, section 5.4, shall be used to determine the daily geometric average percent reduction in the potential sulfur dioxide emission concentration.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).

(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for sulfur dioxide emissions as required under 40 CFR 60.8. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit (concentration or percent reduction) shall be determined by using the continuous emission monitoring system specified in paragraph (5) to measure sulfur dioxide and calculating a 24-hour daily geometric average emission concentration or a 24-hour daily geometric average percent reduction using EPA Reference Method 19, sections 4.3 and 5.4, as applicable.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system.

(6) Following the date that the initial performance test for sulfur dioxide is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit shall be determined based on the 24-hour (measured between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight) daily geometric average of the hourly arithmetic average emission concentrations using continuous emission monitoring system outlet data if compliance is based on an emission concentration, or continuous emission monitoring system inlet and outlet data if compliance is based on a percent reduction.

(7) At a minimum, valid continuous monitoring system hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraphs (7)(i) and (7)(ii) for 75 percent of the operating hours per day for 90 percent of the operating days per calendar quarter that the affected facility is combusting municipal solid waste.

(i) At least two data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(ii) Each sulfur dioxide 1-hour arithmetic average shall be corrected to 7 percent oxygen on an hourly basis using the 1-hour arithmetic average of the oxygen (or carbon dioxide) continuous emission monitoring system data.

(8) The 1-hour arithmetic averages required under paragraph (6) shall be expressed in parts per million corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis) and used to calculate the 24-hour daily geometric average emission concentrations and daily geometric average emission percent reductions. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(e)(2).
(9) All valid continuous emission monitoring system data shall be used in calculating average emission concentrations and percent reductions even if the minimum continuous emission monitoring system data requirements of paragraph (7) are not met.
(10) The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous emission monitoring system.
(11) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the municipal waste combustor as specified under 40 CFR 60.8.
(12) The continuous emission monitoring system shall be operated according to Performance Specification 2 in 40 CFR 60 Appendix B.

(i) During each relative accuracy test run of the continuous emission monitoring system required by Performance Specification 2 in 40 CFR 60 Appendix B, sulfur dioxide and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in paragraphs (A) and (B).

(A) For sulfur dioxide, EPA Reference Method 6, 6A, or 6C shall be used.

(B) For oxygen (or carbon dioxide), EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable shall be used.

(ii) The span value of the continuous emissions monitoring system at the inlet to the sulfur dioxide control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential sulfur dioxide emissions of the municipal waste combustor unit. The span value of the continuous emission monitoring system at the outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential sulfur dioxide emissions of the municipal waste combustor unit.

(13) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in Appendix F of 40 CFR 60.
(14) When sulfur dioxide emissions data are not obtained because of continuous emission monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained by using other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator or EPA Reference Method 19 to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 75 percent of the hours per day that the affected facility is operated and combusting municipal solid waste for 90 percent of the days per calendar quarter that the affected facility is operated and combusting municipal solid waste.
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(e); and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

Hydrogen Chloride

B.54. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (8) shall be used for determining compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission limit.
(1) The EPA Reference Method 26 or 26A, as applicable, shall be used to determine the hydrogen chloride emission concentration. The minimum sampling time for Method 26 shall be 1 hour.
(2) An oxygen (or carbon dioxide) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 26 test run for hydrogen chloride required by paragraph (1).
(3) The percent reduction in potential hydrogen chloride emissions (% P_{HCl}) is computed using equation 2:

$$\left[\%P_{HCl}\right] = \left[\frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i}\right] X\ 100 \qquad \text{(equation 2)}$$

where:

$\%P_{HCl}$=percent reduction of the potential hydrogen chloride emissions achieved.

E_i=potential hydrogen chloride emission concentration measured at the control device inlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

E_o=controlled hydrogen chloride emission concentration measured at the control device outlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).
(5) As specified under 40 CFR 60.8, all performance tests shall consist of three test runs. The average of the hydrogen chloride emission concentrations or percent reductions from the three test runs is used to determine compliance.
(6) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for hydrogen chloride as required under 40 CFR 60.8.
(7) Following the date that the initial performance test for hydrogen chloride is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance test for hydrogen chloride emissions on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test).
(8) [reserved]
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(f)]

Dioxin/Furan

B.55. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (9) shall be used to determine compliance with the limits for dioxin/furan emissions.
(1) The EPA Reference Method 1 shall be used for determining the location and number of sampling points.
(2) The EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable, shall be used for flue gas analysis.
(3) The EPA Reference Method 23 shall be used for determining the dioxin/furan emission concentration.
(i) The minimum sample time shall be 4 hours per test run.
(ii) An oxygen (or carbon dioxide) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each Method 23 test run for dioxins/furans.
(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for dioxin/furan emissions in accordance with paragraph (3), as required under 40 CFR 60.8.
(5) Following the date that the initial performance test for dioxins/furans is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct performance tests for dioxin/furan emissions in accordance with paragraph (3), according to one of the schedules specified in paragraphs (i) through (iii).
(i) For affected facilities, performance tests shall be conducted on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test.)
(ii) [reserved]
(iii) Where all performance tests over a 2-year period indicate that dioxin/furan emissions are less than or equal to 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent

oxygen, for all affected facilities located within a municipal waste combustor plant, the owner or operator of the municipal waste combustor plant may elect to conduct annual performance tests for one affected facility (i.e., unit) per year at the municipal waste combustor plant. At a minimum, a performance test for dioxin/furan emissions shall be conducted annually (no more than 12 months following the previous performance test) for one affected facility at the municipal waste combustor plant. Each year a different affected facility at the municipal waste combustor plant shall be tested, and the affected facilities at the plant shall be tested in sequence (e.g., Unit 1, Unit 2, Unit 3, as applicable). If each annual performance test continues to indicate a dioxin/furan emission level less than or equal to 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen, the owner or operator may continue conducting a performance test on only one affected facility per year. If any annual performance test indicates a dioxin/furan emission level greater than 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen, performance tests thereafter shall be conducted annually on all affected facilities at the plant until and unless all annual performance tests for all affected facilities at the plant over a 2-year period indicate a dioxin/furan emission level less than or equal to 15 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(6) The owner or operator of an affected facility that selects to follow the performance testing schedule specified in paragraph (5)(iii) shall follow the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60 60.59b(g)(4) for reporting the selection of this schedule.

(7) The owner or operator of an affected facility where activated carbon is used to comply with the dioxin/furan emission limits specified in 40 CFR 60.52b(c) or the dioxin/furan emission level specified in paragraph (5)(iii) shall follow the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(m) for measuring and calculating the carbon usage rate.

(8) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).

(9) As specified under 40 CFR 60.8, all performance tests shall consist of three test runs. The average of the dioxin/furan emission concentrations from the three test runs is used to determine compliance.

[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(g)]

Nitrogen Oxides

B.56. The procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (12) shall be used to determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limit for affected facilities under 40 CFR 60.52b(d).

(1) The EPA Reference Method 19, section 4.1, shall be used for determining the daily arithmetic average nitrogen oxides emission concentration.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(b)(6).

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the nitrogen oxides limit shall conduct an initial performance test for nitrogen oxides as required under 40 CFR 60.8. Compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limit shall be determined by using the continuous emission monitoring system specified in paragraph (4) for measuring nitrogen oxides and calculating a 24-hour daily arithmetic average emission concentration using EPA Reference Method 19, section 4.1.

(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the nitrogen oxides emission shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides discharged to the atmosphere, and record the output of the system.
(5) Following the date that the initial performance test for nitrogen oxides is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, compliance with the emission limit for nitrogen oxides shall be determined based on the 24-hour (measured between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight) daily arithmetic average of the hourly emission concentrations using continuous emission monitoring system outlet data.
(6) At a minimum, valid continuous emission monitoring system hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraphs (i) and (ii) for 75 percent of the operating hours per day for 90 percent of the operating days per calendar quarter that the affected facility is combusting municipal solid waste.

(i) At least 2 data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(ii) Each nitrogen oxides 1-hour arithmetic average shall be corrected to 7 percent oxygen on an hourly basis using the 1-hour arithmetic average of the oxygen (or carbon dioxide) continuous emission monitoring system data.

(7) The 1-hour arithmetic averages required by paragraph (5) shall be expressed in parts per million by volume (dry basis) and used to calculate the 24-hour daily arithmetic average concentrations. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13(e)(2).
(8) All valid continuous emission monitoring system data must be used in calculating emission averages even if the minimum continuous emission monitoring system data requirements of paragraph (6) are not met.
(9) The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous emission monitoring system. The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the municipal waste combustor unit, as specified under 40 CFR 60.8.
(10) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall operate the continuous emission monitoring system according to Performance Specification 2 in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 and shall follow the procedures and methods specified in paragraphs(i) and (ii).

(i) During each relative accuracy test run of the continuous emission monitoring system required by Performance Specification 2 of Appendix B of 40 CFR 60, nitrogen oxides and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in paragraphs(A) and (B).

(A) For nitrogen oxides, EPA Reference Method 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E shall be used.

(B) For oxygen (or carbon dioxide), EPA Reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable shall be used.

(ii) The span value of the continuous emission monitoring system shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential nitrogen oxide emissions of the municipal waste combustor unit.

(11) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in Appendix F of 40 CFR 60.
(12) When nitrogen oxides continuous emissions data are not obtained because of continuous emission monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained using other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator or EPA Reference Method 19 to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 75 percent of the hours per day for 90 percent of the days per calendar quarter the unit is operated and combusting municipal solid waste.
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(h); and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

Fugitive Ash

B.57. The procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (4) shall be used for determining compliance with the fugitive ash emission limit under 40 CFR 60.55b. (See specific condition **B.35.**)
(1) The EPA Reference Method 22 shall be used for determining compliance with the fugitive ash emission limit under 40 CFR 60.55b. The minimum observation time shall be a series of three 1-hour observations. The observation period shall include times when the facility is transferring ash from the municipal waste combustor unit to the area where ash is stored or loaded into containers or trucks.
(2) The average duration of visible emissions per hour shall be calculated from the three 1-hour observations. The average shall be used to determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.55b.
(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for fugitive ash emissions as required under 40 CFR 60.8.
(4) Following the date that the initial performance test for fugitive ash emissions is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8 for an affected facility, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for fugitive ash emissions on an annual basis (no more than 12 calendar months following the previous performance test).
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(k); and, PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

B.58. Compliance with the opacity standard in specific condition **B.36.** shall be determined by evaluating emissions from the refuse bunker and ash handling and loadout stations for Unit 3 in accordance with EPA Reference Method 9.
[PSD-FL-098]

Beryllium

B.59. The test method for beryllium emissions shall be EPA method 29 or 104, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. One sample shall constitute one test run.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, PSD-FL-098]

Total Fluoride

B.60. The test method for total fluoride emissions shall be EPA method 13B, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. One sample shall constitute one test run.
[PSD-FL-098]

B.61. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

B.62. 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.]

B.63. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

B.64. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

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

2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.

b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.

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

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

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

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

(e) Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.
[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

B.65. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

B.66. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.
(a) General Compliance Testing.
3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:
a. Did not operate; or
b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.
4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:
a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and
c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.
5. An annual compliance test for particulate matter emissions shall not be required for any fuel burning emissions unit that, in a federal fiscal year, does not burn liquid and/or solid fuel, other than during startup, for a total of more than 400 hours.
9. The owner or operator shall notify the DEP 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 DEP Southwest District Office, 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 DEP Southwest District 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.; and, SIP approved]

Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements

B.67. Compliance with standards in 40 CFR 60, other than opacity standards, shall be determined only by performance tests established by 40 CFR 60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.
[40 CFR 60.11(a)]

B.68. Compliance with opacity standards in 40 CFR 60 shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with Reference Method 9 in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5).
[40 CFR 60.11(b)]

B.69. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard may submit, for compliance purposes, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data results produced during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of EPA Method 9 observation data. If an owner or operator elects to submit COMS data for compliance with the opacity standard, he or she shall notify the Administrator of that decision, in writing, at least 30 days before any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Once the owner or operator of an affected facility has notified the Administrator to that effect, the COMS data results will be used to determine opacity compliance during subsequent tests required under 40 CFR 60.8 until the owner or operator notifies the Administrator, in writing, to the contrary. For the purpose of determining compliance with the opacity standard during a performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 using COMS data, the minimum total time of COMS data collection shall be averages of all 6-minute continuous periods within the duration of the mass emission performance test. Results of the COMS opacity determinations shall be submitted along with the results of the performance test required under 60.8. The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS for compliance purposes is responsible for demonstrating that the COMS meets the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.13(c), that the COMS has been properly maintained and operated, and that the resulting data have not been altered in any way. If COMS data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which EPA Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the EPA Method 9 data will be used to determine opacity compliance.
[40 CFR 60.11(e)(5)]

Monitoring Requirements

B.70. For the purposes of 40 CFR 60.13, all continuous monitoring systems (CMS) required under applicable subparts shall be subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.13 upon promulgation of performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems under Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 and, if the continuous monitoring system is used to demonstrate compliance with emission limits on a continuous basis, Appendix F of 40 CFR 60, unless otherwise specified in an applicable subpart or by the Administrator. Appendix F is applicable December 4, 1987.
[40 CFR 60.13(a)]

B.71. If the owner or operator of an affected facility elects to submit continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data for compliance with the opacity standard as provided under 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5), he shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as specified in Performance Specification 1, Appendix B, of 40 CFR 60 before the performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 is conducted. Otherwise, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS or continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) during any performance test required under 40 CFR 60.8 or within 30 days thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specification in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct COMS or CEMS

performance evaluations at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act.
(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS to determine opacity compliance during any performance test required under 60.8 and as described in 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5) shall furnish the Administrator two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the COMS performance evaluation described in 40 CFR 60.13(c) at least 10 days before the performance test required under 60.8 is conducted.
[40 CFR 60.13(c)(1)]

B.72. (1) Owners and operators of all continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) installed in accordance with the provisions of this part shall check the zero (or low-level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (50 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts at least once daily in accordance with a written procedure. The zero and span shall, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications in Appendix B. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified, whenever specified. For continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions, the optical surfaces exposed to the effluent gases shall be cleaned prior to performing the zero and span drift adjustments except that for systems using automatic zero adjustments. The optical surfaces shall be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity.
(2) Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, the following procedures shall be followed for continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions. Minimum procedures shall include a method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale (span) opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. Such procedures shall provide a system check of the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry including the lamp and photo detector assembly.
[40 CFR 60.13(d)(1) and (2)]

B.73. Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under 40 CFR 60.13(d), all continuous monitoring systems (CMS) shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:
(1) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring opacity of emissions shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.
(2) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by 40 CFR 60.13(c) for measuring emissions, except opacity, shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.
[40 CFR 60.13(e)(1) and (2)]

B.74. All continuous monitoring systems (CMS) or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. Additional procedures for location of continuous monitoring systems contained in the applicable Performance Specifications of Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 shall be used.
[40 CFR 60.13(f)]

B.75. When the effluents from a single affected facility or two or more affected facilities subject to the same emission standards are combined before being released to the atmosphere, the owner or operator may install applicable continuous monitoring systems (CMS) on each effluent or on the combined effluent. When the affected facilities are not subject to the same emission standards, separate continuous

monitoring systems shall be installed on each effluent. When the effluent from one affected facility is released to the atmosphere through more than one point, the owner or operator shall install an applicable continuous monitoring system on each separate effluent unless the installation of fewer systems is approved by the Administrator. When more than one continuous monitoring system is used to measure the emissions from one affected facility (e.g., multiple breechings, multiple outlets), the owner or operator shall report the results as required from each continuous monitoring system.
[40 CFR 60.13(g)]

B.76. Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems for measurement of opacity shall reduce all data to 6-minute averages and for continuous monitoring systems other than opacity to 1-hour averages for time periods as defined in 40 CFR 60.2. Six-minute opacity averages shall be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. For continuous monitoring systems other than opacity, 1-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each 1-hour period. Data recorded during periods of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this paragraph. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used. The data may be recorded in reduced or non reduced form (e.g., ppm pollutant and percent O_2 or ng/J of pollutant). All excess emissions shall be converted into units of the standard using the applicable conversion procedures specified in subparts. After conversion into units of the standard, the data may be rounded to the same number of significant digits as used in the applicable subparts to specify the emission limit (e.g., rounded to the nearest 1 percent opacity).
[40 CFR 60.13(h)]

B.77. 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.]

CEM for Oxygen or Carbon Dioxide

B.78. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system and record the output of the system for measuring the oxygen or carbon dioxide content of the flue gas at each location where carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, or nitrogen oxides emissions are monitored and shall comply with the test procedures and test methods specified in paragraphs (1) through (7).
(1) The span value of the oxygen (or carbon dioxide) monitor shall be 25 percent oxygen (or carbon dioxide).
(2) The monitor shall be installed, evaluated, and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13.
(3) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the affected facility, as specified under 40 CFR 60.8.
(4) The monitor shall conform to Performance Specification 3 in Appendix B of 40 CFR 60 except for section 2.3 (relative accuracy requirement).

(5) The quality assurance procedures of Appendix F of 40 CFR 60 except for section 5.1.1 (relative accuracy test audit) shall apply to the monitor.
(6) If carbon dioxide is selected for use in diluent corrections, the relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels shall be established during the initial performance test according to the procedures and methods specified in paragraphs(i) through(iv). This relationship may be reestablished during performance compliance tests.

(i) The fuel factor equation in Method 3B shall be used to determine the relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide at a sampling location. Method 3, 3A, or 3B, as applicable, shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration at the same location as the carbon dioxide monitor.
(ii) Samples shall be taken for at least 30 minutes in each hour.
(iii) Each sample shall represent a 1-hour average.
(iv) A minimum of three runs shall be performed.

(7) The relationship between carbon dioxide and oxygen concentrations that is established in accordance with paragraph (6) shall be submitted to the EPA Administrator as part of the initial performance test report and, if applicable, as part of the annual test report if the relationship is reestablished during the annual performance test.
[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(b)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.79. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall furnish the Administrator written notification as follows:
(4) A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in 40 CFR 60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.
[40 CFR 60.7(a)(4)]

B.80. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or, any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.
[40 CFR 60.7(b)]

B.81. Each owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring system (CMS) or monitoring device shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts) and/or a summary report form [see 40 CFR 60.7(d)] to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or, the CMS data are to be used directly for compliance determination, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted; or, the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half (or quarter, as appropriate). Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:
(1) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.

(2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.
(3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.
(4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.
[40 CFR 60.7(c)(1), (2), (3), and (4)]

B.82. The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in Figure 1 (attached) unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. One summary report form shall be submitted for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility.
(1) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 5 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.
(2) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary report form and the excess emission report described in 40 CFR 60.7(c) shall both be submitted.

{See attached Figure 1: Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance}
[40 CFR 60.7(d)(1) and (2)]

B.83. (1) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.7(c), an owner or operator who is required by an applicable subpart to submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports (and summary reports) on a quarterly (or more frequent) basis may reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard to semiannual if the following conditions are met:

(i) For 1 full year (e.g., 4 quarterly or 12 monthly reporting periods) the affected facility's excess emissions and monitoring systems reports submitted to comply with a standard under this part continually demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with the applicable standard;

(ii) The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, and the applicable standard; and

(iii) The Administrator does not object to a reduced frequency of reporting for the affected facility, as provided in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(2).

(2) The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance (and summary) reports may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the required recordkeeping period prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgment about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future. If the Administrator disapproves the owner or operator's request to reduce the frequency of reporting, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.

(3) As soon as monitoring data indicate that the affected facility is not in compliance with any emission limitation or operating parameter specified in the applicable standard, the frequency of reporting shall revert to the frequency specified in the applicable standard, and the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (and summary report, if required) at the next appropriate reporting period following the noncomplying event. After demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for another full year, the owner or operator may again request approval from the Administrator to reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard as provided for in 40 CFR 60.7(e)(1) and (e)(2).
[40 CFR 60.7(e)(1), (2), and (3)]

B.84. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and, all other information required by 40 CFR 60 recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least **5 (five)** years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.
[40 CFR 60.7(f); and, Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

B.85. Notification of Construction or Reconstruction. The owner or operator of an affected facility with a capacity to combust greater than 250 tons per day shall submit a notification of construction, which includes the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (4).
(1) Intent to construct.
(2) Planned initial startup date.
(3) The types of fuels that the owner or operator plans to combust in the affected facility.
(4) The municipal waste combustor unit capacity and supporting capacity calculations prepared in accordance with 40 CFR 60.58b(j).
[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(b)]

B.86. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the standards under 40 CFR. 60.53b, 60.54b, and 60.55b shall maintain records of the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (15), as applicable, for each affected facility for a period of at least 5 years.
(1) The calendar date of each record.
(2) The emission concentrations and parameters measured using continuous monitoring systems as specified under paragraphs (i) and (ii).
(i) The measurements specified in paragraphs (A) through (D) shall be recorded and be available for submittal to the Administrator or review onsite by an inspector.
(A) All 6-minute average opacity levels as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(c).
(B) All 1-hour average sulfur dioxide emission concentrations as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(e).
(C) All 1-hour average nitrogen oxides emission concentrations as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(h).
(D) All 1-hour average carbon monoxide emission concentrations, municipal waste combustor unit load measurements, and particulate matter control device inlet temperatures as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(i).
(ii) The average concentrations and percent reductions, as applicable, specified in paragraphs (2)(ii)(A) through (2)(ii)(D) shall be computed and recorded, and shall be available for submittal to the Administrator or review on-site by an inspector.

(A) All 24-hour daily geometric average sulfur dioxide emission concentrations and all 24-hour daily geometric average percent reductions in sulfur dioxide emissions as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(e).

(B) All 24-hour daily arithmetic average nitrogen oxides emission concentrations as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(h).

(C) All 4-hour block or 24-hour daily arithmetic average carbon monoxide emission concentrations, as applicable, as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(i).

(D) All 4-hour block arithmetic average municipal waste combustor unit load levels and particulate matter control device inlet temperatures as specified under 40 CFR 60.58b(i).

(3) Identification of the calendar dates when any of the average emission concentrations, percent reductions, or operating parameters recorded under paragraphs (2)(ii)(A) through (2)(ii)(D), or the opacity levels recorded under paragraph (2)(i)(A) are above the applicable limits, with reasons for such exceedances and a description of corrective actions taken.

(4) For affected facilities that apply activated carbon for mercury or dioxin/furan control, the records specified in paragraphs (i) through (v).

(i) The average carbon mass feed rate (in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour) estimated as required under 40 CFR 60.58b(m)(1)(i) during the initial mercury performance test and all subsequent annual performance tests, with supporting calculations.

(ii) The average carbon mass feed rate (in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour) estimated as required under 40 CFR 60.58b(m)(1)(ii) during the initial dioxin/furan performance test and all subsequent annual performance tests, with supporting calculations.

(iii) The average carbon mass feed rate (in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour) estimated for each hour of operation as required under 40 CFR 60.58b(m)(3)(ii), with supporting calculations.

(iv) The total carbon usage for each calendar quarter estimated as specified by 40 CFR 60.58b(m)(3), with supporting calculations.

(v) Carbon injection system operating parameter data for the parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of carbon feed rate (e.g., screw feeder speed).

(5) [Reserved]

(6) Identification of the calendar dates for which the minimum number of hours of any of the data specified in paragraphs (i) through (v) have not been obtained including reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of corrective actions taken.

(i) Sulfur dioxide emissions data;

(ii) Nitrogen oxides emissions data;

(iii) Carbon monoxide emissions data;

(iv) Municipal waste combustor unit load data; and

(v) Particulate matter control device temperature data.

(7) Identification of each occurrence that sulfur dioxide emissions data, nitrogen oxides emissions data (large municipal waste combustors only), or operational data (i.e., carbon monoxide emissions, unit load, and particulate matter control device temperature) have been excluded from the calculation of average emission concentrations or parameters, and the reasons for excluding the data.

(8) The results of daily drift tests and quarterly accuracy determinations for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide continuous emission monitoring systems, as required under Appendix F of this part, procedure 1.

(9) The test reports documenting the results of the initial performance test and all annual performance tests listed in paragraphs (i) and (ii) shall be recorded along with supporting calculations.

(i) The results of the initial performance test and all annual performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the particulate matter, opacity, cadmium, lead, mercury, dioxins/furans, hydrogen chloride, and fugitive ash emission limits.

(ii) For the initial dioxin/furan performance test and all subsequent dioxin/furan performance tests recorded under paragraph (9)(i), the maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load and maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature (for each particulate matter control device).

(10) [Reserved]

(12) The records specified in paragraphs (i) through (iii).

(i) Records showing the names of the municipal waste combustor chief facility operator, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have been provisionally certified by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers or an equivalent State-approved certification program as required by 40 CFR 60.54b(a) including the dates of initial and renewal certifications and documentation of current certification.

(ii) Records showing the names of the municipal waste combustor chief facility operator, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have been fully certified by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers or an equivalent State-approved certification program as required by 40 CFR 60.54b(b) including the dates of initial and renewal certifications and documentation of current certification.

(iii) Records showing the names of the municipal waste combustor chief facility operator, shift supervisors, and control room operators who have completed the EPA municipal waste combustor operator training course or a State-approved equivalent course as required by 40 CFR 60.54b(d) including documentation of training completion.

(13) Records showing the names of persons who have completed a review of the operating manual as required by 40 CFR 60.54b(f) including the date of the initial review and subsequent annual reviews.

(14) For affected facilities that apply activated carbon for mercury or dioxin/furan control, identification of the calendar dates when the average carbon mass feed rates recorded under (4)(iii) were less than either of the hourly carbon feed rates estimated during performance tests for mercury or dioxin/furan emissions and recorded under paragraphs (4)(i) and (4)(ii), respectively, with reasons for such feed rates and a description of corrective actions taken.

(15) For affected facilities that apply activated carbon for mercury or dioxin/furan control, identification of the calendar dates when the carbon injection system operating parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of carbon mass feed rate (e.g., screw feeder speed) recorded under paragraph (4)(v) are below the level(s) estimated during the performance tests as specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(m)(1)(i) and 40 CFR 60.58b(m)(1)(ii), with reasons for such occurrences and a description of corrective actions taken.

[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(d)]

B.87. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) in the initial performance test report.

(1) The initial performance test data as recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(2)(ii)(A) through (d)(2)(ii)(D) for the initial performance test for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load level, and particulate matter control device inlet temperature.

(2) The test report documenting the initial performance test recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(9) for particulate matter, opacity, cadmium, lead, mercury, dioxins/furans, hydrogen chloride, and fugitive ash emissions.

(3) The performance evaluation of the continuous emission monitoring system using the applicable performance specifications in Appendix B of this part.

(4) The maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load and maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device inlet temperature(s) established during the initial dioxin/furan performance test as recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(9).

(5) For affected facilities that apply activated carbon injection for mercury control, the owner or operator shall submit the average carbon mass feed rate recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(4)(i).

(6) For those affected facilities that apply activated carbon injection for dioxin/furan control, the owner or operator shall submit the average carbon mass feed rate recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(4)(ii).
[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(f)]

B.88. Following the first year of municipal combustor operation, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit an annual report including the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (4), as applicable, no later than February 1 of each year following the calendar year in which the data were collected (once the unit is subject to permitting requirements under Title V of the Act, the owner or operator of an affected facility must submit these reports semiannually).
(1) A summary of data collected for all pollutants and parameters regulated under this subpart, which includes the information specified in paragraphs (i) through (v).

(i) A list of the particulate matter, opacity, cadmium, lead, mercury, dioxins/furans, hydrogen chloride, and fugitive ash emission levels achieved during the performance tests recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b (d)(9).

(ii) A list of the highest emission level recorded for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load level, and particulate matter control device inlet temperature based on the data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(2)(ii)(A) through (d)(2)(ii)(D).

(iii) List the highest opacity level measured, based on the data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(2)(i)(A).

(iv) The total number of days that the minimum number of hours of data for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load, and particulate matter control device temperature data were not obtained based on the data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(6).

(v) The total number of hours that data for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load, and particulate matter control device temperature were excluded from the calculation of average emission concentrations or parameters based on the data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(7).

(2) The summary of data reported under paragraph (1) shall also provide the types of data specified in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(vi) for the calendar year preceding the year being reported, in order to provide the Administrator with a summary of the performance of the affected facility over a 2-year period.
(3) The summary of data including the information specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall highlight any emission or parameter levels that did not achieve the emission or parameter limits specified under this subpart.
(4) A notification of intent to begin the reduced dioxin/furan performance testing schedule specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(g)(5)(iii) during the following calendar year.
[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(g)]

B.89. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit a semiannual report that includes the information specified in paragraphs (1) through (5) for any recorded pollutant or parameter that does not comply with the pollutant or parameter limit specified under this subpart, according to the schedule specified under paragraph (6).
(1) The semiannual report shall include information recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(3) for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load level, particulate matter control device inlet temperature, and opacity.
(2) For each date recorded as required by 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(3) and reported as required by paragraph (1), the semiannual report shall include the sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, municipal waste combustor unit load level, particulate matter control device inlet temperature, or opacity data, as applicable, recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(2)(ii)(A) through (d)(2)(ii)(D) and (d)(2)(i)(A), as applicable.

(3) If the test reports recorded under 40 CFR 56.59b(d)(9) document any particulate matter, opacity, cadmium, lead, mercury, dioxins/furans, hydrogen chloride, and fugitive ash emission levels that were above the applicable pollutant limits, the semiannual report shall include a copy of the test report documenting the emission levels and the corrective actions taken.
(4) The semiannual report shall include the information recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(15) for the carbon injection system operating parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of carbon mass feed rate.
(5) For each operating date reported as required by paragraph (4), the semiannual report shall include the carbon feed rate data recorded under 40 CFR 60.59b(d)(4)(iii).
(6) Semiannual reports required by this condition shall be submitted according to the schedule specified in paragraphs (i) and (ii).

(i) If the data reported in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (5) were collected during the first calendar half, then the report shall be submitted by August 1 following the first calendar half.

(ii) If the data reported in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (5) were collected during the second calendar half, then the report shall be submitted by February 1 following the second calendar half.

[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(h)]

B.90. All reports specified under 40 CFR 60.59b(a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h), and (i) shall be submitted as a paper copy, postmarked on or before the submittal dates specified under these paragraphs, and maintained onsite as a paper copy for a period of 5 years.
[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(j)]

B.91. All records specified under 40 CFR 60.59b(d) and (e) shall be maintained onsite in either paper copy or computer-readable format, unless an alternative format is approved by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(k)]

B.92. If the owner or operator of an affected facility would prefer a different annual or semiannual date for submitting the periodic reports required by 40 CFR 60.59b(g), (h) and (i), then the dates may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator according to the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.19(c) of Subpart A of this part.
[40 CFR 60.39b and 40 CFR 60.59b(l)]

B.93. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the DEP 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 DEP Southwest District Office.
Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

B.94. Submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standard 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.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

B.95. For Unit 3, CEM data recorded during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall be reported but excluded from compliance averaging periods for carbon monoxide and opacity.
[PSD-FL-098(A)]

B.96. Two copies of the results of the stack tests shall be submitted within 60 days of testing to the DEP Southwest District Office.
[PA 78-11(B) & PA 83-18(B)]

B.97. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the DEP Southwest District Office on the results of each such test.
(c) The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the DEP 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.

[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]

B.98. Monthly records shall be maintained of the amount of natural gas used by the auxiliary burners of each MSW unit and the equivalent heat input from natural gas (calculated using the heat value for natural gas provided by the natural gas supplier).
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

B.99. Charging Rate Monitoring. The average daily solid waste charging rate shall be determined on a monthly basis and recorded for each MWC unit. The daily charging rate shall be determined each month on an average daily basis for each MWC unit using the Facility's truck scale weight data, refuse pit inventory data and MWC operating data for the preceding calendar month. Monthly truck scale weight records of the weight of solid waste received and processed at the Facility, and refuse pit inventory data, shall be used to determine the amount of solid waste charged during the preceding calendar month on an average daily basis. The MWC load level measurements or other operating data shall be used to determined the number of operating hours per MWC unit for each day during the preceding calendar month.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.53(a)]

B.100. Segregated Solid Waste Record Keeping. The following records shall be made and kept to demonstrate compliance with the segregated non-MSW percentage limitations of specific condition **B.13.**:
(1) Each segregated load of non-MSW materials, that is subject to the percentage weight limitations of specific condition **B.13.**, which is received for processing shall be documented as to waste description and weight. The weight of all waste materials received for processing shall be measured using the facility truck scale and recorded.
(2) Each day the total weight of segregated tires received shall be computed, and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the previous 29 days. The resultant 30 day total weight of tires shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received in the same 30 day period, and the resultant number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio in percentage terms. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 3% limitation.
(3) Each day the total weight of segregated non-MSW materials received that are subject to the 5% restriction shall be computed, and the daily total shall be added to the sum of the daily totals from the previous 29 days. The resultant 30 day total weight of segregated non-MSW materials shall be divided by the total weight of all waste materials received in the same 30 day period, and the resultant number shall be multiplied by 100 to express the ratio in percentage terms. The percentage computed shall be compared to the 5% limitation.
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous Requirements.

B.101. Activated Carbon Injection. The owner or operator of an affected facility where activated carbon injection is used to comply with the mercury emission limit (see specific condition **B.25.**), or the dioxin/furan emission limits (see specific condition **B.32.**), or the dioxin/furan emission level specified in 40 CFR 60.58b(g)(5)(iii) shall follow the procedures specified in paragraphs (1) through (3).
(1) During the performance tests for dioxins/furans and mercury, as applicable, the owner or operator shall estimate an average carbon mass feed rate based on carbon injection system operating parameters such as the screw feeder speed, hopper volume, hopper refill frequency, or other parameters appropriate to the feed system being employed, as specified in paragraphs (i) and(ii).

(i) An average carbon mass feed rate in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour shall be estimated during the initial performance test for mercury emissions and each subsequent performance test for mercury emissions.

(ii) An average carbon mass feed rate in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour shall be estimated during the initial performance test for dioxin/furan emissions and each subsequent performance test for dioxin/furan emissions.

(2) During operation of the affected facility, the carbon injection system operating parameter(s) that are the primary indicator(s) of the carbon mass feed rate (e.g., screw feeder setting) must equal or exceed the level(s) documented during the performance tests specified under paragraphs (1)(i) and (1)(ii).

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall estimate the total carbon usage of the plant (kilograms or pounds) for each calendar quarter by two independent methods, according to the procedures in paragraphs (i) and (ii).

(i) The weight of carbon delivered to the plant.

(ii) Estimate the average carbon mass feed rate in kilograms per hour or pounds per hour for each hour of operation for each affected facility based on the parameters specified under paragraph (1), and sum the results for all affected facilities at the plant for the total number of hours of operation during the calendar quarter.

[40 CFR 60.38b and 40 CFR 60.58b(m)]

B.102. Acid Rain Part Application. For any unit which was a solid waste incinerator, burning less than 20 percent fossil fuel as described in 40 CFR 72.6(b)(7), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., the designated representative of the source containing the unit shall submit a complete Acid Rain Part application governing such unit to the Department before the later of January 1, 1998, or March 1 of the year following the three calendar year period in which the incinerator consumed 20 percent or more fossil fuel on a British thermal unit (BTU) basis.
[Rule 62-214.320(1)(h), F.A.C.]

B.103. Operation and Maintenance Plans. A separate Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan shall be on file with DEP Southwest District Office for each MWC unit and associated air pollution control devices. These emissions units and associated control devices shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the submitted O&M plans. The O&M documentation logs shall be maintained for a minimum of the most recent **5** years and be made available for inspection upon request.
[Rule 62-213.440(b), F.A.C.; and, Pinellas County Ordinance 97-05, Section 22, Sec. 58-128]

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description: Material Handling Systems and Treatment Operations
-004	Hydrated Lime Storage Silo
-005	Metal Recovery System (MRS)
-006	Activated Carbon Storage Silo
-007	Lime Storage Silo
-008	Ash Conditioning Building (ACB)

Emissions unit -004 is a 2,667 cubic foot hydrated lime storage silo manufactured by Chemco. This emissions unit is located in the water softening area of the facility. It is part of a lime system designed to mix lime with water to produce lime slurry and store and transfer the lime slurry to the clarifier in the water treatment facility. A supply truck pneumatically transfers dry lime to the silo through a fill line. Particulate matter and visible emissions from the silo are controlled by a Siloair dust filter system (Model No. VS20KS3). The filter system parameters are as follows: stack height = 60 feet; exit diameter = 0.6 feet; exit temperature = 77 °F, actual volumetric flowrate = 1,000 acfm; total cloth filtration area = 215.0 ft^2. The initial startup date of the silo was February 15, 1995.

Emissions unit -005 is the Metal Recovery System (MRS). The MRS separates up to 112 tons per hour of MWC residue into ferrous and nonferrous metal streams and an aggregate stream. The aggregate is later deposited in a landfill. A cyclone/wet scrubber is used to capture the lighter, non-metallic ash fugitives that separate from the ash stream in the MRS and reduce fugitive ash emissions. The MRS is located inside the Ash Storage and Processing Building. This building has 4 roof ventilation fans and an attached conveyor enclosure with 2 roof ventilation fans. Since emissions from the MRS are controlled by the cyclone/wet scrubber and the ash is wetted before conveying and processed and stored in a wet state, no emissions controls are on the Ash Storage and Processing Building. Particulate matter and visible emissions are controlled by a Newell Industries, Inc. cyclone/wet scrubber (Model No. 80104). The scrubber parameters are as follows: stack height = 54 feet; exit diameter = 0.7 feet; exit temperature = 77 °F, actual volumetric flowrate = 40,000 acfm. The initial startup date of the scrubber was November 1, 1989.

Emissions unit –006 is a 30 ton capacity silo for storage of activated carbon powder manufactured by Chemco. It is part of the activated carbon injection (ACI) system for control of mercury emissions from the municipal waste combustion units. A supply truck pneumatically transfers the activated carbon powder to the silo through a fill line. Particulate matter emissions are controlled by a Wheelabrator Canada, Inc. baghouse (Model No. 22WSC-BV). The baghouse parameters are as follows: stack height = 43 feet; exit diameter = 0.7 feet; exit temperature = 77 °F, actual volumetric flowrate = 1,200 acfm. The initial startup date of the silo was September 24, 1998.

Emissions unit –007 is a 70 ton capacity silo for storage of pebble lime. It is part of the spray dry absorber (SDA) system used for control of acid gases and sulfur dioxide emissions from the municipal waste combustion units. A supply truck pneumatically transfers pebble lime to the silo through a fill line. Particulate matter emissions are controlled by a Wheelabrator Canada, Inc. baghouse (Model No. 22WSC-BV). The baghouse parameters are as follows: stack height = 58 feet; exit diameter = 0.7 feet; exit temperature = 77 °F, actual volumetric flowrate = 1,200 acfm. The initial startup date of the silo was September 24, 1998.

Emissions unit –008 is the Ash Conditioning Building (ACB). It contains two 20 ton capacity fly ash surge bins. Stabilizers such as lime and phosphoric acid are added to condition the fly ash. Particulate matter emissions are controlled by a Tri-Mer Corporation wet venturi scrubber (Model No. 50-H). The scrubber parameters are as follows: stack height = 65 feet; exit diameter = 1.3 feet; exit temperature = 77 °F, actual volumetric flowrate = approx. 5,000 acfm. The initial startup date of the scrubber was September 24, 1998.

{Permitting note(s): Emissions unit -004 is a minor source regulated under AC52-259351 (January 24, 1995); Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required; and, PA 78-11(B, C) and PA 83-18 (B, C). Emissions units -005 through –008 are minor sources regulated under Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., Permits Required; and, PA 78-11(B, C) and PA 83-18 (B, C).}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Permitted Capacity.
(1) The normal filling rate for the hydrated lime storage silo shall be at least 25 tons/hour and occur in less than one hour.
(2) The filling rate for the activated carbon and lime storage silos shall not exceed 40,000 lbs/hr, each.
(3) The charging rate for the ACB shall not exceed 41.7 tons/hr fly ash.
(4) The charging rate for the MRS shall not exceed 112 tons/hr ash.
[(1) AC52-259351; (2-3) Revised Initial Title V Application received 03/25/99; (4) Initial Title V Application received June 14, 1996]

C.2. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See specific condition **C.15.**
[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

C.3. Hours of Operation. Each unit may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hrs/yr.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 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.}

C.4. Particulate Matter Emissions.
(1) Hydrated lime storage silo. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.005 gr/dscf from the baghouse outlet at the hydrated lime storage silo.
(2) MRS. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.0102 gr/dscf from the cyclone/wet scrubber system outlet at the MRS.
(3) Activated carbon and lime storage silos. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.005 gr/dscf from the baghouse outlet at each silo.
(4) ACB. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf from the wet scrubber system outlet at the ACB.
[(1) Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; and, Revised Title V application pages received September 15, 1999.
(2) Applicant request; and, PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C).
(3) Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; applicant request; and, PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C).
(4) PA 78-11(C) & PA 83-18(C).]

C.5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions from each emissions unit shall not exceed 20% opacity.
[Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.]

Excess Emissions

C.6. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.
[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]

C.7. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

C.8. 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.]

C.9. Operation and Maintenance Plans. A separate Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan shall be on file with DEP Southwest District Office for the hydrated lime storage silo and associated baghouse, lime storage silo and associated baghouse, activated carbon storage silo and associated baghouse, the MRS and associated scrubber, and the ACB and associated scrubber. These emissions units and associated control devices shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the submitted O&M plans. The O&M documentation logs shall be maintained for a minimum of the most recent **5** years and be made available for inspection upon request.
[AO52-268853; Rule 62-213.440(b), F.A.C.; and, Pinellas County Ordinance 97-05, Section 22, Sec. 58-128]

Test Methods and Procedures

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

C.10. Annual Tests Required. Annual visible emissions compliance tests shall be performed for each emissions unit.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C. ; and, AC52-259351]

C.11. Visible Emissions. The test method for visible emissions for all emissions units shall be EPA Method 9, adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
[AC52-259351 (E.U. ID No. 004); and, PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C) (all units)]

C.12. Particulate Matter Emissions. The test method for particulate matter emissions for all units shall be EPA Method 5, adopted and incorporated in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
[PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C)]

C.13. Particulate Matter Emissions – storage silos (E.U. ID Nos. 004, 006, and 007). In the case of an emissions unit which has the potential to emit less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and is equipped with a baghouse, the Department waives any particulate matter compliance test requirements for such emissions unit specified in any otherwise applicable rule, and specifies an alternative standard of 5% opacity.
If the Department has reason to believe that the particulate weight emission standard applicable to such an emissions unit (see specific condition **C.4.**) is not being met, it shall require that compliance be demonstrated by the test method specified in the applicable rule (see specific condition **C.12.**).
[Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; AC52-259351; and, PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C)]

C.14. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of the two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the results of the two complete runs is at least 20 percent below the allowable emission limiting standards.
[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

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

C.16. Calculation of Emission Rate. The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

C.17. Applicable Test Procedures.

(a) Required Sampling Time.

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

2. Opacity Compliance Tests. When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:

a. For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.

b. The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.18. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

C.19. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-

210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

a. Did not operate; or

b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid and/or solid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

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

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

b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and

c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

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

9. The owner or operator shall notify the DEP 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 DEP Southwest District Office, 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 shall 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 DEP Southwest District 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.; and, SIP approved]

Recordkeeping and Reporting

C.20. In the case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the DEP 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 DEP Southwest District Office.
[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

C.21. Test Reports.

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

(b) The required test report shall be filed with the DEP 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 DEP 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.]

Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-009	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill

Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility contains a contiguous landfill, Bridgeway Acres. It has a maximum design capacity of 8.4 million Megagrams. This site began modification/reconstruction in 1985 and first accepted waste in 1976. The scheduled landfill closure date is 2036. The landfill currently accepts both municipal solid waste and ash from the resource recovery facility. In compliance with 40 CFR Subpart Cc regulations adopted and incorporated by Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C., NMOC emissions from Bridgeway acres were calculated. Tier I calculation yielded an NMOC value of 249 Megagrams per year (Mg/year), which is greater than the threshold NMOC value of 50 Mg/yr. Tier II testing was used to obtain a parameter for NMOC calculation specific to the Bridgeway Acres landfill. The Tier II calculated value was below the 50 Mg/yr threshold NMOC value and therefore a gas collection and control system was not installed at this landfill site.

{Permitting notes: This emissions unit is regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cc, Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, adopted and incorporated by reference, subject to provisions, in Rule 62-204.800(8)(c), F.A.C. Also, please note that conditions in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cc, are contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW.}

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

General

D.1. Designated Facility.
(a) The designated facility to which the guidelines apply is each existing MSW landfill
(i) for which construction, reconstruction or modification was commenced before May 30, 1991; and
(ii) which has accepted waste at any time since November 8, 1987, or has additional design capacity available for future waste deposition.
(b) Physical or operational changes made to an existing MSW landfill solely to comply with the provisions of Rule 62-204.800(8)(c), F.A.C. are not considered a modification or reconstruction and would not subject an existing MSW landfill to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW [see 40 CFR 60.750].
(d) When a MSW landfill subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cc is closed, the owner or operator is no longer subject to the requirement to maintain an operating permit under 40 CFR 70 or 71 for the landfill if the landfill is not otherwise subject to the requirements of either 40 CFR 70 or 71 and if either of the following conditions are met.
(1) The landfill was never subject to the requirement for a control system under Rule 62-204.800(8)(c)3.; or
(2) The owner or operator meets the conditions for control system removal specified in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v).
[Rules 62-204.800(8)(c)1. & 3., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.32c; and, 40 CFR 60.33c(a)(1)]

D.2. Definitions. For the purposes of Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C., the definitions contained in the various provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, adopted herein shall apply except that the term "Administrator" when used in 40 CFR Part 60, shall mean the Secretary or the Secretary's designee.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(a)2., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.2]

D.3. Definitions – Subpart Cc. The terms used but not defined in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cc have the meaning given to them in the Act and in Subparts A, B, and WWW of 40 CFR 60.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(c)2., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.31c]

D.4. Standards for Air Emissions from MSW Landfills. Any MSW landfill which has a design capacity greater than or equal to 2.5 million Megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters but whose NMOC emission rate as of December 31, 1996, is less than 50 Megagrams per year shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i) through (v) (see specific condition **D.5.**) commencing from December 31 of the first year after 1996 for which the nonmethane organic compound emission rate equals or exceeds 50 Megagrams per year.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(c)3.b., F.A.C.]

D.5. Collection and Control System Requirements.
(2) If the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Submit a collection and control system design plan prepared by a professional engineer to the Administrator **within 1 year**:

(A) The collection and control system as described in the plan shall meet the design requirements of paragraph (ii) below.

(B) The collection and control system design plan shall include any alternatives to the operational standards, test methods, procedures, compliance measures, monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting provisions of 40 CFR 60.753 through 60.758 proposed by the owner or operator.

(C) The collection and control system design plan shall either conform with specifications for active collection systems in 40 CFR 60.759 or include a demonstration to the Administrator's satisfaction of the sufficiency of the alternative provisions to 40 CFR 60.759.

(D) The Administrator shall review the information submitted under paragraphs (i) (A),(B) and (C) above and either approve it, disapprove it, or request that additional information be submitted. Because of the many site-specific factors involved with landfill gas system design, alternative systems may be necessary. A wide variety of system designs are possible, such as vertical wells, combination horizontal and vertical collection systems, or horizontal trenches only, leachate collection components, and passive systems.

(ii) Install a collection and control system that captures the gas generated within the landfill as required by paragraphs (ii)(A) or (B) and (iii) below within 30 months after the first annual report in which the emission rate equals or exceeds 50 megagrams per year, unless Tier 2 or Tier 3 sampling demonstrates that the emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, as specified in 40 CFR 60.757(c)(1) or (2).

(iii) Route all the collected gas to a control system that complies with the requirements in either paragraph (iii) (A), (B) or (C) below.

(A) An open flare designed and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60.18;

(B) A control system designed and operated to reduce NMOC by 98 weight-percent, or, when an enclosed combustion device is used for control, to either reduce NMOC by 98 weight percent or reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to less than 20 parts per million by volume, dry basis as hexane at 3 percent oxygen. The reduction efficiency or parts per million by volume shall be established by an initial performance test to be completed no later than 180 days after the initial startup of the approved control system using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 60.754(d).

(C) Route the collected gas to a treatment system that processes the collected gas for subsequent sale or use. All emissions from any atmospheric vent from the gas treatment system shall be subject to the requirements of paragraph (iii) (A) or (B) above.

(iv) Operate the collection and control device installed to comply with 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.753, 60.755 and 60.756.
(v) The collection and control system may be capped or removed provided that all the conditions of paragraphs (v) (A), (B), and (C) below are met:
(A) The landfill shall be a closed landfill as defined in 40 CFR 60.751. A closure report shall be submitted to the Administrator as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(d);
(B) The collection and control system shall have been in operation a minimum of 15 years; and
(C) Following the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.754(b), the calculated NMOC gas produced by the landfill shall be less than 50 megagrams per year on three successive test dates. The test dates shall be no less than 90 days apart, and no more than 180 days apart.
[40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i) through (v)]

D.6. Hours of Operation. The landfill may operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hrs/yr.
[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

D.7. The provisions of 40 CFR 60.754, as applicable, shall be used to calculate the landfill NMOC emission rate for the purposes of the submittal of NMOC emission rate reports and determining whether the landfill has a nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) emission rate of 50 Megagrams per year or more.
[Rule 62-204.800(c)5., F.A.C.]

D.8. Method of Calculating NMOC Emissions.
The landfill owner or operator shall calculate the NMOC emission rate using either the equation provided in paragraph (i) below or the equation provided in paragraph (ii) below. Both equations may be used if the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is known, as specified in paragraph (i), for part of the life of the landfill and the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is unknown, as specified in paragraph (ii), for part of the life of the landfill. The values to be used in both equations are 0.05 per year for k, 170 cubic meters per megagram for L_o, and 4,000 parts per million by volume as hexane for the C_{NMOC}. For landfills located in geographical areas with a thirty year annual average precipitation of less than 25 inches, as measured at the nearest representative official meteorologic site, the k value to be used is 0.02 per year.

(i) The following equation shall be used if the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is known.

$$M_{NMOC} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2kL_o M_i (e^{-kt_i})(C_{NMOC})(3.6 \times 10^{-9})$$

where,

M_{NMOC} = Total NMOC emission rate from the landfill, megagrams per year
k = methane generation rate constant, $year^{-1}$
L_o = methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste
M_i = mass of solid waste in the i^{th} section, megagrams
t_i = age of the i^{th} section, years
C_{NMOC} = concentration of NMOC, parts per million by volume as hexane
3.6×10^{-9} = conversion factor

The mass of nondegradable solid waste may be subtracted from the total mass of solid waste in a particular section of the landfill when calculating the value for M_i if documentation of the nature and amount of such wastes is maintained.

(ii)The following equation shall be used if the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is unknown.

$$M_{NMOC} = 2L_oR(e^{-kc} - e^{-kt}) (C_{NMOC}) (3.6 \times 10^{-9})$$

where,

M_{NMOC} = mass emission rate of NMOC, megagrams per year
L_o = methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste
R = average annual acceptance rate, megagrams per year
k = methane generation rate constant, $year^{-1}$
t = age of landfill, years
C_{NMOC} = concentration of NMOC, parts per million by volume as hexane
c = time since closure, years. For active landfill c = 0 and $e^{-kc} = 1$
3.6×10^{-9} = conversion factor

The mass of nondegradable solid waste may be subtracted from the average annual acceptance rate when calculating a value for R, if documentation of the nature and amount of such wastes is maintained. [40 CFR 60.754(a)(1)]

D.9. Requirements if Calculated NMOC Emissions are less than 50 megagrams per year.
Tier I. The owner or operator shall compare the calculated NMOC mass emission rate to the standard of 50 megagrams per year.
(i) If the NMOC emission rate calculated in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(1) is less than 50 megagrams per year, then the landfill owner shall submit an emission rate report as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(1), and shall recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate annually as required under 40 CFR 60.752(b)(1).
(ii) If the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, then the landfill owner shall either comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2), or determine a site-specific NMOC concentration and recalculate the NMOC emission rate using the procedures provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(3).
[40 CFR 60.754(a)(2)]

D.10. Method for Determining Site-Specific NMOC Emissions.
Tier II. The landfill owner or operator shall determine the NMOC concentration using the following sampling procedure. The landfill owner or operator shall install at least two sample probes per hectare of landfill surface that has retained waste for at least 2 years. If the landfill is larger than 25 hectares in area, only 50 samples are required. The sample probes should be located to avoid known areas of nondegradable solid waste. The owner or operator shall collect and analyze one sample of landfill gas from each probe to determine the NMOC concentration using Method 25C or Method 18 of 40 CFR 60 Appendix A. If using Method 18 of 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, the minimum list of compounds to be tested shall be those published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42). If composite sampling is used, equal volumes shall be taken from each sample probe. If more than the required number of samples are taken, all samples shall be used in the analysis. The landfill owner or operator shall divide the NMOC concentration from Method 25C of 40 CFR 60 Appendix A by six to convert from C_{NMOC} as carbon to C_{NMOC} as hexane.

(i) The landfill owner or operator shall recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate using the equations provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(1)(i) or (a)(1)(ii) and using the average NMOC concentration from the collected samples instead of the default value in the equation provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(1).
(ii) If the resulting mass emission rate calculated using the site-specific NMOC concentration is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, then the landfill owner or operator shall either comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2), or determine the site-specific methane generation rate constant and recalculate the NMOC emission rate using the site-specific methane generation rate using the procedure specified in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(4).
(iii) If the resulting NMOC mass emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall submit a periodic estimate of the emission rate report as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(1) and retest the site-specific NMOC concentration every 5 years using the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(3).
[40 CFR 60.754(a)(3)]

D.11. Method for Determining Site-Specific Methane Emissions.
Tier 3. The site-specific methane generation rate constant shall be determined using the procedures provided in Method 2E of 40 CFR 60 Appendix A. The landfill owner or operator shall estimate the NMOC mass emission rate using equations in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(1)(i) or (a)(1)(ii) and using a site-specific methane generation rate constant k, and the site-specific NMOC concentration as determined in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(3) instead of the default values provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(1). The landfill owner or operator shall compare the resulting NMOC mass emission rate to the standard of 50 megagrams per year.
(i) If the NMOC mass emission rate as calculated using the site-specific methane generation rate and concentration of NMOC is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2).
(ii) If the NMOC mass emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, then the owner or operator shall submit a periodic emission rate report as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(1) and shall recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate annually, as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(1) using the equations in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(1) and using the site-specific methane generation rate constant and NMOC concentration obtained in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(3). The calculation of the methane generation rate constant is performed only once, and the value obtained from this test shall be used in all subsequent annual NMOC emission rate calculations.
[40 CFR 60.754(a)(4)]

D.12. Alternative Methods. The owner or operator may use other methods to determine the NMOC concentration or a site-specific k as an alternative to the methods required in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(3) and (a)(4) if the method has been approved by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 60.754(a)(5)]

D.13. The NMOC emission rate shall be recalculated annually, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(1)(ii).
(1) If the calculated NMOC emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall:
   (i) submit an annual emission report, except as provided for in 40 CFR 60.757(b)(1)(ii); and
   (ii) recalculate the NMOC emission rate annually using the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(1) until such time as the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, or the landfill is closed.
(2) (i) If the NMOC emission rate, upon initial calculation or annual recalculation required in paragraph (1)(ii) above, is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall install a collection and control system as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2).

(ii) If the landfill is permanently closed, a closure notification shall be submitted to the Administrator as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(d).
[40 CFR 60.33c(e)]

Reporting Requirements

D.14. Each owner or operator of an MSW landfill to which Rule 62-204.800(8)(c), F.A.C., applies shall comply with the reporting and recordkeeping provisions of 40 CFR 60.757 and .758, as applicable.
[Rule 62-204.800(c)5., F.A.C.]

D.15. Notification of any Increase in Design Capacity. An amended design capacity report shall be submitted to the Administrator providing notification of an increase in the design capacity of the landfill, within 90 days of an increase in the maximum design capacity of the landfill to or above 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters. This increase in design capacity may result from an increase in the permitted volume of the landfill or an increase in the density as documented in the annual recalculation required in 40 CFR 60.758(f).
[40 CFR 60.757(a)(3)]

D.16. Annual NMOC Emission Rate. Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of Rule 62-204.800(8)(c), F.A.C., shall submit an NMOC emission rate report to the Administrator annually, except as provided for in paragraphs (1)(ii) or (3) below. The Administrator may request such additional information as may be necessary to verify the reported NMOC emission rate.
(1) The NMOC emission rate report shall contain an annual or 5-year estimate of the NMOC emission rate calculated using the formula and procedures provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a) or (b), as applicable.
(i) NMOC emission rate reports shall be submitted annually, except as provided for in paragraphs (1)(ii) and (3) below.
(ii) If the estimated NMOC emission rate as reported in the annual report to the Administrator is less than 50 megagrams per year in each of the next 5 consecutive years, the owner or operator may elect to submit an estimate of the NMOC emission rate for the next 5-year period in lieu of the annual report. This estimate shall include the current amount of solid waste-in-place and the estimated waste acceptance rate for each year of the 5 years for which an NMOC emission rate is estimated. All data and calculations upon which this estimate is based shall be provided to the Administrator. This estimate shall be revised at least once every 5 years. If the actual waste acceptance rate exceeds the estimated waste acceptance rate in any year reported in the 5-year estimate, a revised 5-year estimate shall be submitted to the Administrator. The revised estimate shall cover the 5-year period beginning with the year in which the actual waste acceptance rate exceeded the estimated waste acceptance rate.
(2) The NMOC emission rate report shall include all the data, calculations, sample reports and measurements used to estimate the annual or 5-year emissions.
(3) Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW is exempted from the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) above, after the installation of a collection and control system in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2), during such time as the collection and control system is in operation and in compliance with 40 CFR 60.753 and 60.755.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(c)5., F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60.757(b)]

D.17. Collection and Control System Design Plan. Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i) shall submit a collection and control system design plan to the Administrator within 1 year of the first report, required under 40 CFR 60.757(b), in which the emission rate exceeds 50 megagrams per year, except as follows:

(1) If the owner or operator elects to recalculate the NMOC emission rate after Tier 2 NMOC sampling and analysis as provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(3) and the resulting rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, annual periodic reporting shall be resumed, using the Tier 2 determined site-specific NMOC concentration, until the calculated emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year or the landfill is closed. The revised NMOC emission rate report, with the recalculated emission rate based on NMOC sampling and analysis, shall be submitted within 180 days of the first calculated exceedance of 50 megagrams per year.
(2) If the owner or operator elects to recalculate the NMOC emission rate after determining a site-specific methane generation rate constant (k), as provided in Tier 3 in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(4), and the resulting NMOC emission rate is less than 50 Mg/yr, annual periodic reporting shall be resumed. The resulting site-specific methane generation rate constant (k) shall be used in the emission rate calculation until such time as the emissions rate calculation results in an exceedance. The revised NMOC emission rate report based on the provisions of 40 CFR 60.754(a)(4) and the resulting site-specific methane generation rate constant (k) shall be submitted to the Administrator within 1 year of the first calculated emission rate exceeding 50 megagrams per year.
[40 CFR 60.757(c)]

D.18. Controlled Landfill Closure Report. Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall submit a closure report to the Administrator within 30 days of waste acceptance cessation. The Administrator may request additional information as may be necessary to verify that permanent closure has taken place in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 258.60. If a closure report has been submitted to the Administrator, no additional wastes may be placed into the landfill without filing a notification of modification as described under 40 CFR 60.7(a)(4).
[40 CFR 60.757(d)]

D.19. Uncontrolled Landfill Closure Report. Each owner or operator of an uncontrolled landfill shall submit a closure report to the DEP Southwest District Office within 30 days of waste acceptance cessation. The Department may request additional information as may be necessary to verify that permanent closure has taken place in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 258.60. If a closure report has been submitted to the Department, no additional wastes may be placed into the landfill without filing a notification of modification as described under 40 CFR 60.7(a)(4).
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping Requirements

D.20. Test Reports.
(a) The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test is required shall file a report with the DEP Southwest District Office on the results of each such test.
(b) The required test report shall be filed with the DEP 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 DEP 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.
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.
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.]

D.21. Capacity and Acceptance Reports. Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator of an MSW landfill subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.752(b) shall keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible, on-site records of the design capacity report which triggered 40 CFR 60.752(b), the current amount of solid waste in-place, and the year-by-year waste acceptance rate. Off-site records may be maintained if they are retrievable within 4 hours. Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable.
[40 CFR 60.758(a)]

D.22. Design Capacity Calculations. Landfill owners or operators who convert design capacity from volume to mass or mass to volume to demonstrate that landfill design capacity is less than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters, as provided in the definition of ``design capacity", shall keep readily accessible, on-site records of the annual recalculation of site-specific density, design capacity, and the supporting documentation. Off-site records may be maintained if they are retrievable within 4 hours. Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable.
[40 CFR 60.758(f)]

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

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Categorical Exemptions, are exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210 and 62-4, F.A.C.; provided, however, that exempt emissions units shall be subject to any applicable emission limiting standards and the emissions from exempt emissions units or activities shall be considered in determining the potential emissions of the facility containing such emissions units. Emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempt from permitting under Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., shall not be exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if they are contained within a Title V source; however, such emissions units and activities shall be considered insignificant for Title V purposes provided they also meet the criteria of Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. No emissions unit shall be entitled to an exemption from permitting under Rule 62.210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., if its emissions, in combination with the emissions of other units and activities at the facility, would cause the facility to emit or have the potential to emit any pollutant in such amount as to make the facility a Title V source.

The below listed emissions units and/or activities are considered insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities:

RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY AREA

1. 500 & 250 Gallon Diesel Oil Storage Tanks.
2. 250 Gallon Unleaded Gasoline Storage Tank.
3. 250 Gallon Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank.
4. (2) 2000 Gallon Turbine Oil Storage Tanks .
5. 2000 Gallon Turbine Oil Collection Tank.
6. Welding Station Vent in Maintenance Building
7. 20,000 & 7800 Gallon Phosphoric Acid Storage Tanks.
8. 5200 Gallon Caustic Storage Tank.
9. 5200 & 5000 Gallon Sulfuric Acid Storage Tanks.
10. 8000 Gallon Sodium Carbonate Storage Tank.
11. 25,000 Gallon Urea Storage Tank .
12. (5) 1-ton Chlorine Cylinders.

LANDFILL, MULCHING, AND OTHER AREAS AT THE PINELLAS COUNTY COMPLEX

1. 500 Gallon Diesel Oil Storage Tank at Chlorine Treatment Area
2. 500 Gallon Inground Diesel Oil Storage Tank at Scale Station
3. 12,000 Gallon Inground Gasoline Storage Tank at Mosquito Control Area.
4. 12,000 Gallon Inground Diesel Storage Tank at Mosquito Control Area.
5. (2) 1000 Gallon Pesticide Storage Tanks.
6. (2) 1000 Gallon Aboveground Diesel Storage Tanks at Landfill Contractor.
7. 1000 Gallon Waste Oil Storage Tank at Landfill Contractor.
8. 275 Gallon Gasoline Storage Tank at Landfill Contractor.
9. 275 Gallon Oil Storage Tank at Landfill Contractor.
10. 275 Gallon Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank at Landfill Contractor.
11. (7) 1-ton Chlorine Cylinders.
12. 100 Gallon Above Ground Diesel Storage Tank At Mulch Area.
13. 250 Gallon Mixed Waste Gasoline Tank At Landfill Contractor Area.

Appendix U-1, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities. An emissions unit which emits no "emissions-limited pollutant" and which is subject to no unit-specific work practice standard, though it may be subject to regulations applied on a facility-wide basis (e.g., unconfined emissions, odor, general opacity) or to regulations that require only that it be able to prove exemption from unit-specific emissions or work practice standards.

The below listed emissions units and/or activities are neither 'regulated emissions units' nor 'insignificant emissions units'.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activity
-010	3 Diesel Fuel-Fired Internal Combustion Engines – drive Yard Waste Trommel Mulching Machine, Resource Recovery Facility Emergency Diesel Fire Pump, and Lift Station Emergency Diesel Fire Pump.
-011	3 Diesel Fuel-Fired Generators - at Chlorine Treatment Area, Scale Station, and Maintenance Service Building.
-012	2 Gasoline-Fired Generators - at Mosquito Control Area and Maintenance Service Building.

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

Pinellas County Utilities Administration
Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1030117-002-AV
Facility ID No.: 1030117

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of the permit.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*		Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
					Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY		
-001	UNIT 1 - Municipal Solid	VE	MSW	8760	10%			N/A	N/A	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(iii)	B.23.
	Waste (MSW) Combustor	VE - Fugitive Ash		8760	5%			N/A	N/A	40 CFR 60.36b	B.35.
	(275,000 lbs/hr - steam)	PM[1]	MSW	8760	27 mg/dscm			14.4	63.1	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(i)	B.22.
	(1100 TPD - MSW)	PM_{10}[1]	MSW	8760	27 mg/dscm			14.4	63.1	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(i)	B.22.
	(458 MMBtu/hour-MSW)	CO[1]	MSW	8760	100 ppmdv			61.0	267	40 CFR 60.34b(a)	B.34.
		NO_X[1]	MSW	8760	205 ppmdv			205	899	40 CFR 60.33b(d)	B.33.
		SO_2[1, 2]	MSW	8760	29 ppmdv or			26.8	117	40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(i)	B.30.
					75% reduction nte 122 ppmdv			170	745	40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(i)	B.30.
		HCl[1, 2]	MSW	8760	29 ppmdv or			23.0	101	40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(ii)	B.31.
					95% reduction nte 100 ppmdv			79.8	350	40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(ii)	B.31.
		dioxin/furan[1]	MSW	8760	30 ng/dscm (total mass)			1.60E-05	6.90E-05	40 CFR 60.33b(c)(1)(ii)	B.32.
		Cd[1]	MSW	8760	0.040 mg/dscm			0.0210	0.0920	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(2)(i)	B.24.
		Hg[1, 2]	MSW	8760	0.070 mg/dscm or			0.0367	0.161	Rule 62-296.416(3)(a)1., F.A.C.	B.25.
					85% reduction nte 0.10 mg/dscm			0.0524	0.230	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(3)	B.25.
		Pb[1]	MSW	8760	0.44 mg/dscm			0.230	1.01	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(4)	B.29.
-002	UNIT 2 - Municipal Solid	VE	MSW	8760	10%			N/A	N/A	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(iii)	B.23.
	Waste (MSW) Combustor	VE - Fugitive Ash		8760	5%			N/A	N/A	40 CFR 60.36b	B.35.
	(275,000 lbs/hr - steam)	PM[1]	MSW	8760	27 mg/dscm			14.4	63.1	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(i)	B.22.
	(1100 TPD - MSW)	PM_{10}[1]	MSW	8760	27 mg/dscm			14.4	63.1	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(i)	B.22.
	(458 MMBtu/hour-MSW)	CO[1]	MSW	8760	100 ppmdv			61.0	267	40 CFR 60.34b(a)	B.34.
		NO_X[1]	MSW	8760	205 ppmdv			205	899	40 CFR 60.33b(d)	B.33.
		SO_2[1, 2]	MSW	8760	29 ppmdv or			40.4	177	40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(i)	B.30.
					75% reduction nte 122 ppmdv			170	745	40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(i)	B.30.
		HCl[1, 2]	MSW	8760	29 ppmdv or			23.0	101	40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(ii)	B.31.
					95% reduction nte 100 ppmdv			79.8	350	40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(ii)	B.31.
		dioxin/furan[1]	MSW	8760	30 ng/dscm (total mass)			1.60E-05	6.90E-05	40 CFR 60.33b(c)(1)(ii)	B.32.
		Cd[1]	MSW	8760	0.040 mg/dscm			0.0210	0.0920	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(2)(i)	B.24.
		Hg[1, 2]	MSW	8760	0.070 mg/dscm or			0.0367	0.161	Rule 62-296.416(3)(a)1., F.A.C.	B.25.
					85% reduction nte 0.10 mg/dscm			0.0524	0.230	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(3)	B.25.
		Pb[1]	MSW	8760	0.44 mg/dscm			0.230	1.01	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(4)	B.29.

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

Pinellas County Utilities Administration
Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1030117-002-AV
Facility ID No.: 1030117

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of the permit.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name	Fuel(s)	Hours/ Year	Allowable Emissions			Equivalent Emissions*		Regulatory Citation(s)	See Permit Condition(s)
					Standard(s)	lbs./hour	TPY	lbs./hour	TPY		
-003	UNIT 3 - Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Combustor (275,000 lbs/hr - steam) (1100 TPD - MSW) (458 MMBtu/hour-MSW)	VE	MSW	8760	10%			N/A	N/A	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(iii)	B.23.
		VE - Fugitive Ash		8760	5%			N/A	N/A	40 CFR 60.36b	B.35.
		PM^1	MSW	8760	27 mg/dscm			14.4	63.1	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(i)	B.22.
		$PM_{10}{}^1$	MSW	8760	27 mg/dscm			14.4	63.1	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(i)	B.22.
		CO^1	MSW	8760	100 ppmdv			61.0	267	40 CFR 60.34b(a)	B.34.
		$NO_X{}^1$	MSW	8760	205 ppmdv			205	899	40 CFR 60.33b(d)	B.33.
		$SO_2{}^{1,2}$	MSW	8760	29 ppmdv or			40.4	177	40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(i)	B.30.
					75% reduction nte 122 ppmdv			170	745	40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(i)	B.30.
		$HCl^{1,2}$	MSW	8760	29 ppmdv or			23.0	101	40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(ii)	B.31.
					95% reduction nte 100 ppmdv			79.8	350	40 CFR 60.33b(b)(3)(ii)	B.31.
		dioxin/furan[1]	MSW	8760	30 ng/dscm (total mass)			1.60E-05	6.90E-05	40 CFR 60.33b(c)(1)(ii)	B.32.
		Cd^1	MSW	8760	0.040 mg/dscm			0.0210	0.0920	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(2)(i)	B.24.
		$Hg^{1,2}$	MSW	8760	0.070 mg/dscm or			0.0367	0.161	Rule 62-296.416(3)(a)1., F.A.C.	B.25.
					85% reduction nte 0.10 mg/dscm			0.0524	0.230	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(3)	B.25.
		Pb^1	MSW	8760	0.44 mg/dscm			0.230	1.01	40 CFR 60.33b(a)(4)	B.29.
		Be	MSW	8760		9.0E-05			3.94E-04	40 CFR 61.32(a) and PSD-FL-098(A)	B.37.
		Fl	MSW	8760		8.31			36.4	PSD-FL-098(A)	B.38.
-004	Hydrated Lime Storage Silo	VE		8760	shall not exceed 20%			N/A	N/A	Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.	C.5.
		PM		8760	0.005 gr/dscf			0.043	0.19	Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C.; and, Revised Title V application pages received September 15, 1999.	C.4.
-005	Metal Recovery System (MRS)	VE		8760	shall not exceed 20%			N/A	N/A	Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.	C.5.
		PM		8760	0.0102 gr/dscf			3.50	15.3	Applicant request; and, PA 78-11(B,C) & PA 83-18(B,C)	C.4.
-006	Activated Carbon Storage Silo	VE		8760	shall not exceed 20%			N/A	N/A	Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.	C.5.
		PM		8760	0.005 gr/dscf			0.0514	0.225	Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., and applicant request	C.4.
-007	Lime Storage Silo	VE		8760	shall not exceed 20%			N/A	N/A	Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.	C.5.
		PM		8760	0.005 gr/dscf			0.0514	0.225	Rule 62-297.620(4), F.A.C., and applicant request	C.4.
-008	Ash Conditioning Building (ACB)	VE		8760	shall not exceed 20%			N/A	N/A	Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.	C.5.
		PM		8760	0.03 gr/dscf			1.29	5.63	PA 78-11(C) & PA 83-18(C)	C.4.
-009	MSW Landfill	NMOC		8760	50 Mg/yr				55	Rule 62-204.800(8)(c)(3)(b), F.A.C.	D.4.

Notes:

* The "Equivalent Emissions" listed are for informational purposes.

1. Corrected to 7% O_2
2. Whichever is least stringent.

Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements

Pinellas County Utilities Administration
Pinellas County Resource Recovery Facility

PROPOSED Permit No.: 1030117-002-AV
Facility ID No.: 1030117

This table summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.

E. U. ID No.	Brief Description	Pollutant Name or Parameter	Fuel(s)	Compliance Method	Testing Time Frequency	Frequency Base Date	Min. Compliance Test Duration	CMS[1]	See Permit Condition(s)
-001	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	VE	MSW	EPA Method 9	Annually		30 minutes	Yes	B.50.
-002	Combustors	VE- Fugitive Ash		EPA Method 22	Annually		1 hour	No	B.57.
-003	(275,000 lbs/hr - steam)	PM							
	(1100 TPD - MSW)	PM_{10}	MSW	EPA Method 5	Annually		1 hour	No	B.50.
	(458 MMBtu/hour - MSW)	CO	MSW	EPA Method 10, 10A, 10B	Daily		1 hour	Yes	B.17.
		NO_x	MSW	EPA Method 19	Daily		1 hour	Yes	B.56.
		SO_2	MSW	EPA Method 19	Daily		1 hour	Yes	B.53.
		HCl	MSW	EPA Method 26, 26A	Annually		1 hour	No	B.54.
		dioxin/furan	MSW	EPA Method 23	Annually[3]		N/A	No	B.55.
		Cd	MSW	EPA Method 29	Annually		1 hour	No	B.51.
		Hg	MSW	EPA Method 29	Annually		1 hour	No	B.51., B.52.
		Pb	MSW	EPA Method 29	Annually		1 hour	No	B.51.
		Be[2]	MSW	EPA Method 29 or 104	Annually		N/A	No	B.59.
		Fl[2]	MSW	EPA Method 13B	Every 5 years		1 hour	No	B.60.
-004	Hydrated Lime	VE		EPA Method 9	Annually[5]	15-Feb	30 minutes	No	C.11.
	Storage Silo	PM		EPA Method 5	As required[4]		1 hour	No	C.12.
-005	Metal Recovery	VE		EPA Method 9	Annually		30 minutes	No	C.11.
	System (MRS)	PM		EPA Method 5	Every 5 years		1 hour	No	C.12.
-006	Activated Carbon	VE		EPA Method 9	Annually		30 minutes	No	C.11.
	Storage Silo	PM		EPA Method 5	As required[4]		1 hour	No	C.12.
-007	Lime	VE		EPA Method 9	Annually		30 minutes	No	C.11.
	Storage Silo	PM		EPA Method 5	As required[4]		1 hour	No	C.12.
-008	Ash Conditioning	VE		EPA Method 9	Annually		30 minutes	No	C.11.
	Building (ACB)	PM		EPA Method 5	Every 5 years		1 hour	No	C.12.
-009	MSW Landfill	NMOC		EPA Method 18 or 25C	Every 5 years[6]			No	D.10.

Notes:

1. CMS (=) continuous monitoring system used for monitoring requirement in lieu of fuel sampling and analysis if marked 'yes'.
   (Acceptable as long as CMS is maintained and calibrated as required.)
2. Applies only to Unit 3.
3. Test at least one unit annually, subject to 40 CFR 60.58b(g) requirements.
4. Particulate matter tests are not required unless visible emissions tests indicate standards may have been violated.
5. Within 60 days prior to or on February 15 or within 12 months of previous test.
6. If Tier II testing is used to determine site-specific NMOC emission rate.

APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES (version dated 10/07/96)

Stack Sampling Facilities Provided by the Owner of an Emissions Unit. This section describes the minimum requirements for stack sampling facilities that are necessary to sample point emissions units. Sampling facilities include sampling ports, work platforms, access to work platforms, electrical power, and sampling equipment support. Emissions units must provide these facilities at their expense. All stack sampling facilities must meet any Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Standards described in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts D and E.

(a) Permanent Test Facilities. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test, other than a visible emissions test, is required on at least an annual basis, shall install and maintain permanent stack sampling facilities.

(b) Temporary Test Facilities. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is not required to conduct a compliance test on at least an annual basis may use permanent or temporary stack sampling facilities. If the owner chooses to use temporary sampling facilities on an emissions unit, and the Department elects to test the unit, such temporary facilities shall be installed on the emissions unit within 5 days of a request by the Department and remain on the emissions unit until the test is completed.

(c) Sampling Ports.

1. All sampling ports shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches.

2. The ports shall be capable of being sealed when not in use.

3. The sampling ports shall be located in the stack at least 2 stack diameters or equivalent diameters downstream and at least 0.5 stack diameter or equivalent diameter upstream from any fan, bend, constriction or other flow disturbance.

4. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct has been filed prior to December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 15 feet or less. For stacks with a larger diameter, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct is filed on or after December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 10 feet or less. For stacks with larger diameters, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. On horizontal circular ducts, the ports shall be located so that the probe can enter the stack vertically, horizontally or at a 45 degree angle.

5. On rectangular ducts, the cross sectional area shall be divided into the number of equal areas in accordance with EPA Method 1. Sampling ports shall be provided which allow access to each sampling point. The ports shall be located so that the probe can be inserted perpendicular to the gas flow.

(d) Work Platforms.

1. Minimum size of the working platform shall be 24 square feet in area. Platforms shall be at least 3 feet wide.

2. On circular stacks with 2 sampling ports, the platform shall extend at least 110 degrees around the stack.

3. On circular stacks with more than two sampling ports, the work platform shall extend 360 degrees around the stack.

4. All platforms shall be equipped with an adequate safety rail (ropes are not acceptable), toeboard, and hinged floor-opening cover if ladder access is used to reach the platform. The safety rail directly in line with the sampling ports shall be removable so that no obstruction exists in an area 14 inches below each sample port and 6 inches on either side of the sampling port.

(e) Access to Work Platform.

1. Ladders to the work platform exceeding 15 feet in length shall have safety cages or fall arresters with a minimum of 3 compatible safety belts available for use by sampling personnel.

2. Walkways over free-fall areas shall be equipped with safety rails and toeboards.

(f) Electrical Power.

1. A minimum of two 120-volt AC, 20-amp outlets shall be provided at the sampling platform within 20 feet of each sampling port.

2. If extension cords are used to provide the electrical power, they shall be kept on the plant's property and be available immediately upon request by sampling personnel.

(g) Sampling Equipment Support.

1. A three-quarter inch eyebolt and an angle bracket shall be attached directly above each port on vertical stacks and above each row of sampling ports on the sides of horizontal ducts.

a. The bracket shall be a standard 3 inch x 3 inch x one-quarter inch equal-legs bracket which is 1 and one-half inches wide. A hole that is one-half inch in diameter shall be drilled through the exact center of the horizontal portion of the bracket. The horizontal portion of the bracket shall be located 14 inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

b. A three-eighth inch bolt which protrudes 2 inches from the stack may be substituted for the required bracket. The bolt shall be located 15 and one-half inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

c. The three-quarter inch eyebolt shall be capable of supporting a 500 pound working load. For stacks that are less than 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 48 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. For stacks that are greater than or equal to 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 60 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. If the eyebolt is more than 120 inches above the platform, a length of chain shall be attached to it to bring the free end of the chain to within safe reach from the platform.

2. A complete monorail or dualrail arrangement may be substituted for the eyebolt and bracket.

3. When the sample ports are located in the top of a horizontal duct, a frame shall be provided above the port to allow the sample probe to be secured during the test.

[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

APPENDIX TV-3, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 04/30/99)

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

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

Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

1. Not federally enforceable. General Prohibition. Any stationary installation which will reasonably be expected to be a source of pollution shall not be operated, maintained, or modified without the appropriate and valid permits issued by the Department, unless the source is exempted by Department rule. The Department may issue a permit only after it receives reasonable assurance that the installation will not cause pollution in violation of any of the provisions of Chapter 403, F.S., or the rules promulgated thereunder. A permitted installation may only be operated, maintained, constructed, expanded or modified in a manner that is consistent with the terms of the permit.
[Rule 62-4.030, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.); Section 403.087, Florida Statute (F.S.)]

2. Not federally enforceable. Procedure to Obtain Permits: Application.
(1) Any person desiring to obtain a permit from the Department shall apply on forms prescribed by the Department and shall submit such additional information as the Department by law may require.
(2) All applications and supporting documents shall be filed in quadruplicate with the Department.
(3) To ensure protection of public health, safety, and welfare, any construction, modification, or operation of an installation which may be a source of pollution shall be in accordance with sound professional engineering practices pursuant to Chapter 471, F.S. All applications for a Department permit shall be certified by a professional engineer registered in the State of Florida except when the application is for renewal of an air pollution operation permit at a minor facility as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., or where professional engineering is not required by Chapter 471, F.S. Where required by Chapter 471 or 492, F.S., applicable portions of permit applications and supporting documents which are submitted to the Department for public record shall be signed and sealed by the professional(s) who prepared or approved them.
(4) Processing fees for air construction permits shall be in accordance with Rule 62-4.050(4), F.A.C.
(5)(a) To be considered by the Department, each application must be accompanied by the proper processing fee. The fee shall be paid by check, payable to the Department of Environmental Protection. The fee is non-refundable except as provided in Section 120.60, F.S., and in this section.
(c) Upon receipt of the proper application fee, the permit processing time requirements of Sections 120.60(2) and 403.0876, F.S., shall begin.
(d) If the applicant does not submit the required fee within ten days of receipt of written notification, the Department shall either return the unprocessed application or arrange with the applicant for the pick up of the application.
(e) If an applicant submits an application fee in excess of the required fee, the permit processing time requirements of Sections 120.60(2) and 403.0876, F.S., shall begin upon receipt, and the Department shall refund to the applicant the amount received in excess of the required fee.
(6) Any substantial modification to a complete application shall require an additional processing fee determined pursuant to the schedule set forth in Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C., and shall restart the time requirements of Sections 120.60 and 403.0876, F.S. For purposes of this Subsection, the term "substantial modification" shall mean a modification which is reasonably expected to lead to substantially different environmental impacts which require a detailed review.
(7) Modifications to existing permits proposed by the permittee which require substantial changes in the existing permit or require substantial evaluation by the Department of potential impacts of the proposed modifications shall require the same fee as a new application.
[Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C.]

3. Standards for Issuing or Denying Permits. Except as provided at Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., the issuance of a permit does not relieve any person from complying with the requirements of Chapter 403, F.S., or Department rules.
[Rule 62-4.070(7), F.A.C.]

4. Modification of Permit Conditions.

(1) For good cause and after notice and an administrative hearing, if requested, the Department may require the permittee to conform to new or additional conditions. The Department shall allow the permittee a reasonable time to conform to the new or additional conditions and on application of the permittee the Department may grant additional time. For the purpose of this section, good cause shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: (also, see Condition No. 38)

(a) A showing that an improvement in effluent or emission quality or quantity can be accomplished because of technological advances without unreasonable hardship.

(b) A showing that a higher degree of treatment is necessary to effect the intent and purpose of Chapter 403, F.S.

(c) A showing of any change in the environment or surrounding conditions that requires a modification to conform to applicable air or water quality standards.

(e) Adoption or revision of Florida Statutes, rules, or standards which require the modification of a permit condition for compliance.

(2) A permittee may request a modification of a permit by applying to the Department.

(3) A permittee may request that a permit be extended as a modification of the permit. Such a request must be submitted to the Department in writing before the expiration of the permit. Upon timely submittal of a request for extension, unless the permit automatically expires by statute or rule, the permit will remain in effect until final agency action is taken on the request. For construction permits, an extension shall be granted if the applicant can demonstrate reasonable assurances that, upon completion, the extended permit will comply with the standards and conditions required by applicable regulation. For all other permits, an extension shall be granted if the applicant can demonstrate reasonable assurances that the extended permit will comply with the standards and conditions applicable to the original permit. A permit for which the permit application fee was prorated in accordance with Rule 62-4.050(4)(1), F.A.C., shall not be extended. In no event shall a permit be extended or remain in effect longer than the time limits established by statute or rule.

[Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C.]

5. Renewals. Prior to one hundred eighty (180) days before the expiration of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the permittee shall apply for a renewal of a permit using forms incorporated by reference in the specific rule chapter for that kind of permit. A renewal application shall be timely and sufficient. If the application is submitted prior to 180 days before expiration of the permit, it will be considered timely and sufficient. If the renewal application is submitted at a later date, it will not be considered timely and sufficient unless it is submitted and made complete prior to the expiration of the operation permit. When the application for renewal is timely and sufficient, the existing permit shall remain in effect until the renewal application has been finally acted upon by the Department or, if there is court review of the Department's final agency action, until a later date is required by Section 120.60, F.S., provided that, for renewal of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the applicant complies with the requirements of Rules 62-213.420(1)(b)3. and 4., F.A.C.

[Rule 62-4.090(1), F.A.C.]

6. Suspension and Revocation.

(1) Permits shall be effective until suspended, revoked, surrendered, or expired and shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 403, F.S., and rules of the Department.

(2) Failure to comply with pollution control laws and rules shall be grounds for suspension or revocation.

(3) A permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., shall not become a vested property right in the permittee. The Department may revoke any permit issued by it if it finds that the permit holder or the permit holder's agent:

(a) Submitted false or inaccurate information in application or operational reports.

(b) Has violated law, Department orders, rules or permit conditions.

(c) Has failed to submit operational reports or other information required by Department rules.

(d) Has refused lawful inspection under Section 403.091, F.S.

[Rule 62-4.100, F.A.C.]

7. Not federally enforceable. Financial Responsibility. The Department may require an applicant to submit proof of financial responsibility and may require the applicant to post an appropriate bond to guarantee compliance with the law and Department rules.

[Rule 62-4.110, F.A.C.]

8. Transfer of Permits.
(1) Within 30 days after the sale or legal transfer of a permitted facility, an "Application for Transfer of Permit" (DEP Form 62-1.201(1)) must be submitted to the Department. This form must be completed with the notarized signatures of both the permittee and the proposed new permittee.
(2) The Department shall approve the transfer of a permit unless it determines that the proposed new permittee cannot provide reasonable assurances that conditions of the permit will be met. The determination shall be limited solely to the ability of the new permittee to comply with the conditions of the existing permit, and it shall not concern the adequacy of these permit conditions. If the Department proposes to deny the transfer, it shall provide both the permittee and the proposed new permittee a written objection to such transfer together with notice of a right to request a Chapter 120, F.S., proceeding on such determination.
(3) Within 30 days of receiving a properly completed Application for Transfer of Permit form, the Department shall issue a final determination. The Department may toll the time for making a determination on the transfer by notifying both the permittee and the proposed new permittee that additional information is required to adequately review the transfer request. Such notification shall be served within 30 days of receipt of an Application for Transfer of Permit form, completed pursuant to Rule 62-4.120(1), F.A.C. If the Department fails to take action to approve or deny the transfer within 30 days of receipt of the completed Application for Transfer of Permit form, or within 30 days of receipt of the last item of timely requested additional information, the transfer shall be deemed approved.
(4) The permittee is encouraged to apply for a permit transfer prior to the sale or legal transfer of a permitted facility. However, the transfer shall not be effective prior to the sale or legal transfer.
(5) Until this transfer is approved by the Department, the permittee and any other person constructing, operating, or maintaining the permitted facility shall be liable for compliance with the terms of the permit. The permittee transferring the permit shall remain liable for corrective actions that may be required as a result of any violations occurring prior to the sale or legal transfer of the facility.
[Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C.]

9. Plant Operation-Problems. If the permittee is temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by hazard of fire, wind or by other cause, the permittee shall immediately notify the Department. Notification shall include pertinent information as to the cause of the problem, and what steps are being taken to correct the problem and to prevent its recurrence, and where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with Department rules. (also, see Condition No. 10)
[Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]

10. For purposes of notification to the Department pursuant to Condition No. 9, Condition No. 12(8), and Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C., Plant Operation-Problems, "immediately" shall mean the same day, if during a workday (i.e., 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.), or the first business day after the incident, excluding weekends and holidays; and, for purposes of 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B), "prompt" shall have the same meaning as "immediately". [also, see Conditions Nos. 9 and 12(8)]
[40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

11. Not federally enforceable. Review. Failure to request a hearing within 14 days of receipt of notice of proposed or final agency action on a permit application or as otherwise required in Chapter 62-103, F.A.C., shall be deemed a waiver of the right to an administrative hearing.
[Rule 62-4.150, F.A.C.]

12. Permit Conditions. All permits issued by the Department shall include the following general conditions:
(1) The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit, are "permit conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.141, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, F.S. The permittee is placed on notice that the Department will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.
(2) This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department.
(3) As provided in subsections 403.087(6) and 403.722(5), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other Department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit.

(4) This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.
(5) This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of F.S. and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.
(6) The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.
(7) The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:

(a) Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;

(b) Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and,

(c) Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonable necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules. Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.

(8) If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information: (also, see Condition No. 10)

(a) A description of and cause of noncompliance; and,

(b) The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or for revocation of this permit.

(9) In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the F.S. or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.111 and 403.73, F.S. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.
(10) The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and F.S. after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by F.S. or Department rules.
(11) This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C., as applicable. The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by the Department.
(12) This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.
(14) The permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) Upon request, the permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under Department rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Department.

(b) The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. the person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
3. the dates analyses were performed;
4. the person responsible for performing the analyses;
5. the analytical techniques or methods used; and,
6. the results of such analyses.

(15) When requested by the Department, the permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the permittee becomes aware the relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Department, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.
[Rules 62-4.160 and 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

13. Construction Permits.

(1) No person shall construct any installation or facility which will reasonably be expected to be a source of air or water pollution without first applying for and receiving a construction permit from the Department unless exempted by statute or Department rule. In addition to the requirements of Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., applicants for a Department Construction Permit shall submit the following as applicable:

(a) A completed application on forms furnished by the Department.

(b) An engineering report covering:

1. plant description and operations,
2. types and quantities of all waste material to be generated whether liquid, gaseous or solid,
3. proposed waste control facilities,
4. the treatment objectives,
5. the design criteria on which the control facilities are based, and,
6. other information deemed relevant.

Design criteria submitted pursuant to Rule 62-4.210(1)(b)5., F.A.C., shall be based on the results of laboratory and pilot-plant scale studies whenever such studies are warranted. The design efficiencies of the proposed waste treatment facilities and the quantities and types of pollutants in the treated effluents or emissions shall be indicated. Work of this nature shall be subject to the requirements of Chapter 471, F.S. Where confidential records are involved, certain information may be kept confidential pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S.

(c) The owners' written guarantee to meet the design criteria as accepted by the Department and to abide by Chapter 403, F.S. and the rules of the Department as to the quantities and types of materials to be discharged from the installation. The owner may be required to post an appropriate bond or other equivalent evidence of financial responsibility to guarantee compliance with such conditions in instances where the owner's financial resources are inadequate or proposed control facilities are experimental in nature.

(2) The construction permit may contain conditions and an expiration date as determined by the Secretary or the Secretary's designee.

(3) When the Department issues a permit to construct, the permittee shall be allowed a period of time, specified in the permit, to construct, and to operate and test to determine compliance with Chapter 403, F.S., and the rules of the Department and, where applicable, to apply for and receive an operation permit. The Department may require tests and evaluations of the treatment facilities by the permittee at his/her expense.

[Rule 62-4.210, F.A.C.]

14. Not federally enforceable. Operation Permit for New Sources. To properly apply for an operation permit for new sources, the applicant shall submit certification that construction was completed noting any deviations from the conditions in the construction permit and test results where appropriate.

[Rule 62-4.220, F.A.C.]

Chapters 28-106 and 62-110, F.A.C.

15. Public Notice, Public Participation, and Proposed Agency Action. The permittee shall comply with all of the requirements for public notice, public participation, and proposed agency action pursuant to Rule 62-110.106 and Rule 62-210.350, F.A.C.

[Rules 62-110.106, 62-210.350 and 62-213.430(1)(b), F.A.C.]

16. Administrative Hearing. The permittee shall comply with all of the requirements for a petition for administrative hearing or waiver of right to administrative proceeding pursuant to Rules 28-106.201, 28-106.301 and 62-110.106, F.A.C.

[Rules 28-106.201, 28-106.301 and 62-110.106, , F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-204, F.A.C.

17. Asbestos. This permit does not authorize any demolition or renovation of the facility or its parts or components which involves asbestos removal. This permit does not constitute a waiver of any of the requirements of Chapter 62-257, F.A.C., and 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Asbestos, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Compliance with Chapter 62-257, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, Section 61.145, is required for any asbestos demolition or renovation at the source.

[40 CFR 61; Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, Chapter 62-257, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-210, F.A.C.

18. Permits Required. The owner or operator of any emissions unit which emits or can reasonably be expected to emit any air pollutant shall obtain an appropriate permit from the Department prior to beginning construction, modification, or initial or continued operation of the emissions unit unless exempted pursuant to Department rule or statute. All emissions limitations, controls, and other requirements imposed by such permits shall be at least as stringent as any applicable limitations and requirements contained in or enforceable under the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or that are otherwise federally enforceable. Except as provided at Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., issuance of a permit does not relieve the owner or operator of an emissions unit from complying with any applicable requirements, any emission limiting standards or other requirements of the air pollution rules of the Department or any other such requirements under federal, state, or local law.

(1) Air Construction Permits.

(a) Unless exempt from permitting pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C., or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C., an air construction permit shall be obtained by the owner or operator of any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit prior to the beginning of construction or modification, in accordance with all applicable provisions of this chapter, Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. Except as provided under Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C., the owner or operator of any facility seeking to create or change an air emissions bubble shall obtain an air construction permit in accordance with all the applicable provisions of this chapter, Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. The construction permit shall be issued for a period of time sufficient to allow construction or modification of the facility or emissions unit and operation while the new or modified facility or emissions unit is conducting tests or otherwise demonstrating initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit.

(b) Notwithstanding the expiration of an air construction permit, all limitations and requirements of such permit that are applicable to the design and operation of the permitted facility or emissions unit shall remain in effect until the facility or emissions unit is permanently shut down, except for any such limitation or requirement that is obsolete by its nature (such as a requirement for initial compliance testing) or any such limitation or requirement that is changed in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-210.300(1)(b)1., F.A.C. Either the applicant or the Department can propose that certain conditions be considered obsolete. Any conditions or language in an air construction permit that are included for informational purposes only, if they are transferred to the air operation permit, shall be transferred for informational purposes only and shall not become enforceable conditions unless voluntarily agreed to by the permittee or otherwise required under Department rules.

1. Except for those limitations or requirements that are obsolete, all limitations and requirements of an air construction permit shall be included and identified in any air operation permit for the facility or emissions unit. The limitations and requirements included in the air operation permit can be changed, and thereby superseded, through the issuance of an air construction permit, federally enforceable state air operation permit, federally enforceable air general permit, or Title V air operation permit; provided, however, that:

a. Any change that would constitute an administrative correction may be made pursuant to Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.;

b. Any change that would constitute a modification, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be accomplished only through the issuance of an air construction permit; and

c. Any change in a permit limitation or requirement that originates from a permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21, Rule 62-204.800(10)(d)2., F.A.C., Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C., or any former codification of Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., shall be accomplished only through the issuance of a new or revised air construction permit under Rule 62-204.800(10)(d)2., F.A.C., 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., as appropriate.

2. The force and effect of any change in a permit limitation or requirement made in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-210.300(1)(b)1. F.A.C., shall be the same as if such change were made to the original air construction permit.

3. Nothing in Rule 62-210.300(1)(b), F.A.C., shall be construed as to allow operation of a facility or emissions unit without a valid air operation permit.

(2) Air Operation Permits. Upon expiration of the air operation permit for any existing facility or emissions unit, subsequent to construction or modification and demonstration of initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit for any new or modified facility or emissions unit, or as otherwise provided in Chapter 62-210 or Chapter 62-213, the owner or operator of such facility or emissions unit shall obtain a renewal air operation permit, an initial air operation permit, or an administrative correction or revision of an existing air operation permit, whichever is appropriate, in accordance with all applicable provisions of Chapter 62-210, Chapter 62-213, and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

(a) Minimum Requirements for All Air Operation Permits. At a minimum, a permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall:

1. Specify the manner, nature, volume and frequency of the emissions permitted, and the applicable emission limiting standards or performance standards, if any;

2. Require proper operation and maintenance of any pollution control equipment by qualified personnel, where applicable in accordance with the provisions of any operation and maintenance plan required by the air pollution rules of the Department.

3. Contain an effective date stated in the permit which shall not be earlier than the date final action is taken on the application and be issued for a period, beginning on the effective date, as provided below.

a. The operation permit for an emissions unit which is in compliance with all applicable rules and in operational condition, and which the owner or operator intends to continue operating, shall be issued or renewed for a five-year period, except that, for Title V sources subject to Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C., operation permits shall be extended until 60 days after the due date for submittal of the facility's Title V permit application as specified in Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C.

b. Except as provided in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.d., F.A.C., the operation permit for an emissions unit which has been shut down for six months or more prior to the expiration date of the current operation permit, shall be renewed for a period not to exceed five years from the date of shutdown, even if the emissions unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided:

(i) the owner or operator of the emissions unit demonstrates to the Department that the emissions unit may need to be reactivated and used, or that it is the owner's or operator's intent to apply to the Department for a permit to construct a new emissions unit at the facility before the end of the extension period; and,

(ii) the owner or operator of the emissions unit agrees to and is legally prohibited from providing the allowable emission permitted by the renewed permit as an emissions offset to any other person under Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C.; and,

(iii) the emissions unit was operating in compliance with all applicable rules as of the time the source was shut down.

c. Except as provided in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.d., F.A.C., the operation permit for an emissions unit which has been shut down for five years or more prior to the expiration date of the current operation permit shall be renewed for a maximum period not to exceed ten years from the date of shutdown, even if the emissions unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided the conditions given in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., F.A.C., are met and the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that failure to renew the permit would constitute a hardship, which may include economic hardship.

d. The operation permit for an electric utility generating unit on cold standby or long-term reserve shutdown shall be renewed for a five-year period, and additional five-year periods, even if the unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided the conditions given in Rules 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b.(i) through (iii), F.A.C., are met.

4. In the case of an emissions unit permitted pursuant to Rules 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., and d., F.A.C., include reasonable notification and compliance testing requirements for reactivation of such emissions unit and provide that the owner or operator demonstrate to the Department prior to reactivation that such reactivation would not constitute reconstruction pursuant to Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.

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

19. Not federally enforceable. Notification of Startup. The owner or operator of any emissions unit or facility which has a valid air operation permit and which has been shut down more than one (1) year, shall notify the Department in writing of the intent to start up such emissions unit or facility, a minimum of sixty (60) days prior to the intended startup date.

(a) The notification shall include the planned startup date, anticipated emission rates or pollutants released, changes to processes or control devices which will result in changes to emission rates, and any other conditions which may differ from the valid outstanding operation permit.

(b) If, due to an emergency, a startup date is not known 60 days prior thereto, the owner shall notify the Department as soon as possible after the date of such startup is ascertained.

[Rule 62-210.300(5), F.A.C.]

20. Emissions Unit Reclassification.

(a) Any emissions unit whose operation permit has been revoked as provided for in Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., shall be deemed permanently shut down for purposes of Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. Any emissions unit whose permit to operate has expired without timely renewal or transfer may be deemed permanently shut down, provided, however, that no such emissions unit shall be deemed permanently shut down if, within 20 days after receipt of written notice from the Department, the emissions unit owner or operator demonstrates that the permit expiration resulted from inadvertent failure to comply with the requirements of Rule 62-4.090, F.A.C., and that the owner or operator intends to continue the emissions unit in operation, and either submits an application for an air operation permit or complies with permit transfer requirements, if applicable.

(b) If the owner or operator of an emissions unit which is so permanently shut down, applies to the Department for a permit to reactivate or operate such emissions unit, the emissions unit will be reviewed and permitted as a new emissions unit. [Rule 62-210.300(6), F.A.C.]

21. Public Notice and Comment.

(1) Public Notice of Proposed Agency Action.

(a) A notice of proposed agency action on permit application, where the proposed agency action is to issue the permit, shall be published by any applicant for:

1. An air construction permit;

2. An air operation permit, permit renewal or permit revision subject to Rule 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C., (i.e., a FESOP), except as provided in Rule 62-210.300(2)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; or

3. An air operation permit, permit renewal, or permit revision subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., except those permit revisions meeting the requirements of Rule 62-213.412(1), F.A.C.

(b) The notice required by Rule 62-210.350(1)(a), F.A.C., shall be published in accordance with all otherwise applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C. A public notice under Rule 62-210.350(1)(a)1., F.A.C., for an air construction permit may be combined with any required public notice under Rule 62-210.350(1)(a)2. or 3., F.A.C., for air operation permits. If such notices are combined, the public notice must comply with the requirements for both notices.

(c) Except as otherwise provided at Rules 62-210.350(2) and (5), F.A.C., each notice of intent to issue an air construction permit shall provide a 14-day period for submittal of public comments.

(2) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Emissions Units Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration or Nonattainment - Area Preconstruction Review.

(a) Before taking final agency action on a construction permit application for any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit subject to the preconstruction review requirements of Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:

1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S., and the Department's analysis of the effect of the proposed construction or modification on ambient air quality, including the Department's preliminary determination of whether the permit should be approved or disapproved;

2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments; and,

3. A notice, by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county affected, specifying the nature and location of the proposed facility or emissions unit, whether BACT or LAER has been determined, the degree of PSD increment consumption expected, if applicable, and the location of the information specified in paragraph 1. above; and notifying the public of the opportunity for submitting comments and requesting a public hearing.

(b) The notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action.

(c) A copy of the notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall also be sent by the Department to the Regional Office of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and to all other state and local officials or agencies having cognizance over the location of such new or modified facility or emissions unit, including local air pollution control agencies, chief executives of city or county government, regional land use planning agencies, and any other state, Federal Land Manager, or Indian Governing Body whose lands may be affected by emissions from the new or modified facility or emissions unit.

(d) A copy of the notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be displayed in the appropriate district, branch and local program offices.

(e) An opportunity for public hearing shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 120, F.S., and Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C.

(f) Any public comments received shall be made available for public inspection in the location where the information specified in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)1., F.A.C., is available and shall be considered by the Department in making a final determination to approve or deny the permit.

(g) The final determination shall be made available for public inspection at the same location where the information specified in Rule 62-210.350(2)(a)1., F.A.C., was made available.

(h) For a proposed new or modified emissions unit which would be located within 100 kilometers of any Federal Class I area or whose emissions may affect any Federal Class I area, and which would be subject to the preconstruction review requirements of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., or Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C.:

1. The Department shall mail or transmit to the Administrator a copy of the initial application for an air construction permit and notice of every action related to the consideration of the permit application.

2. The Department shall mail or transmit to the Federal Land Manager of each affected Class I area a copy of any written notice of intent to apply for an air construction permit; the initial application for an air construction permit, including all required analyses and demonstrations; any subsequently submitted information related to the application; the preliminary determination and notice of proposed agency action on the permit application; and any petition for an administrative hearing regarding the application or the Department's proposed action. Each such document shall be mailed or transmitted to the Federal Land Manager within fourteen (14) days after its receipt by the Department.

(3) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Facilities Subject to Operation Permits for Title V Sources.

(a) Before taking final agency action to issue a new, renewed, or revised air operation permit subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:

1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S.; and,

2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments.

(b) The notice provided for in Rule 62-210.350(3)(a), F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action.

(c) The notice shall identify:

1. The facility;

2. The name and address of the office at which processing of the permit occurs;

3. The activity or activities involved in the permit action;

4. The emissions change involved in any permit revision;

5. The name, address, and telephone number of a Department representative from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the permit draft, the application, and all relevant supporting materials, including any permit application, compliance plan, permit, monitoring report, and compliance statement required pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. (except for information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S.), and all other materials available to the Department that are relevant to the permit decision;

6. A brief description of the comment procedures required by Rule 62-210.350(3), F.A.C.;

7. The time and place of any hearing that may be held, including a statement of procedure to request a hearing (unless a hearing has already been scheduled); and,

8. The procedures by which persons may petition the Administrator to object to the issuance of the proposed permit after expiration of the Administrator's 45-day review period.

[Rule 62-210.350, F.A.C.]

22. Administrative Permit Corrections.

(1) A facility owner shall notify the Department by letter of minor corrections to information contained in a permit. Such notifications shall include:

(a) Typographical errors noted in the permit;

(b) Name, address or phone number change from that in the permit;

(c) A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;

(d) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o;

(e) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(11), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o, provided the notification is accompanied by a copy of any EPA determination concerning the similarity of the change to those listed at Rule 62-210.360(1)(d), F.A.C.; and

(f) Any other similar minor administrative change at the source.

(2) Upon receipt of any such notification the Department shall within 60 days correct the permit and provide a corrected copy to the owner.

(3) After first notifying the owner, the Department shall correct any permit in which it discovers errors of the types listed at Rule 62-210.360(1)(a) and (b), F.A.C., and provide a corrected copy to the owner.

(4) For Title V source permits, other than general permits, a copy of the corrected permit shall be provided to EPA and any approved local air program in the county where the facility or any part of the facility is located.

(5) The Department shall incorporate requirements resulting from issuance of a new or revised construction permit into an existing Title V source permit, if the construction permit or permit revision incorporates requirements of federally enforceable preconstruction review, and if the applicant requests at the time of application that all of the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C., be complied with in conjunction with the processing of the construction permit application.
[Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.]

23. Reports.
(3) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility.
(a) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year.
(c) The annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department District or Department approved local air pollution control program office by March 1 of the following year unless otherwise indicated by permit condition or Department request.
[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

24. Circumvention. No person shall circumvent any air pollution control device, or allow the emission of air pollutants without the applicable air pollution control device operating properly.
[Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]

25. Forms and Instructions. The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Forms 62-210.900(1),(3),(4) and (5), F.A.C., including instructions, are available from the Department as hard-copy documents or executable files on computer diskettes. Copies of forms (hard-copy or diskette) may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resources Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. Notwithstanding the requirement of Rule 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate, if an air permit application is submitted using the Department's electronic application form, only one copy of the diskette and signature pages is required to be submitted.
(1) Application for Air Permit - Title V Source, Form and Instructions (Effective 2-11-99).
(a) Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95).
1. Repowering Extension Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95).
2. New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95).
3. Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95).
4. Phase II NOx Compliance Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 1-6-98).
5. Phase II NOx Averaging Plan, Form (Effective 1-6-98).
(b) Reserved.
(5) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions (Effective 2-11-99).
[Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

26. Annual Emissions Fee. Each Title V source permitted to operate in Florida must pay between January 15 and March 1 of each year, upon written notice from the Department, an annual emissions fee in accordance with Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C., and the appropriate form and associated instructions.
[Rules 62-213.205 and 62-213.900(1), F.A.C.]

27. Annual Emissions Fee. Failure to pay timely any required annual emissions fee, penalty, or interest constitutes grounds for permit revocation pursuant to Rule 62-4.100, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.205(1)(g), F.A.C.]

28. Annual Emissions Fee. Any documentation of actual hours of operation, actual material or heat input, actual production amount, or actual emissions used to calculate the annual emissions fee shall be retained by the owner for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.
[Rule 62-213.205(1)(j), F.A.C.]

29. Annual Emissions Fee. A completed DEP Form 62-213.900(1), F.A.C., "Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee Form", must be submitted by the responsible official with the annual emissions fee.
[Rule 62-213.205(1)(k), F.A.C.]

30. Air Operation Permit Fees. After December 31, 1992, no permit application processing fee, renewal fee, modification fee or amendment fee is required for an operation permit for a Title V source.
[Rule 62-213.205(4), F.A.C.]

31. Permits and Permit Revisions Required. All Title V sources are subject to the permit requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
(1) No Title V source may operate except in compliance with Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
(2) Except as provided in Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C., no source with a permit issued under the provisions of this chapter shall make any changes in its operation without first applying for and receiving a permit revision if the change meets any of the following:
(a) Constitutes a modification;
(b) Violates any applicable requirement;
(c) Exceeds the allowable emissions of any air pollutant from any unit within the source;
(d) Contravenes any permit term or condition for monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, reporting or of a compliance certification requirement;
(e) Requires a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard or a source specific determination of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis under the provisions of Chapters 62-212 or 62-296, F.A.C.;
(f) Violates a permit term or condition which the source has assumed for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject;
(g) Results in the trading of emissions among units within a source except as specifically authorized pursuant to Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.
(h) Results in the change of location of any relocatable facility identified as a Title V source pursuant to paragraph (a)-(e), (g) or (h) of the definition of "major source of air pollution" at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C
(i) Constitutes a change at an Acid Rain Source under the provisions of 40 CFR 72.81(a)(1),(2),or (3),(b)(1) or (b)(3), hereby incorporated by reference;
(j) Constitutes a change in a repowering plan, nitrogen oxides averaging plan, or nitrogen oxides compliance deadline extension at an Acid Rain Source.
(k) Is a request for exemption pursuant to Rule 62-214.340, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.400(1) & (2), F.A.C.]

32. Changes Without Permit Revision. Title V sources having a valid permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., may make the following changes without permit revision, provided that sources shall maintain source logs or records to verify periods of operation in each alternative method of operation:
(1) Permitted sources may change among those alternative methods of operation allowed by the source's permit as provided by the terms of the permit;
(2) Permitted sources may implement the terms or conditions of a new or revised construction permit if;
(a) The application for construction permit complied with the requirements of Rule 62-213.420(3) and (4), F.A.C.;
(b) The terms or conditions were subject to federally enforceable preconstruction review pursuant to Chapter 62-212, F.A.C.; and,
(c) The new or revised construction permit was issued after the Department and the applicant complied with all the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C.;
(3) A permitted source may implement operating changes after the source submits any forms required by any applicable requirement and provides the Department and EPA with at least 7 days written notice prior to implementation. The source and the Department shall attach each notice to the relevant permit;
(a) The written notice shall include the date on which the change will occur, and a description of the change within the permitted source, the pollutants emitted and any change in emissions, and any term or condition becoming applicable or no longer applicable as a result of the change;
(b) The permit shield described in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., shall not apply to such changes;
(4) Permitted sources may implement changes involving modes of operation only in accordance with Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C.]

33. Immediate Implementation Pending Revision Process.
(1) Those permitted Title V sources making any change that constitutes a modification pursuant to the definition of modification at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., but which would not constitute a modification pursuant to 42 USC 7412(a) or to 40 CFR 52.01, 60.2, or 61.15, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., may implement such change prior to final issuance of a permit revision in accordance with this section, provided the change:
(a) Does not violate any applicable requirement;
(b) Does not contravene any permit term or condition for monitoring, testing, recordkeeping or reporting, or any compliance certification requirement;

(c) Does not require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or a source-specific determination of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis under the provisions of Chapter 62-212 or 62-296, F.A.C.;

(d) Does not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject including any federally enforceable emissions cap or federally enforceable alternative emissions limit.

(2) A Title V source may immediately implement such changes after they have been incorporated into the terms and conditions of a new or revised construction permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and after the source provides to EPA, the Department, each affected state and any approved local air program having geographic jurisdiction over the source, a copy of the source's application for operation permit revision. The Title V source may conform its application for construction permit to include all information required by Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C., in lieu of submitting separate application forms.

(3) The Department shall process the application for operation permit revision in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., except that the Department shall issue a draft permit revision or a determination to deny the revision within 60 days of receipt of a complete application for operation permit revision or, if the Title V source has submitted a construction permit application conforming to the requirements of Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C., the Department shall issue a draft permit or a determination to deny the revision at the same time the Department issues its determination on issuance or denial of the construction permit application. The Department shall not take final action until all the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1)(a), (c), (d), and (e), F.A.C., have been complied with.

(4) Pending final action on the operation permit revision application, the source shall implement the changes in accordance with the terms and conditions of the source's new or revised construction permit.

(5) The permit shield described in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., shall not apply to such changes until after the Department takes final action to issue the operation permit revision.

(6) If the Department denies the source's application for operation permit revision, the source shall cease implementation of the proposed changes.

[Rule 62-213.412, F.A.C.]

34. Permit Applications.

(1) Duty to Apply. For each Title V source, the owner or operator shall submit a timely and complete permit application in compliance with the requirements of Rules 62-213.420, 62-4.050(1) & (2), and 62-210.900, F.A.C.

(a) Timely Application.

3. For purposes of permit renewal, a timely application is one that is submitted in accordance with Rule 62-4.090, F.A.C.

(b) Complete Application.

1. Any applicant for a Title V permit, permit revision or permit renewal must submit an application on DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1), which must include all the information specified by Rule 62-213.420(3), F.A.C., except that an application for permit revision must contain only that information related to the proposed change. The applicant shall include information concerning fugitive emissions and stack emissions in the application. Each application for permit, permit revision or permit renewal shall be certified by a responsible official in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

2. For those applicants submitting initial permit applications pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C., a complete application shall be an application that substantially addresses all the information required by the application form number 62-210.900(1), and such applications shall be deemed complete within sixty days of receipt of a signed and certified application unless the Department notifies the applicant of incompleteness within that time. For all other applicants, the applications shall be deemed complete sixty days after receipt, unless the Department, within sixty days after receipt of a signed application for permit, permit revision or permit renewal, requests additional documentation or information needed to process the application. An applicant making timely and complete application for permit, or timely application for permit renewal as described by Rule 62-4.090(1), F.A.C., shall continue to operate the source under the authority and provisions of any existing valid permit or Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Certification, provided the applicant complies with all the provisions of Rules 62-213.420(1)(b)3. and 4. F.A.C. Failure of the Department to request additional information within sixty days of receipt of a properly signed application shall not impair the Department's ability to request additional information pursuant to Rules 62-213.420(1)(b)3. and 4., F.A.C.

3. For those permit applications submitted pursuant to the provisions of Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C., the Department shall notify the applicant if the Department becomes aware at any time during processing of the application that the application contains incorrect or incomplete information. The applicant shall submit the corrected or supplementary information to the Department within ninety days unless the applicant has requested and been granted additional time to submit the information. Failure of an applicant to submit corrected or supplementary information requested by the Department within ninety days or such additional time as requested and granted shall render the application incomplete.
4. For all applications other than those addressed at Rule 62-213.420(1)(b)3., F.A.C., should the Department become aware, during processing of any application that the application contains incorrect information, or should the Department become aware, as a result of comment from an affected State, an approved local air program, EPA, or the public that additional information is needed to evaluate the application, the Department shall notify the applicant within 30 days. When an applicant becomes aware that an application contains incorrect or incomplete information, the applicant shall submit the corrected or supplementary information to the Department. If the Department notifies an applicant that corrected or supplementary information is necessary to process the permit, and requests a response, the applicant shall provide the information to the Department within ninety days of the Department request unless the applicant has requested and been granted additional time to submit the information or, the applicant shall, within ninety days, submit a written request that the Department process the application without the information. Failure of an applicant to submit corrected or supplementary information requested by the Department within ninety days, or such additional time as requested and granted, or to demand in writing within ninety days that the application be processed without the information shall render the application incomplete. Nothing in this section shall limit any other remedies available to the Department.

[Rules 62-213.420(1)(a)3. and 62-213.420(1)(b)1., 2., 3. & 4., F.A.C.]

35. Confidential Information. Whenever an applicant submits information under a claim of confidentiality pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S., the applicant shall also submit a copy of all such information and claim directly to EPA. (also, see Condition No. 50.)
[Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C.]

36. Standard Application Form and Required Information. Applications shall be submitted under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., on forms provided by the Department and adopted by reference in Rule 62-210.900(1), F.A.C. The information as described in Rule 62-210.900(1), F.A.C., shall be included for the Title V source and each emissions unit. An application must include information sufficient to determine all applicable requirements for the Title V source and each emissions unit and to evaluate a fee amount pursuant to Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.420(3), F.A.C.]

37. Certification by Responsible Official (RO). In addition to the professional engineering certification required for applications by Rule 62-4.050(3), F.A.C., any application form, report, compliance statement, compliance plan and compliance schedule submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall contain a certification signed by a responsible official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
[Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

38. a. Permit Renewal and Expiration. Permits being renewed are subject to the same requirements that apply to permit issuance at the time of application for renewal. Permit renewal applications shall contain that information identified in Rules 62-210.900(1) and 62-213.420(3), F.A.C. Unless a Title V source submits a timely application for permit renewal in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-4.090(1), F.A.C., the existing permit shall expire and the source's right to operate shall terminate.

b. Permit Revision Procedures. Permit revisions shall meet all requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., including those for content of applications, public participation, review by approved local programs and affected states, and review by EPA, as they apply to permit issuance and renewal, except that permit revisions for those activities implemented pursuant to Rule 62-213.412, F.A.C., need not meet the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1)(b), F.A.C. The Department shall require permit revision in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 70.7(f), whenever any source becomes subject to any condition listed at 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. The below requirements from 40 CFR 70.7(f) are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-213.430(4), F.A.C.:

o 40 CFR 70.7(f): Reopening for Cause. (also, see Condition No. 4)

(1) This section contains provisions from 40 CFR 70.7(f) that specify the conditions under which a Title V permit shall be reopened prior to the expiration of the permit. A Title V permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:

(i) Additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable to a major Part 70 source with a remaining permit term of 3 or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to 40 CFR 70.4(b)(10)(i) or (ii).

(ii) Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approved by the Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit.

(iii) The permitting authority or EPA determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.

(iv) The Administrator or the permitting authority determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

(2) Proceedings to reopen and issue a permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening shall be made as expeditiously as practicable.

(3) Reopenings under 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1) shall not be initiated before a notice of such intent is provided to the Part 70 source by the permitting authority at least 30 days in advance of the date that the permit is to be reopened, except that the permitting authority may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency.

[Rules 62-213.430(3) & (4), F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 70.7(f)]

39. Insignificant Emissions Units or Pollutant-Emitting Activities.

(a) All requests for determination of insignificant emissions units or activities made pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(3)(m), F.A.C., shall be processed in conjunction with the permit, permit renewal or permit revision application submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. Insignificant emissions units or activities shall be approved by the Department consistent with the provisions of Rule 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C. Emissions units or activities which are added to a Title V source after issuance of a permit under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall be incorporated into the permit at its next renewal, provided such emissions units or activities have been exempted from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit and also qualify as insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

(b) An emissions unit or activity shall be considered insignificant if:

1. Such unit or activity would be subject to no unit-specific applicable requirement;
2. Such unit or activity, in combination with other units or activities proposed as insignificant, would not cause the facility to exceed any major source threshold(s) as defined in Rule 62-213.420(3)(c)1., F.A.C., unless it is acknowledged in the permit application that such units or activities would cause the facility to exceed such threshold(s); and
3. Such unit or activity would not emit or have the potential to emit:
   a. 500 pounds per year or more of lead and lead compounds expressed as lead;
   b. 1,000 pounds per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant;
   c. 2,500 pounds per year or more of total hazardous air pollutants; or
   d. 5.0 tons per year or more of any other regulated pollutant.

[Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.]

40. Permit Duration. Operation permits for Title V sources may not be extended as provided in Rule 62-4.080(3), F.A.C., if such extension will result in a permit term greater than five (5) years.

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

41. Monitoring Information. All records of monitoring information shall specify the date, place, and time of sampling or measurement and the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement, the date(s) analyses were performed, the company or entity that performed the analyses, the analytical techniques or methods used, and the results of such analyses.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.a., F.A.C.]

42. Retention of Records. Retention of records of all monitoring data and support information shall be for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

43. Monitoring Reports. The permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six (6) months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.]

44. Deviation from Permit Requirements Reports. The permittee shall report in accordance with the requirements of Rules 62-210.700(6) and 62-4.130, F.A.C., any deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit. Reports shall include the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.b., F.A.C.]

45. Reports. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.c, F.A.C.]

46. If any portion of the final permit is invalidated, the remainder of the permit shall remain in effect.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)1., F.A.C.]

47. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that maintaining compliance with any permit condition would necessitate halting of or reduction of the source activity.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)3., F.A.C.]

48. A Title V source shall comply with all the terms and conditions of the existing permit until the Department has taken final action on any permit renewal or any requested permit revision, except as provided at Rule 62-213.412(2), F.A.C.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)4., F.A.C.]

49. A situation arising from sudden and unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source which causes an exceedance of a technology-based emissions limitation because of unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the situation and which requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, shall be an affirmative defense to an enforcement action in accordance with the provisions and requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(g)(2) and (3), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)5., F.A.C.]

50. Confidentiality Claims. Any permittee may claim confidentiality of any data or other information by complying with Rule 62-213.420(2), F.A.C. (also, see Condition No. 35.)
[Rule 62-213.440(1)(d)6., F.A.C.]

51. Statement of Compliance. The permittee shall submit a statement of compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit. Such statements shall be submitted to the Department and EPA annually, or more frequently if specified by Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C., or by any other applicable requirement. Such statements shall be accompanied by a certification in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C. The statement of compliance shall include all the provisions of 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii), incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

o 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii). The compliance certification shall include all of the following (provided that the identification of applicable information may cross-reference the permit or previous reports, as applicable):

(A) The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;

(B) The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the owner or operator for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period, and whether such methods or other means provide continuous or intermittent data. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3). If necessary, the owner or operator also shall identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with section113(c)(2) of the Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;

(C) The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, based on the method or means designated in paragraph (c)(5)(iii)(B) of this section. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. The certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance as defined under part 64 of this chapter occurred; and

(D) Such other facts as the permitting authority may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

The statement shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, in accordance with Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C. The responsible official may treat compliance with all other applicable requirements as a surrogate for compliance with Rule 62-296.320(2), Objectionable Odor Prohibited.

[Rule 62-213.440(3), F.A.C.]

52. Permit Shield. Except as provided in Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., compliance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements in effect as of the date of permit issuance, provided that the source included such applicable requirements in the permit application. Nothing in Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., or in any permit shall alter or affect the ability of EPA or the Department to deal with an emergency, the liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance, or the requirements of the Federal Acid Rain Program.

{Permitting note: The permit shield is not in effect until the effective date of the permit.}

[Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C.]

53. Forms and Instructions. The forms used by the Department in the Title V source operation program are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-213.900, F.A.C. The form is listed by rule number, which is also the form number, and with the subject, title, and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resources Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or by contacting the appropriate permitting authority.

(1) Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee (AEF) Form.

[Rule 62-213.900(1), F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-256, F.A.C.

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

[Chapter 62-256, F.A.C.]

Chapter 62-281, F.A.C.

55. Refrigerant Requirements. Any facility having refrigeration equipment, including air conditioning equipment, which uses a Class I or II substance (listed at 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendices A and B), and any facility which maintains, services, or repairs motor vehicles using a Class I or Class II substance as refrigerant must comply with all requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subparts B and F, and with Rule 62-281.100, F.A.C. Those requirements include the following restrictions:

(1) Any facility having any refrigeration equipment normally containing 50 (fifty) pounds of refrigerant, or more, must keep servicing records documenting the date and type of all service and the quantity of any refrigerant added pursuant to 40 CFR 82.166;

(2) No person repairing or servicing a motor vehicle may perform any service on a motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC) involving the refrigerant for such air conditioner unless the person has been properly trained and certified as provided at 40 CFR 82.34 and 40 CFR 82.40, and properly uses equipment approved pursuant to 40 CFR 82.36 and 40 CFR 82.38, and complies with 40 CFR 82.42;
(3) No person may sell or distribute, or offer for sale or distribution, any substance listed as a Class I or Class II substance at 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendices A and B, except in compliance with Rule 62-281.100, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 82.34(b), 40 CFR 82.42, and/or 40 CFR 82.166;
(4) No person maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of appliances may knowingly vent or otherwise release into the atmosphere any Class I or Class II substance used as a refrigerant in such equipment and no other person may open appliances (except MVACs as defined at 40 CFR 82.152) for service, maintenance or repair unless the person has been properly trained and certified pursuant to 40 CFR 82.161 and unless the person uses equipment certified for that type of appliance pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158 and unless the person observes the practices set forth at 40 CFR 82.156 and 40 CFR 82.166;
(5) No person may dispose of appliances (except small appliances, as defined at 40 CFR 82.152) without using equipment certified for that type of appliance pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158 and without observing the practices set forth at 40 CFR 82.156 and 40 CFR 82.166;
(6) No person may recover refrigerant from small appliances, MVACs and MVAC-like appliances (as defined at 40 CFR 82.152), except in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subpart F.
[40 CFR 82; and, Chapter 62-281, F.A.C. (Chapter 62-281, F.A.C., is not federally enforceable)]

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

57. Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.
(4)(c)1. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any emissions unit whatsoever, including, but not limited to, vehicular movement, transportation of materials, construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking, or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emission.

3. Reasonable precautions may include, but shall not be limited to the following:

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

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

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

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

e. Landscaping or planting of vegetation.

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

g. Confining abrasive blasting where possible.

h. Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

4. In determining what constitutes reasonable precautions for a particular facility, the Department shall consider the cost of the control technique or work practice, the environmental impacts of the technique or practice, and the degree of reduction of emissions expected from a particular technique or practice.
[Rules 62-296.320(4)(c)1., 3., & 4. F.A.C.]

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FIGURE 1--SUMMARY REPORT--GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSION AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE (version dated 7/96)

[Note: This form is referenced in 40 CFR 60.7, Subpart A-General Provisions]

Pollutant *(Circle One)*: SO_2 NO_X TRS H_2S CO Opacity

Reporting period dates: From _____ to _____

Company: _____

Emission Limitation: _____

Address: _____

Monitor Manufacturer: _____

Model No.: _____

Date of Latest CMS Certification or Audit: _____

Process Unit(s) Description: _____

Total source operating time in reporting period [1]: _____

Emission data summary [1]		CMS performance summary [1]	
1. Duration of excess emissions in reporting period due to:		1. CMS downtime in reporting period due to:	
a. Startup/shutdown	____	a. Monitor equipment malfunctions	____
b. Control equipment problems	____	b. Non-Monitor equipment malfunctions	____
c. Process problems	____	c. Quality assurance calibration	____
d. Other known causes	____	d. Other known causes	____
e. Unknown causes	____	e. Unknown causes	____
2. Total duration of excess emissions	____	2. Total CMS Downtime	____
3. Total duration of excess emissions x (100) / [Total source operating time]	____ % [2]	3. [Total CMS Downtime] x (100) / [Total source operating time]	____ % [2]

[1] For opacity, record all times in minutes. For gases, record all times in hours.

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

Note: On a separate page, describe any changes since last quarter in CMS, process or controls.

I certify that the information contained in this report is true, accurate, and complete.

Name: _____

Signature: _____ *Date*: _____

Title: _____

[electronic file name: figure1.doc]

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	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
	3. Check after each test series	Comparison check	5%