



# Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles  
Governor

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

Virginia B. Wetherell  
Secretary

**PERMITTEE:**  
Polk Power Partners, L.P.  
23293 South Pointe Drive  
Laguna Hills, CA 92653

**Permit Number:** AC 53-211670  
PSD-FL-187  
**Expiration Date:** December 31, 1995  
**County:** Polk  
**Latitude/Longitude:** 27°50'56"N  
81°52'39"W  
**Project:** Mulberry Cogeneration  
Project

This permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and Florida Administrative Code Chapters 17-212 and 17-4. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawings, plans, and other documents attached hereto or on file with the Department and made a part hereof and specifically described as follows:

For the construction of a 126 Megawatt cogeneration unit. The facility will be located off County Road 555 approximately 3.7 miles southwest of Bartow in Polk County, Florida. UTM coordinates of the site are: Zone 17, 413.6 km E and 3080.6 km N.

Particulate emissions shall be controlled by using clean fuels and good combustion practices. CO emissions shall be controlled by proper combustion techniques. NO<sub>x</sub> emissions shall be initially controlled by water injection and Low NO<sub>x</sub> Burners. Future control technology for NO<sub>x</sub> will depend on whether the Low NO<sub>x</sub> Burners can achieve the levels specified by this permit.

The source shall be constructed in accordance with the permit application, plans, documents, amendments and drawings, except as otherwise noted in the General and Specific Conditions.

Attachments are listed below:

1. DER letter dated May 5, 1992.
2. KBN letter dated April 15, 1992.
3. KBN letter dated June 2, 1992.
4. EPA letter dated July 1, 1992.
5. KBN submittal dated July 8, 1992.
6. KBN letter dated July 29, 1992.
7. KBN letter dated August 12, 1992.
8. DER letter dated August 13, 1992.
9. KBN letter dated August 26, 1992.
10. KBN letter dated October 12, 1992.
11. KBN letter dated November 2, 1992.

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Attachments are listed below: (Cont'd)

12. EPA letter dated December 16, 1992.
13. KBN letter dated February 19, 1993.
14. DER letter dated March 19, 1993.
15. KBN letter dated August 17, 1993.
16. DER letter dated August 19, 1993.
17. KBN letter dated August 27, 1993.
18. HBG&S letter dated November 16, 1993.
19. DEP letter dated November 18, 1993.
20. HBG&S letter dated December 20, 1993.
21. PPP letter dated December 17, 1993.
22. GECC letter dated December 16, 1993.
23. HBG&S letter dated December 22, 1993.

**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 403.161, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, Florida Statutes. 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), Florida Statutes, 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 the permit.

4. This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgement 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.

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**GENERAL CONDITIONS:**

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 Florida Statutes 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 or 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 a reasonable time, 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 the conditions of the permit;
- b. Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- c. Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules.

Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.

8. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information:

- a. A description of and cause of non-compliance; and

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- b. The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the non-compliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance.

The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or for revocation of this permit.

9. In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the Florida Statutes or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.73 and 403.111, Florida Statutes. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.

10. The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance, provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or Department rules.

11. This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Florida Administrative Code Rules 17-4.120 and 17-30.300, 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.

13. This permit also constitutes:

- (x) Determination of Best Available Control Technology (BACT)
- (x) Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)
- (x) Compliance with New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

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**GENERAL CONDITIONS:**

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 three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.
- c. Records of monitoring information shall include:
  - the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
  - the person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
  - the dates analyses were performed;
  - the person responsible for performing the analyses;
  - the analytical techniques or methods used; and
  - 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 that 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.

**SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:**

1. This permit supersedes the initial permit issued on November 24, 1992. Unless otherwise indicated, the construction and operation of the subject facilities shall be in accordance with the capacities and specifications stated in the application and subsequent submittals by the permittee.

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**SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:**

2. Emissions from the facility shall not exceed the limits listed below based on operation at 59°F and 60% relative humidity (ISO conditions):

Pollu- tant	Source	Fuel	Through 12/31/97		After 12/31/97 (See notes)	
			lbs/hr	tons/yr	lbs/hr	tons/yr
NOx	HRSG Stack 1	Gas	87.8	384.5	52.7	230.7
	HRSG Stack 2	Gas	19.9	87.1	18.3	80.0
	HRSG Stack 1	Oil	164.0	718.2	164.0	59.0
	HRSG Stack 2	Oil	23.4	102.4	23.4	8.4
SO2	HRSG Stack 1	Oil	0.1% Sulfur Max.		0.1% Sulfur Max.	
	HRSG Stack 2	Oil	0.1% Sulfur Max.		0.1% Sulfur Max.	
VE	HRSG Stack 1	Gas	10% Opacity		10% Opacity	
	HRSG Stack 2	Gas	10% Opacity		10% Opacity	
	HRSG Stack 1	Oil	20% Opacity		20% Opacity	
	HRSG Stack 2	Oil	20% Opacity		20% Opacity	
VOC	HRSG Stack 1	Oil	9.2	40.4	--	--
CO	HRSG Stack 1	Gas	42.9	187.8	53.0	232.0
	HRSG Stack 2	Gas	11.9	52.0	12.6	55.2
	HRSG Stack 1	Oil	75.3	329.9	75.3	27.1
	HRSG Stack 2	Oil	13.4	58.5	13.4	4.8

- Notes: (1) NO<sub>x</sub> limits for turbine after 12/31/97 based on 15 ppmvd (gas firing) achievable by 4/30/97 but not effective until after 12/31/97.  
 (2) CO limits for turbine after 12/31/97 based on 25 ppmvd (gas firing).  
 (3) Opacity limit will allow one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27% opacity.  
 (4) Oil may be used as backup fuel for up to 30 days per year.  
 (5) HRSG Stack 1 = primary; HRSG Stack 2 = secondary (portion of exhaust from combustion turbine is vented through secondary stack along with exhaust from gas-fired duct burner).

3. The cogeneration facility shall be permitted to fire natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil until December 31, 1997, after which the primary fuel will be natural gas. Fuel consumption rates (based on operation at 20°F) and hours of operation for the turbine and duct burner shall not exceed those listed below:

	Natural Gas			No. 2 Fuel Oil		
	M ft <sup>3</sup> /hr	MM ft <sup>3</sup> /yr	hrs/yr	M lb/hr	MM lb/yr	hrs/yr
Turbine	1013.4	8877.4	8760	55.6	379.9	6833(1)
Duct Burner	104.2	450.2(2)	8760	0	0	0

- (1) After December 31, 1997, fuel oil can be used permanently as backup fuel for no more than 720 hours per year.  
 (2) Based on maximum firing rate for 4,320 hours per year.

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**SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:**

4. Before this construction permit expires, the cogeneration facility stack and secondary HRSG stack shall be sampled or tested as applicable according to the emission limits in Specific Condition No. 2. Annual compliance tests shall be conducted each year thereafter. Compliance tests shall be run at 96% to 100% of the maximum capacity achievable for the average ambient temperature during the compliance tests. The turbine manufacturer's capacity vs. temperature (ambient) curve shall be included with the compliance test results. Tests shall be conducted using the following reference methods:

NO<sub>x</sub>: EPA Method 20  
SO<sub>2</sub>: Fuel supplier's sulfur analysis  
VE: EPA Method 9  
CO: EPA Method 10  
VOC: EPA Method 25A

5. The Southwest District office shall be notified at least 30 days prior to the compliance tests. Compliance test results shall be submitted to the Southwest District office in Tampa and the Bureau of Air Regulation office in Tallahassee (third annual compliance test only) within 45 days after completion of the tests. Sampling facilities, methods, and reporting shall be in accordance with F.A.C. Rule 17-2.700 and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

6. A continuous operations monitoring system shall be installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with 40 CFR 60.334. The natural gas, fuel oil and water injection flows to the cogeneration turbine along with the power output of the generators shall be metered and continuously recorded. The data shall be logged daily and maintained so that it can be provided to DEP upon request.

7. The permittee shall have the option of including, in the initial construction, adequate modules and other provisions necessary for future installation of state-of-the-art catalytic abatement or equivalent NO<sub>x</sub> control systems. The Bureau of Air Regulation shall, if NO<sub>x</sub> emission limits are not met, review the need for making a revised determination of Best Available Control Technology. If test results show that it is unlikely that NO<sub>x</sub> limits can be met, a revised BACT determination shall be made. The Department may revise the BACT determination to require installation of such technology if so indicated by the revised BACT cost/benefit analysis. The retrofit costs associated with not making provisions for such technology initially shall not be considered by the Department in the retrofit cost analysis.

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**SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:**

8. The permittee, for good cause, may request that this construction permit be extended. Such a request shall be submitted to the Bureau of Air Regulation prior to 60 days before the expiration of the permit (F.A.C. Rule 17-4.090).

9. An application for an operation permit must be submitted to the Southwest District office at least 90 days prior to the expiration date of this construction permit. To properly apply for an operation permit, the applicant shall submit the appropriate application form, fee, certification that construction was completed noting any deviations from the conditions in the construction permit, and compliance test reports as required by this permit (F.A.C. Rules 17-4.055 and 17-4.220).

Issued this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_, 1994

**STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT  
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

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Virginia B. Wetherell, Secretary



Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination  
Mulberry Cogeneration Project  
Polk County

The applicant proposes to install a 126 MW combined cycle cogeneration unit. The Polk County facility will consist of a General Electric PG7111EA Gas Turbine Generator exhausting through a primary heat recovery steam generator which will produce steam for the steam-electric cycle. Initially, the turbine will be fired by natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil, with natural gas becoming the permanent fuel after December 31, 1997. A secondary heat recovery steam generator will be auxiliary-fired by natural gas.

BACT Determination Requested by Applicant

- NO<sub>x</sub> - Dry Low NO<sub>x</sub> Combustion
- CO - Combustion Design
- H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>/SO<sub>2</sub> - Low Sulfur Fuel Oil (0.1%S)
- PM/PM<sub>10</sub> - Combustion Design/Clean Fuel
- VOC - Combustion Design

BACT Determination by the Department

- NO<sub>x</sub> - Dry Low NO<sub>x</sub> Combustion with potential future SCR capability
- CO - Combustion Design
- H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>/SO<sub>2</sub> - Low Sulfur Fuel Oil (0.1%S)
- PM/PM<sub>10</sub> - Combustion Design/Clean Fuel
- VOC - Combustion Design

Proposed Emissions (tons per year)

	<u>Through 12/31/97</u> <u>(22% Gas/78% Oil)</u>			<u>After 12/31/97 (100% Gas)</u>			<u>PSD</u>
	<u>HRSG</u>	<u>Secondary HRSG</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>HRSG</u>	<u>Secondary HRSG</u>	<u>Total</u>	
NO <sub>x</sub>	644.8	99.1	743.9	230.7	80.0	310.7	40.0
SO <sub>2</sub>	327.4	16.4	343.8	11.4	1.8	13.2	40.0
PM/PM <sub>10</sub>	58.0	28.9	86.9	30.7	27.7	58.4	25/15
CO	298.6	57.1	355.7	232.0	55.2	287.2	100.0
VOC	37.7	--	37.7*	28.2	--	28.2	40.0
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	26.4	1.3	27.7	0.9	0.1	1.0	7.0
Be	.008	--	.008	--	--	--	0.0004
As	0.13	--	.013	--	--	--	0.0

\*Would be 40.4 TPY at 100% oil firing

Emissions after December 31, 1997, are based on firing only natural gas at 868.8 MMBtu/hr. Turbine performance under natural gas firing is based on NO<sub>x</sub> emissions of 25 ppm (corrected to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>) through December 31, 1997 and 15 ppm thereafter. Performance on oil firing is based on NO<sub>x</sub> emissions of 42 ppmvd (corrected to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>). SO<sub>2</sub> emissions are based on 0.1 percent sulfur.

#### BACT Determination Procedure

In accordance with Florida Administrative Code Chapter 17-212, Air Pollution, this BACT determination is based on the maximum degree of reduction of each pollutant emitted which the Department, on a case by case basis, taking into account energy, environmental and economic impacts, and other costs, determines is achievable through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques. In addition, the regulations state that in making the BACT determination the Department shall give consideration to:

- (a) Any Environmental Protection Agency determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to Section 169, and any emission limitation contained in 40 CFR Part 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources) or 40 CFR Part 61 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants).
- (b) All scientific, engineering, and technical material and other information available to the Department.
- (c) The emission limiting standards or BACT determinations of any other state.
- (d) The social and economic impact of the application of such technology.

The EPA currently stresses that BACT should be determined using the "top-down" approach. The first step in this approach is to determine for the emission source in question the most stringent control available for a similar or identical source or source category. If it is shown that this level of control is technically or economically infeasible for the source in question, then the next most stringent level of control is determined and similarly evaluated. This process continues until the BACT level under consideration cannot be eliminated by any substantial or unique technical, environmental, or economic objections.

#### BACT Determination Rationale

##### **Particulate Matter (PM/PM<sub>10</sub>)**

Particulate emissions will be minimized by combustion control and the use of clean fuels. The particulate emissions from the combustion turbine when burning natural gas and fuel oil will not cause visible emissions to exceed 10% and 20% opacity, respectively.

### **Arsenic and Beryllium (As, Be)**

The Department agrees that there are no feasible methods to control beryllium and arsenic except by specifying the quality of the fuel.

### **Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)**

The majority of BACT emissions limitations have been based on controlling carbon monoxide and volatile organic compounds through efficient combustion. Advanced control is achievable through the use of catalytic oxidation. Catalytic oxidation is a postcombustion control that has been employed in CO nonattainment areas where regulations have required CO emission levels to be less than those associated with wet injection. These installations have been required to use LAER technology and typically have CO limits in the 10-ppm range (corrected to dry conditions).

In an oxidation catalyst control system, CO emissions are reduced by allowing unburned CO to react with oxygen at the surface of a precious metal catalyst such as platinum. Combustion of CO starts at about 300°F, with efficiencies above 90 percent occurring at temperatures above 600°F. Catalytic oxidation occurs at temperatures 50 percent lower than that of thermal oxidation, which reduces the amount of thermal energy required. For CT/HRSG combinations, the oxidation catalyst can be located directly after the CT or in the HRSG. Catalyst size depends upon the exhaust flow, temperature, and desired efficiency.

Due to the oxidation of sulfur compounds and excessive formation of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> mist emissions, oxidation catalyst systems are not considered to be technically feasible for gas turbines fired with fuel oil. Catalytic oxidation has not been demonstrated on a continuous basis when using fuel oil.

Use of oxidation catalyst technology would be feasible for a natural gas-fired unit; however, the cost effectiveness of over \$6,000 per ton of CO removed will have a significant economic impact on this project. Therefore, efficient combustion will be the control method for CO and VOC.

### **Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)**

The applicant requested that BACT for nitrogen oxides through December 31, 1997, be water injection and Low NO<sub>x</sub> Burners. This would limit emissions to 25 ppmvd when burning natural gas and 42 ppmvd when burning fuel oil.

A review of the EPA's BACT/LAER Clearinghouse indicates that the lowest emission limit established to date for a combustion turbine is 4.5 ppmvd (corrected to 15% O<sub>2</sub>). This level of control was accomplished through the use of water injection and a selective catalytic reduction (SCR) system.

Selective catalytic reduction is a post-combustion method for control of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. The SCR process combines vaporized ammonia with NO<sub>x</sub> in the presence of a catalyst to form nitrogen and water. The vaporized ammonia is injected into the exhaust gases prior to passage through the catalyst bed. The SCR process can achieve up to 90% reduction of NO<sub>x</sub> with a new catalyst. As the catalyst ages, the maximum NO<sub>x</sub> reduction will decrease to approximately 86 percent.

Although feasible, the applicant rejected using SCR because of economic, energy, and environmental impacts. The following factors were considered in the decision not to propose SCR:

- a) Disposal of hazardous waste generated (spent catalyst).
- b) An energy penalty of \$0.05/KWH due to back pressure from the catalyst bed.
- c) A power loss penalty based on lost capacity.
- d) Potential for public exposure to high concentrations from ammonia storage and handling leaks and ammonia slip.
- e) Ammonium bisulfate and ammonium sulfate particulate emissions (ammonium salts) due to the reaction of NH<sub>3</sub> with SO<sub>2</sub> present in the exhaust gases.
- f) Cost effectiveness for SCR technology was determined to be in the range of \$6,000 per ton of NO<sub>x</sub> removed.

A concern associated with the use of SCR on combined cycle projects is the formation of ammonium bisulfate which can be formed by reaction of sulfur in the fuel and the ammonia injected. The ammonium bisulfate has a tendency to plug the tubes of the heat recovery steam generator leading to operational problems. The latest information available indicates that SCR can be used for oil firing provided that adjustments are made in the ammonia to NO<sub>x</sub> injection ratio. For natural gas firing, NO<sub>x</sub> emissions can be controlled with up to a 90 percent efficiency using a 1 to 1 or greater injection ratio. By lowering the injection ratio for oil firing, testing has indicated that NO<sub>x</sub> can be controlled with efficiencies ranging from 60 to 75 percent. When the injection ratio is lowered there is not a problem with ammonium bisulfate formation since essentially all of the ammonia is able to react with the nitrogen oxides present in the combustion gases. SCR has been established as BACT for oil fired combined cycle facilities with NO<sub>x</sub> emission limits ranging from 11.7 to 25 ppmvd depending on the efficiency of control.

The applicant determined that the total annual cost of SCR for this project is \$1,957,700 with an average cost effectiveness in the range of \$6,000 to \$7,000 per ton of NO<sub>x</sub> removed. The maximum annual NO<sub>x</sub> emissions using water injection and Low NO<sub>x</sub> combustor design will be 744 tons/year through December 31, 1997. Assuming that SCR would reduce the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions by 65%, about 484 tons/year of NO<sub>x</sub> would be removed initially followed by 200 tons/year thereafter. When this reduction is factored into the total annual cost, the cost per ton of controlling NO<sub>x</sub> is in the range of \$6,000

to \$6,500. This calculated cost is higher than has previously been approved as BACT.

The latest DEP BACT determinations have a NO<sub>x</sub> limit of 15 ppmvd (natural gas) using Low-NO<sub>x</sub> burner technology. Although the turbine manufacturer does not presently guarantee this limit, they have agreed to lower NO<sub>x</sub> to 15 ppm by April 30, 1997. This lower NO<sub>x</sub> limit will be achieved by application of low-NO<sub>x</sub> burners or SCR.

**Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and Sulfuric Acid Mist (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)**

In accordance with "top down" BACT review, only two alternatives exist that would result in stringent SO<sub>2</sub> emissions; using low sulfur content fuel oil or flue gas desulfurization (FGD). EPA has recognized that FGD technology is inappropriate to apply to these combustion units due to negative environmental, economic and energy impacts. Sludge would be generated that would have to be disposed of properly, and there would be increased utility (electricity and water) costs associated with the operation of a FGD system. Finally, there is no information in the literature to indicate that FGD has ever been applied to stationary gas turbines burning distillate oil.

This leaves the use of low sulfur fuel oil as the best option. The Department accepts the use of No. 2 fuel oil with a 0.1% sulfur by weight as BACT for this project.

Details of the Analysis May be Obtained by Contacting:

Douglas Outlaw, BACT Coordinator  
Department of Environmental Protection  
Bureau of Air Regulation  
2600 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Recommended by:

Approved by:

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Virginia B. Wetherell,  
Secretary  
Dept. of Environmental Protection

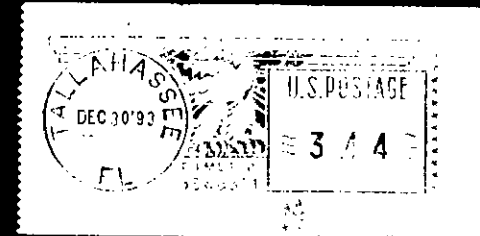
\_\_\_\_\_, 1994  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_, 1994  
Date

CERTIFIED

872 562 591

MAIL



Mr. William R. Malenius  
Senior Program Manager  
Polk Power Partners  
23293 South Pointe Drive  
Laguna Hills, CA 92653

POLK293 926534006 1093 01/10/94

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